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**Mapping the Viking Age World:
A GIS Analysis of the Contemporary
Evidence**

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Master Databank for Source References

Activity: 1 = Diplomatic; 2 = Conflict; 3 = Settlement; 4 = Inter-Norse Conflict | **T/F:** T=True; F=False

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
777	777	Royal Frankish Annals	Nordmannia	Denmark	NULL	F	55.388052	10.396810	F	1	The Lord King Charles for the first time held a general assembly at Paderborn. All the Franks gathered there and from every part of Saxony came the Saxons, with the exception of Widukind, who was in revolt along with a few others. He fled with his companions into Nordmannia.
782	782	Royal Frankish Annals	Lippiae	Bad Lippspringe	105	F	51.783333	8.816667	T	1	The Lord King Charles embarked on a campaign and crossed the Rhine at Cologne. He held an assembly at the source of the River Lippe. All the Saxons came there except the rebel Widukind. Norse emissaries of King Sigifrid, Halptani with his companions, also appeared at this assembly, and so did Avars sent by the khagan and jugur. When the assembly was over,

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											the Lord King Charles returned to Francia.
787	789	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	N/A	Dorchester	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year Beorhtric took to wife Eadburgh, daughter of king Offa. And in his days came first three ships of Norwegians from Höthaland [around Hardanger Fjord]; and then the reeve rode thither and tried to compel them to go to the royal manor, for he did not know what they were: and then they slew him. These were the first ships of the Danes to come to England.
787	789	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle F	N/A	Dorchester	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year king Beorhtric took to wife Eadburgh, daughter of king Offa; and in his days came for the first time three ships of Norwegians from Höthaland [around Hardanger Fjord]; these were the first ships of the Danes to come to England.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
787	789	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Höthaland	Hardanger Fjord	NULL	F	60.222965	6.059956	F	3	In this year Beorhtric took to wife Eadburgh, daughter of king Offa. And in his days came first three ships of Norwegians from Höthaland [around Hardanger Fjord]: and then the reeve rode thither and tried to compel them to go to the royal manor, for he did not know what they were: and then they slew him. These were the first ships of the Danes to come to England.
787	789	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	N/A	Dorchester	72	F	50.7112	-2.4412	T	2	In this year king Beorhtric took to wife Eadburgh, daughter of Offa. And in his days came for the first time three ships: and then the reeve rode thither and tried to compel them to go to the royal manor, for he did not know what they were, and they slew him. These were the first ships of the Danes to come to England.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
793	793	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle F	Lindisfarne	Lindisfarne	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year terrible portents appeared in Northumbria, and miserably afflicted the inhabitants: these were exceptional flashes of lightning, and fiery dragons were seen flying in the air, and soon followed a great famine, and after that in the same year the harrying of the heathen miserably destroyed God's church in Lindisfarne by rapine and slaughter.
793	793	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Lindisfarne	Lindisfarne	14	F	55.68077	-1.80086	T	2	In this year terrible portents appeared over Northumbria, and miserably frightened the inhabitants: these were exceptional flashes of lightning, and fiery dragons were seen flying in the air. A great famine soon followed these signs; and a little after that in the same year on 8 January (June) the harrying of the heathen miserably destroyed God's church in

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											Lindisfarne by rapine and slaughter.
794	794	Annals of Ulster	Britain	Britain	NULL	F	55.130242	-5.298412	F	2	Devastation of all the islands of Britain by heathens.
795	795	Annals of Ulster	Rechru	Rathlin Island	NULL	F	55.300639	-6.218739	F	2	The burning of Rechru by the heathens, and Sci was overwhelmed and laid waste.
795	790	Annals of the Four Masters	Reachrainn	Rathlin Island	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The burning of Reachrainn by plunderers; and its shrines were broken and plundered.
795	795	Annals of Inisfallen	Inis Bó Finne	Inishbofin	7	F	53.6209	-10.2159	T	2	Í Choluim Chille and Inis Muridaig and Inis Bó Finne were raided.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
795	795	Annals of Inisfallen	Inis Muridaig	Inishmurray	7	F	54.4355548	-8.6687548	T	2	Í Choluim Chille and Inis Muridaig and Inis Bó Finne were raided.
795	795	Annals of Inisfallen	Í Choluim Chille	Iona	33	F	56.3290249	-6.4477517	T	2	Í Choluim Chille and Inis Muridaig and Inis Bó Finne were raided.
795	795	Annals of Ulster	Scí	Skye	80	F	57.2736	-6.2155	T	2	The burning of Rechru by the heathens, and Scí was overwhelmed and laid waste.
796	796	Annals of Inisfallen	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	2	Kl. The heathens in Ireland.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
796	794	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Don mouth	Jarrow	21	F	54.980297	-1.482757	T	2	Here Pope Hadrian and King Offa passed away. And Æthelred, king of Northumbria, was killed by his own nation on 19 April. And Bishop Ceolwulf and Bishop Eadbald left the country. And Ecgfrith succeeded to the Mercian kingdom, and passed away the same year. And Eadberht, who was by another name named Præn, succeeded to the kingdom in Kent. And [794] Ealdorman Æthelheard passed away on 1 August. And the heathen raided in Northumbria and looted Ecgfrith's minster at the Don mouth [Jarrow]; and there one of their commanders was killed, and also some of their ships were broken up by bad weather, and many of them drowned there; and some came to shore alive, and then were immediately killed at the river mouth.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
798	793	Annals of the Four Masters	Alba	Scotland	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Inis Padraig, was burned by foreigners, and they bore away the shrine of Dochonna; and they also committed depredations between Ireland and Alba Scotland.
798	793	Annals of the Four Masters	Inis Padraig	St. Patrick's Isle	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Inis Padraig, was burned by foreigners, and they bore away the shrine of Dochonna; and they also committed depredations between Ireland and Alba Scotland.
798	798	Annals of Ulster	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	2	The burning of Inis Pátraic by the heathens, and they took the cattle-tribute of the territories, and broke the shrine of Do-Chonna, and also made great incursions both in Ireland and in Alba.
798	798	Annals of Ulster	Alba	Scotland	NULL	F	56.652686	-4.110893	F	2	The burning of Inis Pátraic by the heathens, and they took the cattle-tribute of the territories, and broke the shrine of Do-Chonna, and also

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											made great incursions both in Ireland and in Alba.
798	798	Annals of Ulster	Inis Patraic	St. Patrick's Isle	10	F	54.2258325	-4.701667	T	2	The burning of Inis Pátraic by the heathens, and they took the cattle-tribute of the territories, and broke the shrine of Do-Chonna, and also made great incursions both in Ireland and in Alba.
802	797	Annals of the Four Masters	Hi Coluim Cille	Iona	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Hi Coluim Cille was burned by foreigners, i.e. by the Norsemen.
802	802	Annals of Ulster	Í Coluim Chille	Iona	33	F	56.3290249	-6.4477517	T	2	Í Coluim Chille was burned by the heathens
804	804	Royal Frankish Annals	Sliesthorp	Schleswig	14	F	54.514961	9.56677	T	1	At the same time Godofrid, king of the Danes, came with his fleet and the entire cavalry of his kingdom to Schleswig on the border of his kingdom and Saxony. He promised to show

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											up for a conference with the emperor, but was made wary by the counsel of his men and did not venture any closer. Instead, he communicated through envoys whatever he wanted to say. The emperor stayed at Hollenstedt on the River Elbe and sent an embassy to Godofrid to discuss the return of fugitives. About the middle of September he returned to Cologne. After dismissing the army he went first to Aachen and then into the Ardennes. He devoted himself to the chase and then returned to Aachen.
806	801	Annals of the Four Masters	Hi Coluim Cille	Iona	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Hi Coluim Cille was plundered by foreigners; and great numbers of the laity and clergy were killed by them, namely, sixty eight.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
806	806	Chronicon Scotorum	la	Iona	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The community of la was killed by heathens, i.e. sixty-eight.
806	806	Chronicon Scotorum	la	Iona	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The community of la was killed by heathens, i.e. sixty-eight.
806	806	Annals of Ulster	Í	Iona	33	F	56.3290249	-6.4477517	T	2	The community of Í, to the number of sixty-eight, was killed by the heathens.
807	807	Annals of the Four Masters	Conmaicni	Connemarra	NULL	F	53.444289	-9.557113	F	2	A slaughter was made of the Conmaicni by the foreigners.
807	807	Chronicon Scotorum	Inis Muridaig	Inishmurray	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The heathens burned Inis Muiredaig and invaded Ros Cam.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
807	802	Annals of the Four Masters	Inis Muireadhaigh	Inishmurray	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Inis Muireadhaigh was burned by foreigners, and they attacked Ros Commain.
807	807	Chronicon Scotorum	Inis Muridaig	Inishmurray	NULL	F	54.4355548	-8.6687548	T	2	The heathens burned Inis Muiredaig and invaded Ros Cam.
807	807	Annals of the Four Masters	Loch Lein	Lough Lene	NULL	F	53.6625	-7.2340	F	2	A slaughter was made of the foreigners by Cobhthach, son of Maelduin, lord of Loch Lein.
807	807	Annals of Ulster	Ros Comáin	Roscommon	NULL	F	53.624623	-8.191715	F	2	The heathens burned Inis Muiredaig and invade Ros Comáin.
807	807	Chronicon Scotorum	Roscam	Roscommon	NULL	F	53.627941	-8.188560	T	2	The heathens burned Inis Muiredaig and invaded Ros Cam.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
807	807	Chronicon Scotorum	Roscam	Roscommon	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The heathens burned Inis Muiredaig and invaded Ros Cam.
807	802	Annals of the Four Masters	Ros Commain	Roscommon	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Inis Muiredaigh was burned by foreigners, and they attacked Ros Commain.
807	807	Annals of Ulster	Inis Muiredaig	Inishmurray	7	F	54.4355548	-8.6687547	T	2	The heathen burned Inis Muiredaig and invade Ros Comáin.

Master Source Reference

808	808	Royal Frankish Annals	Reric	Groß Strömkendorf	5	F	53.96193	11.48951	T	2	Since he was informed that Godofrid, the king of the Danes, with his army had crossed over into the land of the Obodrites, he sent his son Charles with a strong host of Franks and Saxons to the Elbe, with orders to resist the mad king if he should attempt to attack the borders of Saxony. Godofrid set up quarters on the shore for some days and attacked and took a number of Slavic castles in hand-to-hand combat. Then he withdrew, suffering severe casualties. He expelled Thrasco, duke of the Obodrites, who did not trust the loyalty of his countrymen, hanged on the gallows Godelaib, another duke, whom he had caught by treachery, and made two-thirds of the Obodrites tributary. But he lost the best and most battle-tested of his soldiers. With them he lost Reginold, his brother's son, who was killed at the siege of a town along with a
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Master Source Reference

										<p>great number of Danish nobles. But Charles, the son of the emperor, built a bridge across the Elbe, and moved the army under his command as fast as he could across the river against the Linones and Smeldingi. These tribes had also defected to Godofrid. Charles laid waste their fields far and wide and after crossing the river again returned to Saxony with his army unimpaired.</p> <p>On this expedition Godofrid had as his allies the Slavs called Wilzi, who joined his forces voluntarily because of their ancient conflicts with the Obodrites. When Godofrid returned home, they also went home with the booty which they had been able to capture from the Obodrites. But Godofrid before his return destroyed a trading place on the seashore, in Danish called Reric, which, because of the taxes it paid, was of great</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>advantage to his kingdom. Transferring the merchants from Reric he weighed anchor and came with his whole army to the harbor of Schleswig. There he remained for a few days and decided to fortify the border of his kingdom against Saxony with a rampart, so that a protective bulwark would stretch from the eastern bay, called Ostarsalt, as far as the western sea, along the entire north bank of the River Eider and broken by a single gate through which wagons and horsemen would be able to leave and enter. After dividing the work among the leaders of his troops he returned home.</p>
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Master Source Reference

808	808	Royal Frankish Annals	Schleswig	Hedeby	9	F	54.491111	9.565278	T	3	<p>Since he was informed that Godofrid, the king of the Danes, with his army had crossed over into the land of the Obodrites, he sent his son Charles with a strong host of Franks and Saxons to the Elbe, with orders to resist the mad king if he should attempt to attack the borders of Saxony. Godofrid set up quarters on the shore for some days and attacked and took a number of Slavic castles in hand-to-hand combat. Then he withdrew, suffering severe casualties. He expelled Thrasco, duke of the Obodrites, who did not trust the loyalty of his countrymen, hanged on the gallows Godelaib, another duke, whom he had caught by treachery, and made two-thirds of the Obodrites tributary. But he lost the best and most battle-tested of his soldiers. With them he lost Reginold, his brother's son, who was killed at the siege of a town along with a</p>
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Master Source Reference

809	809	Royal Frankish Annals	Badenflot	Beidenfleth	2	F	53.878056	9.415278	T	1	In the meantime Godofrid, king of the Danes, sent word by some merchants that he had heard of the emperor's wrath against him because he had led an army against the Obodrites the year before and revenged himself for injuries done to him. Godofrid added that he would like to purge himself of the charges made against him and that the Obodrites had broken the peace first. He also requested that a meeting between his counts and the emperor's should take place beyond the Elbe near the borders of his kingdom. There they could establish what both parties had done and determine what redresses were to be made. This the emperor did not refuse. A conference was held with Danish nobles beyond the Elbe at Badenflot. Both sides brought up and elaborated on a number of matters and then departed, leaving the entire question unsettled. But
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Master Source Reference

										<p>Thrasco, duke of the Obodrites, first surrendered his son as a hostage to Godofrid as Godofrid demanded, and then gathered an army of his people. Supported by the Saxons, he attacked the neighboring Wilzi and laid waste their fields with fire and sword. Returning home with immense booty and with even more help from the Saxons, he conquered the largest city of the Smeldingi. By these successes he forced all who had defected from him to join him again.</p> <p>When these things had come to pass, the emperor returned from the Ardennes to Aachen and in November held a council about the procession of the Holy Spirit, a question which John, a monk of Jerusalem, had first raised. To reach a decision on this matter Bernhar, bishop of Worms, and Adalhard, abbot of the monastery of Corbie, were</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>sent to Rome to Pope Leo. At this same council they also examined the condition of the churches and the lives of those who were to serve God in them. But they decided nothing, apparently because of the magnitude of the problems.</p> <p>Since he had heard much about the arrogance and pride of the Danish king, the emperor decided to build a castle on the other side of the Elbe and to garrison it with a Frankish force. For this purpose he gathered men in Gaul and Germany equipped with arms and all other necessities, and ordered them to be taken by way of Frisia to their destination. In the meantime Thrasco, duke of the Obodrites, was treacherously killed by Godofrid's men at the trading place of Reric. When the location for the founding of a castle had been explored, the emperor appointed Count</p>
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Master Source Reference

												Egbert to be responsible for this matter, ordering him to cross the Elbe and to occupy the site. This place is located on the River Stor and is called Esesfelth. Egbert and the Saxon counts occupied it and began to fortify it about March 15.
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Master Source Reference

809	809	Royal Frankish Annals	Reric	Groß Strömkendorf	5	F	53.96193	11.48951	T	2	In the meantime Godofrid, king of the Danes, sent word by some merchants that he had heard of the emperor's wrath against him because he had led an army against the Obodrites the year before and revenged himself for injuries done to him. Godofrid added that he would like to purge himself of the charges made against him and that the Obodrites had broken the peace first. He also requested that a meeting between his counts and the emperor's should take place beyond the Elbe near the borders of his kingdom. There they could establish what both parties had done and determine what redresses were to be made. This the emperor did not refuse. A conference was held with Danish nobles beyond the Elbe at Badenflot. Both sides brought up and elaborated on a number of matters and then departed, leaving the entire question unsettled. But
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Master Source Reference

810	810	Royal Frankish Annals	Denmark	Denmark	NULL	F	55.388052	10.396810	F	4	While the emperor was still at Aachen, considering an expedition against King Godofrid, he received the news that a fleet of two hundred ships from Denmark had landed in Frisia, that all the islands off the coast of Frisia had been ravaged, that the army had already landed and fought three battles against the Frisians, that the victorious Danes had imposed a tribute on the vanquished, that already one hundred pounds of silver had been paid as tribute by the Frisians, and that King Godofrid was at home. That, in fact, is how things stood. This information aroused the emperor so much that he sent out messengers everywhere to gather an army. Leaving the palace without delay, he decided first to go and meet the fleet, then to cross the Rhine at Lippeham and wait for the troops which had not yet arrived. While he stayed there for a few days,
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Master Source Reference

											<p>the elephant which Harun, the king of the Saracens, had sent him, suddenly died. When the troops had finally assembled, the emperor hastened to the Aller at the greatest possible speed, set up camp where it flows into the Weser, and then waited for what would come of King Godofrid's threats. Inflated by the vain hope of victory, this king boasted that he wished to fight the emperor in open battle. But while the emperor had his quarters in the place mentioned, news of various matters was brought to him. It was reported that the fleet which ravaged Frisia had returned home and King Godofrid had been murdered by one of his retainers; that the castle of Hohbuoki on the Elbe, with Odo, the emperor's envoy, and a garrison of East Saxons, had been captured by the Wilzi; that his son Pepin, the king of Italy, had died on July 8; and that two embassies to make peace had arrived</p>
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Master Source Reference

810	810	Royal Frankish Annals	Frisia	Frisia	NULL	F	53.124808	5.454697	F	2	While the emperor was still at Aachen, considering an expedition against King Godofrid, he received the news that a fleet of two hundred ships from Denmark had landed in Frisia, that all the islands off the coast of Frisia had been ravaged, that the army had already landed and fought three battles against the Frisians, that the victorious Danes had imposed a tribute on the vanquished, that already one hundred pounds of silver had been paid as tribute by the Frisians, and that King Godofrid was at home. That, in fact, is how things stood. This information aroused the emperor so much that he sent out messengers everywhere to gather an army. Leaving the palace without delay, he decided first to go and meet the fleet, then to cross the Rhine at Lippeham and wait for the troops which had not yet arrived. While he stayed there for a few days,
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Master Source Reference

										<p>the king of Italy, had died on July 8; and that two embassies to make peace had arrived from different countries, one from Constantinople, the other from Cordova. When the emperor had received all these reports, he settled the affairs of Saxony as far as circumstances at that time permitted and returned home. On this campaign an epidemic broke out among the cattle which was so severe that almost no animals remained to feed such a large army. All perished to the last head. Not only there but in all provinces subject to the emperor the mortality of this kind of animal ran very high...</p> <p>After the death of Godofrid, king of the Danes, Hemming, the son of his brother, succeeded to his throne and made peace with the emperor.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
811	811	Annals of Ulster	Ulaid	Ulster	NULL	F	54.644089	-6.593980	F	2	A slaughter of the heathen by the Ulaid.
811	811	Chronicon Scotorum	Ulaid	Ulster	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	1	A slaughter of the heathens by the Ulaid.
811	811	Royal Frankish Annals	Heiligen	Rendsburg	12	F	54.3	9.666667	T	1	The peace announced between the emperor and Hemming, the king of the Danes, was only sworn on arms because of the severity of the winter, which closed the road for traveling between the parties. Only with the return of spring and the opening of the roads, which had been closed because of harsh frost, did twelve magnates of each party and people, that is, of Franks and Danes, meet on the River Eider at Heiligen and confirm the peace by an exchange of oaths according to their customs. The nobles on the Frankish side were Count Walach, son of Bernard, Count Burchard, Count Unroch,

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											Count Odo, Count Meginhard, Count Bernard, Count Egbert, Count Theothari, Count Abo, Count Osdag, and Count Wigman. On the Danish side there were Hankwin and Angandeo, Hemming's brothers, and, in addition, other men distinguished among this people: Osfrid nicknamed Turdimulo, Warstein, Suomi, Urm, another Osfrid, son of Heiligen, and Osfrid of Schonen, and Hebbi and Aowin.
812	807	Annals of the Four Masters	Umall	Mayo Co.	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the men of Umhall.
812	812	Annals of Ulster	Conmaicne	Connacht	NULL	F	53.844909	-8.849928	F	2	A slaughter of the heathens by the men of Umall. A slaughter of the Conmaicne by the heathens.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
812	812	Annals of Ulster	Umall	Mayo Co.	NULL	F	53.976896	-9.316826	F	2	A slaughter of the heathens by the men of Umall. A slaughter of the Conmaicne by the heathens.
812	812	Annals of Ulster	Mumu	Munster	NULL	F	52.240900	-8.743207	F	2	A slaughter of the heathens in Mumu, viz. by Cobthach son of Mael Dúin, king of Loch Léin.
812	812	Chronicon Scotorum	Umall	Mayo Co.	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A slaughter of the heathens by the men of Umall.
812	812	Chronicon Scotorum	Mumu	Munster	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A slaughter of the heathens in Mumu i.e. by Cobthach.
812	812	Chronicon Scotorum	Conmaicne	Connacht	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A slaughter of the Conmaicne by the heathens.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
812	812	Royal Frankish Annals	Denmark	Denmark	NULL	F	55.388052	10.396810	F	4	Not much later the news arrived that Hemming, king of the Danes, had died. Sigifrid, the nephew of King Godofrid, and Anulo, the nephew of Heriold and of the former king, both wished to succeed him. Being unable to agree on who should be king, they raised troops, fought a battle, and were both killed. The party of Anulo won, however, and made his brothers Heriold and Reginfrid their kings. The defeated party out of necessity had to go along with Anulo's party and did not reject the brothers as their kings. They say that ten thousand nine hundred and forty men died in that battle....Also a fleet of the Norsemen landed in Ireland, the island of the Scots, and in a battle with the Scots many of the Norsemen were killed, and the fleet returned home after shameful flight...Heriold and

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											Reginfrid, kings of the Danes, sent an embassy to the emperor, asking for peace and requesting that their brother Hemming be released.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
812	812	Royal Frankish Annals	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	2	Not much later the news arrived that Hemming, king of the Danes, had died. Sigifrid, the nephew of King Godofrid, and Anulo, the nephew of Heriold and of the former king, both wished to succeed him. Being unable to agree on who should be king, they raised troops, fought a battle, and were both killed. The party of Anulo won, however, and made his brothers Heriold and Reginfrid their kings. The defeated party out of necessity had to go along with Anulo's party and did not reject the brothers as their kings. They say that ten thousand nine hundred and forty men died in that battle....Also a fleet of the Norsemen landed in Ireland, the island of the Scots, and in a battle with the Scots many of the Norsemen were killed, and the fleet returned home after shameful flight...Heriold and

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											Reginfrid, kings of the Danes, sent an embassy to the emperor, asking for peace and requesting that their brother Hemming be released.

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
812	812	Royal Frankish Annals	Aachen	Aachen	266	F	50.775556	6.083611	T	1	Not much later the news arrived that Hemming, king of the Danes, had died. Sigifrid, the nephew of King Godofrid, and Anulo, the nephew of Heriold and of the former king, both wished to succeed him. Being unable to agree on who should be king, they raised troops, fought a battle, and were both killed. The party of Anulo won, however, and made his brothers Heriold and Reginfrid their kings. The defeated party out of necessity had to go along with Anulo's party and did not reject the brothers as their kings. They say that ten thousand nine hundred and forty men died in that battle....Also a fleet of the Norsemen landed in Ireland, the island of the Scots, and in a battle with the Scots many of the Norsemen were killed, and the fleet returned home after shameful flight...Heriold and

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
813	808	Annals of the Four Masters	Umall	Mayo Co.	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A battle between the men of Umhall and the foreigners, in which the men of Umhall were slaughtered, and Cosgrach, son of Flannabh rat, and Dunadhach, lord of Umhall, were slain.
813	813	Annals of Ulster	Umall	Mayo Co.	NULL	F	53.976896	-9.316826	F	2	The slaughter at Umall by the heathens in which fell Coscrach son of Flannabra and Dúnadach, king of Umall.
813	812	Chronicon Scotorum	Umall	Mayo Co.	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A slaughter of the men of Umall by the heathens in which fell Cosrach son of Flannabra and Dúnchad, king of Umall.

Master Source Reference

813	813	Royal Frankish Annals	Denmark	Denmark	NULL	T	55.388052	10.396810	F	1	From this [missionary] assembly several Frankish and Saxon nobles were sent beyond the Elbe to the borders of the Norsemen. They came to make peace, at the request of the Danish kings, whose brother they intended to return. When an equal number - they were sixteen - of Danish magnates met them at the stipulated place, peace was sworn by mutual oaths and the brother of the kings was returned. The kings themselves at this time were not at home but had marched with an army towards Westarfolda [Vestfold], an area in the extreme northwest of their kingdom across the northern tip of Britain, whose princes and people refused to submit to them. When they returned after conquering the Britons and received their brother, who had been sent from the emperor, the sons of king Godofrid gathered troops from everywhere and made
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Master Source Reference

813	813	Royal Frankish Annals	Vestfold	Vestfold	NULL	F	59.129475	9.914750	F	4	From this [missionary] assembly several Frankish and Saxon nobles were sent beyond the Elbe to the borders of the Norsemen. They came to make peace, at the request of the Danish kings, whose brother they intended to return. When an equal number - they were sixteen - of Danish magnates met them at the stipulated place, peace was sworn by mutual oaths and the brother of the kings was returned. The kings themselves at this time were not at home but had marched with an army towards Westarfolda [Vestfold], an area in the extreme northwest of their kingdom across the northern tip of Britain, whose princes and people refused to submit to them. When they returned after conquering the Britons and received their brother, who had been sent from the emperor, the sons of king Godofrid gathered troops from everywhere and made
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
814	814	Royal Frankish Annals	Denmark	Denmark	NULL	F	55.388052	10.396810	F	4	Heriold and Reginfrid, kings of the Danes, had been defeated and expelled from their kingdom the year before by the sons of Godofrid, against whom they regrouped their forces and again made war. In this conflict Reginfrid and the oldest son of Godofrid were killed. When this had come to pass, Heriold despaired of his cause, came to the emperor, and put himself under his protection. The emperor received him and told him to go to Saxony and to wait for the proper time when he would be able to give him the help which Heriold had requested.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
814	814	Royal Frankish Annals	Saxoniam	Saxony	NULL	F	53.689957	9.116377	F	1	Heriold and Reginfrid, kings of the Danes, had been defeated and expelled from their kingdom the year before by the sons of Godofrid, against whom they regrouped their forces and again made war. In this conflict Reginfrid and the oldest son of Godofrid were killed. When this had come to pass, Heriold despaired of his cause, came to the emperor, and put himself under his protection. The emperor received him and told him to go to Saxony and to wait for the proper time when he would be able to give him the help which Heriold had requested.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
815	815	Royal Frankish Annals	Danish Island	Funen	NULL	F	55.388052	10.396810	F	2	The emperor commanded that the Saxons and Obodrites should prepare for this [see 814] campaign, and twice in that winter the attempt was made to cross the Elbe. But since the weather suddenly turned warm and made the ice on the river melt, the campaign was held up. Finally, when the winter was over, about the middle of May, the proper time to begin the march arrived. Then all Saxon counts and all troops of the Obodrites, under orders to bring help to Heriold, marched with the imperial emissary Baldrich across the River Eider into the land of the Norsemen called Silendi. From Silendi they went on and, finally on the seventh day, pitched camp on the coast at... There they halted for three days. But the sons of Godofrid, who had raised against them a large army and fleet of two

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											<p>hundred ships, remained on an island three miles off the shore and did not dare engage them. Therefore, after everywhere laying waste the neighboring districts and receiving hostages from the people, they returned to the emperor in Saxony...</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
815	815	Royal Frankish Annals	Silendi	Schleswig	14	F	54.514961	9.56677	T	2	The emperor commanded that the Saxons and Obodrites should prepare for this [see 814] campaign, and twice in that winter the attempt was made to cross the Elbe. But since the weather suddenly turned warm and made the ice on the river melt, the campaign was held up. Finally, when the winter was over, about the middle of May, the proper time to begin the march arrived. Then all Saxon counts and all troops of the Obodrites, under orders to bring help to Heriold, marched with the imperial emissary Baldrich across the River Eider into the land of the Norsemen called Silendi. From Silendi they went on and, finally on the seventh day, pitched camp on the coast at... There they halted for three days. But the sons of Godofrid, who had raised against them a large army and fleet of two

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											<p>hundred ships, remained on an island three miles off the shore and did not dare engage them. Therefore, after everywhere laying waste the neighboring districts and receiving hostages from the people, they returned to the emperor in Saxony...</p>

Master Source Reference

817	817	Royal Frankish Annals	Esefeld	Itzehoe	5	F	53.925	9.516389	T	2	<p>Because of Heriold's persistent aggression, the sons of Godofrid, king of the Danes, also sent an embassy to the emperor, asked for peace, and promised to preserve it. This sounded more like hypocrisy than truth, so it was dismissed as empty talk and aid was given to Heriold against them... When the news of the revolt of the Obodrites and of Sclaomir arrived, he ordered through his envoy that counts be stationed for the defense on the River Elbe to protect the borders assigned to them. The cause of the revolt was that Sclaomir was to share with Ceadrag, son of Thrasco, the royal power over the Obodrites which Sclaomir had held alone after the death of Thrasco. This matter exasperated Sclaomir so much that he solemnly declared he would never again cross the Elbe and come to the palace. He at once sent an embassy across the sea, made friends with the</p>
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Master Source Reference

817	817	Royal Frankish Annals	Aachen	Aachen	266	F	50.775556	6.083611	T	1	<p>Because of Heriold's persistent aggression, the sons of Godofrid, king of the Danes, also sent an embassy to the emperor, asked for peace, and promised to preserve it. This sounded more like hypocrisy than truth, so it was dismissed as empty talk and aid was given to Heriold against them... When the news of the revolt of the Obodrites and of Sclaomir arrived, he ordered through his envoy that counts be stationed for the defense on the River Elbe to protect the borders assigned to them. The cause of the revolt was that Sclaomir was to share with Ceadrag, son of Thrasco, the royal power over the Obodrites which Sclaomir had held alone after the death of Thrasco. This matter exasperated Sclaomir so much that he solemnly declared he would never again cross the Elbe and come to the palace. He at once sent an embassy across the sea, made friends with the</p>
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
819	819	Royal Frankish Annals	Denmark	Denmark	NULL	F	55.388052	10.396810	F	1	On the emperor's order Heriold was taken to his ships by the Obodrites and sailed back to his homeland to take over the kingdom. Two of the sons of Godofrid are said to have made an alliance with him to share the throne; two others were driven out of the country. But this is believed to have been done by trickery.
820	820	Royal Frankish Annals	Bouin	Bouin	4	F	46.977778	-2.006944	T	2	From the land of the Norsemen, on the other hand, thirteen pirate vessels set out and tried to plunder on the shore of Flanders, but were repelled by guards. But because of the carelessness of the defenders, some wretched huts were burned down and a small number of cattle taken away. When the Norsemen made similar attempts on the mouth of the River Seine, the coast guards fought back, and the pirates retreated empty-handed after losing five men.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											Finally, on the coast of Aquitaine they met with success, thoroughly plundered a village by the name of Bouin and then returned home with immense booty.
820	820	Royal Frankish Annals	Flanders	Flanders	NULL	F	51.063976	4.161528	F	2	From the land of the Norsemen, on the other hand, thirteen pirate vessels set out and tried to plunder on the shore of Flanders, but were repelled by guards. But because of the carelessness of the defenders, some wretched huts were burned down and a small number of cattle taken away. When the Norsemen made similar attempts on the mouth of the River Seine, the coast guards fought back, and the pirates retreated empty-handed after losing five men. Finally, on the coast of Aquitaine they met with success, thoroughly plundered a village by the name of Bouin

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											and then returned home with immense booty.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
820	820	Royal Frankish Annals	Seine River	Seine River	NULL	F	49.434501	0.253951	F	2	From the land of the Norsemen, on the other hand, thirteen pirate vessels set out and tried to plunder on the shore of Flanders, but were repelled by guards. But because of the carelessness of the defenders, some wretched huts were burned down and a small number of cattle taken away. When the Norsemen made similar attempts on the mouth of the River Seine, the coast guards fought back, and the pirates retreated empty-handed after losing five men. Finally, on the coast of Aquitaine they met with success, thoroughly plundered a village by the name of Bouin and then returned home with immense booty.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
821	819	Annals of the Four Masters	Dairnis Caemhain	Beg-Erin	3	F	52.33923	-6.46004	T	2	The plundering of Edar by the foreigners, who carried off a great prey of women. The plundering of Beg Eire and Dairnis Caemhain by them also.
821	819	Annals of the Four Masters	Beg Eire	Molana Abbey	6	F	51.997222	-7.883333	T	2	The plundering of Edar by the foreigners, who carried off a great prey of women. The plundering of Beg Eire and Dairnis Caemhain by them also.
821	819	Annals of the Four Masters	Edar	Howth	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Edar by the foreigners, who carried off a great prey of women. The plundering of Beg Eire and Dairnis Caemhain by them also.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
821	821	Royal Frankish Annals	Denmark	Denmark	NULL	F	55.388052	10.396810	F	1	Everything was quiet on the Danish front in this year, and Heriold was received as partner in the rule by the sons of Godofrid. This is believed to have caused the peaceful relations among them at this time. But since Ceadrag, prince of the Obodrites, was charged with treachery and with having entered into an alliance with the sons of Godofrid, his rival Sclaomir was sent back to his homeland. When Sclaomir came to Saxony, he fell ill and died after receiving the sacrament of baptism.
821	821	Annals of Ulster	Étar	Howth	171	F	53.3760693	-6.057	T	2	Étar was plundered by the heathens, and they carried off a great number of women into captivity.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
822	822	Chronicon Scotorum	Corcach	Cork	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Daiminis and Corcach were plundered by the heathens.
822	822	Chronicon Scotorum	Daiminis	Inisdoimle Monastery	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Daiminis and Corcach were plundered by the heathens.
822	820	Annals of the Four Masters	Corcach Cork	Cork	15	F	51.8943543	-8.4822317	T	2	The plundering of Inis Doimhle and Corcach Cork by the foreigners.
822	820	Annals of the Four Masters	Inis Doimhle	Inisdoimle Monastery	20	F	52.297642	-6.817501	T	2	The plundering of Inis Doimhle and Corcach Cork by the foreigners.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
822	822	Royal Frankish Annals	Frankfurt	Frankfurt	107	F	50.116667	8.683333	T	1	At Frankfurt he convoked a general assembly, and with the magnates whom he had ordered to appear there he took care, as usual, of all that pertained to the welfare of the eastern parts of his kingdom. At this assembly he received embassies and presents from all the East Slavs, that is, Obodrites, Sorbs, Wilzi, Bohemians, Moravians, and Praedenecenti, and from the Avars living in Pannonia. Embassies from Nordmannia were also at this assembly, from Heriold as well as from the sons of Godofrid. After he had heard and dismissed all of these, he spent the winter at the same place. For this purpose new buildings had been constructed according to his orders.
823	823	Annals of Ulster	Bennchor	Bangor	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Heathens invaded Bennchor the great.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
823	823	Chronicon Scotorum	Bennchor	Bangor	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Heathens invaded Bennchor the great.
823	823	Royal Frankish Annals	Nordmannia	Denmark	NULL	F	55.388052	10.396810	F	1	Also Heriold came from Nordmannia, asking for help against the sons of Godofrid, who threatened to drive him out of his country. To explore this matter more thoroughly Counts Theothari and Hruodmund were sent to the sons of Godofrid. Traveling ahead of Heriold they carefully studied the dispute with the sons of Godofrid as well as the condition of the whole kingdom of the Norsemen and informed the emperor of all they could find out in these lands. They returned with Archbishop Ebbo of Reims, who had gone to preach in the land of the Danes on the counsel fo the emperor and with the approval of the Roman pontiff and had

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											baptized many converts to the faith during the previous summer.
823	824	Annals of Inisfallen	Bennchor	Bangor	29	F	54.656248	-5.6763375	T	2	Bissextile. Kl. Mag Bile and Bennchor plundered by the heathens.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
823	824	Annals of Inisfallen	Mag Bile	Movilla	42	F	54.595911	-5.674514	T	2	Bissextile. Kl. Mag Bile and Bennchor plundered by the heathens.
823	823	Annals of Inisfallen	Mag Bile	Movilla	42	F	54.595911	-5.674514	T	2	Bissextile. Kl. Mag Bile and Bennchor plundered by the heathens.
824	822	Annals of the Four Masters	Beannchair	Bangor	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Beannchair by the foreigners; the oratory was broken, and the relics of Comhghall were shaken from the shrine in which they were, as Comhghall himself had foretold, when he said:It will be true, true, by the will of the supreme King of kings, My bones shall be brought, without defect, from the beloved Beannchair to Eantrobh.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
824	824	Annals of Ulster	Bennchor	Bangor	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The heathens plundered Bennchor at Airtiu (?), and destroyed the oratory, and shook the relics of Comgall from their shrine.
824	824	Annals of Ulster	Scelec	Skellig Michael	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Étgal of Scelec was carried off by the heathens, and died shortly afterwards of hunger and thirst.
824	824	Chronicon Scotorum	Bennchor	Bangor	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plunder of Bennchor by heathens.
824	823	Annals of Inisfallen	Bennchor	Bangor	29	F	54.656248	-5.6763375	T	2	Kl. The invasion of Bennchor by the heathens and the shrine of Comgall was broken by them, and its learned men and its bishops were put to the sword.
824	824	Annals of Inisfallen	Scelec	Skellig Michael	115	F	51.7719876	-10.542349	T	2	Scelec was plundered by the heathens and Étgal was carried off into captivity, and he died of hunger on their hands.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
825	823	Annals of the Four Masters	Magh Inis	Downpatrick (west of)	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A battle was gained in Magh Inis Lecale by the Ulidians over the foreigners, wherein many were slain.
825	823	Annals of the Four Masters	Dun Da Leathghlas	Downpatrick, Co. Down	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Dun Da Leathghlas was plundered by the foreigners.
825	823	Annals of the Four Masters	Inis Doimhle	Inisdoimle Monastery	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	and the plundering of Inis Doimhle.
825	823	Annals of the Four Masters	Magh Bile	Movilla	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The burning by them, moreover, of Magh Bile, with its oratories,
825	823	Annals of the Four Masters	Osraighi	Ossory	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A victory was gained by the foreigners over the Osraighi.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
825	823	Annals of the Four Masters	I Coluim Cille	Iona	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Blathmac, son of Flann, received the crown of martyrdom, for he was killed by the foreigners at I Coluim Cille.
825	825	Annals of Ulster	Mag Inis	Downpatrick (west of)	NULL	F	54.327884	-5.721157	F	2	The Ulaid inflicted a rout on the heathen in Mag Inis, in which very many fell.
825	825	Annals of Ulster	Osriage	Ossory	NULL	F	52.925750	-7.641502	F	2	The heathens inflicted a rout on the Osraige.
825	825	Chronicon Scotorum	Dún Lethglaise	Downpatrick	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Dún Lethglaise by the heathens.
825	825	Chronicon Scotorum	Mag Inis	Downpatrick (west of)	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The Ulaid inflicted a rout on the heathens in Mag Inis, in which very many fell.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
825	825	Chronicon Scotorum	Inis daimle	Inisdoimle Monastery	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Inis Daimle by the heathens.
825	825	Chronicon Scotorum	Ia Coluim Chille	Iona	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The violent death of Blamac son of Flann at the hands of the heathens in Ia Coluim Chille.
825	825	Chronicon Scotorum	Mag Bile	Movilla	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The burning of Mag Bile with its oratories by the heathens.
825	825	Chronicon Scotorum	Ossory	Ossory	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The heathens inflicted a rout on the Osraige.
825	825	Annals of Ulster	Dún Lethglaise	Downpatrick	12	F	54.327884	-5.721157	T	2	Dún Lethglaise was plundered by the heathens.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
825	825	Annals of Ulster	Inis Daimle (Inis Doimhle)	Inisdoimle Monastery	20	F	52.297642	-6.817501	T	2	The plundering of Inis Daimle by the heathens.
825	825	Annals of Ulster	Í Coluim Chille	Iona	33	F	56.3290249	-6.4477517	T	2	The violent death of Blamac son of Flann at the hands of the heathen in Í Coluim Chille.
825	825	Annals of Ulster	Mag Bile	Movilla	42	F	54.5904296	-5.6950712	T	2	Mag Bile with its oratories was burned by the heathens.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
825	825	Royal Frankish Annals	Aquasgrani	Aachen	266	F	50.775556	6.083611	T	1	When he had dismissed the assembly, the emperor set out for Remiremont in the Vosges Mountains to go hunting, and there he received his son Lothair, who was on the way back from Italy. After the chase he returned to Aachen, where he held the customary general assembly of his people in August. Among various embassies at this assembly the emperor listened to the envoys of the sons of Godofrid from Nordmannia. He ordered the peace for which they asked to be made with them in the Danish March in October. When all business to be considered at this assembly had been completed, he departed from Nijmegen with his elder son, sending his younger son Louis to Bavaria. After the fall hunting season the emperor returned to

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											Aachen at the beginning of winter.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
826	826	Royal Frankish Annals	Mogontiaci	Mainz	1	F	49.992863	8.247253	T	1	The envoys of the sons of Godofrid, king of the Danes, had also been sent there [Ingelheim] to make peace and clinch an alliance... At the same time Heriold came with his wife and a great number of Danes and was baptized with his companions at St. Alban's in Mainz. The emperor presented him with many gifts before he returned home through Frisia, the route by which he had come. In this province one county was given to him, the county of Rüstringen, so that he would be able to find refuge there with his possession if he were ever in danger.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
826	826	Royal Frankish Annals	Frisia	Frisia	NULL	F	53.124808	5.454697	F	1	The envoys of the sons of Godofrid, king of the Danes, had also been sent there [Ingelheim] to make peace and clinch an alliance... At the same time Heriold came with his wife and a great number of Danes and was baptized with his companions at St. Alban's in Mainz. The emperor presented him with many gifts before he returned home through Frisia, the route by which he had come. In this province one county was given to him, the county of Rüstringen, so that he would be able to find refuge there with his possession if he were ever in danger.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
826	826	Royal Frankish Annals	Ingelheim	Ingelheim	92	F	49.97583	8.06531	T	1	The envoys of the sons of Godofrid, king of the Danes, had also been sent there [Ingelheim] to make peace and clinch an alliance... At the same time Heriold came with his wife and a great number of Danes and was baptized with his companions at St. Alban's in Mainz. The emperor presented him with many gifts before he returned home through Frisia, the route by which he had come. In this province one county was given to him, the county of Rüstringen, so that he would be able to find refuge there with his possession if he were ever in danger.
827	825	Annals of the Four Masters	Lusca	Lusk	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Lusca was plundered by the foreigners.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
827	825	Annals of the Four Masters	Dun Laighen, Druim	Wicklow Co.	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The destruction of Dun Laighen, at Druim, by the Pagans, where Conaing, son of Cuchongelt, lord of the Fortuatha, was slain, with many others.
827	827	Annals of Ulster	Uachtar Ugán	Louth, Meath Co.s	NULL	F	53.760483	-6.447102	F	2	Lusca was plundered by the heathens and burned; and Cianacht was invaded as far as Uachtar Ugán; and also a plundering of the foreigners of the East.
827	827	Annals of Ulster	Cianacht	Louth, Meath, Dublin Co.s	NULL	F	53.643788	-6.412144	F	2	Lusca was plundered by the heathens and burned; and Cianacht was invaded as far as Uachtar Ugán; and also a plundering of the foreigners of the East.
827	827	Annals of Ulster	Fortuatha Laigin	Wicklow Co.	NULL	F	53.000590	-6.320807	F	2	An encampment of the Lain was overwhelmed by the heathens, and Conall son of Cú Chongalt, king of the Fortuatha, and countless others fell there.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
827	827	Royal Frankish Annals	Nordmannia	Denmark	NULL	F	55.388052	10.396810	F	4	<p>The emperor held two assemblies. One was at Nijmegen because Hohrich, son of Godofrid, the king of the Danes, had falsely promised to appear before the emperor. The other was at Compiegne, where he accepted the annual gifts and gave instructions to those who had to be sent to the Spanish March on how they were to proceed. He himself stayed at Compiegne, Quierzy, or other neighboring palaces until the beginning of winter.</p> <p>In the meantime the kings of the Danes, that is, the sons of Godofrid, deprived Heriold of his share in the kingship and forced him to leave Nordmannia.</p>

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
827	827	Royal Frankish Annals	Niumagam	Nijmegen	17	F	51.845599	5.863368	T	1	<p>The emperor held two assemblies. One was at Nijmegen because Hohrich, son of Godofrid, the king of the Danes, had falsely promised to appear before the emperor. The other was at Compiegne, where he accepted the annual gifts and gave instructions to those who had to be sent to the Spanish March on how they were to proceed. He himself stayed at Compiegne, Quierzy, or other neighboring palaces until the beginning of winter.</p> <p>In the meantime the kings of the Danes, that is, the sons of Godofrid, deprived Heriold of his share in the kingship and forced him to leave Nordmannia.</p>

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
827	827	Annals of Ulster	Lusca	Lusk	25	F	53.5162187	-6.1164844	T	2	Lusca was plundered by the heathens and burned; and Cianacht was invaded as far as Uachtar Ugán; and also a plundering of the foreigners of the East.
828	826	Annals of the Four Masters	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	2	The martyrdom of Temhnen, anchorite, by the foreigners.
828	826	Annals of the Four Masters	Ulidia	Ulster	NULL	F	54.644089	-6.593980	F	2	A battle was gained by Leathlobhar, son of Loingseach, King of Ulidia, over the foreigners.
828	826	Annals of the Four Masters	Ui Ceinnsealaigh	Wexford Co.	NULL	F	52.478620	-6.539586	F	2	A battle was gained over the foreigners by Cairbre, son of Cathal, lord of Ui Ceinnsealaigh.
828	828	Annals of Ulster	Ard Cianachta	Louth Co.	NULL	F	53.864090	-6.410388	F	2	A great slaughter of porpoises on the coast of Ard Cianachta by the foreigners...

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828	828	Royal Frankish Annals	Eider River	Eider River	NULL	F	54.299905	8.934950	F	2	Near the border of Nordmannia in the meantime negotiations were planned to ratify the peace between Norsemen and Franks and to discuss the affair of Heriold. For this business counts and margraves came from almost all of Saxony. But Heriold was too thirsty for action. He broke the peace that had been agreed upon and confirmed by hostages, and burned and pillaged some small villages of the Norsemen. Upon hearing this the sons of Godofrid immediately gathered troops. Our people were stationed on the bank of the River Eider, not expecting any trouble. The sons of Godofrid advanced toward the march, crossed the river, and attacked the Franks, driving them out of their castle and putting them to flight. They took everything from them and retreated with all their forces to their camp. Then they deliberated how to ward off revenge for this action. They
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Master Source Reference

												dispatched an embassy to the emperor and explained that need had compelled them Fagainst their will to do this, that they were ready to give satisfaction, and that it was entirely up to the emperor how amends should be made in order to preserve peace between the two parties.
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
828	828	Annals of Ulster	Lann Léire	Dunleer	39	F	53.8318359	-6.3960617	T	2	The mortal wounding of Cinaed son of Cumuscach, king of Ard Cianachta, by the foreigners; and Lann Léire and Cluain Mór were burned by them.
828	828	Chronicon Scotorum	Tech Munnu	Taghmon	69	F	52.322885	-6.654711	T	2	A battle-rout was inflicted on the heathens by Cairpre, son of Cathal, king of Uí Cheinnselaig, and by the community of Tech Munnu.
828	828	Annals of Ulster	Cluain Mór	Clonmore	173	F	52.827203	-6.568975	T	2	The mortal wounding of Cinaed son of Cumuscach, king of Ard Cianachta, by the foreigners; and Lann Léire and Cluain Mór were burned by them.
831	829	Annals of the Four Masters	Conaille	Co. Louth	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Conaille by the foreigners, who took Maelbrighde, its king, and Canannan, his brother, and carried them with them to their ships.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
831	831	Annals of Ulster	Aignig	Louth Co.	NULL	F	53.864090	-6.410388	F	2	The heathens defeated the community of Ard Macha in a battle at Aignig, and great numbers of them were taken captive.
831	831	Annals of Ulster	Conaille	Louth Co.	NULL	F	53.864090	-6.410388	F	2	Conaille was invaded by the heathens, and Mael Brigte, its king, and his brother Canannán, were taken prisoner and taken away to the ships.
831	831	Chronicon Scotorum	Conaille	Louth Co.	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Conaille was invaded by the heathens, and they captured Mael Brigte, its king, and his brother Canannán, and they were taken away to their ships.
832	831	Annals of the Four Masters	Connor	Connor	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Rath Luirigh and Connor by the foreigners.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
832	830	Annals of the Four Masters	Domhnach Maighen	Donaghmoyn e	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Lughmhadh and Mucshnamh, and Ui Meith, and Druim Mic hUa Blae, and of other churches, by them also. Tuathal, son of Fearadhach, was carried off by the foreigners, and the shrine of Adamnan from Domhnach Maighen.
832	830	Annals of the Four Masters	Druim Mic hUa Blae	Drumoula	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Lughmhadh and Mucshnamh, and Ui Meith, and Druim Mic hUa Blae, and of other churches, by them also. Tuathal, son of Fearadhach, was carried off by the foreigners, and the shrine of Adamnan from Domhnach Maighen.
832	831	Annals of the Four Masters	Lis Mor Mochuda	Lismore	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Lis Mor Mochuda.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
832	830	Annals of the Four Masters	Lughmhadh	Louth	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Lughmhadh and Mucshnamh, and Ui Meith, and Druim Mic hUa Blae, and of other churches, by them also. Tuathal, son of Fearadhach, was carried off by the foreigners, and the shrine of Adamnan from Domhnach Maighen.
832	831	Annals of the Four Masters	Rath Luirigh	Maghera	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Rath Luirigh and Connor by the foreigners.
832	830	Annals of the Four Masters	Uí Méith	Monaghan Co.	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Lughmhadh and Mucshnamh, and Ui Meith, and Druim Mic hUa Blae, and of other churches, by them also. Tuathal, son of Fearadhach, was carried off by the foreigners, and the shrine of Adamnan from Domhnach Maighen.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
832	830	Annals of the Four Masters	Mucshnamh	Mucknoe	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Lughmhadh and Mucshnamh, and Uí Meith, and Druim Mic hUa Blae, and of other churches, by them also. Tuathal, son of Fearadhach, was carried off by the foreigners, and the shrine of Adamnan from Domhnach Maighen.
832	830	Annals of the Four Masters	Daimliag	Duleek	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Daimhliag and the tribe of Cianachta, with all their churches, by the foreigners. Oilill, son of Colgan, was also taken prisoner by them.
832	830	Annals of the Four Masters	Cianacht	Louth, Meath, Dublin Co.s	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Daimhliag and the tribe of Cianachta, with all their churches, by the foreigners. Oilill, son of Colgan, was also taken prisoner by them.
832	832	Annals of Ulster	Uí Méith	Monaghan Co.	NULL	F	54.173573	-6.913051	F	2	The plundering of Mucnám, Lugbad, Uí Méith, Druim Moccu Blae, and other churches.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
832	832	Annals of Ulster	N/A	Munster	NULL	F	52.240900	-8.743207	F	2	Ailill son of Colgu was taken captive by the heathens.
832	832	Annals of Ulster	Cianacht	Louth, Meath, Dublin Co.s	NULL	F	53.643788	-6.412144	F	2	The plundering of Dam Liac and the sept of the Cianacht with all their churches by the heathens.
832	832	Chronicon Scotorum	Domnach Maigen	Donaghmoyn e	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Tuathal son of Feradach was taken away by the heathens, and Adamnán's shrine from Domnach Maigen.
832	832	Chronicon Scotorum	Druim Ublae	Drumoula	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Lugbad and Mucnám and Uí Méith and Druim Ublae and other churches.
832	832	Chronicon Scotorum	Dam Liac	Duleek	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Lugbad and Mucnám and Uí Méith and Druim Ublae and other churches.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
832	832	Chronicon Scotorum	Lis Mór	Lismore	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Lis Mór by the heathens.
832	832	Chronicon Scotorum	Uí Méith	Monaghan Co.	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Lugbad and Mucnám and Uí Méith and Druim Ublae and other churches.
832	832	Chronicon Scotorum	Mucnám	Mucknoe	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Lugbad and Mucnám and Uí Méith and Druim Ublae and other churches.
832	832	Chronicon Scotorum	Lugbad	Louth	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Lugbad and Mucnám and Uí Méith and Druim Ublae and other churches.
832	832	Annals of Ulster	Domnach Maigen	Donaghmoyn e	25	F	54.0025356	-6.6983515	T	2	Tuathal son of Feradach was taken away by the heathens, and Adamnán's shrine from Domnach Maigen.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
832	832	Annals of Ulster	Dam Liac	Duleek	34	F	53.6551966	-6.4218731	T	2	The plundering of Dam Liac and the sept of the Cianacht with all their churches by the heathens.
832	832	Annals of Ulster	Lugbad (Lugmad)	Louth	34	F	53.365963	-6.53205	T	2	The plundering of Mucnám, Lugbad, Uí Méith, Druim Moccu Blae, and other churches.
832	833	Annals of Inisfallen	Les Mór Mo-Chutu	Lismore	39	F	52.1367	-7.9308	T	2	Kl. Les Mór Mo-Chutu and Cell Mo-Laise plundered by the heathens.
832	833	Annals of Inisfallen	Cell Mo-Laise	Kilmolash	41	F	52.10491	-7.81026	T	2	Kl. Les Mór Mo-Chutu and Cell Mo-Laise plundered by the heathens.
832	832	Annals of Ulster	Ard Macha	Armagh	42	F	54.352382	-6.6588774	T	2	The first plundering of Ard Macha by the heathens three times in one month.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
832	832	Annals of Ulster	Druim Moccu Blae	Drumoula	66	F	53.946160	-7.95518	T	2	The plundering of Mucnám, Lugbad, Uí Méith, Druim Moccu Blae, and other churches.
832	832	Annals of Ulster	Ráith Luraig	Maghera	75	F	54.8450593	-6.692829	T	2	Ráith Luraig and Connaire were plundered by the heathens.
832	832	Annals of Ulster	Connaire	Connor	89	F	54.805440	-6.210462	T	2	Ráith Luraig and Connaire were plundered by the heathens.
832	832	Annals of Ulster	Mucnám	Mucknoe	104	F	54.1208488	-6.7416621	T	2	The plundering of Mucnám, Lugbad, Uí Méith, Druim Moccu Blae, and other churches.
833	832	Annals of the Four Masters	Cluain Dolcáin	Clondalkin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Cluain Dolcain by the foreigners.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
833	832	Annals of the Four Masters	Doire Chalgaigh	Derry	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A battle was gained by Niall Caille and Murchadh over the foreigners, at Doire Chalgaigh, where a slaughter was made of them.
833	832	Annals of the Four Masters	Loch Bricrenn	Loughbrickland	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Loch Bricrenn, against Conghalach, son of Eochaidh, by the foreigners; and he was taken prisoner, and afterwards killed at their ships.
833	833	Chronicon Scotorum	Cluain Dolcáin	Clondalkin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Cluain Dolcáin was plundered by the heathens.
833	833	Chronicon Scotorum	Daire Calgaig	Derry	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Niall and Murchad routed the foreigners in Daire Calgaig.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
833	831	Chronicon Scotorum	Conaille	Dromiskin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Conaille was invaded by the heathens, and they captured Mael Brigte, its king, and his brother Canannán, and they were taken away to their ships.
833	833	Annals of Ulster	Druim Inasclainn	Dromiskin	14	F	53.9220909	-6.4003062	T	2	Druim Inasclainn was burned by the heathens.
833	833	Annals of Ulster	Cluain Dolcáin	Clondalkin	69	F	53.3220671	-6.3975547	T	2	Cluain Dolcáin was plundered by the heathens.
833	833	Annals of Ulster	Loch Bricrenn	Loughbrickland	76	F	54.31557	-6.3095761	T	2	Loch Bricrenn was plundered to the detriment of Congalach son of Echaid, and he was killed afterwards at the ships.
833	833	Annals of Ulster	Daire Calgaig	Derry	108	F	54.994968	-7.3268337	T	2	Niall and Murchad routed the foreigners in Daire Clagaig

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
834	834	Annals of St-Bertin	Utrecht	Utrecht	5	F	52.090736	5.12142	T	1	... Meanwhile a fleet of Danes came to Frisia and laid waste a part of it. From there, they came by way of Utrecht to the emporium called Dorestad and destroyed everything. They slaughtered some people, took others captive, and burned the surrounding region.
834	833	Annals of the Four Masters	Ui Fidhgeinte	Co. Limerick	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A battle was gained over the Danes by Dunadhach, son of Scannlan, lord of Ui Fidhgeinte, wherein many were slain.
834	833	Annals of the Four Masters	Finnabhair Abha	Fennor	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Gleann Da Locha, Slaine, and Finnabhair Abha, by the foreigners.
834	833	Annals of the Four Masters	Gleann Da Locha	Glendalough	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Gleann Da Locha, Slaine, and Finnabhair Abha, by the foreigners.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
834	833	Annals of the Four Masters	Slaine	Slane	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Gleann Da Locha, Slaine, and Finnabhair Abha, by the foreigners.
834	834	Annals of Ulster	Uí Fhidgeinte	Limerick Co.	NULL	F	52.494244	-8.709815	F	2	Dúnadach son of Scannlán, king of Uí Fhidgeinte, won a battle against the heathens, in which many fell.
834	834	Chronicon Scotorum	Uí Fhidgeinte	Co. Limerick	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Dúnchad son of Scannlán, king of Uí Fhidgeinte, won a battle against the heathens, in which many of them fell.
834	834	Chronicon Scotorum	Glenn dá Locha	Glendalough	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Glenn dá Locha was plundered by the heathens.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
834	834	Annals of St-Bertin	Dorestad	Dorestad	15	F	51.9751343	5.3374602	T	1	... Meanwhile a fleet of Danes came to Frisia and laid waste a part of it. From there, they came by way of Utrecht to the emporium called Dorestad and destroyed everything. They slaughtered some people, took others captive, and burned the surrounding region.
834	834	Annals of Ulster	Finnubair Abae	Fennor	41	F	53.700535	-6.539318	T	2	Glenn dá Locha was plundered by the heathens. Sláine and Finnubair Abae were plundered by the heathens.
834	834	Annals of Ulster	Slaine	Slane	64	F	53.709	-6.561	T	2	Glenn dá Locha was plundered by the heathens. Sláine and Finnubair Abae were plundered by the heathens.
834	834	Annals of Ulster	Glenn dá Locha	Glendalough	218	F	53.0114939	-6.3308313	T	2	Glenn dá Locha was plundered by the heathens. Sláine and Finnubair Abae were plundered by the heathens.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
835	832	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Sheppey	Sheppey	NULL	F	51.395145	0.836877	F	2	Here heathen men raided across Sheppey.
835	832	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Sheppey	Sheppey	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Here heathen men raided across Sheppey.
835	834	Annals of the Four Masters	Cluain Mor Maedhog	Clonmore	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Fearná, Cluain Mor Maedhog, and Druim hIng, by the foreigners. The burning of Mungairid and other churches in Ormond by them also.
835	834	Annals of the Four Masters	Druim hIng	Dromin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Fearná, Cluain Mor Maedhog, and Druim hIng, by the foreigners. The burning of Mungairid and other churches in Ormond by them also.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
835	834	Annals of the Four Masters	Fearna	Ferns	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Fearna, Cluain Mor Maedhog, and Druim hIng, by the foreigners. The burning of Mungairid and other churches in Ormond by them also.
835	834	Annals of the Four Masters	Mungairid	Mungret	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Fearna, Cluain Mor Maedhog, and Druim hIng, by the foreigners. The burning of Mungairid and other churches in Ormond by them also.
835	834	Annals of the Four Masters	Ormond	Ossory	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Fearna, Cluain Mor Maedhog, and Druim hIng, by the foreigners. The burning of Mungairid and other churches in Ormond by them also.
835	835	Annals of Ulster	Iarmumu	Kerry Co.	NULL	F	52.130574	-9.583156	F	2	Mungairid and other churches of Iarmumu were burned by the heathen.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
835	835	Chronicon Scotorum	Cluain Mór Maedóc	Clonmore	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Ferna and Cluain Mór Maedóc were plundered by the heathens, and Mungairit and other churches of Iarmumu were burned by the heathen.
835	836	Chronicon Scotorum	Cluain Mór Maedóc	Clonmore	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The devastation of Cluain Mór Maedóc by the heathens on the eve of the Nativity 24 Dec.: they slew many and carried off many more.
835	835	Chronicon Scotorum	Ferna	Ferns	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Ferna and Cluain Mór Maedóc were plundered by the heathens, and Mungairit and other churches of Iarmumu were burned by the heathen.
835	835	Chronicon Scotorum	Mungairit	Mungret	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Ferna and Cluain Mór Maedóc were plundered by the heathens, and Mungairit and other churches of Iarmumu were burned by the heathen.
835	835	Annals of Ulster	Mungairit	Mungret	16	F	52.6364	-8.693	T	2	Mungairit and other churches of Iarmumu were burned by the heathen.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
835	835	Annals of Ulster	Druim Ing	Dromin	54	F	53.843543	-6.4362751	T	2	The foreigners plundered Druim Ing.
835	835	Annals of Ulster	Ferna	Ferns	60	F	52.5897902	-6.4974626	T	2	Ferna and Cluain Mór Maedóc were plundered by the heathens.
835	835	Annals of the Four Masters	Cluain Mor Maedho	Clonmore	173	F	52.827203	-6.568975	T	2	Cluain Mor Maedhog was burned on Christmas night by the foreigners; and a great number was slain by them, and many prisoners were carried off. The oratory of Gleann Da Locha was also burned by them. All the country of Connaught was likewise desolated by them.
835	835	Annals of Ulster	Cluain Mór Maedóc	Clonmore	173	F	52.827203	-6.568975	T	2	Ferna and Cluain Mór Maedóc were plundered by the heathens.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
836	836	Annals of the Four Masters	Eas Ruaidh	the falls of Assaroe, near Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal	5	F	54.500944	-8.195476	T	2	A slaughter was made of the foreigners at Eas Ruaidh.
836	836	Annals of Ulster	Inber Dea	Annagassan	6	F	53.883333	-6.35	T	3	Cell Dara was plundered by heathens from Inber Dea, and half of the church was burned.
836	833	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Carhampton	Carhampton	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year king Egbert fought against twenty-five ships' companiees at Carhampton; and great slaughter was made there, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter.

836	836	Annals of St-Bertin	Frisia	Frisia	NULL	F	53.124808	5.454697	F	2	<p>At the same time, the Northmen again devastated Dorestad and Frisia. But Horic, king of the Danes, through his envoys sent to that assembly offered terms of friendship and obedience and declared that he had in no way given his agreement to their urgent requests [to support the attacks]. He also complained about the killing of the envoys he had sent to the Emperor. They had been massacred a short while before near Cologne through the unauthorised action of certain men. The emperor very rightly avenged the slaughter of these envoys, sending missi specifically to see to this.</p> <p>The autumn hunting-season was spent at the palace of Frankfurt, and then he returned to Aachen. Envoys from Horic arrived there seeking an amount equivalent to the blood-money for those Northmen who had recently</p>
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Master Source Reference

												been perpetuating such attacks on our own borders and whom he, Horic, had captured and had killed....
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
836	835	Annals of the Four Masters	Inbher Deaa	Annagassan	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Cill Dara was plundered by the foreigners of Inbher Deaa, and half the church was burned by them.
836	835	Annals of the Four Masters	Connaught	Connacht	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Cluain Mor Maedhog was burned on Christmas night by the foreigners; and a great number was slain by them, and many prisoners were carried off. The oratory of Gleann Da Locha was also burned by them. All the country of Connaught was likewise desolated by them.
836	835	Annals of the Four Masters	Cill Dara	Kildare	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Cill Dara was plundered by the foreigners of Inbher Deaa, and half the church was burned by them.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
836	836	Annals of St-Bertin	Dorestad	Dorestad	15	F	51.9751343	5.3374602	T	2	At the same time, the Northmen again devastated Dorestad and Frisia. But Horic, king of the Danes, through his envoys sent to that assembly offered terms of friendship and obedience and declared that he had in no way given his agreement to their urgent requests [to support the attacks]. He also complained about the killing of the envoys he had sent to the Emperor. They had been massacred a short while before near Cologne through the unauthorised action of certain men. The emperor very rightly avenged the slaughter of these envoys, sending missi specifically to see to this. The autumn hunting-season was spent at the palace of Frankfurt, and then he returned to Aachen. Envoys from Horic arrived there seeking an amount equivalent

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											to the blood-money for those Northmen who had recently been perpetuating such attacks on our own borders and whom he, Horic, had captured and had killed....

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
836	836	Annals of Ulster	Connacht	Connacht	NULL	F	53.844909	-8.849928	F	2	A most cruel devastation of all the lands of Connacht by the heathens. The heathens inflicted a slaughter in a battle won over the Déis Tuaisceirt.
836	836	Annals of Ulster	Dairmag of the Britons	Meath, Dublin Co.s	NULL	F	53.573381	-6.327517	F	2	The first prey was taken by the heathens from southern Brega, i.e. from Telcha Dromáin and Dairmag of the Britons; and they carried off many prisoners, and killed many and led away very many captive.
836	836	Annals of Ulster	Telcha Dromáin	Meath, Dublin Co.s	NULL	F	53.573381	-6.327517	F	2	The first prey were taken by the heathens from southern Brega, i.e. from Telcha Dromáin and Dairmag of the Britons; and they carried off many prisoners, and killed many and led away very many captive.
836	836	Chronicon Scotorum	Inber Dea	Annagassan	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Cell Dara was plundered by heathens from Inber Dea, and half of the church was plundered.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
836	836	Chronicon Scotorum	Connacht	Connacht	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A most cruel devastation of all the lands of Connacht by the heathens.
836	836	Chronicon Scotorum	Cell Dara	Kildare	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Cell Dara was plundered by heathens from Inber Dea, and half of the church was plundered.
836	837	Chronicon Scotorum	Es Ruad	the falls of Assaroe, near Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A slaughter of the heathen at Es Ruad.
836	833	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Carhampton	Carhampton	37	F	51.173040	-3.4215509	T	2	In this year king Egbert fought against thirty-five ships' companies at Carhampton; and great slaughter was made there, and the Danes had

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											possession of the place of slaughter.
836	836	Annals of St-Bertin	Cologne	Cologne	57	F	50.9375	6.9603	T	2	At the same time, the Northmen again devastated Dorestad and Frisia. But Horic, king of the Danes, through his envoys sent to that assembly offered terms of friendship and obedience and declared that he had in no way given his agreement to their urgent requests [to support the attacks]. He also complained about the killing of the envoys he had sent to the Emperor. They had been massacred a short while before near Cologne through the unauthorised action of certain men. The emperor very rightly avenged the slaughter of these envoys, sending missi specifically to see to this.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											The autumn hunting-season was spent at the palace of Frankfurt, and then he returned to Aachen. Envoys from Horic arrived there seeking an amount equivalent to the blood-money for those Northmen who had recently been perpetuating such attacks on our own borders and whom he, Horic, had captured and had killed....
836	836	Annals of Ulster	Cell Dara	Kildare	104		53.1582195	-6.9143968	T	2	Cell Dara was plundered by heathens from Inber Dea, and half of the church was burned.
836	835	Annals of the Four Masters	Gleann Da Locha	Glendalough	218	F	53.0114939	-6.3308313	T	2	Cluain Mor Maedhog was burned on Christmas night by the foreigners; and a great number was slain by them, and many prisoners were carried off. The oratory of Gleann Da Locha was also burned by them. All the country of Connaught was likewise desolated by them.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
836	836	Annals of St-Bertin	Aachen	Aachen	266	F	50.775345	6.083887	T	1	<p>At the same time, the Northmen again devastated Dorestad and Frisia. But Horic, king of the Danes, through his envoys sent to that assembly offered terms of friendship and obedience and declared that he had in no way given his agreement to their urgent requests [to support the attacks]. He also complained about the killing of the envoys he had sent to the Emperor. They had been massacred a short while before near Cologne through the unauthorised action of certain men. The emperor very rightly avenged the slaughter of these envoys, sending missi specifically to see to this.</p> <p>The autumn hunting-season was spent at the palace of Frankfurt, and then he returned to Aachen. Envoys from Horic arrived there</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											seeking an amount equivalent to the blood-money for those Northmen who had recently been perpetuating such attacks on our own borders and whom he, Horic, had captured and had killed....
837	836	Annals of the Four Masters	Carn Fearadhaigh	Cahemarry	9	F	52.668018	-8.630498	T	2	A slaughter of them at Carn Fearadhaigh.

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837	837	Annals of St-Bertin	Walcheren	Walcheren	NULL	F	51.516626	3.572586	F	2	<p>The Northmen at this time fell on Frisia with their usual surprise attack. Coming upon our people unprepared on an island called Walcheren, they slaughtered many of them and plundered even more. They stayed on the island for a while, levying as much tribute as they wanted. Then they fell on Dorestad with the same fury and exacted tribute in the same way. When the Emperor heard about these attacks, he postponed his planned journey to Rome and wasted no time in hurrying to the fort of Nijmegen close to Dorestad. When the Northmen heard of his arrival there, they withdrew immediately.</p> <p>Now the Emperor summoned a general assembly and held an inquiry in public with those magnates to whom he had delegated the task of guarding that coast. It became clear from the discussion that partly through the sheer impossibility</p>
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Master Source Reference

												<p>of the task, partly through the disobedience of certain men, it had not been possible for them to offer any resistance to the attackers. Energetic abbots and counts were therefore dispatched to suppress the insubordinate Frisians. Now too, so that from then on he would be better able to resist their incursions, he gave orders that a fleet should be made ready to go more speedily in pursuit in whatever direction might be required.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
837	836	Annals of the Four Masters	Boyne	Boyne River	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	A fleet of sixty ships of Norsemen on the Boyne. Another fleet of sixty ships on the Abhainn Liphthe. These two fleets plundered and spoiled Magh Liphthe and Magh Breagh, both churches and habitations of men, and goodly tribes, flocks, and herds.
837	836	Annals of the Four Masters	Magh Liphthe	Kildare Co.	NULL	F	53.204284	-6.808974	F	2	A fleet of sixty ships of Norsemen on the Boyne. Another fleet of sixty ships on the Abhainn Liphthe. These two fleets plundered and spoiled Magh Liphthe and Magh Breagh, both churches and habitations of men, and goodly tribes, flocks, and herds.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
837	836	Annals of the Four Masters	Abhainn Liphthe	Liffey River	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	A fleet of sixty ships of Norsemen on the Boyne. Another fleet of sixty ships on the Abhainn Liphthe. These two fleets plundered and spoiled Magh Liphthe and Magh Breagh, both churches and habitations of men, and goodly tribes, flocks, and herds.
837	836	Annals of the Four Masters	Magh Breagh	Louth, Meath, Dublin Co.s	NULL	F	53.643788	-6.412144	F	2	A fleet of sixty ships of Norsemen on the Boyne. Another fleet of sixty ships on the Abhainn Liphthe. These two fleets plundered and spoiled Magh Liphthe and Magh Breagh, both churches and habitations of men, and goodly tribes, flocks, and herds.
837	836	Annals of the Four Masters	Mughdhorna Breagh	Meath Co.	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A battle was gained by the men of Breagh over the foreigners in Mughdhorna Breagh; and six score of the

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											foreigners were slain in that battle.
837	836	Annals of the Four Masters	Inber na mBárc	Boyne Estuary	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A battle was gained by the foreigners, at Inbhear Na mBarc, over all the Ui Neill, from the Sinainn to the sea, where such slaughter was made as never before was heard of; however, the kings and chieftains, the lords and toparchs, escaped without slaughter or mutilation.
837	836	Annals of the Four Masters	Loch Eirne	Lough Erne	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The churches of Loch Eirne were destroyed by the foreigners, with Cluain Eois and Daimhinis, &c.
837	836	Annals of the Four Masters	Cluain Eois	Clones	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The churches of Loch Eirne were destroyed by the foreigners, with Cluain Eois and Daimhinis, &c.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
837	836	Annals of the Four Masters	Daimhinis	Inisdoimle Monastery	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The churches of Loch Eirne were destroyed by the foreigners, with Cluain Eois and Daimhinis, &c.
837	836	Annals of the Four Masters	Inis Cealtra	Holy Island, Lough Dergh	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The churches of Laichtene, Inis Cealtra, and Cill Finnche, were burned by the foreigners.
837	836	Annals of the Four Masters	Cianacht	Louth, Meath, Dublin Co.s	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Saxolbh, chief of the foreigners, was slain by the Cianachta.

837	837	Annals of St-Bertin	Dorestad	Dorestad	15	F	51.9751343	5.3374602	T	2	The Northmen at this time fell on Frisia with their usual surprise attack. Coming upon our people unprepared on an island called Walcheren, they slaughtered many of them and plundered even more. They stayed on the island for a while, levying as much tribute as they wanted. Then they fell on Dorestad with the same fury and exacted tribute in the same way. When the Emperor heard about these attacks, he postponed his planned journey to Rome and wasted no time in hurrying to the fort of Nijmegen close to Dorestad. When the Northmen heard of his arrival there, they withdrew immediately. Now the Emperor summoned a general assembly and held an inquiry in public with those magnates to whom he had delegated the task of guarding that coast. It became clear from the discussion that partly through the sheer impossibility of the task, partly through the
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
837	837	Annals of Ulster	Bóinn	Boyne River	NULL	F	53.717171	-6.369831	F	3	A naval force of the Norsemen sixty ships strong was on the Bóinn, and another one of sixty ships on the river Life. Those two forces plundered the plain of Life and the plain of Brega, including churches, forts, and dwellings. The men of Brega route the foreigners at Deoninne in Mugdorna of Brega, and six score of the Norsemen fell.
837	837	Annals of Ulster	Life	Liffey River	NULL	F	53.344745	-6.326265	F	3	A naval force of the Norsemen sixty ships strong was on the Bóinn, and another one of sixty ships on the river Life. Those two forces plundered the plain of Life and the plain of Brega, including churches, forts, and dwellings. The men of Brega route the foreigners at Deoninne in Mugdorna of Brega, and six score of the Norsemen fell.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
837	837	Annals of Ulster	Deoninne, in Mugdorna Brega	Meath Co.	NULL	F	53.619313	-6.672414	F	2	A naval force of the Norsemen sixty ships strong was on the Bóinn, and another one of sixty ships on the river Life. Those two forces plundered the plain of Life and the plain of Brega, including churches, forts, and dwellings. The men of Brega route the foreigners at Deoninne in Mugdorna of Brega, and six score of the Norsemen fell.
837	837	Annals of Ulster	Inber na mBárc	Boyne Estuary	NULL	F	53.729195	-6.274052	F	2	The heathens won a battle at Inber na mBárc against the Uí Néill from the Sinann to the sea, in which an uncounted number were slaughtered, though the principal kings escaped.
837	837	Annals of Ulster	Loch Éirne	Lough Erne	NULL	F	54.3979	-7.6934	F	2	The churches of all Loch Éirne, including Cluain Eóis and Daiminis, were destroyed by the heathens.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
837	837	Annals of Ulster	Cianacht	Louth, Meath, Dublin Co.s	NULL	F	53.643788	-6.412144	F	2	Saxolb, chief of the foreigners, was killed by the Cianacht.
837	837	Chronicon Scotorum	N/A	Boyne River	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	A naval force of the Norsemen sixty ships strong was on the Bóinin, and another one of sixty ships in the river Life. These two forces plundered the plain of Life and the plain of Brega, including churches and laity.
837	837	Chronicon Scotorum	Life River	Liffey River	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	A naval force of the Norsemen sixty ships strong was on the Bóinin, and another one of sixty ships in the river Life. These two forces plundered the plain of Life and the plain of Brega, including churches and laity.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
837	837	Chronicon Scotorum	Brega	Louth, Meath, Dublin Co.s	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A naval force of the Norsemen sixty ships strong was on the Bóinin, and another one of sixty ships in the river Life. These two forces plundered the plain of Life and the plain of Brega, including churches and laity.
837	837	Chronicon Scotorum	Carn Feradaigh	Cahemarry	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A slaughter of heathens at Carn Feradaigh.
837	837	Chronicon Scotorum	Ciannacht	Louth, Meath, Dublin Co.s	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Saxolf, leader of the foreigners, was killed by the Ciannacht.
837	837	Chronicon Scotorum	Inis Celtra	Holy Island, Lough Dergh	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The burning of Cluain moccu Nóis and Inis Celtra. The churches of all Loch Éirne, and Daiminis, were destroyed by the heathens.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
837	837	Chronicon Scotorum	Daiminis	Inisdoimle Monastery	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The burning of Cluain moccu Nóis and Inis Celtra. The churches of all Loch Éirne, and Daiminis, were destroyed by the heathens.
837	837	Chronicon Scotorum	Loch Éirne	Lough Erne	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The burning of Cluain moccu Nóis and Inis Celtra. The churches of all Loch Éirne, and Daiminis, were destroyed by the heathens.
837	837	Chronicon Scotorum	Ath Cliath	Dublin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	The first taking of Áth Cliath by the heathens.
837	837	Chronicon Scotorum	Fertae	Clonfert	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The heathen inflicted a defeat at the Fertae.
837	837	Chronicon Scotorum	Inber na mBárc	Boyne Estuary	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The heathens won a battle at Inber na mBárc against the Uí Néill from the sea to the Shannon, in which a never-counted number were

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											slaughtered, though the principal kings escaped.
837	837	Chronicon Scotorum	Brega	Louth, Meath, Dublin Co.s	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The men of Brega routed the foreigners and six score of the Norsemen fell.
837	836	Annals of the Four Masters	Ath Cliath	Dublin	20	F	53.349804	-6.26031	T	3	The first taking of Ath Cliath by the foreigners.
837	837	Annals of Ulster	Daiminis	Inisdoimle Monastery	20	F	52.297642	-6.817501	T	2	The churches of all Loch Éirne, including Cluain Eóis and Daiminis, were destroyed by the heathens.
837	837	Annals of Ulster	Inis Celtrae	Holy Island, Lough Dergh	34	F	52.9133315	-8.4672747	T	2	Inis Celtra was plundered by the heathens.

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
837	836	Annals of the Four Masters	Fearta	Clonfert	43	F	53.2259	-8.0619	T	2	The victory of Fearta was gained by the foreigners.
837	837	Chronicon Scotorum	Cluain moccu Nóis	Clonmacnoise	51	F	53.324429	-7.98848	T	2	The burning of Cluain moccu Nóis and Inis Celtra. The churches of all Loch Éirne, and Daiminis, were destroyed by the heathens.
837	837	Annals of Ulster	Cluain Eóis	Clones	71	F	54.18236	-7.23362	T	2	The churches of all Loch Éirne, including Cluain Eóis and Daiminis, were destroyed by the heathens.
837	836	Annals of the Four Masters	Cill Finnche	Killinney	76	F	52.537780	-7.288820	T	2	The churches of Laichtene, Inis Cealtra, and Cill Finnche, were burned by the foreigners.
837	836	Annals of the Four Masters	Laichtene	Clonenagh	110	F	53.010317	-7.424417	T	2	The churches of Laichtene, Inis Cealtra, and Cill Finnche, were burned by the foreigners.

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
837	836	Annals of the Four Masters	Teamhair	Tara	155	F	53.578760	-6.611638	T	2	Dubh Litir Odhar, of Teamhair, was taken prisoner by the foreigners, who afterwards put him to death in his gyves, at their ships, and thus he fell by them!
838	835	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Cornwall	Cornwall	NULL	F	50.373723	-4.848982	F	1	In this year came a great pirate host to Cornwall, and they [the Danes and the Britons of Cornwall] united, and continued fighting against Egbert, king of Wessex. Then he heard this and proceeded with this levies and fought against them at Hingston Down, and there put to flight both Britons and Danes.
838	835	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Cornwall	Cornwall	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	1	In this year came a great pirate host to Cornwall, and they [the Danes and the Britons of Cornwall] united, and continued fighting against Egbert, king of Wessex. Then he made an expedition against them, and fought against them at Hingston Down, and there

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											put to flight both Britons and Danes
838	835	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Hingston	Hingston Down	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year came a great pirate host to Cornwall, and they [the Danes and the Britons of Cornwall] united, and continued fighting against Egbert, king of Wessex. Then he made an expedition against them, and fought against them at Hingston Down, and there put to flight both Britons and Danes

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
838	838	Annals of St-Bertin	North Sea	North Sea	NULL	F	54.263987	7.482999	F	2	<p>... While this was happening Danish pirates sailed out from their homeland but a sudden severe storm arose at sea and they were drowned with scarcely any survivors...</p> <p>Here too came envoys from Horic to report that because of his loyalty to the Emperor he had captured and ordered to be killed the majority of those pirates who had lately attacked our territory. Horic also requested that the Frisians and Obodrites be given over to him. The request seemed to the Emperor so thoroughly inappropriate that he utterly scorned and ignored it...</p>
838	837	Annals of the Four Masters	Connacht	Connacht	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A battle was gained by the Gentiles over the Connaughtmen, wherein was slain Maelduin, son of Murgheas, son of Tomaltach,

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											with numbers of others along with him.
838	838	Annals of Ulster	Connachta	Connacht	NULL	F	53.844909	-8.849928	F	2	The heathens won a battle against the Connachta, in which Mael Dúin son of Muirgius and many others fell.
838	838	Chronicon Scotorum	Connacht	Connacht	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The heathens won a battle against the Connachta, in which Mael Dúin son of Muirgius and others fell.
838	835	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Hingston	Hingston Down	17	F	50.524270	-4.2061702	T	2	In this year came a great pirate host to Cornwall, and they [the Danes and the Britons of Cornwall] united, and continued fighting against Egbert, king of Wessex. Then he heard this and proceeded with this levies and fought against them at Hingston Down, and there put to flight both Britons and Danes.

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
838	838	Annals of St-Bertin	Attigny	Attigny	271	F	49.477631	4.581577	T	1	<p>... While this was happening Danish pirates sailed out from their homeland but a sudden severe storm arose at sea and they were drowned with scarcely any survivors...</p> <p>Here too came envoys from Horic to report that because of his loyalty to the Emperor he had captured and ordered to be killed the majority of those pirates who had lately attacked our territory. Horic also requested that the Frisians and Obodrites be given over to him. The request seemed to the Emperor so thoroughly inappropriate that he utterly scorned and ignored it...</p>
839	839	Annals of Ulster	Corcach	Cork	15	F	51.8943543	-8.4822317	T	2	Ferna and Corcach were burned by the heathens.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
839	839	Annals of St-Bertin	Denmark	Denmark	NULL	F	55.388052	10.396810	F	1	<p>Some pirates attacked part of Frisia and imposed great suffering on our frontier territories. Also, Horic sent envoys to the Emperor. One of them was a man whose advice he seemed to trust more than anyone else's and always to act on, and with him he sent his own nephew. They brought gifts of precious things native to their country with the object of consolidating the peace and the alliance still more firmly. They were joyfully received and gifts were bestowed on them. They had lodged complaints about the Frisians and their troublesome behaviours, so the Emperor despatched able leaders [duces], who at an appointed date were to settle these grievances fairly and justly on every point...</p> <p>Also the Emperor's envoys,</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											sent to Horic to make a treaty, received oaths from him and concluded a permanent peace.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
839	839	Annals of St-Bertin	Frankia	France	NULL	F	48.8566101	2.3514992	F	1	<p>Some pirates attacked part of Frisia and imposed great suffering on our frontier territories. Also, Horic sent envoys to the Emperor. One of them was a man whose advice he seemed to trust more than anyone else's and always to act on, and with him he sent his own nephew. They brought gifts of precious things native to their country with the object of consolidating the peace and the alliance still more firmly. They were joyfully received and gifts were bestowed on them. They had lodged complaints about the Frisians and their troublesome behaviours, so the Emperor despatched able leaders [duces], who at an appointed date were to settle these grievances fairly and justly on every point...</p> <p>Also the Emperor's envoys,</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											sent to Horic to make a treaty, received oaths from him and concluded a permanent peace.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
839	839	Annals of St-Bertin	Frisia	Frisia	NULL	F	53.124808	5.454697	F	2	<p>Some pirates attacked part of Frisia and imposed great suffering on our frontier territories. Also, Horic sent envoys to the Emperor. One of them was a man whose advice he seemed to trust more than anyone else's and always to act on, and with him he sent his own nephew. They brought gifts of precious things native to their country with the object of consolidating the peace and the alliance still more firmly. They were joyfully received and gifts were bestowed on them. They had lodged complaints about the Frisians and their troublesome behaviours, so the Emperor despatched able leaders [duces], who at an appointed date were to settle these grievances fairly and justly on every point...</p> <p>Also the Emperor's envoys,</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											sent to Horic to make a treaty, received oaths from him and concluded a permanent peace.
839	838	Annals of the Four Masters	Corcach Mor	Cork	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The burning of Fearná and Corcach Mor by the foreigners.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
839	838	Annals of the Four Masters	Fearna	Ferns	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The burning of Fearna and Corcach Mor by the foreigners.
839	838	Annals of the Four Masters	Loch Eathach	Lough Neagh	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	A marine fleet of the foreigners took up on Loch Eathach. The territories and churches of the North of Ireland were plundered and spoiled by them.
839	839	Annals of Ulster	Loch nEchach	Lough Neagh	NULL	F	54.618333	-6.395278	F	3	A raiding party of the foreigners were on Loch nEchach, and from there they plundered the states and churches of the north of Ireland.
839	839	Annals of Ulster	Foirtriu	Scotland [Strathearn]	NULL	F	56.3325	-3.6825	F	2	The heathens won a battle against the men of Foirtriu, and Eógánán son of Aengus, Bran son of Óengus, Aed son of Boanta, and others almost innumerable fell there.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
839	839	Chronicon Scotorum	Corcach	Cork	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Ferna and Corcach were burned by the heathens.
839	839	Chronicon Scotorum	Ferna	Ferns	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Ferna and Corcach were burned by the heathens.
839	839	Chronicon Scotorum	Loch nEchach	Lough Neagh	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	The foreigners were on Loch nEchach, and from there they plundered the churches and peoples of the north of Ireland.

839	839	Annals of St-Bertin	Constantinople	Istanbul	54	F	41.0082	28.9784	T	1	There also came envoys from the Greeks sent by the emperor Theophilus. They were Theodosius, metropolitan bishop of Chalcedon, and Theophanus the Spatharius, and they brought gifts worthy for an emperor, and a letter. The emperor received them with due ceremony on 18 May at Ingelheim. The purpose of their mission was to confirm the treaty of peace and perpetual friendship and love between the two emperors and their subjects. . . . [Theophilus] also sent with the envoys some men who said they—meaning their whole people [gens]— were called Russians and had been sent to him by their king, whose name was the Khagan, for the sake of friendship, so they claimed. Theophilus requested in his letter that the emperor in his goodness might grant them safe conducts to travel through his empire and any help or practical assistance needed to
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
839	839	Annals of Ulster	Ferna	Ferns	60	F	52.5897902	-6.4974626	T	2	Ferna and Corcach were burned by the heathens.

839	839	Annals of St-Bertin	Ingelheim	Ingelheim	92	F	49.97583	8.06531	T	1	There also came envoys from the Greeks sent by the emperor Theophilus. They were Theodosius, metropolitan bishop of Chalcedon, and Theophanus the Spatharius, and they brought gifts worthy for an emperor, and a letter. The emperor received them with due ceremony on 18 May at Ingelheim. The purpose of their mission was to confirm the treaty of peace and perpetual friendship and love between the two emperors and their subjects. . . . [Theophilus] also sent with the envoys some men who said they—meaning their whole people [gens]— were called Russians and had been sent to him by their king, whose name was the Khagan, for the sake of friendship, so they claimed. Theophilus requested in his letter that the emperor in his goodness might grant them safe conducts to travel through his empire and any help or practical assistance needed to
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
840	837	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	N/A	Portland	5	F	50.54511	-2.43526	T	2	In this year ealdorman Wulfheard fought at Southampton against thirty-three ships' companies, and made great slaughter there and won the victory; and the same year ealdorman Æthelhelm fought against a Danish host at Portland with the men of Dorset, and for a considerable time they drove back the host, but the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter and slew the ealdorman.
840	837	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	N/A	Portland	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year ealdorman Wulfheard fought at Southampton against thirty-three ships' companies and made great slaughter there and won the victory; and the same year Wulfheard passed away. And ealdorman Æthelhelm fought against the Danes at Portland with the men of Dorset, and the ealdorman was slain, and the

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											Danes had possession of the place of slaughter.
840	837	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	N/A	Southampton	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year ealdorman Wulfheard fought at Southampton against thirty-three ships' companies and made great slaughter there and won the victory; and the same year Wulfheard passed away. And ealdorman Æthelhelm fought against the Danes at Portland with the men of Dorset, and the ealdorman was slain, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
840	839	Annals of the Four Masters	Loch Eathach	Lough Neagh	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	The plundering of Lughmhadh by the foreigners of Loch Eathach; and they made prisoners of many bishops and other wise and learned men, and carried them to their fortress, after having, moreover, slain many others.
840	839	Annals of the Four Masters	Lughmhadh	Louth	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Lughmhadh by the foreigners of Loch Eathach; and they made prisoners of many bishops and other wise and learned men, and carried them to their fortress, after having, moreover, slain many others.
840	840	Annals of Ulster	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	3	In this year below the Norsemen first came to Ireland, according to the senchus.
840	840	Annals of Ulster	Loch nEchach	Lough Neagh	NULL	F	54.618333	-6.395278	F	3	Lugbad was plundered by the heathens from Loch nEchach and they led away captive bishops and priests and

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											scholars, and put others to death.
840	840	Chronicon Scotorum	Loch nEchach	Lough Neagh	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Lugbad was plundered by the heathens from Loch nEchach. They led away captive bishops and priests and scholars.
840	840	Chronicon Scotorum	Lugbad	Louth	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Lugbad was plundered by the heathens from Loch nEchach. They led away captive bishops and priests and scholars.
840	837	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	N/A	Southampton	24	F	50.90970	-1.40435	T	2	In this year ealdorman Wulfheard fought at Southampton against thirty-three ships' companies, and made great slaughter there and won the victory; and the same year ealdorman Æthelhelm fought against a Danish host at Portland with the men of Dorset, and for a considerable time they drove

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											back the host, but the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter and slew the ealdorman.
840	840	Annals of Ulster	Lugbad	Louth	34	F	53.951	-6.541	T	2	Lugbad was plundered by the heathens from Loch nEchach and they led away captive bishops and priests and scholars, and put others to death.
840	839	Annals of the Four Masters	Ard Macha	Armagh	42	F	54.3499	-6.6546	T	2	The burning of Ard Macha, with its oratories and cathedral, by the aforesaid foreigners.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
841	838	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	East Anglia	East Anglia	NULL	F	52.636423	1.292379	F	2	In this year ealdorman Hereberht was slain by the heathen and many with him among the people of Romney Marsh, and the same year, again in Lindsey and in East Anglia and in Kent, many men were slain by the host.
841	838	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Kent	Kent	NULL	F	51.277548	1.081560	F	2	In this year ealdorman Hereberht was slain by the heathen and many with him among the people of Romney Marsh, and the same year, again in Lindsey and in East Anglia and in Kent, many men were slain by the host.
841	838	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Lindsey	Lindsey	NULL	F	53.314986	0.054352	F	2	In this year ealdorman Hereberht was slain by the heathen and many with him among the people of Romney Marsh, and the same year, again in Lindsey and in East Anglia and in Kent, many men were slain by the host.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
841	838	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Romney Marsh	Romney Marsh	NULL	F	50.990202	0.933993	F	2	In this year ealdorman Hereberht was slain by the heathen and many with him among the people of Romney Marsh, and the same year, again in Lindsey and in East Anglia and in Kent, many men were slain by the host.

841	841	Annals of St-Bertin	Walcheren	Walcheren	NULL	F	51.516626	3.5725865	F	3	Meanwhile Danish pirates sailed down the Channel and attacked Rouen, plundered the town with pillage, fire and sword, slaughtered or took captive the monks and the rest of the population, and laid waste all the monasteries and other places along the banks of the Seine, or else took large payments and left them thoroughly terrified... Lothar, to secure the services of Harald, who along with other Danish pirates had for some years been imposing many sufferings on Frisia and the other coastal regions of the Christians, to the damage of Lothar's father's interests and the furtherance of his own, now granted him Walcheren and the neighbouring regions as a benefice. This was surely an utterly detestable crime, that those who had brought evil on Christians should be given power over the lands and people of Christians, and over the very churches of
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Master Source Reference

												Christ; that the persecutors of the Christian faith should be sent up as lords over Christians, and Christian folk have to serve men who worshipped demons.
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
841	840	Annals of the Four Masters	Duiblinn	Dublin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Another fortress was erected by them at Duibhlinn, out of which they plundered Leinster and the Ui Neill, both territories and churches, as far as Sliabh Bladhma.
841	840	Annals of the Four Masters	Linn Duachaill	Annagassan	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	A fortress was erected by the foreigners at Linn Duachaill, out of which the territories and churches of Teathbha were plundered and preyed.
841	840	Annals of the Four Masters	Teathbha	Westmeath, Longford Co.s	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A fortress was erected by the foreigners at Linn Duachaill, out of which the territories and churches of Teathbha were plundered and preyed.
841	841	Annals of Ulster	Linn Duachaill	Annagassan	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	There was a naval camp at Linn Duachaill from which the peoples and churches of Tethba were plundered. There was a naval camp at Duibhlinn from which the Laigin and the Uí Néill were plundered, both states and churches, as far as Sliabh Bladhma.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
841	841	Annals of Ulster	Loch nEchach	Lough Neagh	NULL	F	54.618333	-6.395278	F	3	The heathens were still on Loch nEchach.
841	841	Annals of Ulster	Sliab Bladma	Slieve Bloom Mountains	NULL	F	53.091748	-7.593733	F	2	There was a naval camp at Linn Duachail from which the peoples and churches of Tethba were plundered. There was a naval camp at Duiblinn from which the Laigin and the Uí Néill were plundered, both states and churches, as far as Sliab Bladma.
841	841	Annals of Ulster	Tethba	Westmeath, Longford Co.s	NULL	F	54.644089	-6.593980	F	2	There was a naval camp at Linn Duachail from which the peoples and churches of Tethba were plundered. There was a naval camp at Duiblinn from which the Laigin and the Uí Néill were plundered, both states and churches, as far as Sliab Bladma.
841	841	Chronicon Scotorum	Loch nEchach	Lough Neagh	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	The heathens were still on Loch nEchach.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
841	841	Chronicon Scotorum	Cluain Iraird	Clonard Abbey	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Cluain Eidnech and the laying waste of Cluain Iraird and Cell Achaid by the heathens.
841	841	Chronicon Scotorum	Cell Achaid	Killeigh	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Cluain Eidnech and the laying waste of Cluain Iraird and Cell Achaid by the heathens.
841	841	Chronicon Scotorum	Duiblinn	Dublin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	There was a naval camp at Duiblinn from which the Laigin and Uí Néill were plundered, both peoples and churches, as far as Sliab Bladma.
841	841	Chronicon Scotorum	Laigin	Leinster	NULL	F	53.326698	-6.650330	F	2	There was a naval camp at Duiblinn from which the Laigin and Uí Néill were plundered, both peoples and churches, as far as Sliab Bladma.
841	841	Chronicon Scotorum	Sliab Bladma	Slieve Bloom Mountains	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	There was a naval camp at Duiblinn from which the Laigin and Uí Néill were plundered, both peoples and churches, as far as Sliab Bladma.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
841	841	Chronicon Scotorum	Uí Néill	Ulster	NULL	F	54.644089	-6.593980	F	2	There was a naval camp at Duiblinn from which the Laigin and Uí Néill were plundered, both peoples and churches, as far as Sliab Bladma.
841	841	Chronicon Scotorum	Linn Duachaill	Annagassan	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	There was a naval camp at Linn Duachaill from which the peoples and churches of Tethba were plundered.
841	841	Chronicon Scotorum	Tethba	Westmeath, Longford Co.s	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	There was a naval camp at Linn Duachaill from which the peoples and churches of Tethba were plundered.
841	841	Annals of Ulster	Duiblinn	Dublin	20	F	53.349804	-6.26031	T	3	There was a naval camp at Linn Duachaill from which the peoples and churches of Tethba were plundered. There was a naval camp at Duiblinn from which the Laigin and the Uí Néill were plundered, both states and churches, as far as Sliab Bladma.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
841	840	Annals of the Four Masters	Cluain Iraird	Clonard Abbey	71	F	53.437730	-6.999880	T	2	The plundering of Cluain Eidhneach, and the destruction of Cluain Iraird and Cill Achaidh Droma Fota, by the foreigners.

Master Source Reference

841	841	Annals of St-Bertin	Rouen	Rouen	88	F	49.4404591	1.0939658	T	2	<p>Meanwhile Danish pirates sailed down the Channel and attacked Rouen, plundered the town with pillage, fire and sword, slaughtered or took captive the monks and the rest of the population, and laid waste all the monasteries and other places along the banks of the Seine, or else took large payments and left them thoroughly terrified...</p> <p>Lothar, to secure the services of Harald, who along with other Danish pirates had for some years been imposing many sufferings on Frisia and the other coastal regions of the Christians, to the damage of Lothar's father's interests and the furtherance of his own, now granted him Walcheren and the neighboring regions as a benefice. This was surely an utterly detestable crime, that those who had brought evil on Christians should be given power over the lands and people of Christians, and over</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
841	840	Annals of the Four Masters	Cill Achaidh Droma Fota	Killeigh	99	F	53.2145	-7.4505	T	2	The plundering of Cluain Eidhneach, and the destruction of Cluain Iraird and Cill Achaidh Droma Fota, by the foreigners.
841	840	Annals of the Four Masters	Cluain Eidhneach	Clonenagh	110	F	53.0093	-7.4261	T	2	The plundering of Cluain Eidhneach, and the destruction of Cluain Iraird and Cill Achaidh Droma Fota, by the foreigners.
842	842	Annals of Ulster	Linn Duachail	Annagassan	6	F	53.882534	-6.34327	T	2	Comán, abbot of Linn Duachail, was fatally wounded and burned by heathens and Irish.
842	842	Annals of St-Bertin	Qunetovic	Quentovic	9	F	50.4825	1.7213	T	2	At that time, a fleet of Northmen made a surprise attack at dawn on the emporium called Quentovic, plundered it and laid it waste, capturing or massacring the inhabitants of both sexes. They left nothing in it except for those buildings which they were paid to spare.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
842	839	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	London	London	11	F	51.50735	-0.12776	T	2	In this year there was great slaughter in London, and in Cwantawic, and in Rochester.
842	839	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Cwantawic	Canterbury	15	F	51.280231	1.078909	T	2	In this year there was great slaughter in London, and in Cwantawic, and in Rochester.
842	839	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Cantwic	Canterbury	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year there was great slaughter in London, and in Cantwic, and in Rochester.
842	839	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	London	London	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year there was great slaughter in London, and in Cantwic, and in Rochester.
842	839	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Rochester	Rochester	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year there was great slaughter in London, and in Cantwic, and in Rochester.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
842	841	Annals of the Four Masters	Linn Duachaill	Annagassan	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	A fleet of Norsemen on the Boinn, at Linn Rois. Another fleet of them at Linn Saileach, in Ulster. Another fleet of them at Linn Duachaill.
842	841	Annals of the Four Masters	Linn Saileach	Down Co.	NULL	F	54.355270	-5.793812	F	3	A fleet of Norsemen on the Boinn, at Linn Rois. Another fleet of them at Linn Saileach, in Ulster. Another fleet of them at Linn Duachaill.
842	841	Annals of the Four Masters	Linn Rois	Rosnaree	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	A fleet of Norsemen on the Boinn, at Linn Rois. Another fleet of them at Linn Saileach, in Ulster. Another fleet of them at Linn Duachaill.
842	842	Chronicon Scotorum	Linn Duachaill	Annagassan	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	A naval force of the Norsemen was on the Bóinn at Linn Rois, There was also another naval force of the Norsemen at Linn Duachaill. Coemán, abbot of Linn Duachaill, was fatally wounded and burned by heathens.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
842	842	Chronicon Scotorum	Linn Rois	Rosnaree	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	A naval force of the Norsemen was on the Bóinn at Linn Rois, There was also another naval force of the Norsemen at Linn Duachaill. Coemán, abbot of Linn Duachaill, was fatally wounded and burned by heathens.
842	842	Annals of Ulster	Linn Sailech	Down Co.	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	A naval force of the Norsemen was on the Bóinn at Linn Rois. There was also a naval force of the Norsemen at Linn Sailech in Ulaid.
842	842	Annals of Ulster	Duiblinn	Dublin	20	F	53.349805	-6.260311	T	3	Cluain Moccu Nóis was plundered by heathens from Linn Duachaill.
842	842	Annals of Ulster	Duiblinn	Dublin	20	F	53.349804	-6.26031	T	3	The heathens were still at Duiblinn.
842	842	Chronicon Scotorum	Biror	Birr	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Biror and Saiger were plundered by heathens.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
842	842	Chronicon Scotorum	Saiger	Saighir	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Biror and Saiger were plundered by heathens.
842	841	Annals of the Four Masters	Linn Duachaill	Annagassan	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Caemhan, Abbot of Linn Duachaill, was killed and burned by the foreigners.
842	842	Chronicon Scotorum	Cluain moccu Nóis	Clonmacnoise	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Cluain moccu Nóis was plundered by heathens from Linn Duachaill.
842	842	Chronicon Scotorum	Linn Duachaill	Annagassan	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Cluain moccu Nóis was plundered by heathens from Linn Duachaill.
842	842	Annals of Ulster	Linn Duachaill	Annagassan	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Cluain Moccu Nóis was plundered by heathens from Linn Duachaill.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
842	842	Chronicon Scotorum	Dísert Diarmata	Castledermot	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Dísert Diarmata was plundered by heathens from Cael Uisci.
842	842	Chronicon Scotorum	Cael Uisce	Lough Erne	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Dísert Diarmata was plundered by heathens from Cael Uisci.
842	842	Annals of Ulster	Cael Uisc	Lough Erne	NULL	F	54.1182	-6.28694	F	3	Dísert Diarmata was plundered by heathens from Cael Uisci.
842	841	Annals of the Four Masters	Calatruim	Callatrim	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Maelduin, son of Conall, lord of Calatruim, was taken prisoner by the foreigners.
842	842	Chronicon Scotorum	Duiblinn	Dublin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	The heathens still at Duiblinn.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
842	841	Annals of the Four Masters	Birra	Birr	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Birra and Saighir by the foreigners of the Boinn.
842	841	Annals of the Four Masters	Saighir	Saighir	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Birra and Saighir by the foreigners of the Boinn.
842	841	Annals of the Four Masters	Linn Duachail	Annagassan	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	The plundering of Cluain Mic Nois by the foreigners of Linn Duachaille.
842	841	Annals of the Four Masters	Cluain Mic Nois	Clonmacnoise	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Cluain Mic Nois by the foreigners of Linn Duachaille.
842	841	Annals of the Four Masters	Disert Diarmada	Castledermot	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Disert Diarmada by the foreigners of Cael Uisce.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
842	841	Annals of the Four Masters	Cael Uisce	Lough Erne	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Disert Diarmada by the foreigners of Cael Uisce.
842	842	Annals of Ulster	Linn Rois	Rosnaree	42	F	53.6904	-6.5026	T	3	A naval force of the Norsemen was on the Bóinn at Linn Rois. There was also a naval force of the Norsemen at Linn Sailech in Ulaid.
842	842	Annals of the Four Masters	Cluain Fearta Brenainn	Clonfert	43	F	53.226	-8.0619	T	2	The burning of Cluain Fearta Brenainn by the same foreigners.
842	842	Annals of Ulster	Cluain moccu Nóis	Clonmacnoise	51	F	53.324429	-7.98848	T	2	Cluain Moccu Nóis was plundered by heathens from Linn Duachail.
842	839	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Rochester	Rochester	51	F	51.389062	0.5049347	T	2	In this year there was great slaughter in London, and in Cwantawic, and in Rochester.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
842	842	Annals of Ulster	Saiger	Saighir	67	F	53.0731	-7.7956	T	2	Biror and Saiger were plundered by heathens from Duiblinn.
842	842	Annals of Ulster	Biror	Birr	75	F	53.09668	-7.90936	T	2	Biror and Saiger were plundered by heathens from Duiblinn.
842	842	Annals of Ulster	Calatruim	Callatrim	75	F	51.7641	-8.74107	T	2	Mael Dúin son of Conall, king of Calatruim, was taken prisoner by the heathens.
842	842	Annals of Ulster	Dísert Diarmata	Castledermot	77	F	52.91207	-6.83758	T	2	Dísert Diarmata was plundered by heathens from Cael Uisci.
842	842	Annals of Ulster	Clochar Mac nDaiméni	Dromore	79	F	54.51391	-7.45758	T	2	Mórán son of Indrechtach, abbot of Clochar Mac nDaiméni, was taken prisoner by the foreigners of Linn, and later died on their hands.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
843	843	Crónica Rotense	N/A	Seville	19	F	37.389091	-5.984459	T	2	At the same time the people of the Normans, previously unknown to us - a pagan and infinitely cruel people - came with an army to our lands. Upon his arrival, the aforementioned King Ramiro assembled a large army, and in the place called Faro de Brigancio he planted battle for them; There he killed many of them and their ships annihilated them by fire. But another part of them that remained was sheltered in the sea and arrived in the province of Betica. They entered the city of Seville, and there large masses of Muslims, part by the sword and part by fire, were exterminated. After a year, and after the expedition against the city of Seville, they returned to their land.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
843	840	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Carhampton	Carhampton	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year king Æthelwulf fought at Carhampton against thirty-five ships' companies, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter.
843	843	Annals of St-Bertin	Aquitaine	Aquitaine	NULL	F	44.804636	-0.595378	F	2	Northmen pirates attacked Nantes, slew the bishop and many clergy and lay people of both sexes, and sacked the civitas. Then they attacked the western parts of Aquitaine to devastate them too. Finally they landed on a certain island [probably Noirmoutier], brought their households over from the mainland and decided to winter there in something like a permanent settlement.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
843	843	Annals of St-Bertin	Noirmoutier	Noirmoutier	NULL	F	46.961216	-2.200596	F	3	Northmen pirates attacked Nantes, slew the bishop and many clergy and lay people of both sexes, and sacked the civitas. Then they attacked the western parts of Aquitaine to devastate them too. Finally they landed on a certain island [probably Noirmoutier], brought their households over from the mainland and decided to winter there in something like a permanent settlement.
843	843	Annals of St-Bertin	Nantes	Nantes	27	F	47.2186371	-1.5541362	T	2	Northmen pirates attacked Nantes, slew the bishop and many clergy and lay people of both sexes, and sacked the civitas. Then they attacked the western parts of Aquitaine to devastate them too. Finally they landed on a certain island [probably Noirmoutier], brought their households over from the mainland and decided to winter there in something like a permanent settlement.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
843	840	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Carhampton	Carhampton	37	F	51.173040	-3.4215509	T	2	In this year king Æthelwulf fought at Carhampton against thirty-five ships' companies, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter
843	843	Crónica Rotense	Faro de Brigancio	Faro de Brigancio	41	F	43.385833	-8.406389	T	2	At the same time the people of the Normans, previously unknown to us - a pagan and infinitely cruel people - came with an army to our lands. Upon his arrival, the aforementioned King Ramiro assembled a large army, and in the place called Faro de Brigancio he planted battle for them; There he killed many of them and their ships annihilated them by fire. But another part of them that remained was sheltered in the sea and arrived in the province of Betica. They entered the city of Seville, and there large masses of Muslims, part by the sword and part by fire, were exterminated. After a year, and after the expedition against the

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											city of Seville, they returned to their land.

Master Source Reference

844	844	Annals of St-Bertin	Brittany	Brittany	NULL	F	48.206918	-3.024778	F	2	<p>The Breton Nominoë, at the same time, insolently crossed over the boundaries assigned to him and his predecessors. Laying waste the whole countryside far and wide and setting fire to most of it, he got to Le Mans where he received news that Northmen had suddenly attacked his own territory. So he was forced to go back there...</p> <p>The Northmen launched a major attack on the island of Britain, in that part which is largely inhabited by Anglo-Saxons. After a battle lasting three days, the Northmen emerged the winners: plundering, looting, slaughtering everywhere, they wielded power over the land at will*...</p> <p>The Northmen sailed up the Garonne as far as Toulouse, wreaking destruction everywhere, without meeting any opposition. Then some of</p>
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Master Source Reference

												<p>them withdrew from there and attacked Galicia, but they perished, partly because they met resistance from missile-throwers, partly because they were caught in a storm at sea. Some of them, though, got to the south-western part of Spain, where they fought long and bitterly with the Saracens, but where finally beaten and withdrew to their ships.</p>
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Master Source Reference

844	844	Annals of St-Bertin	Britain	England	NULL	F	52.557354	-0.999305	F	2	<p>The Breton Nominoë, at the same time, insolently crossed over the boundaries assigned to him and his predecessors. Laying waste the whole countryside far and wide and setting fire to most of it, he got to Le Mans where he received news that Northmen had suddenly attacked his own territory. So he was forced to go back there...</p> <p>The Northmen launched a major attack on the island of Britain, in that part which is largely inhabited by Anglo-Saxons. After a battle lasting three days, the Northmen emerged the winners: plundering, looting, slaughtering everywhere, they wielded power over the land at will*...</p> <p>The Northmen sailed up the Garonne as far as Toulouse, wreaking destruction everywhere, without meeting any opposition. Then some of</p>
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Master Source Reference

844	844	Annals of St-Bertin	Galicia	Spain Northwest	NULL	F	42.939809,	-7.655054	F	2	<p>The Breton Nominoë, at the same time, insolently crossed over the boundaries assigned to him and his predecessors. Laying waste the whole countryside far and wide and setting fire to most of it, he got to Le Mans where he received news that Northmen had suddenly attacked his own territory. So he was forced to go back there...</p> <p>The Northmen launched a major attack on the island of Britain, in that part which is largely inhabited by Anglo-Saxons. After a battle lasting three days, the Northmen emerged the winners: plundering, looting, slaughtering everywhere, they wielded power over the land at will*...</p> <p>The Northmen sailed up the Garonne as far as Toulouse, wreaking destruction everywhere, without meeting any opposition. Then some of</p>
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Master Source Reference

844	844	Annals of St-Bertin	Spain	Spain Southwest	NULL	F	37.317176	-6.688257	F	2	<p>The Breton Nominoë, at the same time, insolently crossed over the boundaries assigned to him and his predecessors. Laying waste the whole countryside far and wide and setting fire to most of it, he got to Le Mans where he received news that Northmen had suddenly attacked his own territory. So he was forced to go back there...</p> <p>The Northmen launched a major attack on the island of Britain, in that part which is largely inhabited by Anglo-Saxons. After a battle lasting three days, the Northmen emerged the winners: plundering, looting, slaughtering everywhere, they wielded power over the land at will*...</p> <p>The Northmen sailed up the Garonne as far as Toulouse, wreaking destruction everywhere, without meeting any opposition. Then some of</p>
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Master Source Reference

												<p>them withdrew from there and attacked Galicia, but they perished, partly because they met resistance from missile-throwers, partly because they were caught in a storm at sea. Some of them, though, got to the south-western part of Spain, where they fought long and bitterly with the Saracens, but where finally beaten and withdrew to their ships.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
844	842	Annals of the Four Masters	Fealla	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	2	Tolorg, son of Allailedh, chief of Fealla, was slain by the foreigners of Loch Ribh; and Finnacan, son of Allailedh, made his escape from them.
844	842	Annals of the Four Masters	Loch Ribh	Lough Ree	NULL	F	53.521769	-7.966070	F	3	Tolorg, son of Allailedh, chief of Fealla, was slain by the foreigners of Loch Ribh; and Finnacan, son of Allailedh, made his escape from them.
844	844	Annals of Ulster	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	2	Mael Mithig son of Cinaed was killed by the heathens.
844	844	Annals of Ulster	Loch Rí	Lough Ree	NULL	F	53.521769	-7.966070	F	3	Cluain Ferta Brénainn was burned by heathens from Loch Rí.
844	844	Chronicon Scotorum	Fella	Ireland	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Tolarg son of Aillailed, lord of Fella, was killed by the heathens of Loch Rí, and Finnacán son of Allailed escaped from them.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
844	844	Chronicon Scotorum	Loch Rí	Lough Ree	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Tolarg son of Aillailed, lord of Fella, was killed by the heathens of Loch Rí, and Finnacán son of Allailed escaped from them.
844	844	Annals of Ulster	Cluain Ferta Brénainn	Clonfert	43	F	53.2259	-8.0619	T	2	Cluain Ferta Brénainn was burned by heathens from Loch Rí.

844	844	Annals of St-Bertin	Toulouse	Toulouse	150	F	43.6047	1.4442	T	2	<p>The Breton Nominoë, at the same time, insolently crossed over the boundaries assigned to him and his predecessors. Laying waste the whole countryside far and wide and setting fire to most of it, he got to Le Mans where he received news that Northmen had suddenly attacked his own territory. So he was forced to go back there...</p> <p>The Northmen launched a major attack on the island of Britain, in that part which is largely inhabited by Anglo-Saxons. After a battle lasting three days, the Northmen emerged the winners: plundering, looting, slaughtering everywhere, they wielded power over the land at will*...</p> <p>The Northmen sailed up the Garonne as far as Toulouse, wreaking destruction everywhere, without meeting any opposition. Then some of</p>
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Master Source Reference

												<p>them withdrew from there and attacked Galicia, but they perished, partly because they met resistance from missile-throwers, partly because they were caught in a storm at sea. Some of them, though, got to the south-western part of Spain, where they fought long and bitterly with the Saracens, but where finally beaten and withdrew to their ships.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
845	845	Annals of Ulster	Luimnech	Limerick	10	F	52.668018	-8.630498	T	3	Forannán, abbot of Ard Marcha, was taken prisoner by the heathens in Cluain Comarda with his halidoms and following, and was brought to the ships of Luimnech.

845	845	Annals of St-Bertin	Saintonge	Saintonge	11	F	45.732924	-0.644507	T	2	<p>A very hard winter. In March, 120 ships of the Northmen sailed up the Seine to Paris, laying waste everything on either side and meeting not the least bit of opposition. Charles made efforts to offer some resistance, but realised that his men could not possibly win. So he made a deal with them: by handing over to them 7,000 lb [of silver] as a bribe, he restrained them from advancing further and persuaded them to go away...</p> <p>Horic, king of the Northmen, sent 600 ships up the Elbe in Germany against Louis. The Saxons opposed them, and when battle was joined, by the help of our Lord Jesus Chris, emerged victorious. The Northmen went away from there, and attacked and captured a certain civitas of the Slavs...</p> <p>The Northmen went back down the Seine to the open</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>sea. Then they devastated all the coastal regions, plundering and burning. God in his goodness and justice, so much offended by our sins, had thus worn down the lands and kingdoms of the Christians. Nevertheless, so that the pagans should no longer go unpunished in falsely accusing the most all-powerful and most provident Lord of improvidence and even powerlessness, when they were going away in ships loaded with booty from a certain monastery which they had sacked and burned, they were struck down by divine judgement either with blindness or insanity, so severely that only a few escaped to tell the rest about the might of God. It is said that their king Horic was so disturbed when he heard about this that he sent envoys to King Louis for peace talks, and was ready to release all the captives and make every effort to restore all the stone</p>
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Master Source Reference

845	845	Annals of St-Bertin	Saintonge	Saintonge	11	F	45.732924	-0.644507	T	3	<p>A very hard winter. In March, 120 ships of the Northmen sailed up the Seine to Paris, laying waste everything on either side and meeting not the least bit of opposition. Charles made efforts to offer some resistance, but realised that his men could not possibly win. So he made a deal with them: by handing over to them 7,000 lb [of silver] as a bribe, he restrained them from advancing further and persuaded them to go away...</p> <p>Horic, king of the Northmen, sent 600 ships up the Elbe in Germany against Louis. The Saxons opposed them, and when battle was joined, by the help of our Lord Jesus Chris, emerged victorious. The Northmen went away from there, and attacked and captured a certain civitas of the Slavs...</p> <p>The Northmen went back down the Seine to the open</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>sea. Then they devastated all the coastal regions, plundering and burning. God in his goodness and justice, so much offended by our sins, had thus worn down the lands and kingdoms of the Christians. Nevertheless, so that the pagans should no longer go unpunished in falsely accusing the most all-powerful and most provident Lord of improvidence and even powerlessness, when they were going away in ships loaded with booty from a certain monastery which they had sacked and burned, they were struck down by divine judgement either with blindness or insanity, so severely that only a few escaped to tell the rest about the might of God. It is said that their king Horic was so disturbed when he heard about this that he sent envoys to King Louis for peace talks, and was ready to release all the captives and make every effort to restore all the stone</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
845	843	Annals of the Four Masters	N/A	Dublin	20	F	53.349804	-6.26031	T	3	An army was led by the foreigners of Ath Cliath to Cluana An Dobhair, and burned the fold of Cill Achaidh; and Nuadhat, son of Seigen, was martyred by them.
845	845	Annals of Fulda	Frisia	Frisia	NULL	F	53.124808	5.454697	F	2	The Northmen ravaged Charles's kingdom, came by boat up the Seine as far as Paris and, having received a great sum of money both from him and from the inhabitants of the region, departed in peace. In Frisia they also fought three battles. In the first they were indeed defeated, but in the remaining two they were victorious and killed a great number of men. They also destroyed a castle in Saxony, called Hamburg, and returned, no without punishment.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
845	845	Annals of Fulda	Paris	Paris	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The Northmen ravaged Charles's kingdom, came by boat up the Seine as far as Paris and, having received a great sum of money both from him and from the inhabitants of the region, departed in peace. In Frisia they also fought three battles. In the first they were indeed defeated, but in the remaining two they were victorious and killed a great number of men. They also destroyed a castle in Saxony, called Hamburg, and returned, no without punishment.

845	845	Annals of St-Bertin	Elbe River	Elbe River	NULL	F	53.866748	9.035551	F	2	<p>A very hard winter. In March, 120 ships of the Northmen sailed up the Seine to Paris, laying waste everything on either side and meeting not the least bit of opposition. Charles made efforts to offer some resistance, but realised that his men could not possibly win. So he made a deal with them: by handing over to them 7,000 lb [of silver] as a bribe, he restrained them from advancing further and persuaded them to go away...</p> <p>Horic, king of the Northmen, sent 600 ships up the Elbe in Germany against Louis. The Saxons opposed them, and when battle was joined, by the help of our Lord Jesus Chris, emerged victorious. The Northmen went away from there, and attacked and captured a certain civitas of the Slavs...</p> <p>The Northmen went back down the Seine to the open</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>sea. Then they devastated all the coastal regions, plundering and burning. God in his goodness and justice, so much offended by our sins, had thus worn down the lands and kingdoms of the Christians. Nevertheless, so that the pagans should no longer go unpunished in falsely accusing the most all-powerful and most provident Lord of improvidence and even powerlessness, when they were going away in ships loaded with booty from a certain monastery which they had sacked and burned, they were struck down by divine judgement either with blindness or insanity, so severely that only a few escaped to tell the rest about the might of God. It is said that their king Horic was so disturbed when he heard about this that he sent envoys to King Louis for peace talks, and was ready to release all the captives and make every effort to restore all the stone</p>
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Master Source Reference

845	845	Annals of St-Bertin	Frankish Coast	France	NULL	F	48.8566101	2.3514992	F	2	<p>A very hard winter. In March, 120 ships of the Northmen sailed up the Seine to Paris, laying waste everything on either side and meeting not the least bit of opposition. Charles made efforts to offer some resistance, but realised that his men could not possibly win. So he made a deal with them: by handing over to them 7,000 lb [of silver] as a bribe, he restrained them from advancing further and persuaded them to go away... Horic, king of the Northmen, sent 600 ships up the Elbe in Germany against Louis. The Saxons opposed them, and when battle was joined, by the help of our Lord Jesus Chris, emerged victorious. The Northmen went away from there, and attacked and captured a certain civitas of the Slavs... The Northmen went back down the Seine to the open sea. Then they devastated all the coastal regions, plundering and</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>burning. God in his goodness and justice, so much offended by our sins, had thus worn down the lands and kingdoms of the Christians. Nevertheless, so that the pagans should no longer go unpunished in falsely accusing the most all-powerful and most provident Lord of improvidence and even powerlessness, when they were going away in ships loaded with booty from a certain monastery which they had sacked and burned, they were struck down by divine judgement either with blindness or insanity, so severely that only a few escaped to tell the rest about the might of God. It is said that their king Horic was so disturbed when he heard about this that he sent envoys to King Louis for peace talks, and was ready to release all the captives and make every effort to restore all the stone treasures... The Danes, who had ravaged Aquitaine the</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
845	834	Annals of the Four Masters	Magh Itha	Donegal Co.	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A battle was gained over the foreigners by the king, Niall, son of Aedh, in Magh Itha; and a countless number fell.
845	843	Annals of the Four Masters	Cluana An Dobhair	Killeigh	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	An army was led by the foreigners of Ath Cliath to Cluana An Dobhair, and burned the fold of Cill Achaidh; and Nuadhat, son of Seigen, was martyred by them.
845	843	Annals of the Four Masters	Cluain Feartha Brenaiinn	Clonfert	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	An expedition by Tuirgeis, lord of the foreigners, upon Loch Ribh, so that they plundered Connaught and Meath, and burned Cluain Mic Nois, with its oratories, Cluain Feartha Brenainn, Tir Da Ghlas, Lothra, and many others in like manner.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
845	843	Annals of the Four Masters	Cluain Mic Nois	Clonmacnoise	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	An expedition by Tuirgeis, lord of the foreigners, upon Loch Ribh, so that they plundered Connaught and Meath, and burned Cluain Mic Nois, with its oratories, Cluain Fearta Brenainn, Tir Da Ghlas, Lothra, and many others in like manner.
845	843	Annals of the Four Masters	Connaught	Connacht	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	An expedition by Tuirgeis, lord of the foreigners, upon Loch Ribh, so that they plundered Connaught and Meath, and burned Cluain Mic Nois, with its oratories, Cluain Fearta Brenainn, Tir Da Ghlas, Lothra, and many others in like manner.
845	843	Annals of the Four Masters	Loch Ribh	Lough Ree	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	An expedition by Tuirgeis, lord of the foreigners, upon Loch Ribh, so that they plundered Connaught and Meath, and burned Cluain Mic Nois, with its oratories, Cluain Fearta Brenainn, Tir Da Ghlas,

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											Lothra, and many others in like manner.
845	843	Annals of the Four Masters	Meath	Meath Co.	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	An expedition by Tuirgeis, lord of the foreigners, upon Loch Ribh, so that they plundered Connaught and Meath, and burned Cluain Mic Nois, with its oratories, Cluain Fearta Brenainn, Tir Da Ghlas, Lothra, and many others in like manner.
845	843	Annals of the Four Masters	Tir Da Ghlas	Terryglass	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	An expedition by Tuirgeis, lord of the foreigners, upon Loch Ribh, so that they plundered Connaught and Meath, and burned Cluain Mic Nois, with its oratories, Cluain Fearta Brenainn, Tir Da Ghlas, Lothra, and many others in like manner.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
845	843	Annals of the Four Masters	Lothra	Lorrha	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	An expedition by Tuirgeis, lord of the foreigners, upon Loch Ribh, so that they plundered Connaught and Meath, and burned Cluain Mic Nois, with its oratories, Cluain Fearta Brenainn, Tir Da Ghlas, Lothra, and many others in like manner.
845	843	Annals of the Four Masters	Dun Masg	Dunamase	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Dun Masg was plundered by the foreigners, where Aedh, son of Dubdhachrich, Abbot of Tir Da Ghlas and Cluain Eidhneach, was taken prisoner; and they carried him into Munster, where he suffered martyrdom for the sake of God; and Ceithearnach, son of Cudinaisg, Prior of Cill Dara, with many others besides, was killed by them during the same plundering excursion.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
845	843	Annals of the Four Masters	Cluain Comharda	Colmanswell	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Forannan, Primate of Ard Macha, was taken prisoner by the foreigners, at Cluain Comharda, with his relics and people, and they were carried by them to their ships at Luimneach.
845	843	Annals of the Four Masters	Loch Uair	Lough Owel	NULL	F	53.573784	-7.390969	F	2	Tuirgeis was taken prisoner by Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruainaidh; and he was afterwards drowned in Loch Uair, through the miracle of God and Ciaran, and the saints in general.
845	845	Annals of Ulster	Cluain Comarda	Colmanswell	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Forannán, abbot of Ard Marcha, was taken prisoner by the heathens in Cluain Comarda with his halidoms and following, and was brought to the ships of Luimnech.
845	845	Annals of Ulster	Mag Ítha	Donegal Co.	NULL	F	54.914250	-7.872236	F	2	Niall son of Aed inflicted a battle-rout on the heathens in Mag Ítha.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
845	845	Annals of Ulster	Mide	Meath Co.	NULL	F	53.619313	-6.672414	F	2	There was an encampment of the foreigners i.e. under Tuirgéis on Loch Rí, and they plundered Connacht and Mide, and burned Cluain Moccu Nóis with its oratories, and Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Tír dá Glas and Lothra and other monasteries.
845	845	Annals of Ulster	Connacht	Connacht	NULL	F	53.844909	-8.849928	F	2	There was an encampment of the foreigners i.e. under Tuirgéis on Loch Rí, and they plundered Connacht and Mide, and burned Cluain Moccu Nóis with its oratories, and Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Tír dá Glas and Lothra and other monasteries.
845	845	Annals of Ulster	Loch Rí	Lough Ree	NULL	F	53.5331	-7.9412	F	3	There was an encampment of the foreigners i.e. under Tuirgéis on Loch Rí, and they plundered Connacht and Mide, and burned Cluain Moccu Nóis with its oratories, and Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Tír dá

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											Glas and Lothra and other monasteries.
845	845	Annals of Xanten	Gaul	France	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In the same year the heathen broke in upon the Christians at many points, but more than twelve thousand of them were killed by the Frisians. Another party of invaders devastated Gaul; of these more than six hundred men perished. Yet owing to his indolence, Charles [the Bald, the rule of France] agreed to give them many thousands of pounds of gold and silver if they would leave Gaul, and this they did. Nevertheless the cloisters of the most of the saints were destroyed, and many of the Christians were lead away captive.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
845	845	Annals of Xanten	N/A	Frisia	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In the same year the heathen broke in upon the Christians at many points, but more than twelve thousand of them were killed by the Frisians. Another party of invaders devastated Gaul; of these more than six hundred men perished. Yet owing to his indolence, Charles [the Bald, the ruler of France] agreed to give them many thousands of pounds of gold and silver if they would leave Gaul, and this they did. Nevertheless the cloisters of the most of the saints were destroyed, and many of the Christians were lead away captive.
845	845	Chronicon Scotorum	Cluain Comarda	Colmanswell	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Forannán abbot of Ard Macha, was taken prisoner by the heathens in Cluain Comarda with his halidoms and following, and they were brought to the ships of Luimnech.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
845	845	Chronicon Scotorum	Luimnech	Limerick	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Forannán abbot of Ard Macha, was taken prisoner by the heathens in Cluain Comarda with his halidoms and following, and they were brought to the ships of Luimnech.
845	845	Chronicon Scotorum	Mag Itha	Donegal Co.	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Niall son of Aed inflicted a battle-rout on the heathens in Mag Itha.
845	845	Chronicon Scotorum	Cluain Ferta Brénainn	Clonfert	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	There was an encampment of the foreigners under Tuirgéis on Loch Rí, and they plundered Connacht and Mide and burned Cluain moccu Nóis with its oratories, and Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Tír da glas and Lothea and many monasteries.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
845	845	Chronicon Scotorum	Cluain moccu Nóis	Clonmacnoise	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	There was an encampment of the foreigners under Tuirgéis on Loch Rí, and they plundered Connacht and Mide and burned Cluain moccu Nóis with its oratories, and Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Tír da glas and Lothea and many monasteries.
845	845	Chronicon Scotorum	Connacht	Connacht	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	There was an encampment of the foreigners under Tuirgéis on Loch Rí, and they plundered Connacht and Mide and burned Cluain moccu Nóis with its oratories, and Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Tír da glas and Lothea and many monasteries.
845	845	Chronicon Scotorum	Dún Mascblin	Dunamase	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	There was an encampment of the foreigners under Tuirgéis on Loch Rí, and they plundered Connacht and Mide and burned Cluain moccu Nóis with its oratories, and Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Tír da

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											glas and Lothea and many monasteries.
845	845	Chronicon Scotorum	Loch Rí	Lough Ree	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	There was an encampment of the foreigners under Tuirgéis on Loch Rí, and they plundered Connacht and Mide and burned Cluain moccu Nóis with its oratories, and Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Tír da glas and Lothea and many monasteries.
845	845	Chronicon Scotorum	Mide	Meath Co.	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	There was an encampment of the foreigners under Tuirgéis on Loch Rí, and they plundered Connacht and Mide and burned Cluain moccu Nóis with its oratories, and Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Tír da glas and Lothea and many monasteries.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
845	845	Chronicon Scotorum	Tír da glas	Terryglass	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	There was an encampment of the foreigners under Tuirgéis on Loch Rí, and they plundered Connacht and Mide and burned Cluain moccu Nóis with its oratories, and Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Tír da glas and Lothea and many monasteries.
845	845	Chronicon Scotorum	Loch Uair	Lough Owel	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Tuirgéis was taken prisoner by Mael Sechnaill and drowned in Loch Uair.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
845	845	Annals of Fulda	Hamburg	Hamburg	25	F	53.550341	10.000654	T	2	The Northmen ravaged Charles's kingdom, came by boat up the Seine as far as Paris and, having received a great sum of money both from him and from the inhabitants of the region, departed in peace. In Frisia they also fought three battles. In the first they were indeed defeated, but in the remaining two they were victorious and killed a great number of men. They also destroyed a castle in Saxony, called Hamburg, and returned, no without punishment.

845	845	Annals of St-Bertin	Paris	Paris	35	F	48.8566101	2.3514992	T	2	<p>A very hard winter. In March, 120 ships of the Northmen sailed up the Seine to Paris, laying waste everything on either side and meeting not the least bit of opposition. Charles made efforts to offer some resistance, but realised that his men could not possibly win. So he made a deal with them: by handing over to them 7,000 lb [of silver] as a bribe, he restrained them from advancing further and persuaded them to go away...</p> <p>Horic, king of the Northmen, sent 600 ships up the Elbe in Germany against Louis. The Saxons opposed them, and when battle was joined, by the help of our Lord Jesus Chris, emerged victorious. The Northmen went away from there, and attacked and captured a certain civitas of the Slavs...</p> <p>The Northmen went back down the Seine to the open</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>sea. Then they devastated all the coastal regions, plundering and burning. God in his goodness and justice, so much offended by our sins, had thus worn down the lands and kingdoms of the Christians. Nevertheless, so that the pagans should no longer go unpunished in falsely accusing the most all-powerful and most provident Lord of improvidence and even powerlessness, when they were going away in ships loaded with booty from a certain monastery which they had sacked and burned, they were struck down by divine judgement either with blindness or insanity, so severely that only a few escaped to tell the rest about the might of God. It is said that their king Horic was so disturbed when he heard about this that he sent envoys to King Louis for peace talks, and was ready to release all the captives and make every effort to restore all the stone</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
845	845	Annals of Ulster	Lothra	Lorrha	38	F	53.0931	-8.1228	T	2	There was an encampment of the foreigners i.e. under Tuirgéis on Loch Rí, and they plundered Connacht and Mide, and burned Cluain Moccu Nóis with its oratories, and Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Tír dá Glas and Lothra and other monasteries.
845	845	Annals of Ulster	Cluain Ferta Brénainn	Clonfert	43	F	53.2259	-8.0619	T	2	There was an encampment of the foreigners i.e. under Tuirgéis on Loch Rí, and they plundered Connacht and Mide, and burned Cluain Moccu Nóis with its oratories, and Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Tír dá Glas and Lothra and other monasteries.
845	845	Annals of Ulster	Tír dá Glas	Terryglass	43	F	53.05518	-8.2044	T	2	There was an encampment of the foreigners i.e. under Tuirgéis on Loch Rí, and they plundered Connacht and Mide, and burned Cluain Moccu Nóis with its oratories, and Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Tír dá

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											Glas and Lothra and other monasteries.
845	845	Annals of Ulster	Cluain moccu Nóis	Clonmacnoise	51	F	53.324429	-7.98848	T	2	There was an encampment of the foreigners i.e. under Tuirgéis on Loch Rí, and they plundered Connacht and Mide, and burned Cluain Moccu Nóis with its oratories, and Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Tír dá Glas and Lothra and other monasteries.
845	843	Annals of the Four Masters	Cill Achaidh	Cloney	57	F	53.0647	-7.02713	T	2	An army was led by the foreigners of Ath Cliath to Cluana An Dobhair, and burned the fold of Cill Achaidh; and Nuadhat, son of Seigen, was martyred by them.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
845	845	Annals of Inisfallen	Cluain Comarda	Colmanswell	71	F	52.37724	-8.72328	T	3	Forannán, abbot of Ard Macha, was carried off by the heathens from Cluain Comarda, and the shrine of Pátraic was broken and carried off by them.
845	845	Annals of Ulster	Cluain Andobuir	Killeigh	99	F	53.2141	-7.4503	T	3	An encampment of the foreigners of Áth Cliath at Cluain Andobuir.
845	845	Annals of Ulster	Dún Masc	Dunamase	200	F	53.03639	-7.21854	T	2	Dún Masc was plundered by the heathens, and there were killed there Aed son of Dub dá Crích, abbot of Tír dá Glas, and Cluain Eidnig, Ceithernach son of Cú Dínaisc, prior of Cell Dara, and many others.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
846	846	Annals of Xanten	Dordrecht	Dordrecht	1	F	51.7958812	4.6779351	T	2	According to their custom the Northmen plundered eastern and western Frisia and burned down the town of Dordrecht, with two other villages, before the eyes of Lothair [The Emperor], who was then in the castle of Nimwegen, but could not punish the crime. The Northmen, with their boast filled with immense booty, including both men and goods, returned to their own country.
846	846	Annals of St-Bertin	Frisia	Frisia	NULL	F	53.124808	5.454697	F	2	Danish pirates went to Frisia, extracted as large a tribute as they wanted and then fought a battle which they won. As a result they gained control of nearly the whole province.
846	846	Annals of St-Bertin	Frisia	Frisia	NULL	F	53.124808	5.454697	F	3	Danish pirates went to Frisia, extracted as large a tribute as they wanted and then fought a battle which they won. As a result they gained control of nearly the whole province.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
846	844	Annals of the Four Masters	Connaught	Connacht	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A battle was gained over the Connaughtmen by the foreigners, in which Riagan, son of Fearghus; Mughron, son of Diarmaid; and Aedh, son of Catharnach, with many others, were slain.
846	846	Annals of Ulster	Connachta	Connacht	NULL	F	53.844909	-8.849928	F	2	The foreigners won a battle against the Connachta, in which fell Rígán son of Fergus, Muigrón son of Diarmait and Aed son of Cathrannach and many others.
846	846	Chronicon Scotorum	Connacht	Connacht	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The foreigners won a battle against the Connachta, in which fell Rígán son of Fergus and Muigrón son of Diarmait and Aed son of Cathrannach and others.
846	844	Annals of the Four Masters	Cul Moine	Colloneys	41	F	54.184587	-8.486789	T	2	The plundering of Cul Moine by the fleet of the Cailli; and a fortnight's siege was laid to them by Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, and they were

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											afterwards dreadfully slaughtered.
846	846	Annals of Ulster	Baislec	Baslick	92	F	53.78805	-8.43092	T	2	Baislec was plundered by the heathens.
846	844	Annals of the Four Masters	Cuil Caissine	Coolcashin	145	F	52.7682	-7.46241	T	2	Cuil Caissine was plundered and burned by the foreigners.

847	847	Annals of St-Bertin	Dorestad	Dorestad	15	F	51.9751343	5.3374602	T	3	<p>The Danes came to the western region of Gaul where the Bretons live, defeated them in three battles, and completely overpowered them. Nominoë, beaten, fled with his men; later he softened up the Danes with bribes and got them out of his territories...</p> <p>The Irish who had been attacked by the Northmen for a number of years, were made into regular tribute-payers. The Northmen also got control of the islands all around Ireland, and stayed there without encountering any resistance from anyone...</p> <p>Danes attacked and plundered the coastal regions of Aquitaine. They laid siege to the town of Bordeaux for a long time. Another group of Danes occupied and took possession of the emporium called Dorestad and the island of Betuwe.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
847	847	Annals of Fulda	Dorestad	Dorestad	15	F	51.9751343	5.3374602	T	2	The Northmen burned and laid waste Dorestad.
847	845	Annals of the Four Masters	Ath Cliath	Dublin	20	F	53.349804	-6.26031	T	3	A slaughter made of the foreigners of Ath Cliath, at Carn Brammit, by Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, lord of Osraighe, where twelve hundred of them were slain.

847	847	Annals of St-Bertin	Aquitaine	Aquitaine	NULL	F	44.804636	-0.595378	F	2	<p>The Danes came to the western region of Gaul where the Bretons live, defeated them in three battles, and completely overpowered them. Nominoë, beaten, fled with his men; later he softened up the Danes with bribes and got them out of his territories...</p> <p>The Irish who had been attacked by the Northmen for a number of years, were made into regular tribute-payers. The Northmen also got control of the islands all around Ireland, and stayed there without encountering any resistance from anyone...</p> <p>Danes attacked and plundered the coastal regions of Aquitaine. They laid siege to the town of Bordeaux for a long time. Another group of Danes occupied and took possession of the emporium called Dorestad and the island of Betuwe.</p>
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Master Source Reference

847	847	Annals of St-Bertin	Betuwe	Betuwe	NULL	F	52.063536	5.13719	F	3	<p>The Danes came to the western region of Gaul where the Bretons live, defeated them in three battles, and completely overpowered them. Nominoë, beaten, fled with his men; later he softened up the Danes with bribes and got them out of his territories...</p> <p>The Irish who had been attacked by the Northmen for a number of years, were made into regular tribute-payers. The Northmen also got control of the islands all around Ireland, and stayed there without encountering any resistance from anyone...</p> <p>Danes attacked and plundered the coastal regions of Aquitaine. They laid siege to the town of Bordeaux for a long time. Another group of Danes occupied and took possession of the emporium called Dorestad and the island of Betuwe.</p>
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Master Source Reference

847	847	Annals of St-Bertin	Brittany	Brittany	NULL	F	48.206919	-3.024779	F	2	<p>The Danes came to the western region of Gaul where the Bretons live, defeated them in three battles, and completely overpowered them. Nominoë, beaten, fled with his men; later he softened up the Danes with bribes and got them out of his territories...</p> <p>The Irish who had been attacked by the Northmen for a number of years, were made into regular tribute-payers. The Northmen also got control of the islands all around Ireland, and stayed there without encountering any resistance from anyone...</p> <p>Danes attacked and plundered the coastal regions of Aquitaine. They laid siege to the town of Bordeaux for a long time. Another group of Danes occupied and took possession of the emporium called Dorestad and the island of Betuwe.</p>
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Master Source Reference

847	847	Annals of St-Bertin	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	<p>The Danes came to the western region of Gaul where the Bretons live, defeated them in three battles, and completely overpowered them. Nominoë, beaten, fled with his men; later he softened up the Danes with bribes and got them out of his territories...</p> <p>The Irish who had been attacked by the Northmen for a number of years, were made into regular tribute-payers. The Northmen also got control of the islands all around Ireland, and stayed there without encountering any resistance from anyone...</p> <p>Danes attacked and plundered the coastal regions of Aquitaine. They laid siege to the town of Bordeaux for a long time. Another group of Danes occupied and took possession of the emporium called Dorestad and the island of Betuwe.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
847	845	Annals of the Four Masters	Carn Brammit	Kilkenny Co.	NULL	F	52.563915	-7.192686	F	2	A slaughter made of the foreigners of Ath Cliath, at Carn Brammit, by Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, lord of Osraighe, where twelve hundred of them were slain.
847	847	Chronicon Scotorum	Imlech Ibair	Emly	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The first plundering of Imlech Ibair by the heathens.
847	847	Chronicon Scotorum	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	2	Cerball son of Dúngal inflicted a great rout on Agond (Hakon), in which twelve hundred fell.

847	847	Annals of St-Bertin	Bordeaux	Bordeaux	47	F	44.841225	-0.5800364	T	3	<p>The Danes came to the western region of Gaul where the Bretons live, defeated them in three battles, and completely overpowered them. Nominoë, beaten, fled with his men; later he softened up the Danes with bribes and got them out of his territories...</p> <p>The Irish who had been attacked by the Northmen for a number of years, were made into regular tribute-payers. The Northmen also got control of the islands all around Ireland, and stayed there without encountering any resistance from anyone...</p> <p>Danes attacked and plundered the coastal regions of Aquitaine. They laid siege to the town of Bordeaux for a long time. Another group of Danes occupied and took possession of the emporium called Dorestad and the island of Betuwe.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
847	845	Annals of the Four Masters	Imleach lubhair	Emly	114	F	52.4639	-8.3513	T	2	The first plundering of Imleach lubhair by the foreigners.
848	846	Annals of the Four Masters	Corcach	Cork	15	F	51.8943543	-8.4822317	T	3	A hosting was made by Olchobhar, to demolish the fort of Corcach against the foreigners.
848	845	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Parrett River	Parrett River	NULL	F	51.211221	-3.020205	F	2	In this year ealdorman Eanwulf with the men of Somerset and bishop Ealhstan and ealdorman Osric with the men of Dorset fought against a Danish host at the mouth of the Parret, and made great slaughter there and won the victory.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
848	845	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Parrett River	Parrett River	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year ealdorman Earnwulf [recte Eanwulf] with the men of Somerset and bishop Ealhstan and ealdorman Osric with the men of Dorset fought against a Danish host at the mouth of th Parret, and made great slaughter there and won the victory.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
848	848	Annals of St-Bertin	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412820	-7.633173	F	2	<p>... Charles attacked the contingent of Northmen who were besieging Bordeaux and manfully defeated them...</p> <p>The Northmen laid waste the township [vicus] of Melle and set it on fire. The Irish attacked the Northmen, won a victory with the aid of our Lord Jesus Christ, and drove them out of their land. Consequently the king of the Irish sent envoys bearing gifts to Charles to make a friendship-treaty and alliance with him; the Irish king also sought permission to travel through Charles's kingdom on a pilgrimage to Rome.</p>
848	846	Annals of the Four Masters	Dun Maeletuile	Cashel	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	<p>A victory was gained by the Eoghanacht Caisil over the foreigners, at Dun Maeletuile, where five hundred of them were slain.</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
848	846	Annals of the Four Masters	Sciath Neachtain	Castledermot	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Another battle was gained by Olchobhar, King of Munster, and by Lorcan, son of Ceallach, King of Leinster, having the Leinstermen and Munstermen along with them, over the foreigners, at Sciath Neachtain, wherein Tomhraid Earl, tanist of the King of Lochlann, and twelve hundred along with him, were slain.
848	846	Annals of the Four Masters	Daire Disirt Dachonna	Lagore	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A victory was gained by Tighearnach, lord of Loch Gabhar, over the foreigners, at Daire Disirt Dachonna, where twelve score of them were slain by him.
848	846	Annals of the Four Masters	Forach	Near Skreen, Co Meath	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A battle was gained by Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, over the Danes, at Forach, where seven hundred of them were slain by him.
848	848	Annals of Ulster	Dún Maíle Tuile	Cashel	NULL	F	52.515568	-7.892145	F	2	The Eóganacht of Caisel inflicted a rout on the heathens

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											at Dún Maíle Tuile, in which five hundred fell.
848	848	Annals of Ulster	Dísert Do-Chonna	Lagore	NULL	F	53.508063	-6.506375	F	2	Tigernach inflicted a rout on the heathens in the oakwood of Dísert Do-Chonna, and twelve hundred fell there
848	848	Annals of Ulster	Forach	Skreen	NULL	F	53.585002	-6.561419	F	2	Mael Sechnaill won a battle against the heathens at Forach in which seven hundred fell
848	848	Annals of Ulster	Sciath Nechtain	Castledermot	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Ólchobor, king of Mumu, and Lorcán son of Cellach, with the Laigin, won a battle against the heathens at Sciath Nechtain, in which fell the jarl Tomrair, tanist of the king of Lochlann, and two hundred about him
848	848	Annals of Xanten	France	France	NULL	F	48.8566101	2.3514992	F	2	The heathen, as was their custom, inflicted injury on the Christians.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
848	848	Chronicon Scotorum	Dún Maíle Tuile	Cashel	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The Eóganacht of Caisel inflicted a rout on the heathens at Dún Maíle Tuile, in which five hundred fell.
848	848	Chronicon Scotorum	Corcach	Cork	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	An encampment was set up by Ólchobur to take the fortress of Corcach from the heathens.
848	848	Chronicon Scotorum	Dísert Do-Chonna	Lagore	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Tigernach, king of Loch Gabor, inflicted a rout on the heathens in the oakwood of Dísert Do-Chonna, in which twelve score fell.
848	848	Chronicon Scotorum	Sciath Nechtain	Castledermot	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Ólchobur, king of Mumu, and Lorcan son of Cathlaech, with the Laigin, won a battle against the heathens at Sciath Nechtain, in which fell the jarl Tomrair, tanist of the king of Lochlann, and twelve hundred about him.
848	848	Annals of St-Bertin	Bordeaux	Bordeaux	47	F	44.841225	-0.5800364	T	2	... Charles attacked the contingent of Northmen who

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											<p>were besieging Bordeaux and manfully defeated them...</p> <p>The Northmen laid waste the township [vicus] of Melle and set it on fire. The Irish attacked the Northmen, won a victory with the aid of our Lord Jesus Christ, and drove them out of their land. Consequently the king of the Irish sent envoys bearing gifts to Charles to make a friendship-treaty and alliance with him; the Irish king also sought permission to travel through Charles's kingdom on a pilgrimage to Rome.</p>
848	848	Annals of Inisfallen	Sciath Nechtain	Castledermot	77	F	52.912071	-6.83758	T	2	The battle of Sciath Nechtain in Laigin [gained] by Ólchobar over the foreigners, in which Tomrair the Jarl fell.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
848	848	Annals of St-Bertin	Melle	Melle	697	F	46.2232187	-0.1428535	T	2	<p>... Charles attacked the contingent of Northmen who were besieging Bordeaux and manfully defeated them...</p> <p>The Northmen laid waste the township [vicus] of Melle and set it on fire. The Irish attacked the Northmen, won a victory with the aid of our Lord Jesus Christ, and drove them out of their land. Consequently the king of the Irish sent envoys bearing gifts to Charles to make a friendship-treaty and alliance with him; the Irish king also sought permission to travel through Charles's kingdom on a pilgrimage to Rome.</p>
849	847	Annals of the Four Masters	Duibhlinn	Dublin	20	F	53.349804	-6.26031	T	2	The plundering of Duibhlinn by Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, and by Tighearnach, lord of Loch Gabhar.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
849	847	Annals of the Four Masters	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	4	A fleet of seven score ships of the people of the king of the foreigners came to contend with the foreigners that were in Ireland before them, so that they disturbed Ireland between them.
849	847	Annals of the Four Masters	Mughdhorna	Monaghan Co.	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Maelbreasail, son of Cearnach, lord of Mughdhorna, was slain by the foreigners, after having embraced a religious life and retired from the world.
849	849	Annals of Ulster	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	4	A naval expedition of seven score ships of adherents of the king of the foreigners came to exact obedience from the foreigners who were in Ireland before them, and afterwards they caused confusion in the whole country.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
849	849	Annals of Ulster	Mugdorna	Monaghan Co.	NULL	F	54.173573	-6.913051	F	2	Mael Bresail son of Cernach, king of Mugdorna, was killed by the heathens after he had changed to clerical life.
849	849	Chronicon Scotorum	Duibhlinn	Dublin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Duibhlinn was attacked by Mael Sechnaill and by Tigernach, king of Loch Gabor.
849	849	Chronicon Scotorum	N/A	Ireland	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	4	A naval expedition of seven score ships of adherents of the king of the foreigners came to exact obedience from the foreigners who were before them, and afterwards they caused confusion in the whole of Ireland.
849	849	Chronicon Scotorum	Mugdorna	Monaghan Co.	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Mael Bresail son of Cernach, king of Mugdorna, was killed by the heathens after the he had changed to clerical life.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
849	849	Annals of St-Bertin	Périgueux	Périgueux	101	F	45.18681	0.72183	T	2	The Northmen sacked and burned the city of Périgueux in Aquitaine, and returned unscathed to their ships.
850	851	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Sandwich	Sandwich	3	F	51.275360	1.338710	T	2	In this year ealdorman Ceorl with the men of Devon fought against the heathen at Wiceganbeorg, and made great slaughter there and won the victory. And this same year king Athelstan and ealdorman Ealhhere destroyed a great host at Sandwich in Kent, captured nine ships, and drove off the rest. And the heathen for the first time remained over winter. And the same year [851] came three hundred and fifty ships to the mouth of the Thames, and stormed Canterbury and London, and put to flight Beorhtwulf, king of Mercia, with his levies, and went then south over Thames into Surrey; and king Æthelwulf and his son

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											<p>Æthelbald, with the West Saxon levies, fought against them at Acleah, and there made the greatest slaughter of a heathn host that we have heard tell of up to this present day, and there won the victory.</p>

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	851	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	London	London	11	F	51.50735	-0.12776	T	2	In this year ealdorman Ceorl with the men of Devon fought against the heathen at Wiceganbeorg, and made great slaughter there and won the victory. And this same year king Athelstan and ealdorman Ealhhere destroyed a great host at Sandwich in Kent, captured nine ships, and drove off the rest. And the heathen for the first time remained over winter. And the same year [851] came three hundred and fifty ships to the mouth of the Thames, and stormed Canterbury and London, and put to flight Beorhtwulf, king of Mercia, with his levies, and went then south over Thames into Surrey; and king Æthelwulf and his son Æthelbald, with the West Saxon levies, fought against them at Aceah, and there made the greatest slaughter of a heathen host that we have

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											heard tell of up to this present day, and there won the victory.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	851	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Canterbury	Canterbury	15	F	51.280231	1.078909	T	2	In this year ealdorman Ceorl with the men of Devon fought against the heathen at Wiceganbeorg, and made great slaughter there and won the victory. And this same year king Athelstan and ealdorman Ealhhere destroyed a great host at Sandwich in Kent, captured nine ships, and drove off the rest. And the heathen for the first time remained over winter. And the same year [851] came three hundred and fifty ships to the mouth of the Thames, and stormed Canterbury and London, and put to flight Beorhtwulf, king of Mercia, with his levies, and went then south over Thames into Surrey; and king Æthelwulf and his son Æthelbald, with the West Saxon levies, fought against them at Aceah, and there made the greatest slaughter of a heathen host that we have

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											heard tell of up to this present day, and there won the victory.

Master Source Reference

850	850	Annals of Fulda	Dorestad	Dorestad	15	F	51.9751343	5.3374602	T	2	Roric the Northman held the vicus Dorestad as a benefice with his brother Heriald in the time of the emperor Louis. After the deaths of the emperor and his own brother he was denounced as a traitor - falsely as it is said - to Lothar, who had succeeded his father in the kingdom, and was captured and imprisoned. He escaped and became the man of Louis, king of the eastern Franks. After he had stayed there for some years, living among the Saxons, who are neighbours of the Northmen, he collected a not insubstantial force of Danes and began a career of piracy, attacking places near the northern coast of Lothar's kingdom by the North Sea. He came through the mouth of the river Rhine to Durestad, seized and held it. Because the emperor Lothar was unable to drive him out without danger to his own men, Roric was received back into fealty on the advice of his
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Master Source Reference

											<p>[Lothar's] counsellors and through mediators on condition that he would faithfully handle the taxes and other matters pertaining to the royal fisc, and would resist the piratical attacks of the Danes.</p> <p>The Northmen under their dux Godafrid came up the Seine and plundered Charle's kingdom. Lothar was called to help with their expulsion, and thought that he was to come with his men to fight; but Charles changed his plan secretly, received Godafrid with his men into their alliance of his kingdom and gave them land to live on.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	850	Annals of St-Bertin	Dorestad	Dorestad	15	F	51.9751343	5.3374602	T	3	Horic, king of the Northmen, was attacked by two of his nephews and war ensued. The nephews were induced to make peace by a partition of the realm. Roric, the nephew of Harald, who had recently defected from Lothar, raised whole armies of Northmen with a vast number of ships and laid waste Frisia and the island of Betuwe and other places in that neighbourhood by sailing up the Rhine and the Waal. Lothar, since he could not crush Roric, received him into his allegiance and granted him Dorestad and other counties. Another band of Northmen plundered the inhabitants of Mempisc, Thérouanne and other coastal districts, while yet others attacked the island of Britain and the English but they were beaten by the English with the aid of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	851	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Wiceganbeor g	Devon	NULL	F	50.758205	-3.790557	F	2	In this year ealdorman Ceorl with the men of Devon fought against the heathen at Wiceganbeorg, and made great slaughter there and won the victory. And this same year king Athelstan and ealdorman Ealhhere destroyed a great host at Sandwich in Kent, captured nine ships, and drove off the rest. And the heathen for the first time remained over winter. And the same year [851] came three hundred and fifty ships to the mouth of the Thames, and stormed Canterbury and London, and put to flight Beorhtwulf, king of Mercia, with his levies, and went then south over Thames into Surrey; and king Æthelwulf and his son Æthelbald, with the West Saxon levies, fought against them at Aceah, and there made the greatest slaughter of a heathn host that we have

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											heard tell of up to this present day, and there won the victory.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	851	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Surrey	Surrey	NULL	F	51.261584	-0.455871	F	2	In this year ealdorman Ceorl with the men of Devon fought against the heathen at Wiceganbeorg, and made great slaughter there and won the victory. And this same year king Athelstan and ealdorman Ealhhere destroyed a great host at Sandwich in Kent, captured nine ships, and drove off the rest. And the heathen for the first time remained over winter. And the same year [851] came three hundred and fifty ships to the mouth of the Thames, and stormed Canterbury and London, and put to flight Beorhtwulf, king of Mercia, with his levies, and went then south over Thames into Surrey; and king Æthelwulf and his son Æthelbald, with the West Saxon levies, fought against them at Aceah, and there made the greatest slaughter of a heathn host that we have

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	851	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Canterbury	Canterbury	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year ealdorman Ceorl with the men of Devon fought against the heathen at Wicgeanbeorg, and there made great slaughter and won the victory. And the heathen stayed in Thanet over the winter. And the same year [851] came three hundred and fifty ships to the mouth of the Thames and stormed Canterbury, and put to flight Beorhtwulf, king of Mercia, with his levies, and went then south over Thames into Surrey; and king Æthelwulf and his son Æthelbald, with the West Saxon levies, fought against them at Acleah, and there made the greatest slaughter of a heathen host that we have ever heard tell of, and there went he victory. And the same year king Athelstan and ealdorman Ealhhere fought in ships, and destroyed a great host at Sandwich, and

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											captured nine ships and drove off the rest.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	851	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Wiceganbeor g	Devon	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year ealdorman Ceorl with the men of Devon fought against the heathen at Wicgeanbeorg, and there made great slaughter and won the victory. And the heathen stayed in Thanet over the winter. And the same year [851] came three hundred and fifty ships to the mouth of the Thames and stormed Canterbury, and put to flight Beorhtwulf, king of Mercia, with his levies, and went then south over Thames into Surrey; and king Æthelwulf and his son Æthelbald, with the West Saxon levies, fought against them at Acleah, and there made the greatest slaughter of a heathen host that we have ever heard tell of, and there wont he victory. And the same year king Athelstan and ealdorman Ealhhere fought in ships, and destroyed a great host at Sandwich, and

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											captured nine ships and drove off the rest.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	851	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Acleah	Ockley	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year ealdorman Ceorl with the men of Devon fought against the heathen at Wicgeanbeorg, and there made great slaughter and won the victory. And the heathen stayed in Thanet over the winter. And the same year [851] came three hundred and fifty ships to the mouth of the Thames and stormed Canterbury, and put to flight Beorhtwulf, king of Mercia, with his levies, and went then south over Thames into Surrey; and king Æthelwulf and his son Æthelbald, with the West Saxon levies, fought against them at Acleah, and there made the greatest slaughter of a heathen host that we have ever heard tell of, and there went he victory. And the same year king Athelstan and ealdorman Ealhhere fought in ships, and destroyed a great host at Sandwich, and

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											captured nine ships and drove off the rest.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	851	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Sandwich	Sandwich	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year ealdorman Ceorl with the men of Devon fought against the heathen at Wicgeanbeorg, and there made great slaughter and won the victory. And the heathen stayed in Thanet over the winter. And the same year [851] came three hundred and fifty ships to the mouth of the Thames and stormed Canterbury, and put to flight Beorhtwulf, king of Mercia, with his levies, and went then south over Thames into Surrey; and king Æthelwulf and his son Æthelbald, with the West Saxon levies, fought against them at Acleah, and there made the greatest slaughter of a heathen host that we have ever heard tell of, and there wont he victory. And the same year king Athelstan and ealdorman Ealhhere fought in ships, and destroyed a great host at Sandwich, and

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											captured nine ships and drove off the rest.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	851	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Surrey	Surrey	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year ealdorman Ceorl with the men of Devon fought against the heathen at Wicgeanbeorg, and there made great slaughter and won the victory. And the heathen stayed in Thanet over the winter. And the same year [851] came three hundred and fifty ships to the mouth of the Thames and stormed Canterbury, and put to flight Beorhtwulf, king of Mercia, with his levies, and went then south over Thames into Surrey; and king Æthelwulf and his son Æthelbald, with the West Saxon levies, fought against them at Acleah, and there made the greatest slaughter of a heathen host that we have ever heard tell of, and there went he victory. And the same year king Athelstan and ealdorman Ealhhere fought in ships, and destroyed a great host at Sandwich, and

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											captured nine ships and drove off the rest.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	851	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Thanet	Thanet	NULL	F	51.367939	1.390655	F	3	In this year ealdorman Ceorl with the men of Devon fought against the heathen at Wicgeanbeorg, and there made great slaughter and won the victory. And the heathen stayed in Thanet over the winter. And the same year [851] came three hundred and fifty ships to the mouth of the Thames and stormed Canterbury, and put to flight Beorhtwulf, king of Mercia, with his levies, and went then south over Thames into Surrey; and king Æthelwulf and his son Æthelbald, with the West Saxon levies, fought against them at Acleah, and there made the greatest slaughter of a heathen host that we have ever heard tell of, and there went he victory. And the same year king Athelstan and ealdorman Ealhhere fought in ships, and destroyed a great host at Sandwich, and

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											captured nine ships and drove off the rest.

Master Source Reference

850	850	Annals of Fulda	Seine River	Seine River	NULL	F	49.434501	0.253951	F	2	Roric the Northman held the vicus Dorestad as a benefice with his brother Heriald in the time of the emperor Louis. After the deaths of the emperor and his own brother he was denounced as a traitor - falsely as it is said - to Lothar, who had succeeded his father in the kingdom, and was captured and imprisoned. He escaped and became the man of Louis, king of the eastern Franks. After he had stayed there for some years, living among the Saxons, who are neighbours of the Northmen, he collected a not insubstantial force of Danes and began a career of piracy, attacking places near the northern coast of Lothar's kingdom by the North Sea. he came through the mouth of the river Rhine to Durestad, seized and held it. Because the emperor Lothar was unable to drive him out without danger to his own men, Roric was received back into fealty on the advice of his
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Master Source Reference

											<p>[Lothar's] counsellors and through mediators on condition that he would faithfully handle the taxes and other matters pertaining to the royal fisc, and would resist the piratical attacks of the Danes.</p> <p>The Northmen under their dux Godafrid came up the Seine and plundered Charle's kingdom. Lothar was called to help with their expulsion, and thought that he was to come with his men to fight; but Charles changed his plan secretly, received Godafrid with his men into their alliance of his kingdom and gave them land to live on.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	850	Annals of St-Bertin	Mempisc	Belgium	NULL	F	50.931764	3.937774	F	2	Horic, king of the Northmen, was attacked by two of his nephews and war ensued. The nephews were induced to make peace by a partition of the realm. Roric, the nephew of Harald, who had recently defected from Lothar, raised whole armies of Northmen with a vast number of ships and laid waste Frisia and the island of Betuwe and other places in that neighbourhood by sailing up the Rhine and the Waal. Lothar, since he could not crush Roric, received him into his allegiance and granted him Dorestad and other counties. Another band of Northmen plundered the inhabitants of Mempisc, Thérouanne and other coastal districts, while yet others attacked the island of Britain and the English but they were beaten by the English with the aid of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	850	Annals of St-Bertin	Betuwe	Betuwe	NULL	F	52.063536	5.13719	F	2	Horic, king of the Northmen, was attacked by two of his nephews and war ensued. The nephews were induced to make peace by a partition of the realm. Roric, the nephew of Harald, who had recently defected from Lothar, raised whole armies of Northmen with a vast number of ships and laid waste Frisia and the island of Betuwe and other places in that neighbourhood by sailing up the Rhine and the Waal. Lothar, since he could not crush Roric, received him into his allegiance and granted him Dorestad and other counties. Another band of Northmen plundered the inhabitants of Mempisc, Thérouanne and other coastal districts, while yet others attacked the island of Britain and the English but they were beaten by the English with the aid of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	850	Annals of St-Bertin	Denmark	Denmark	NULL	F	55.388052	10.396810	F	4	Horic, king of the Northmen, was attacked by two of his nephews and war ensued. The nephews were induced to make peace by a partition of the realm. Roric, the nephew of Harald, who had recently defected from Lothar, raised whole armies of Northmen with a vast number of ships and laid waste Frisia and the island of Betuwe and other places in that neighbourhood by sailing up the Rhine and the Waal. Lothar, since he could not crush Roric, received him into his allegiance and granted him Dorestad and other counties. Another band of Northmen plundered the inhabitants of Mempisc, Thérouanne and other coastal districts, while yet others attacked the island of Britain and the English but they were beaten by the English with the aid of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	850	Annals of St-Bertin	England	England	NULL	F	52.557355	-0.999306	F	2	Horic, king of the Northmen, was attacked by two of his nephews and war ensued. The nephews were induced to make peace by a partition of the realm. Roric, the nephew of Harald, who had recently defected from Lothar, raised whole armies of Northmen with a vast number of ships and laid waste Frisia and the island of Betuwe and other places in that neighbourhood by sailing up the Rhine and the Waal. Lothar, since he could not crush Roric, received him into his allegiance and granted him Dorestad and other counties. Another band of Northmen plundered the inhabitants of Mempisc, Thérouanne and other coastal districts, while yet others attacked the island of Britain and the English but they were beaten by the English with the aid of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	850	Annals of St-Bertin	Frisia	Frisia	NULL	F	53.124808	5.454697	F	2	Horic, king of the Northmen, was attacked by two of his nephews and war ensued. The nephews were induced to make peace by a partition of the realm. Roric, the nephew of Harald, who had recently defected from Lothar, raised whole armies of Northmen with a vast number of ships and laid waste Frisia and the island of Betuwe and other places in that neighbourhood by sailing up the Rhine and the Waal. Lothar, since he could not crush Roric, received him into his allegiance and granted him Dorestad and other counties. Another band of Northmen plundered the inhabitants of Mempisc, Thérouanne and other coastal districts, while yet others attacked the island of Britain and the English but they were beaten by the English with the aid of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	850	Annals of St-Bertin	Rhine River	Rhine River	NULL	F	51.848036	6.1098118	F	2	Horic, king of the Northmen, was attacked by two of his nephews and war ensued. The nephews were induced to make peace by a partition of the realm. Roric, the nephew of Harald, who had recently defected from Lothar, raised whole armies of Northmen with a vast number of ships and laid waste Frisia and the island of Betuwe and other places in that neighbourhood by sailing up the Rhine and the Waal. Lothar, since he could not crush Roric, received him into his allegiance and granted him Dorestad and other counties. Another band of Northmen plundered the inhabitants of Mempisc, Thérouanne and other coastal districts, while yet others attacked the island of Britain and the English but they were beaten by the English with the aid of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	850	Annals of St-Bertin	Waal River	Waal River	NULL	F	51.826577	5.078188	F	2	Horic, king of the Northmen, was attacked by two of his nephews and war ensued. The nephews were induced to make peace by a partition of the realm. Roric, the nephew of Harald, who had recently defected from Lothar, raised whole armies of Northmen with a vast number of ships and laid waste Frisia and the island of Betuwe and other places in that neighbourhood by sailing up the Rhine and the Waal. Lothar, since he could not crush Roric, received him into his allegiance and granted him Dorestad and other counties. Another band of Northmen plundered the inhabitants of Mempisc, Thérouanne and other coastal districts, while yet others attacked the island of Britain and the English but they were beaten by the English with the aid of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	848	Annals of the Four Masters	South Connacht	Connacht	NULL	F	53.844909	-8.849928	F	2	Maelan, son of Cathmogha, lord of Ui Briuin of South Connaught, was slain by the foreigners.
850	848	Annals of the Four Masters	Loch Gabhor	Lagore	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Cinaedh, son of Conaing, lord of Cianachta Breagh, rebelled against Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, and went with a strong force of foreigners, and plundered the Ui Neill from the Sinnainn to the sea, both churches and territories; and he plundered the island of Loch Gabhor, and afterwards burned it, so that it was level with the ground. They also burned the oratory of Treoit, within which were three score and two hundred persons.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	848	Annals of the Four Masters	Sinnainn	Shannon River	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Cinaedh, son of Conaing, lord of Cianachta Breagh, rebelled against Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, and went with a strong force of foreigners, and plundered the Ui Neill from the Sinnainn to the sea, both churches and territories; and he plundered the island of Loch Gabor, and afterwards burned it, so that it was level with the ground. They also burned the oratory of Treoit, within which were three score and two hundred persons.
850	850	Annals of Ulster	Loch Gabor	Lagore	NULL	F	53.508063	-6.506375	F	2	Cinaed son of Conaing, king of Cianacht, rebelled against Mael Sechnaill with the support of the foreigners, and plundered the Uí Néill from the Sinann to the sea, both churches and states, and he deceitfully sacked the island of Loch Gabor, levelling it to the ground, and the oratory of

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											Treóit, with seventy people in it, was burned by him.
850	850	Annals of Ulster	Sinnan	Shannon River	NULL	F	52.670990	-8.982390	F	2	Cinaed son of Conaing, king of Cianacht, rebelled against Mael Sechnaill with the support of the foreigners, and plundered the Uí Néill from the Sinann to the sea, both churches and states, and he deceitfully sacked the island of Loch Gabor, levelling it to the ground, and the oratory of Treóit, with seventy people in it, was burned by him.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	850	Chronicon Scotorum	Treoit	Trevet	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Cinaed son of Conaing, king of Cianacht, rebelled against Mael Sechnaill with the support of the foreigners, and plundered from the Sinann to the sea, both churches and peoples, and he sacked the islands of Loch Gabor, and the oratory of Treoit, with two hundred and seventy people in it, was burned by him, and the oratory of Nuarrach with sixty people.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	850	Annals of St-Bertin	Thérouanne	Thérouanne	38	F	50.6363338	2.2577192	T	2	Horic, king of the Northmen, was attacked by two of his nephews and war ensued. The nephews were induced to make peace by a partition of the realm. Roric, the nephew of Harald, who had recently defected from Lothar, raised whole armies of Northmen with a vast number of ships and laid waste Frisia and the island of Betuwe and other places in that neighbourhood by sailing up the Rhine and the Waal. Lothar, since he could not crush Roric, received him into his allegiance and granted him Dorestad and other counties. Another band of Northmen plundered the inhabitants of Mempisc, Thérouanne and other coastal districts, while yet others attacked the island of Britain and the English but they were beaten by the English with the aid of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	851	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Acleah	Ockley	79	F	51.236420	-0.570290	T	2	In this year ealdorman Ceorl with the men of Devon fought against the heathen at Wiceganbeorg, and made great slaughter there and won the victory. And this same year king Athelstan and ealdorman Ealhhere destroyed a great host at Sandwich in Kent, captured nine ships, and drove off the rest. And the heathen for the first time remained over winter. And the same year [851] came three hundred and fifty ships to the mouth of the Thames, and stormed Canterbury and London, and put to flight Beorhtwulf, king of Mercia, with his levies, and went then south over Thames into Surrey; and king Æthelwulf and his son Æthelbald, with the West Saxon levies, fought against them at Acleah, and there made the greatest slaughter of a heathn host that we have

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											heard tell of up to this present day, and there won the victory.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
850	850	Annals of Ulster	Treóit	Trevet	117	F	53.54132	-6.5397	T	2	Cinaed son of Conaing, king of Cianacht, rebelled against Mael Sechnaill with the support of the foreigners, and plundered the Uí Néill from the Sinann to the sea, both churches and states, and he deceitfully sacked the island of Loch Gabor, levelling it to the ground, and the oratory of Treóit, with seventy people in it, was burned by him.
851	851	Annals of Ulster	Linn Duachaill	Annagassan	6	F	53.882534	-6.34327	T	4	The dark heathens came to Áth Cliath, made a great slaughter of the fair-haired foreigners, and plundered the naval encampment, both people and property. The dark heathens made a raid at Linn Duachaill, and a great number of them were slaughtered.
851	851	Annals of St-Bertin	St-Bravo	Ghent	10	F	51.45611	3.77215	T	2	After this, Danish pirates ravaged Frisia and the inhabitants of Betuwe. Running amok right up to the monastery of St-Bavo which

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											they call Ghent, they burned the monastery and then after reaching Rouen they proceeded on foot as far as Beauvais which they burned. On their way back, they were intercepted by our forces and some of them were killed.
851	851	Annals of Ulster	Áth Cliath	Dublin	20	F	53.349804	-6.26031	T	4	The dark heathens came to Áth Cliath, made a great slaughter of the fair-haired foreigners, and plundered the naval encampment, both people and property. The dark heathens made a raid at Linn Duachail, and a great number of them were slaughtered.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
851	851	Annals of St-Bertin	Betuwe	Betuwe	NULL	F	52.063536	5.13719	F	2	After this, Danish pirates ravaged Frisia and the inhabitants of Betuwe. Running amok right up to the monastery of St-Bavo which they call Ghent, they burned the monastery and then after reaching Rouen they proceeded on foot as far as Beauvais which they burned. On their way back, they were intercepted by our forces and some of them were killed.
851	851	Annals of St-Bertin	Frisia	Frisia	NULL	F	53.124808	5.454697	F	2	After this, Danish pirates ravaged Frisia and the inhabitants of Betuwe. Running amok right up to the monastery of St-Bavo which they call Ghent, they burned the monastery and then after reaching Rouen they proceeded on foot as far as Beauvais which they burned. On their way back, they were intercepted by our forces and some of them were killed.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
851	849	Annals of the Four Masters	Linn Duachaill	Annagassan	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	4	Another depredation by the Dubhghoill upon the Finnghoill, at Linn Duachaill, and they made a great slaughter of them.
851	849	Annals of the Four Masters	Feara Rois	Carrickmacro ss	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Eochaidh, son of Cearnach, lord of Feara Rois, was slain by the foreigners.
851	849	Annals of the Four Masters	Ath Cliath	Dublin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	4	The Dubhghoill arrived in Ath Cliath, and made a great slaughter of the Finnghoill, and plundered the fortress, both people and property.
851	851	Chronicon Scotorum	Linn Duachaill	Annagassan	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	4	The dark heathens came to Áth Cliath, made a great slaughter of the fair foreigners, and plundered the naval encampment, both people and property. The dark heathens made another raid on the fair foreigners at Linn Duachaill, with great slaughter.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
851	851	Chronicon Scotorum	N/A	Dublin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	4	The dark heathens came to Áth Cliath, made a great slaughter of the fair foreigners, and plundered the naval encampment, both people and property. The dark heathens made another raid on the fair foreigners at Linn Duachaill, with great slaughter.
851	851	Annals of Ulster	Fir Rois	Carrickmacro ss	47	F	53.9781	-6.7188	T	2	Eochu son of Cernach, king of Fir Rois, was killed by the heathens.
851	851	Annals of St-Bertin	Beauvais	Beauvais	67	F	49.429298	2.08106	T	2	After this, Danish pirates ravaged Frisia and the inhabitants of Betuwe. Running amok right up to the monastery of St-Bavo which they call Ghent, they burned the monastery and then after reaching Rouen they proceeded on foot as far as Beauvais which they burned. On their way back, they were intercepted by our forces and some of them were killed.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
851	851	Annals of St-Bertin	Rouen	Rouen	88	F	49.4404591	1.0939658	T	2	After this, Danish pirates ravaged Frisia and the inhabitants of Betuwe. Running amok right up to the monastery of St-Bavo which they call Ghent, they burned the monastery and then after reaching Rouen they proceeded on foot as far as Beauvais which they burned. On their way back, they were intercepted by our forces and some of them were killed.
852	852	Annals of Ulster	Ráith Alláin	Moorechurch	13	F	53.6585	-6.2884	T	2	A slaughter was inflicted on the foreigners at the islands of eastern Brega, and another slaughter of them at Ráith Alláin by the Cianacht in the same month.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
852	852	Annals of Fulda	Danish borders	Danish borders	NULL	F	54.513670	9.286131	F	2	Herald the Northman had in earlier years fled the anger of his lord Horic, king of the Danes, and come to King Louis, by whom he was well received. he was baptised and recieved into the Christian faith, and held in honour among the Franks for many years. At length he became supsect to the leading men of the northern regions and the warders of the Danish march as of doubtful loyalty and a potential traitor, and was therefor killed by him.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
852	852	Annals of St-Bertin	Frisia	Frisia	NULL	F	53.124808	5.454697	F	2	<p>The Northmen went to Frisia with 252 ships, but after receiving payment as large as they asked for, headed off elsewhere...</p> <p>Godefrid, son of Harald the Dane, who had once been baptised at Mainz in the Emperor Louis's time, now defected from Lothar and took himself off to his own people. He collected a strong force from among them, and attacked Frisia with a large number of ships, then went to the area around the River Scheldt, and finally to the Seine. Lothar and Charles came up to meet him with their whole army, and blockaded him from either bank of the Seine.</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
852	852	Annals of St-Bertin	Seine River	Jeufosse	NULL	F	49.03573	1.54559	F	3	<p>The Northmen went to Frisia with 252 ships, but after receiving payment as large as they asked for, headed off elsewhere...</p> <p>Godefrid, son of Harald the Dane, who had once been baptised at Mainz in the Emperor Louis's time, now defected from Lothar and took himself off to his own people. He collected a strong force from among them, and attacked Frisia with a large number of ships, then went to the area around the River Scheldt, and finally to the Seine. Lothar and Charles came up to meet him with their whole army, and blockaded him from either bank of the Seine.</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
852	852	Annals of St-Bertin	Schedlt River	Schedlt River	NULL	F	51.318728	3.824811	F	2	<p>The Northmen went to Frisia with 252 ships, but after receiving payment as large as they asked for, headed off elsewhere...</p> <p>Godefrid, son of Harald the Dane, who had once been baptised at Mainz in the Emperor Louis's time, now defected from Lothar and took himself off to his own people. He collected a strong force from among them, and attacked Frisia with a large number of ships, then went to the area around the River Scheldt, and finally to the Seine. Lothar and Charles came up to meet him with their whole army, and blockaded him from either bank of the Seine.</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
852	853	Annals of St-Bertin	Seine River	Seine River	NULL	F	49.434501	0.253951	F	2	The Northmen went to Frisia with 252 ships, but after receiving payment as large as they asked for, headed off elsewhere... Godefrid, son of Harald the Dane, who had once been baptised at Mainz in the Emperor Louis's time, now defected from Lothar and took himself off to his own people. He collected a strong force from among them, and attacked Frisia with a large number of ships, then went to the area around the River Scheldt, and finally to the Seine. Lothar and Charles came up to meet him with their whole army, and blockaded him from either bank of the Seine.
852	850	Annals of the Four Masters	Linn Duachaille	Annagassan	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Ard Macha was devastated by the foreigners of Linn Duachaille, on the Sunday before Easter.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
852	850	Annals of the Four Masters	Ard Macha	Armagh	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Ard Macha was devastated by the foreigners of Linn Duachaille, on the Sunday before Easter.
852	850	Annals of the Four Masters	Snamh Eidhneach	Carlingford Lough	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	A fleet of eight score ships of Finnghoill arrived at Snamh Eidhneach, to give battle to the Dubhghoill; and they fought with each other for three days and three nights, and the Dubhghoill gained the victory; the Finnghoill left their ships to them.
852	850	Annals of the Four Masters	Snamh Eidhneach	Carlingford Lough	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	4	A fleet of eight score ships of Finnghoill arrived at Snamh Eidhneach, to give battle to the Dubhghoill; and they fought with each other for three days and three nights, and the Dubhghoill gained the victory; the Finnghoill left their ships to them.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
852	850	Annals of the Four Masters	Breagh	Louth, Meath, Dublin Co.s	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A slaughter was made of the foreigners in the east of Breagh; and another slaughter was made of them at Rath Aldain, by the Cianachta, in one month.
852	850	Annals of the Four Masters	Rath Aldain	Moorechurch	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A slaughter was made of the foreigners in the east of Breagh; and another slaughter was made of them at Rath Aldain, by the Cianachta, in one month.
852	852	Annals of Ulster	Linn Duachaille	Annagassan	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Ard Macha was laid waste by the foreigners of Linn on the day following Summer-Lent.
852	852	Annals of Ulster	Snán Aigneach	Carlingford Lough	NULL	F	54.07329	-6.19938	F	3	The complement of eight score ships of fair-haired foreigners came to Snán Aigneach, to do battle with the dark foreigners; they fought for three days and three nights, but the dark foreigners got the upper hand and the others abandoned their ships to them. Stain took

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											flight, and escaped, and Iercne fell beheaded.
852	852	Annals of Ulster	Snán Aigneach	Carlingford Lough	NULL	F	54.07329	-6.19938	F	4	The complement of eight score ships of fair-haired foreigners came to Snán Aigneach, to do battle with the dark foreigners; they fought for three days and three nights, but the dark foreigners got the upper hand and the others abandoned their ships to them. Stain took flight, and escaped, and Iercne fell beheaded.
852	852	Annals of Ulster	Brega	Louth, Meath, Dublin Co.s	NULL	F	53.643788	-6.412144	F	2	A slaughter was inflicted on the foreigners at the islands of eastern Brega, and another slaughter of them at Ráith Alláin by the Cianacht in the same month.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
852	852	Chronicon Scotorum	Linn Duachaill	Annagassan	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	The complement of eight score ships of fair foreigners came to Snám Aigneach, to do battle with the dark foreigners; they fought for three days and three nights, but the dark foreigners got the upper hand and the others abandoned their ships to them. Stain took flight and escaped, and Iercna fell beheaded.
852	852	Chronicon Scotorum	Snám Aigneach	Carlingford Lough	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	The complement of eight score ships of fair foreigners came to Snám Aigneach, to do battle with the dark foreigners; they fought for three days and three nights, but the dark foreigners got the upper hand and the others abandoned their ships to them. Stain took flight and escaped, and Iercna fell beheaded.
852	852	Annals of Ulster	Ard Macha	Armagh	42	F	52.060145	-9.50024	T	2	Ard Macha was laid waste by the foreigners of Linn on the day following Summer-Lent.

Master Source Reference

853	853	Annals of St-Bertin	Nantes	Nantes	27	F	47.2186371	-1.5541362	T	2	<p>During this blockade [from 852], they celebrated Christmas. But the men in Charles's contingent did not want to fight, so he had to withdraw having achieved no advantage at all. Charles got Godefrid to make peace with him on certain agreed conditions. But the rest of the Danes settled down there right through to March without needing to feel the least anxiety: they ravaged, burned and took captives all the more savagely for being completely unrestrained...</p> <p>In July the Danes left the Seine and went to the Loire where they sacked the town of Nantes and the Monastery of St-Florent [St-Florent-le-Vieil] and its neighbourhood...</p> <p>On 8 November, Danish pirates from Nantes heading further inland brazenly attacked the town of Tours and burned it, along with the church of St-</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
853	853	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Thanet	Thanet	NULL	F	51.367939	1.390655	F	2	Then that same year Ealhhere with the Kentishmen and Huda with the men of Surrey fought in Thanet against a heathen host, and at first were victorious, and there many men were slain and drowned on either side.
853	852	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Thanet	Thanet	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	And the same year Ealhhere with the Kentishmen and Huda with the men of Surrey fought in Thanet against a heathen host; and there many were slain and drowned on either side, and the ealdormen both dead.
853	853	Annals of Fulda	Tours	Tours	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The Northmen came up the Loire to plunder the city of Tours in Gaul and set fire to the church of St Martin the Confessor among other buildings, meeting no resistance.

853	853	Annals of St-Bertin	Seine River	Seine River	NULL	F	49.434501	0.253951	F	2	<p>During this blockade [from 852], they celebrated Christmas. But the men in Charles's contingent did not want to fight, so he had to withdraw having achieved no advantage at all. Charles got Godefrid to make peace with him on certain agreed conditions. But the rest of the Danes settled down there right through to March without needing to feel the least anxiety: they ravaged, burned and took captives all the more savagely for being completely unrestrained...</p> <p>In July the Danes left the Seine and went to the Loire where they sacked the town of Nantes and the Monastery of St-Florent [St-Florent-le-Vieil] and its neighbourhood...</p> <p>On 8 November, Danish pirates from Nantes heading further inland brazenly attacked the town of Tours and burned it, along with the</p>
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Master Source Reference

												church of St-Martin, and other neighbouring places. But because the attack had been known about beforehand with complete certainty, the body of St Martin had already been taken away to the monastery of Cormery and the treasures of his church to the civitas of Orléans.
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
853	851	Annals of the Four Masters	Innsi Gall	Hebrides	NULL	F	56.950895	-6.582423	F	3	Gofraidh, son of Fearghus, chief of the Innsi Gall, died.
853	851	Annals of the Four Masters	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Amhlaeibh, son of the King of Lochlann, came to Ireland, so that all the foreign tribes in Ireland submitted to him; and they exacted rent from the Gaeidhil the Irish.
853	851	Annals of the Four Masters	Ulaid	Ulster	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Cathmal, son of Tomaltach, half king of Ulidia, was killed by the foreigners.
853	853	Annals of Ulster	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	3	Amlaíb, son of the king of Lochlann, came to Ireland, and the foreigners of Ireland submitted to him, and he took tribute from the Irish.
853	853	Annals of Ulster	Ulaid	Ulster	NULL	F	54.644089	-6.593980	F	2	Cathmal, son of Tomaltach, one of two kings of Ulaid, was killed by the Norsemen.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
853	853	Chronicon Scotorum	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Amlaíb son of the king of Lochlann came to Ireland, and the foreigners of Ireland submitted to him and he took tribute from the Irish.

853	853	Annals of St-Bertin	St-Florent	St-Florent-le-Vieil	40	F	47.3622	-1.015	T	2	<p>During this blockade [from 852], they celebrated Christmas. But the men in Charles's contingent did not want to fight, so he had to withdraw having achieved no advantage at all. Charles got Godefrid to make peace with him on certain agreed conditions. But the rest of the Danes settled down there right through to March without needing to feel the least anxiety: they ravaged, burned and took captives all the more savagely for being completely unrestrained...</p> <p>In July the Danes left the Seine and went to the Loire where they sacked the town of Nantes and the Monastery of St-Florent [St-Florent-le-Vieil] and its neighbourhood...</p> <p>On 8 November, Danish pirates from Nantes heading further inland brazenly attacked the town of Tours and burned it, along with the church of St-</p>
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Master Source Reference

												<p>Martin, and other neighbouring places. But because the attack had been known about beforehand with complete certainty, the body of St Martin had already been taken away to the monastery of Cormery and the treasures of his church to the civitas of Orléans.</p>
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Master Source Reference

853	853	Annals of St-Bertin	Tours	Tours	79	F	47.390289	0.68885	T	2	<p>During this blockade [from 852], they celebrated Christmas. But the men in Charles's contingent did not want to fight, so he had to withdraw having achieved no advantage at all. Charles got Godefrid to make peace with him on certain agreed conditions. But the rest of the Danes settled down there right through to March without needing to feel the least anxiety: they ravaged, burned and took captives all the more savagely for being completely unrestrained...</p> <p>In July the Danes left the Seine and went to the Loire where they sacked the town of Nantes and the Monastery of St-Florent [St-Florent-le-Vieil] and its neighbourhood...</p> <p>On 8 November, Danish pirates from Nantes heading further inland brazenly attacked the town of Tours and burned it, along with the church of St-</p>
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Master Source Reference

												<p>Martin, and other neighbouring places. But because the attack had been known about beforehand with complete certainty, the body of St Martin had already been taken away to the monastery of Cormery and the treasures of his church to the civitas of Orléans.</p>
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Master Source Reference

854	854	Annals of St-Bertin	Angers	Angers	12	F	47.4712	-0.5518	T	2	<p>The Danes stayed on the Loire. They sailed up as far as the stronghold of Blois which they burned. Their aim was to reach Orléans and wreak the same havoc there. But Bishop Agius of Orléans and Bishop Burchard of Chartres got ready ships and warriors to resist them; so the Danes gave up their plan and headed back to the lower waters of the Loire. Other Danish pirates also laid waste the part of Frisia next door to Saxony....</p> <p>The Danes fought amongst themselves in a civil war. They battled like madmen in a terribly stubborn conflict lasting three days. When King Horic and other kings with him had been slain, almost the entire nobility perished too.</p> <p>Pirates of the Northmen came up the Loire again and burned the civitas of Angers.</p>
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
854	854	Annals of Fulda	Denmark	Denmark	NULL	F	55.388052	10.396810	F	4	The Northmen, who for twenty years continuously had cruelly afflicted with fire and slaughter and pillage those places on the borders of Francia which were accessible by ship, came together from the different parts to which they had scattered in their greed for plunder, and returned to their own country. There a civil war had begun between Horic, king of the Danes, and Gudurm, his brother's son, who up till then had been driven by Horic from the country and had lived a piratical existence. The two parties so wore each other down with killing that countless common people were killed, and of the royal family no one remained except one small boy. Thus God revenged the injuries done to his saints and dealt out just rewards to his enemies for their crimes.

Master Source Reference

854	854	Annals of St-Bertin	Denmark	Denmark	NULL	F	55.388052	10.396810	T	4	<p>The Danes stayed on the Loire. They sailed up as far as the stronghold of Blois which they burned. Their aim was to reach Orléans and wreak the same havoc there. But Bishop Agius of Orléans and Bishop Burchard of Chartres got ready ships and warriors to resist them; so the Danes gave up their plan and headed back to the lower waters of the Loire. Other Danish pirates also laid waste the part of Frisia next door to Saxony....</p> <p>The Danes fought amongst themselves in a civil war. They battled like madmen in a terribly stubborn conflict lasting three days. When King Horic and other kings with him had been slain, almost the entire nobility perished too.</p> <p>Pirates of the Northmen came up the Loire again and burned the civitas of Angers.</p>
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Master Source Reference

854	854	Annals of St-Bertin	Frisia	Frisia	NULL	F	53.124808	5.454697	F	2	<p>The Danes stayed on the Loire. They sailed up as far as the stronghold of Blois which they burned. Their aim was to reach Orléans and wreak the same havoc there. But Bishop Agius of Orléans and Bishop Burchard of Chartres got ready ships and warriors to resist them; so the Danes gave up their plan and headed back to the lower waters of the Loire. Other Danish pirates also laid waste the part of Frisia next door to Saxony....</p> <p>The Danes fought amongst themselves in a civil war. They battled like madmen in a terribly stubborn conflict lasting three days. When King Horic and other kings with him had been slain, almost the entire nobility perished too.</p> <p>Pirates of the Northmen came up the Loire again and burned the civitas of Angers.</p>
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854	854	Annals of St-Bertin	Loire River	Loire River	NULL	F	47.282280	-2.149826	F	2	<p>The Danes stayed on the Loire. They sailed up as far as the stronghold of Blois which they burned. Their aim was to reach Orléans and wreak the same havoc there. But Bishop Agius of Orléans and Bishop Burchard of Chartres got ready ships and warriors to resist them; so the Danes gave up their plan and headed back to the lower waters of the Loire. Other Danish pirates also laid waste the part of Frisia next door to Saxony.... The Danes fought amongst themselves in a civil war. They battled like madmen in a terribly stubborn conflict lasting three days. When King Horic and other kings with him had been slain, almost the entire nobility perished too. Pirates of the Northmen came up the Loire again and burned the civitas of Angers.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
854	852	Annals of the Four Masters	Indeoin Na nDeisi	Newchapel	70	F	52.9873	-8.2249	T	2	Maelseachlainn, King of Ireland, proceeded into Munster, until he arrived at Indeoin Na nDeisi; and he enforced hostages and submission from them, for they had given him opposition at the instigation of the foreigners.

Master Source Reference

854	854	Annals of St-Bertin	Blois	Blois	95	F	47.585949	1.33003	T	2	<p>The Danes stayed on the Loire. They sailed up as far as the stronghold of Blois which they burned. Their aim was to reach Orléans and wreak the same havoc there. But Bishop Agius of Orléans and Bishop Burchard of Chartres got ready ships and warriors to resist them; so the Danes gave up their plan and headed back to the lower waters of the Loire. Other Danish pirates also laid waste the part of Frisia next door to Saxony....</p> <p>The Danes fought amongst themselves in a civil war. They battled like madmen in a terribly stubborn conflict lasting three days. When King Horic and other kings with him had been slain, almost the entire nobility perished too.</p> <p>Pirates of the Northmen came up the Loire again and burned the civitas of Angers.</p>
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
855	855	Annals of St-Bertin	Dorestad	Dorestad	15	F	51.9751343	5.3374602	T	3	<p>Lothar gave the whole of Frisia to his son Lothar, whereupon Roric and Godefrid headed back to their native Denmark in the hope of gaining royal power...</p> <p>The Northmen attacked Bordeaux, a civitas in Aquitaine, and moved about all over the countryside at will...</p> <p>The Northmen sailed up the Loire. They left their ships and tried to reach Poitiers on foot. But the Aquitanians came up to meet them and beat them so soundly that hardly more than 300 escaped. Roric and Godefrid, on whom success had not smiled, remained based at Dorestad and held sway over most of Frisia.</p>

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
855	855	Annals of St-Bertin	Aquitaine	Aquitaine	NULL	F	44.804636	-0.595378	F	2	<p>Lothar gave the whole of Frisia to his son Lothar, whereupon Roric and Godefrid headed back to their native Denmark in the hope of gaining royal power...</p> <p>The Northmen attacked Bordeaux, a civitas in Aquitaine, and moved about all over the countryside at will...</p> <p>The Northmen sailed up the Loire. They left their ships and tried to reach Poitiers on foot. But the Aquitanians came up to meet them and beat them so soundly that hardly more than 300 escaped. Roric and Godefrid, on whom success had not smiled, remained based at Dorestad and held sway over most of Frisia.</p>

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
855	855	Annals of St-Bertin	Denmark	Denmark	NULL	F	55.388052	10.396810	F	4	<p>Lothar gave the whole of Frisia to his son Lothar, whereupon Roric and Godefrid headed back to their native Denmark in the hope of gaining royal power...</p> <p>The Northmen attacked Bordeaux, a civitas in Aquitaine, and moved about all over the countryside at will...</p> <p>The Northmen sailed up the Loire. They left their ships and tried to reach Poitiers on foot. But the Aquitanians came up to meet them and beat them so soundly that hardly more than 300 escaped. Roric and Godefrid, on whom success had not smiled, remained based at Dorestad and held sway over most of Frisia.</p>

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
855	855	Annals of St-Bertin	Frisia	Frisia	NULL	F	53.124808	5.454697	F	3	<p>Lothar gave the whole of Frisia to his son Lothar, whereupon Roric and Godefrid headed back to their native Denmark in the hope of gaining royal power...</p> <p>The Northmen attacked Bordeaux, a civitas in Aquitaine, and moved about all over the countryside at will...</p> <p>The Northmen sailed up the Loire. They left their ships and tried to reach Poitiers on foot. But the Aquitanians came up to meet them and beat them so soundly that hardly more than 300 escaped. Roric and Godefrid, on whom success had not smiled, remained based at Dorestad and held sway over most of Frisia.</p>

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
855	855	Annals of St-Bertin	Poitiers	Poitiers	NULL	F	46.5802596	0.340196	F	2	<p>Lothar gave the whole of Frisia to his son Lothar, whereupon Roric and Godefrid headed back to their native Denmark in the hope of gaining royal power...</p> <p>The Northmen attacked Bordeaux, a civitas in Aquitaine, and moved about all over the countryside at will...</p> <p>The Northmen sailed up the Loire. They left their ships and tried to reach Poitiers on foot. But the Aquitanians came up to meet them and beat them so soundly that hardly more than 300 escaped. Roric and Godefrid, on whom success had not smiled, remained based at Dorestad and held sway over most of Frisia.</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
855	855	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Sheppey	Sheppey	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the heathen for the first time wintered in Sheppey.
855	855	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Sheppey	Sheppey	NULL	F	51.397287	0.836877	F	3	In this year the heathen for the first time wintered in Sheppey.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
855	855	Annals of St-Bertin	Bordeaux	Bordeaux	47	F	44.837788	-0.57918	T	2	<p>Lothar gave the whole of Frisia to his son Lothar, whereupon Roric and Godefrid headed back to their native Denmark in the hope of gaining royal power...</p> <p>The Northmen attacked Bordeaux, a civitas in Aquitaine, and moved about all over the countryside at will...</p> <p>The Northmen sailed up the Loire. They left their ships and tried to reach Poitiers on foot. But the Aquitanians came up to meet them and beat them so soundly that hardly more than 300 escaped. Roric and Godefrid, on whom success had not smiled, remained based at Dorestad and held sway over most of Frisia.</p>
856	856	Annals of Ulster	Lusca	Lusk	25	F	53.5162187	-6.1164844	T	2	The oratory of Lusca was burned by the Norsemen.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
856	856	Annals of St-Bertin	Seine River	Seine River	NULL	F	49.434501	0.253951	F	2	On 18 April, Danish pirates came to Orléans, sacked it and went away again without meeting any opposition... In mid-August, other Danish pirates again sailed up the Seine. The ravaged and plundered the civitates, monasteries and villae on both banks of the river, and even some civitates further away. Then they chose a place on the bank of the Seine called Jeufosse, an excellent defensive site for a base camp, and there they quietly passed the winter.
856	854	Annals of the Four Masters	Gleann Fhoichle	Glenelly	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A great victory was gained by Aedh, son of Niall, over the Gall Gaeidheala, in Gleann Fhoichle, where he made a slaughter of them.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
856	854	Annals of the Four Masters	Lusca	Lusk	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The oratory of Lusca was burned by the Norsemen.
856	853	Annals of the Four Masters	Loch Cend	Strangford Lough	NULL	F	54.482184	-5.582143	F	2	The plundering of Loch Cend by the foreigners, after they had entered it on the ice; and one hundred and twenty persons were slain by them, together with Gorman.
856	856	Annals of Ulster	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	2	Great warfare between the heathens and Mael Sechnaill, supported by the Norse-Irish.
856	856	Annals of Ulster	Wales	Wales	NULL	F	52.339661	-3.654855	F	2	Horm, chief of the dark foreigners, was killed by Rhodri son of Mervyn, king of Wales.
856	856	Chronicon Scotorum	N/A	Ireland	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Great warfare between the heathens and Mael Sechnaill supported by Norse-Irish.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
856	856	Chronicon Scotorum	Lusca	Lusk	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The oratory of Lusca was burned by the Norsemen.
856	856	Chronicon Scotorum	Sláine	Slane	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Sodomna, bishop of Sláine, suffers a violent death at the hands of the Norsemen.
856	856	Chronicon Scotorum	Loch Cenn	Strangford Lough	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The slaying of Gormán son of Lonán, heir designate of Cashel, by the heathens at Loch Cenn, A.D. 856.
856	856	Chronicon Scotorum	N/A	Wales	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Horm, chief of the dark foreigners, was killed by Rhodri son of Merfyn, king of Wales.
856	854	Annals of the Four Masters	Slaine	Slane	64	F	53.717521	-6.6128297	T	2	Sodhomna, Bishop of Slaine, received martyrdom from the Norsemen.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
856	856	Annals of St-Bertin	Orléans	Orléans	116	F	47.9027336	1.9086066	T	2	<p>On 18 April, Danish pirates came to Orléans, sacked it and went away again without meeting any opposition...</p> <p>In mid-August, other Danish pirates again sailed up the Seine. The ravaged and plundered the civitates, monasteries and villae on both banks of the river, and even some civitates further away. Then they chose a place on the bank of the Seine called Jeufosse, an excellent defensive site for a base camp, and there they quietly passed the winter.</p>
856	856	Annals of Ulster	Glenn Foichle	Glenelly	117	F	54.598	-7.309	T	2	<p>Aed son of Niall inflicted a great rout on the Norse-Irish in Glenn Foichle and a vast number of them were slaughtered by him.</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
856	856	Annals of St-Bertin	Jeufosse	Jeufosse	128	F	49.0349239	1.5442338	T	3	<p>On 18 April, Danish pirates came to Orléans, sacked it and went away again without meeting any opposition...</p> <p>In mid-August, other Danish pirates again sailed up the Seine. The ravaged and plundered the civitates, monasteries and villae on both banks of the river, and even some civitates further away. Then they chose a place on the bank of the Seine called Jeufosse, an excellent defensive site for a base camp, and there they quietly passed the winter.</p>
857	857	Annals of St-Bertin	Durestad	Dorestad	15	F	51.9751343	5.3374602	T	2	<p>The Danes who were coming up the Seine ravaged everything unchecked. They attacked Paris where they burned the church of SS-Peter and Genevieve and all the toher churches except for the cathedral of St-Stephen, the Church of SS-Vincent and</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											<p>Germain and also the church of St-Denis: a great ransom was paid in cash to save these churches from being burned. Other Danes stormed the emporium called Durestad and ravaged the whole island of Betuwe and other neighbouring districts...</p> <p>As the Danes attacked his civitas, Frotbald bishop of Chartres fled on foot and tried to swim across the river Eure but he was overwhelmed by the waters and drowned.</p>
857	857	Annals of Fulda	Southern Danish Kingdom	Frisia North	NULL	F	53.124808	5.454697	F	3	Roric the Northman, who ruled in Dorestad, took a fleet to the lands of the Danes with the agreement of his lord King Lothar. With the agreement of Horic, king of the Danes, he and his comrades occupied the part of the kingdom which lies between the sea and the Eider.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
857	857	Annals of Inisfallen	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	3	The fleet of Búitíne came to Ireland.
857	857	Annals of St-Bertin	Butuwe	Betuwe	NULL	F	52.063536	5.13719	F	2	<p>The Danes who were coming up the Seine ravaged everything unchecked. They attacked Paris where they burned the church of SS-Peter and Genevieve and all the other churches except for the cathedral of St-Stephen, the Church of SS-Vincent and Germain and also the church of St-Denis: a great ransom was paid in cash to save these churches from being burned. Other Danes stormed the emporium called Durestad and ravaged the whole island of Betuwe and other neighbouring districts...</p> <p>As the Danes attacked his civitas, Frotbald bishop of Chartres fled on foot and tried</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											to swim across the river Eure but he was overwhelmed by the waters and drowned.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
857	857	Annals of St-Bertin	Seine River	Seine River	NULL	F	49.434501	0.253951	F	2	<p>The Danes who were coming up the Seine ravaged everything unchecked. They attacked Paris where they burned the church of SS-Peter and Genevieve and all the toher churches except for the cathedral of St-Stephen, the Church of SS-Vincent and Germain and also the church of St-Denis: a great ransom was paid in cash to save these churches from being burned. Other Danes stormed the emporium called Durestad and ravaged the whole island of Betuwe and other neighbouring districts...</p> <p>As the Danes attacked his civitas, Frotbald bishop of Chartres fled on foot and tried to swim across the river Eure but he was overwhelmed by the waters and drowned.</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
857	857	Annals of Ulster	Munster	Munster	NULL	F	52.240900	-8.743207	F	4	Ímar and Amlaíb inflicted a rout on Caitil the Fair and his Norse-Irish in the lands of Munster.
857	857	Chronicon Scotorum	N/A	Munster	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Ímar and Amlaíb inflicted a rout on Cathal the Fair and his Norse-Irish in the lands of Munster.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
857	857	Annals of St-Bertin	Paris	Paris	35	F	48.8566101	2.3514992	T	2	<p>The Danes who were coming up the Seine ravaged everything unchecked. They attacked Paris where they burned the church of SS-Peter and Genevieve and all the toher churches except for the cathedral of St-Stephen, the Church of SS-Vincent and Germain and also the church of St-Denis: a great ransom was paid in cash to save these churches from being burned. Other Danes stormed the emporium called Durestad and ravaged the whole island of Betuwe and other neighbouring districts...</p> <p>As the Danes attacked his civitas, Frotbald bishop of Chartres fled on foot and tried to swim across the river Eure but he was overwhelmed by the waters and drowned.</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
857	857	Annals of St-Bertin	Chartres	Chartres	142	F	48.44408	1.48354	T	2	<p>The Danes who were coming up the Seine ravaged everything unchecked. They attacked Paris where they burned the church of SS-Peter and Genevieve and all the toher churches except for the cathedral of St-Stephen, the Church of SS-Vincent and Germain and also the church of St-Denis: a great ransom was paid in cash to save these churches from being burned. Other Danes stormed the emporium called Durestad and ravaged the whole island of Betuwe and other neighbouring districts...</p> <p>As the Danes attacked his civitas, Frotbald bishop of Chartres fled on foot and tried to swim across the river Eure but he was overwhelmed by the waters and drowned.</p>

Master Source Reference

858	858	Annals of St-Bertin	Oissel	Oissel	10	F	49.3424375	1.0957098	T	2	<p>Bjørn, chief of one group of the pirates on the Seine, came to King Charles at the palace of Verberie, gave himself into his hands and swore fidelity after his own fashion. Another group of those pirates captured Abbot Louis of St-Denis along with his brother Gauzlin, and demanded a very heavy fine for their ransom. In order to pay this, many church treasuries in Charles's realm were drained dry, at the king's command. But even all this was far from being enough: to bring it up to the required amount, large sums were eagerly contributed also by the king, and by all the bishops, abbots, counts and other powerful men...</p> <p>The Danes attacked Saxony but they were repulsed...</p> <p>In July, King Charles came to the island of Oissel in the Seine to besiege the Danes ensconced there. There the</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Young Charles, his son, arrived from Aquitaine and along with him came Pippin, now a layman. King Charles received Pippin and handed over to him some counties and monasteries in Aquitaine. In August too, King Lothar hastened to that same island of Oissel, to bring help to his uncle. They stayed there till 23 September, without making any progress in the siege. Then they went home...</p>
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Master Source Reference

858	858	Annals of St-Bertin	Oissel	Oissel	10	F	49.3424375	1.0957098	T	3	<p>Bjørn, chief of one group of the pirates on the Seine, came to King Charles at the palace of Verberie, gave himself into his hands and swore fidelity after his own fashion. Another group of those pirates captured Abbot Louis of St-Denis along with his brother Gauzlin, and demanded a very heavy fine for their ransom. In order to pay this, many church treasuries in Charles's realm were drained dry, at the king's command. But even all this was far from being enough: to bring it up to the required amount, large sums were eagerly contributed also by the king, and by all the bishops, abbots, counts and other powerful men...</p> <p>The Danes attacked Saxony but they were repulsed...</p> <p>In July, King Charles came to the island of Oissel in the Seine to besiege the Danes ensconced there. There the</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
858	858	Annals of Fulda	Loire River	Loire River	NULL	F	47.282280	-2.149826	F	2	In the middle of August he set out from Worms with the escort he had gathered through Alsace to Gaul to a royal villa in Charles's kingdom called Ponthion, where he was met by almost all the great men of those regions except for those whom Charles had with him in his army at the time fighting the Northmen on the River Loire.

858	858	Annals of St-Bertin	Saxony	Saxony	NULL	F	53.689957	9.116377	F	2	<p>Bjørn, chief of one group of the pirates on the Seine, came to King Charles at the palace of Verberie, gave himself into his hands and swore fidelity after his own fashion. Another group of those pirates captured Abbot Louis of St-Denis along with his brother Gauzlin, and demanded a very heavy fine for their ransom. In order to pay this, many church treasuries in Charles's realm were drained dry, at the king's command. But even all this was far from being enough: to bring it up to the required amount, large sums were eagerly contributed also by the king, and by all the bishops, abbots, counts and other powerful men...</p> <p>The Danes attacked Saxony but they were repulsed...</p> <p>In July, King Charles came to the island of Oissel in the Seine to besiege the Danes ensconced there. There the</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Young Charles, his son, arrived from Aquitaine and along with him came Pippin, now a layman. King Charles received Pippin and handed over to him some counties and monasteries in Aquitaine. In August too, King Lothar hastened to that same island of Oissel, to bring help to his uncle. They stayed there till 23 September, without making any progress in the siege. Then they went home...</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
858	856	Annals of the Four Masters	Leath Chuinn	Ireland North	NULL	F	54.174050	-7.385952	F	3	A victory was gained by Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe, and by Imhar, in the territory of Aradh Tire, over the Cinel Fiachach, with the Gall Gaeidhil the Dano Irish of Leath Chuinn. Four hundred above six thousand was the number which came with Cearbhall and Imhar.
858	856	Annals of the Four Masters	Aradh Tire	Tipperary Co.	NULL	F	52.625162	-7.912411	F	2	A victory was gained by Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe, and by Imhar, in the territory of Aradh Tire, over the Cinel Fiachach, with the Gall Gaeidhil the Dano Irish of Leath Chuinn. Four hundred above six thousand was the number which came with Cearbhall and Imhar.
858	858	Chronicon Scotorum	Leth Cuinn	Ireland North	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Cerball and Ímar inflicted a defeat on the border of Ara Tíre on Cenél Fiachach with the Norse-Irish of Leth Cuinn

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											to the number of six thousand four hundred.
858	858	Chronicon Scotorum	Ara Tíre	Tipperary Co.	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Cerball and Ímar inflicted a defeat on the border of Ara Tíre on Cenél Fiachach with the Norse-Irish of Leth Cuinn to the number of six thousand four hundred.

Master Source Reference

858	858	Annals of St-Bertin	St-Denis	St-Denis	40	F	48.9355	2.3574	T	2	<p>Bjørn, chief of one group of the pirates on the Seine, came to King Charles at the palace of Verberie, gave himself into his hands and swore fidelity after his own fashion. Another group of those pirates captured Abbot Louis of St-Denis along with his brother Gauzlin, and demanded a very heavy fine for their ransom. In order to pay this, many church treasuries in Charles's realm were drained dry, at the king's command. But even all this was far from being enough: to bring it up to the required amount, large sums were eagerly contributed also by the king, and by all the bishops, abbots, counts and other powerful men...</p> <p>The Danes attacked Saxony but they were repulsed...</p> <p>In July, King Charles came to the island of Oissel in the Seine to besiege the Danes ensconced there. There the</p>
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Master Source Reference

858	858	Annals of St-Bertin	Verberie	Verberie	148	F	49.3094836	2.7288582	T	1	<p>Bjørn, chief of one group of the pirates on the Seine, came to King Charles at the palace of Verberie, gave himself into his hands and swore fidelity after his own fashion. Another group of those pirates captured Abbot Louis of St-Denis along with his brother Gauzlin, and demanded a very heavy fine for their ransom. In order to pay this, many church treasuries in Charles's realm were drained dry, at the king's command. But even all this was far from being enough: to bring it up to the required amount, large sums were eagerly contributed also by the king, and by all the bishops, abbots, counts and other powerful men...</p> <p>The Danes attacked Saxony but they were repulsed...</p> <p>In July, King Charles came to the island of Oissel in the Seine to besiege the Danes ensconced there. There the</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Young Charles, his son, arrived from Aquitaine and along with him came Pippin, now a layman. King Charles recieved Pippin and handed over to him some counties and monasteries in Aquitaine. In August too, King Lothar hastened to that same island of Oissel, to bring help to his uncle. They stayed there till 23 September, without making any progress in the siege. Then they went home...</p>
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Master Source Reference

859	859	Annals of St-Bertin	Camargue	Camargue	0	F	43.5452574	4.5811971	T	3	<p>The Danes ravaged the places beyond the Schedlt. Some of the common people living between the Seine and the Loire formed a sworn association amongst themselves, and fought bravely against the Danes on the Seine. But because their association had been made without due consideration, they were easily slain by our more powerful people [our people were easily slain by the more powerful Vikings?]....</p> <p>Danish pirates made a long sea-voyage, sailed through the straits between Spain and Africa and then up the Rhône. They ravaged some civitates and monasteries, and made their base on an island called Camargue...</p> <p>Danes launched new attacks, and laid waste, by firing and plundering, the monastery of St-Valery [sur-Somme], the civitas of Amiens and other</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>places round about. Others of them also attacked with the same fury the island in the Rhine called Betuwe...</p> <p>These who were still on the Seine made a night attack on the civitas of Noyon. They took captive Bishop Immo along with other nobles, both clerics and laymen, and after laying waste the civitas carried the prisoners off with them and slew them on their march. Two months earlier, they had also killed Ermenfrid bishop of Beauvais at a certain villa, and the previous year they had slain Baltfrid bishop of Bayeux.</p>
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Master Source Reference

859	859	Annals of St-Bertin	Amiens	Amiens	33	F	49.8941708	2.2956951	T	2	<p>The Danes ravaged the places beyond the Schedlt. Some of the common people living between the Seine and the Loire formed a sworn association amongst themselves, and fought bravely against the Danes on the Seine. But because their association had been made without due consideration, they were easily slain by our more powerful people [our people were easily slain by the more powerful Vikings?]....</p> <p>Danish pirates made a long sea-voyage, sailed through the straits between Spain and Africa and then up the Rhône. They ravaged some civitates and monasteries, and made their base on an island called Camargue...</p> <p>Danes launched new attacks, and laid waste, by firing and plundering, the monastery of St-Valery [sur-Somme], the civitas of Amiens and other</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>places round about. Others of them also attacked with the same fury the island in the Rhine called Betuwe...</p> <p>These who were still on the Seine made a night attack on the civitas of Noyon. They took captive Bishop Immo along with other nobles, both clerics and laymen, and after laying waste the civitas carried the prisoners off with them and slew them on their march. Two months earlier, they had also killed Ermenfrid bishop of Beauvais at a certain villa, and the previous year they had slain Baltfrid bishop of Bayeux.</p>
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Master Source Reference

859	859	Annals of St-Bertin	Butuwe	Betuwe	NULL	F	52.063536	5.13719	F	2	<p>The Danes ravaged the places beyond the Schedlt. Some of the common people living between the Seine and the Loire formed a sworn association amongst themselves, and fought bravely against the Danes on the Seine. But because their association had been made without due consideration, they were easily slain by our more powerful people [our people were easily slain by the more powerful Vikings?]....</p> <p>Danish pirates made a long sea-voyage, sailed through the straits between Spain and Africa and then up the Rhône. They ravaged some civitates and monasteries, and made their base on an island called Camargue...</p> <p>Danes launched new attacks, and laid waste, by firing and plundering, the monastery of St-Valery [sur-Somme], the civitas of Amiens and other</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>places round about. Others of them also attacked with the same fury the island in the Rhine called Betuwe...</p> <p>These who were still on the Seine made a night attack on the civitas of Noyon. They took captive Bishop Immo along with other nobles, both clerics and laymen, and after laying waste the civitas carried the prisoners off with them and slew them on their march. Two months earlier, they had also killed Ermenfrid bishop of Beauvais at a certain villa, and the previous year they had slain Baltfrid bishop of Bayeux.</p>
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Master Source Reference

859	859	Annals of St-Bertin	Rhône River	Rhône River	NULL	F	43.668136	4.606051	F	2	<p>The Danes ravaged the places beyond the Schedlt. Some of the common people living between the Seine and the Loire formed a sworn association amongst themselves, and fought bravely against the Danes on the Seine. But because their association had been made without due consideration, they were easily slain by our more powerful people [our people were easily slain by the more powerful Vikings?]</p> <p>Danish pirates made a long sea-voyage, sailed through the straits between Spain and Africa and then up the Rhône. They ravaged some civitates and monasteries, and made their base on an island called Camargue...</p> <p>Danes launched new attacks, and laid waste, by firing and plundering, the monastery of St-Valery [sur-Somme], the civitas of Amiens and other</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>places round about. Others of them also attacked with the same fury the island in the Rhine called Betuwe...</p> <p>These who were still on the Seine made a night attack on the civitas of Noyon. They took captive Bishop Immo along with other nobles, both clerics and laymen, and after laying waste the civitas carried the prisoners off with them and slew them on their march. Two months earlier, they had also killed Ermenfrid bishop of Beauvais at a certain villa, and the previous year they had slain Baltfrid bishop of Bayeux.</p>
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Master Source Reference

859	859	Annals of St-Bertin	Scheldt River	Scheldt River	NULL	F	51.318728	3.824811	F	2	<p>The Danes ravaged the places beyond the Schedlt. Some of the common people living between the Seine and the Loire formed a sworn association amongst themselves, and fought bravely against the Danes on the Seine. But because their association had been made without due consideration, they were easily slain by our more powerful people [our people were easily slain by the more powerful Vikings?]....</p> <p>Danish pirates made a long sea-voyage, sailed through the straits between Spain and Africa and then up the Rhône. They ravaged some civitates and monasteries, and made their base on an island called Camargue...</p> <p>Danes launched new attacks, and laid waste, by firing and plundering, the monastery of St-Valery [sur-Somme], the civitas of Amiens and other</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>places round about. Others of them also attacked with the same fury the island in the Rhine called Betuwe...</p> <p>These who were still on the Seine made a night attack on the civitas of Noyon. They took captive Bishop Immo along with other nobles, both clerics and laymen, and after laying waste the civitas carried the prisoners off with them and slew them on their march. Two months earlier, they had also killed Ermenfrid bishop of Beauvais at a certain villa, and the previous year they had slain Baltfrid bishop of Bayeux.</p>
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Master Source Reference

859	859	Annals of St-Bertin	Seine River	Seine River	NULL	F	49.434501	0.253951	F	3	The Danes ravaged the places beyond the Schedlt. Some of the common people living between the Seine and the Loire formed a sworn association amongst themselves, and fought bravely against the Danes on the Seine. But because their association had been made without due consideration, they were easily slain by our more powerful people [our people were easily slain by the more powerful Vikings?]. Danish pirates made a long sea-voyage, sailed through the straits between Spain and Africa and then up the Rhône. They ravaged some civitates and monasteries, and made their base on an island called Camargue... Danes launched new attacks, and laid waste, by firing and plundering, the monastery of St-Valery [sur-Somme], the civitas of Amiens and other places round about. Others of them also attacked with the same fury the island in
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Master Source Reference

											<p>the Rhine called Betuwe... These who were still on the Seine made a night attack on the civitas of Noyon. They took captive Bishop Immo along with other nobles, both clerics and laymen, and after laying waste the civitas carried the prisoners off with them and slew them on their march. Two months earlier, they had also killed Ermenfrid bishop of Beauvais at a certain villa, and the previous year they had slain Baltfrid bishop of Bayeux.</p>
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Master Source Reference

859	860	Annals of St-Bertin	Somme River	Somme River	NULL	F	50.195534	1.616735	F	3	<p>King Charles, deceived by the empty promises of the Danes on the Somme, ordered a tax to be levied on the treasures of the churches and on all mansi and on traders - even very small-scale ones: even their houses and all their equipment were assessed so that the tribute could be levied on them. For the Danes had promised if that 3,000 lb of silver, weighed out under careful inspection, were handed over to them, they would turn and attack those Danes who were busy on the Seine and would either drive them away or kill them...</p> <p>The Danes on the Somme, since the above-mentioned tribute was not paid to them, received hostages, and then sailed over to attack the Anglo-Saxons by whom, however, they were defeated and driven off. They then made for other parts. The Danes who were still on the Rhône got as far as</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>the city of Valence, ravaging as they went. There they destroyed everything around, and then returned to the island on which they had made their base...</p> <p>The Danes who had been on the Rhône made for Italy, where they took Pisa and other civitates, sacked them, and laid them to waste.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
859	857	Annals of the Four Masters	Meath	Meath Co.	NULL	F	53.619313	-6.672414	F	2	A great meeting of the chieftains of Ireland was collected by the King Maelseachlainn to Rath Aedha Mic Bric, with Fethghna, successor of Patrick, and Suairleach, successor of Finnia, to establish peace and concord between the men of Ireland; and here Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe, gave the award of the successors of Patrick and Finnia to the King of Ireland, after Cearbhall had been forty nights at Eremos, and the son of the King of Lochlann at first along with him plundering Meath. And after they had awarded that the King of Osraighe should be in league with Leath Chuinn, Maelgualai, son of Donnghal, King of Munster, then tendered his allegiance.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
859	857	Annals of the Four Masters	Meath	Meath Co.	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A great army was led by Amhlaeibh and Imhar, and by Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe, into Meath.
859	857	Annals of the Four Masters	Munster	Munster	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Maelgualai, King of Munster, was stoned by the Norsemen, until they killed him.
859	859	Annals of Ulster	Mide	Meath Co.	NULL	F	53.619313	-6.672414	F	2	Amblaib and Ímar and Cerball led a great army into Mide.
859	859	Annals of Ulster	Mumu	Munster	NULL	F	52.240900	-8.743207	F	2	Mael Guala, king of Mumu, was killed by the Norsemen.
859	859	Chronicon Scotorum	Mumu	Munster	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Mael Guala, king of Mumu, was killed by the Norsemen with stones.

Master Source Reference

859	859	Annals of St-Bertin	St-Valery	St-Valery-sur-Somme	40	F	50.1889	1.6297	T	2	<p>The Danes ravaged the places beyond the Schedlt. Some of the common people living between the Seine and the Loire formed a sworn association amongst themselves, and fought bravely against the Danes on the Seine. But because their association had been made without due consideration, they were easily slain by our more powerful people [our people were easily slain by the more powerful Vikings?]....</p> <p>Danish pirates made a long sea-voyage, sailed through the straits between Spain and Africa and then up the Rhône. They ravaged some civitates and monasteries, and made their base on an island called Camargue...</p> <p>Danes launched new attacks, and laid waste, by firing and plundering, the monastery of St-Valery [sur-Somme], the civitas of Amiens and other</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>places round about. Others of them also attacked with the same fury the island in the Rhine called Betuwe...</p> <p>These who were still on the Seine made a night attack on the civitas of Noyon. They took captive Bishop Immo along with other nobles, both clerics and laymen, and after laying waste the civitas carried the prisoners off with them and slew them on their march. Two months earlier, they had also killed Ermenfrid bishop of Beauvais at a certain villa, and the previous year they had slain Baltfrid bishop of Bayeux.</p>
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859	859	Annals of St-Bertin	Bayeux	Bayeux	50	F	49.2764624	-0.7024738	T	2	<p>The Danes ravaged the places beyond the Schedlt. Some of the common people living between the Seine and the Loire formed a sworn association amongst themselves, and fought bravely against the Danes on the Seine. But because their association had been made without due consideration, they were easily slain by our more powerful people [our people were easily slain by the more powerful Vikings?]</p> <p>Danish pirates made a long sea-voyage, sailed through the straits between Spain and Africa and then up the Rhône. They ravaged some civitates and monasteries, and made their base on an island called Camargue...</p> <p>Danes launched new attacks, and laid waste, by firing and plundering, the monastery of St-Valery [sur-Somme], the civitas of Amiens and other</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

859	859	Annals of St-Bertin	Beauvais	Beauvais	67	F	49.4300997	2.0823355	T	2	<p>The Danes ravaged the places beyond the Schedlt. Some of the common people living between the Seine and the Loire formed a sworn association amongst themselves, and fought bravely against the Danes on the Seine. But because their association had been made without due consideration, they were easily slain by our more powerful people [our people were easily slain by the more powerful Vikings?]....</p> <p>Danish pirates made a long sea-voyage, sailed through the straits between Spain and Africa and then up the Rhône. They ravaged some civitates and monasteries, and made their base on an island called Camargue...</p> <p>Danes launched new attacks, and laid waste, by firing and plundering, the monastery of St-Valery [sur-Somme], the civitas of Amiens and other</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>places round about. Others of them also attacked with the same fury the island in the Rhine called Betuwe...</p> <p>These who were still on the Seine made a night attack on the civitas of Noyon. They took captive Bishop Immo along with other nobles, both clerics and laymen, and after laying waste the civitas carried the prisoners off with them and slew them on their march. Two months earlier, they had also killed Ermenfrid bishop of Beauvais at a certain villa, and the previous year they had slain Baltfrid bishop of Bayeux.</p>
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Master Source Reference

859	859	Annals of St-Bertin	Noyon	Noyon	73	F	49.5814022	2.9985706	T	2	The Danes ravaged the places beyond the Schedlt. Some of the common people living between the Seine and the Loire formed a sworn association amongst themselves, and fought bravely against the Danes on the Seine. But because their association had been made without due consideration, they were easily slain by our more powerful people [our people were easily slain by the more powerful Vikings?]. Danish pirates made a long sea-voyage, sailed through the straits between Spain and Africa and then up the Rhône. They ravaged some civitates and monasteries, and made their base on an island called Camargue... Danes launched new attacks, and laid waste, by firing and plundering, the monastery of St-Valery [sur-Somme], the civitas of Amiens and other places round about. Others of them also attacked with the same fury the island in
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Master Source Reference

											<p>the Rhine called Betuwe... These who were still on the Seine made a night attack on the civitas of Noyon. They took captive Bishop Immo along with other nobles, both clerics and laymen, and after laying waste the civitas carried the prisoners off with them and slew them on their march. Two months earlier, they had also killed Ermenfrid bishop of Beauvais at a certain villa, and the previous year they had slain Baltfrid bishop of Bayeux.</p>
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Master Source Reference

860	860	Annals of St-Bertin	Pisa	Pisa	11	F	43.7159395	10.4018624	T	2	<p>King Charles, deceived by the empty promises of the Danes on the Somme, ordered a tax to be levied on the treasures of the churches and on all mansi and on traders - even very small-scale ones: even their houses and all their equipment were assessed so that the tribute could be levied on them. For the Danes had promised if that 3,000 lb of silver, weighed out under careful inspection, were handed over to them, they would turn and attack those Danes who were busy on the Seine and would either drive them away or kill them...</p> <p>The Danes on the Somme, since the above-mentioned tribute was not paid to them, received hostages, and then sailed over to attack the Anglo-Saxons by whom, however, they were defeated and driven off. They then made for other parts. The Danes who were still on the Rhône got as far as</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>the city of Valence, ravaging as they went. There they destroyed everything around, and then returned to the island on which they had made their base...</p> <p>The Danes who had been on the Rhône made for Italy, where they took Pisa and other civitates, sacked them, and laid them to waste.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
860	858	Annals of the Four Masters	Port Lairge	Waterford	15	F	52.260989	-7.110020	T	2	A victory was gained by Cearbhall, over the fleet of Port Lairge, at Achadh Mic Erclaiغه.
860	858	Annals of the Four Masters	Port Lairge	Waterford	15	F	52.260989	-7.110020	T	3	A victory was gained by Cearbhall, over the fleet of Port Lairge, at Achadh Mic Erclaiغه.

860	860	Annals of St-Bertin	England	England	NULL	F	52.557357	-0.999308	F	2	<p>King Charles, deceived by the empty promises of the Danes on the Somme, ordered a tax to be levied on the treasures of the churches and on all mansi and on traders - even very small-scale ones: even their houses and all their equipment were assessed so that the tribute could be levied on them. For the Danes had promised if that 3,000 lb of silver, weighed out under careful inspection, were handed over to them, they would turn and attack those Danes who were busy on the Seine and would either drive them away or kill them...</p> <p>The Danes on the Somme, since the above-mentioned tribute was not paid to them, received hostages, and then sailed over to attack the Anglo-Saxons by whom, however, they were defeated and driven off. They then made for other parts. The Danes who were still on the Rhône got as far as</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>the city of Valence, ravaging as they went. There they destroyed everything around, and then returned to the island on which they had made their base...</p> <p>The Danes who had been on the Rhône made for Italy, where they took Pisa and other civitates, sacked them, and laid them to waste.</p>
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Master Source Reference

860	860	Annals of St-Bertin	Rhône River	Rhône River	NULL	F	43.668137	4.606052	F	2	<p>King Charles, deceived by the empty promises of the Danes on the Somme, ordered a tax to be levied on the treasures of the churches and on all mansi and on traders - even very small-scale ones: even their houses and all their equipment were assessed so that the tribute could be levied on them. For the Danes had promised if that 3,000 lb of silver, weighed out under careful inspection, were handed over to them, they would turn and attack those Danes who were busy on the Seine and would either drive them away or kill them...</p> <p>The Danes on the Somme, since the above-mentioned tribute was not paid to them, received hostages, and then sailed over to attack the Anglo-Saxons by whom, however, they were defeated and driven off. They then made for other parts. The Danes who were still on the Rhône got as far as</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

860	860	Annals of St-Bertin	Seine River	Seine River	NULL	F	49.434502	0.253952	F	2	<p>King Charles, deceived by the empty promises of the Danes on the Somme, ordered a tax to be levied on the treasures of the churches and on all mansi and on traders - even very small-scale ones: even their houses and all their equipment were assessed so that the tribute could be levied on them. For the Danes had promised if that 3,000 lb of silver, weighed out under careful inspection, were handed over to them, they would turn and attack those Danes who were busy on the Seine and would either drive them away or kill them...</p> <p>The Danes on the Somme, since the above-mentioned tribute was not paid to them, received hostages, and then sailed over to attack the Anglo-Saxons by whom, however, they were defeated and driven off. They then made for other parts. The Danes who were still on the Rhône got as far as</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>the city of Valence, ravaging as they went. There they destroyed everything around, and then returned to the island on which they had made their base...</p> <p>The Danes who had been on the Rhône made for Italy, where they took Pisa and other civitates, sacked them, and laid them to waste.</p>
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Master Source Reference

860	860	Annals of St-Bertin	Somme River	Somme River	NULL	F	50.195535	1.616736	F	1	King Charles, deceived by the empty promises of the Danes on the Somme, ordered a tax to be levied on the treasures of the churches and on all mansi and on traders - even very small-scale ones: even their houses and all their equipment were assessed so that the tribute could be levied on them. For the Danes had promised if that 3,000 lb of silver, weighed out under careful inspection, were handed over to them, they would turn and attack those Danes who were busy on the Seine and would either drive them away or kill them... The Danes on the Somme, since the above-mentioned tribute was not paid to them, received hostages, and then sailed over to attack the Anglo-Saxons by whom, however, they were defeated and driven off. They then made for other parts. The Danes who were still on the Rhône got as far as the city of Valence, ravaging as they
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Master Source Reference

											<p>went. There they destroyed everything around, and then returned to the island on which they had made their base... The Danes who had been on the Rhône made for Italy, where they took Pisa and other civitates, sacked them, and laid them to waste.</p>
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Master Source Reference

860	860	Annals of St-Bertin	Somme River	Somme River	NULL	F	50.195536	1.616737	F	2	<p>King Charles, deceived by the empty promises of the Danes on the Somme, ordered a tax to be levied on the treasures of the churches and on all mansi and on traders - even very small-scale ones: even their houses and all their equipment were assessed so that the tribute could be levied on them. For the Danes had promised if that 3,000 lb of silver, weighed out under careful inspection, were handed over to them, they would turn and attack those Danes who were busy on the Seine and would either drive them away or kill them...</p> <p>The Danes on the Somme, since the above-mentioned tribute was not paid to them, received hostages, and then sailed over to attack the Anglo-Saxons by whom, however, they were defeated and driven off. They then made for other parts. The Danes who were still on the Rhône got as far as</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
860	860	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Winchester	Winchester	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	And in his reign a great pirate host landed and stormed Winchester. And against the host fought ealdorman Osric with the men of Hampshire and ealdorman Æthelwulf with the men of Berkshire, and put the host to flight and had possession of the place of slaughter.
860	860	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Winchester	Winchester	78	F	51.05977	-1.31014	T	2	And in his reign a great pirate host landed and stormed Winchester; and against the host fought ealdorman Osric with the men of Hampshire and ealdorman Æthelwulf with the men of Berkshire, and they put the host to flight and had possession of the place of slaughter.

860	860	Annals of St-Bertin	Valence	Valence	123	F	44.9332277	4.8920811	T	2	<p>King Charles, deceived by the empty promises of the Danes on the Somme, ordered a tax to be levied on the treasures of the churches and on all mansi and on traders - even very small-scale ones: even their houses and all their equipment were assessed so that the tribute could be levied on them. For the Danes had promised if that 3,000 lb of silver, weighed out under careful inspection, were handed over to them, they would turn and attack those Danes who were busy on the Seine and would either drive them away or kill them...</p> <p>The Danes on the Somme, since the above-mentioned tribute was not paid to them, received hostages, and then sailed over to attack the Anglo-Saxons by whom, however, they were defeated and driven off. They then made for other parts. The Danes who were still on the Rhône got as far as</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

861	861	Annals of St-Bertin	Oissel	Oissel	10	F	49.3424375	1.0957098	T	4	<p>In January, the Danes burned Paris and with it the church of SS-Vincent the martyr and Germain the confessor. Also, traders who were fleeing back up the Seine by ship were chased and captured. Other Danish pirates also came to the district of Thérouanne and ravaged it. On 30 March, in the fourteenth moon, after the eighth hour of the night, the whole moon turned completely black...</p> <p>The Danes had lately come back from the English and burned Thérouanne. Under Weland's command, they now sailed up the Seine with over 200 ships, and besieged the fort built by the Northmen on the island of Oissel with those Northmen inside it too. To support the besiegers, Charles ordered a levy to be raised from his realm to bring in 5,000lb of silver and a large amount of livestock and corn, so that the realm should not be</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>looted. Crossing the Seine, he came to Meung on the Loire where he received Robert with honores agreeable to him. Just at this time, Guntrid and Gauzfrid, on whose advice Charles had received Robert, defected from Charles to Salomon duke of the Bretons along with their associates, in an unheard-of way, and with a treacherousness like that of barbarians...</p> <p>Meanwhile the other group of Danes with sixty ships sailed up the Seine and into the Tellas and from there they reached those who were besieging the fort, and joined up with them. The besieged were forced by starvation, filth, and general misery to pay the besiegers 6,000 lb made up of gold and silver to make an alliance with them. So they sailed away down the Seine as far as the sea. But they were prevented from putting out to sea by the winter now coming</p>
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												<p>on. So they split up according to their brotherhoods in groups allocated to various ports, from the sea-coast right up to Paris. Weland with his company came up the Seine to the fort of Melun. Former occupants of the besieged fort, with Weland's son, now occupied the monastery of St-Maur-des-Fossés...</p>
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Master Source Reference

861	861	Annals of St-Bertin	Paris	Paris	35	F	48.8566101	2.3514992	T	2	<p>In January, the Danes burned Paris and with it the church of SS-Vincent the martyr and Germain the confessor. Also, traders who were fleeing back up the Seine by ship were chased and captured. Other Danish pirates also came to the district of Thérouanne and ravaged it. On 30 March, in the fourteenth moon, after the eighth hour of the night, the whole moon turned completely black...</p> <p>The Danes had lately come back from the English and burned Thérouanne. Under Weland's command, they now sailed up the Seine with over 200 ships, and besieged the fort built by the Northmen on the island of Oissel with those Northmen inside it too. To support the besiegers, Charles ordered a levy to be raised from his realm to bring in 5,000lb of silver and a large amount of livestock and corn, so that the realm should not be</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>looted. Crossing the Seine, he came to Meung on the Loire where he received Robert with honores agreeable to him. Just at this time, Guntrid and Gauzfrid, on whose advice Charles had received Robert, defected from Charles to Salomon duke of the Bretons along with their associates, in an unheard-of way, and with a treacherousness like that of barbarians...</p> <p>Meanwhile the other group of Danes with sixty ships sailed up the Seine and into the Tellas and from there they reached those who were besieging the fort, and joined up with them. The besieged were forced by starvation, filth, and general misery to pay the besiegers 6,000 lb made up of gold and silver to make an alliance with them. So they sailed away down the Seine as far as the sea. But they were prevented from putting out to sea by the winter now coming</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>on. So they split up according to their brotherhoods in groups allocated to various ports, from the sea-coast right up to Paris. Weland with his company came up the Seine to the fort of Melun. Former occupants of the besieged fort, with Weland's son, now occupied the monastery of St-Maur-des-Fossés...</p>
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Master Source Reference

861	861	Annals of St-Bertin	Thérouanne	Thérouanne	38	F	50.6363338	2.2577192	T	2	In January, the Danes burned Paris and with it the church of SS-Vincent the martyr and Germain the confessor. Also, traders who were fleeing back up the Seine by ship were chased and captured. Other Danish pirates also came to the district of Thérouanne and ravaged it. On 30 March, in the fourteenth moon, after the eighth hour of the night, the whole moon turned completely black... The Danes had lately come back from the English and burned Thérouanne. Under Weland's command, they now sailed up the Seine with over 200 ships, and besieged the fort built by the Northmen on the island of Oissel with those Northmen inside it too. To support the besiegers, Charles ordered a levy to be raised from his realm to bring in 5,000lb of silver and a large amount of livestock and corn, so that the realm should not be looted. Crossing the Seine, he came
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Master Source Reference

861	862	Annals of St-Bertin	Spain	Portugal	NULL	F	40.663424	-8.160425	F	2	The abbacy of St-Martin, which Charles had ill-advisedly granted to his son Louis, he now granted, still not very advisedly, to Hubert, a married cleric. Then Charles arrived at Senlis, where he waited, expecting the people to assemble there to him so that troops could be positioned along both banks of certain rivers, namely the Oise, Marne, and Seine, and defensive measures taken to stop the Northmen from coming up to plunder. But Charles now received news that a select force of Danes, picked from amongst those encamped at Fossés, was making for Meaux with a few ships. Charles made all speed in that direction with those men whom he had with him. But he could not catch up with them, because the bridges had been destroyed and the ships taken over by the Northmen. He therefore followed some indispensable advice and
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Master Source Reference

											<p>paid them 6,000 lb of silver...</p> <p>By constructing fortifications on the Seine [Charles] closed it off to ships sailing up or down the river. This was done because of the Northmen...</p> <p>The Danes plundered and laid waste a great part of his kingdom [Germany] with fire and sword...</p>
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Master Source Reference

861	861	Annals of St-Bertin	Seine River	Seine River	NULL	F	49.434503	0.253953	F	2	<p>In January, the Danes burned Paris and with it the church of SS-Vincent the martyr and Germain the confessor. Also, traders who were fleeing back up the Seine by ship were chased and captured. Other Danish pirates also came to the district of Thérouanne and ravaged it. On 30 March, in the fourteenth moon, after the eighth hour of the night, the whole moon turned completely black...</p> <p>The Danes had lately come back from the English and burned Thérouanne. Under Weland's command, they now sailed up the Seine with over 200 ships, and besieged the fort built by the Northmen on the island of Oissel with those Northmen inside it too. To support the besiegers, Charles ordered a levy to be raised from his realm to bring in 5,000lb of silver and a large amount of livestock and corn, so that the realm should not be</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>looted. Crossing the Seine, he came to Meung on the Loire where he received Robert with honores agreeable to him. Just at this time, Guntrid and Gauzfrid, on whose advice Charles had received Robert, defected from Charles to Salomon duke of the Bretons along with their associates, in an unheard-of way, and with a treacherousness like that of barbarians...</p> <p>Meanwhile the other group of Danes with sixty ships sailed up the Seine and into the Tellas and from there they reached those who were besieging the fort, and joined up with them. The besieged were forced by starvation, filth, and general misery to pay the besiegers 6,000 lb made up of gold and silver to make an alliance with them. So they sailed away down the Seine as far as the sea. But they were prevented from putting out to sea by the winter now coming</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>on. So they split up according to their brotherhoods in groups allocated to various ports, from the sea-coast right up to Paris. Weland with his company came up the Seine to the fort of Melun. Former occupants of the besieged fort, with Weland's son, now occupied the monastery of St-Maur-des-Fossés...</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
861	859	Annals of the Four Masters	Druim Da Mhaighe	Kildare	NULL	F	53.1582195	-6.9143968	F	2	The battle of Druim Da Mhaighe was given by Maelseachlainn to the foreigners of Ath Cliath, where many of the foreigners were slain by him.
861	861	Annals of Ulster	Mide	Meath Co.	NULL	F	53.619313	-6.672414	F	2	Mide was invaded by Aed son of Niall with foreigners.
861	861	Chronicon Scotorum	Mide	Meath Co.	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Mide was invaded by Aed Finliath son of Niall Caille with foreigners. The battle of Druim dá Maighe won by Mael Sechnaill son of Mael Ruanaid over the foreigners of Dublin.

861	861	Annals of St-Bertin	St-Maur-des-Fosses	St-Maur-des-Fosses	44	F	48.8029	2.4854	T	3	<p>In January, the Danes burned Paris and with it the church of SS-Vincent the martyr and Germain the confessor. Also, traders who were fleeing back up the Seine by ship were chased and captured. Other Danish pirates also came to the district of Thérouanne and ravaged it. On 30 March, in the fourteenth moon, after the eighth hour of the night, the whole moon turned completely black...</p> <p>The Danes had lately come back from the English and burned Thérouanne. Under Weland's command, they now sailed up the Seine with over 200 ships, and besieged the fort built by the Northmen on the island of Oissel with those Northmen inside it too. To support the besiegers, Charles ordered a levy to be raised from his realm to bring in 5,000lb of silver and a large amount of livestock and corn, so that the realm should not be</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>looted. Crossing the Seine, he came to Meung on the Loire where he received Robert with honores agreeable to him. Just at this time, Guntrid and Gauzfrid, on whose advice Charles had received Robert, defected from Charles to Salomon duke of the Bretons along with their associates, in an unheard-of way, and with a treacherousness like that of barbarians...</p> <p>Meanwhile the other group of Danes with sixty ships sailed up the Seine and into the Tellas and from there they reached those who were besieging the fort, and joined up with them. The besieged were forced by starvation, filth, and general misery to pay the besiegers 6,000 lb made up of gold and silver to make an alliance with them. So they sailed away down the Seine as far as the sea. But they were prevented from putting out to sea by the winter now coming</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>on. So they split up according to their brotherhoods in groups allocated to various ports, from the sea-coast right up to Paris. Weland with his company came up the Seine to the fort of Melun. Former occupants of the besieged fort, with Weland's son, now occupied the monastery of St-Maur-des-Fossés...</p>
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Master Source Reference

861	861	Annals of St-Bertin	Melun	Melun	48	F	48.539927	2.6608169	T	3	<p>In January, the Danes burned Paris and with it the church of SS-Vincent the martyr and Germain the confessor. Also, traders who were fleeing back up the Seine by ship were chased and captured. Other Danish pirates also came to the district of Thérouanne and ravaged it. On 30 March, in the fourteenth moon, after the eighth hour of the night, the whole moon turned completely black...</p> <p>The Danes had lately come back from the English and burned Thérouanne. Under Weland's command, they now sailed up the Seine with over 200 ships, and besieged the fort built by the Northmen on the island of Oissel with those Northmen inside it too. To support the besiegers, Charles ordered a levy to be raised from his realm to bring in 5,000lb of silver and a large amount of livestock and corn, so that the realm should not be</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>looted. Crossing the Seine, he came to Meung on the Loire where he received Robert with honores agreeable to him. Just at this time, Guntrid and Gauzfrid, on whose advice Charles had received Robert, defected from Charles to Salomon duke of the Bretons along with their associates, in an unheard-of way, and with a treacherousness like that of barbarians...</p> <p>Meanwhile the other group of Danes with sixty ships sailed up the Seine and into the Tellas and from there they reached those who were besieging the fort, and joined up with them. The besieged were forced by starvation, filth, and general misery to pay the besiegers 6,000 lb made up of gold and silver to make an alliance with them. So they sailed away down the Seine as far as the sea. But they were prevented from putting out to sea by the winter now coming</p>
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											<p>on. So they split up according to their brotherhoods in groups allocated to various ports, from the sea-coast right up to Paris. Weland with his company came up the Seine to the fort of Melun. Former occupants of the besieged fort, with Weland's son, now occupied the monastery of St-Maur-des-Fossés...</p>
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Master Source Reference

862	862	Annals of St-Bertin	Jumièges	Jumièges	19	F	49.4317826	0.8175572	T	3	Then Charles arrived at Senlis, where he waited, expecting the people to assemble there to him so that troops could be positioned along both banks of certain rivers, namely the Oise, Marne, and Seine, and defensive measures taken to stop the Northmen from coming up to plunder. But Charles now received news that a select force of Danes, picked from amongst those encamped at Fossés, was making for Meaux with a few ships. Charles made all speed in that direction with those men whom he had with him. But he could not catch up with them, because the bridges had been destroyed and the ships taken over by the Northmen. He therefore followed some indispensable advice and rebuilt the bridge across to the island by Trilbardou, thereby cutting the Northmen's access to the way down the river. He also assigned squadrons to guard both banks of the
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Danes made for the open sea, and split up into several flotillas which sailed off in different directions according to their various choices. Most of them made for the Bretons, who live in Neustria with Salomon as chief; and these Danes were joined by the ones who had been in Spain. Salomon hired twelve Danish ships for an agreed fee, to use against Robert. These Robert captured on the river Loire and slew every man in the fleet, except for a few who fled into hiding. Robert, unable now to put up with Salomon any longer, made an alliance against Salomon with the Northmen who had just left the Seine, before Salomon could ally with them against him. Hostages were exchanged, and Robert paid them 6,000 lb of silver... By constructing fortifications on the Seine [Charles] closed it off to ships sailing up or down the river. This was done because of</p>
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Master Source Reference

												the Northmen...The Danes plundered and laid waste a great part of his kingdom [Germany] with fire and sword...
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Master Source Reference

862	862	Annals of St-Bertin	Germany	Germany	NULL	F	51.935389	7.984109	F	2	Then Charles arrived at Senlis, where he waited, expecting the people to assemble there to him so that troops could be positioned along both banks of certain rivers, namely the Oise, Marne, and Seine, and defensive measures taken to stop the Northmen from coming up to plunder. But Charles now received news that a select force of Danes, picked from amongst those encamped at Fossés, was making for Meaux with a few ships. Charles made all speed in that direction with those men whom he had with him. But he could not catch up with them, because the bridges had been destroyed and the ships taken over by the Northmen. He therefore followed some indispensable advice and rebuilt the bridge across to the island by Trilbardou, thereby cutting the Northmen's access to the way down the river. He also assigned squadrons to guard both banks of the
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Master Source Reference

										<p>Danes made for the open sea, and split up into several flotillas which sailed off in different directions according to their various choices. Most of them made for the Bretons, who live in Neustria with Salomon as chief; and these Danes were joined by the ones who had been in Spain. Salomon hired twelve Danish ships for an agreed fee, to use against Robert. These Robert captured on the river Loire and slew every man in the fleet, except for a few who fled into hiding. Robert, unable now to put up with Salomon any longer, made an alliance against Salomon with the Northmen who had just left the Seine, before Salomon could ally with them against him. Hostages were exchanged, and Robert paid them 6,000 lb of silver...</p> <p>By constructing fortifications on the Seine [Charles] closed it off to ships sailing up or</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>down the river. This was was done because of the Northmen...</p> <p>The Danes plundered and laid waste a great part of his kingdom [Germany] with fire and sword...</p>
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Master Source Reference

862	862	Annals of St-Bertin	Loire River	Loire River	NULL	F	47.282280	-2.149826	F	2	Then Charles arrived at Senlis, where he waited, expecting the people to assemble there to him so that troops could be positioned along both banks of certain rivers, namely the Oise, Marne, and Seine, and defensive measures taken to stop the Northmen from coming up to plunder. But Charles now received news that a select force of Danes, picked from amongst those encamped at Fossés, was making for Meaux with a few ships. Charles made all speed in that direction with those men whom he had with him. But he could not catch up with them, because the bridges had been destroyed and the ships taken over by the Northmen. He therefore followed some indispensable advice and rebuilt the bridge across to the island by Trilbardou, thereby cutting the Northmen's access to the way down the river. He also assigned squadrons to guard both banks of the
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Master Source Reference

										<p>Danes made for the open sea, and split up into several flotillas which sailed off in different directions according to their various choices. Most of them made for the Bretons, who live in Neustria with Salomon as chief; and these Danes were joined by the ones who had been in Spain. Salomon hired twelve Danish ships for an agreed fee, to use against Robert. These Robert captured on the river Loire and slew every man in the fleet, except for a few who fled into hiding. Robert, unable now to put up with Salomon any longer, made an alliance against Salomon with the Northmen who had just left the Seine, before Salomon could ally with them against him. Hostages were exchanged, and Robert paid them 6,000 lb of silver...</p> <p>By constructing fortifications on the Seine [Charles] closed it off to ships sailing up or</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>down the river. This was was done because of the Northmen...</p> <p>The Danes plundered and laid waste a great part of his kingdom [Germany] with fire and sword...</p>
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Master Source Reference

862	862	Annals of St-Bertin	Marne River	Marne River	NULL	F	48.816667	2.436939	F	2	Then Charles arrived at Senlis, where he waited, expecting the people to assemble there to him so that troops could be positioned along both banks of certain rivers, namely the Oise, Marne, and Seine, and defensive measures taken to stop the Northmen from coming up to plunder. But Charles now received news that a select force of Danes, picked from amongst those encamped at Fossés, was making for Meaux with a few ships. Charles made all speed in that direction with those men whom he had with him. But he could not catch up with them, because the bridges had been destroyed and the ships taken over by the Northmen. He therefore followed some indispensable advice and rebuilt the bridge across to the island by Trilbardou, thereby cutting the Northmen's access to the way down the river. He also assigned squadrons to guard both banks of the
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Danes made for the open sea, and split up into several flotillas which sailed off in different directions according to their various choices. Most of them made for the Bretons, who live in Neustria with Salomon as chief; and these Danes were joined by the ones who had been in Spain. Salomon hired twelve Danish ships for an agreed fee, to use against Robert. These Robert captured on the river Loire and slew every man in the fleet, except for a few who fled into hiding. Robert, unable now to put up with Salomon any longer, made an alliance against Salomon with the Northmen who had just left the Seine, before Salomon could ally with them against him. Hostages were exchanged, and Robert paid them 6,000 lb of silver...</p> <p>By constructing fortifications on the Seine [Charles] closed it off to ships sailing up or</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>down the river. This was was done because of the Northmen...</p> <p>The Danes plundered and laid waste a great part of his kingdom [Germany] with fire and sword...</p>
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Master Source Reference

862	862	Annals of St-Bertin	Neustria	Neustria	NULL	F	48.248972	0.334169	F	1	Then Charles arrived at Senlis, where he waited, expecting the people to assemble there to him so that troops could be positioned along both banks of certain rivers, namely the Oise, Marne, and Seine, and defensive measures taken to stop the Northmen from coming up to plunder. But Charles now received news that a select force of Danes, picked from amongst those encamped at Fossés, was making for Meaux with a few ships. Charles made all speed in that direction with those men whom he had with him. But he could not catch up with them, because the bridges had been destroyed and the ships taken over by the Northmen. He therefore followed some indispensable advice and rebuilt the bridge across to the island by Trilbardou, thereby cutting the Northmen's access to the way down the river. He also assigned squadrons to guard both banks of the
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Master Source Reference

										<p>Danes made for the open sea, and split up into several flotillas which sailed off in different directions according to their various choices. Most of them made for the Bretons, who live in Neustria with Salomon as chief; and these Danes were joined by the ones who had been in Spain. Salomon hired twelve Danish ships for an agreed fee, to use against Robert. These Robert captured on the river Loire and slew every man in the fleet, except for a few who fled into hiding. Robert, unable now to put up with Salomon any longer, made an alliance against Salomon with the Northmen who had just left the Seine, before Salomon could ally with them against him. Hostages were exchanged, and Robert paid them 6,000 lb of silver...</p> <p>By constructing fortifications on the Seine [Charles] closed it off to ships sailing up or</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>down the river. This was was done because of the Northmen...</p> <p>The Danes plundered and laid waste a great part of his kingdom [Germany] with fire and sword...</p>
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Master Source Reference

862	862	Annals of St-Bertin	Seine River	Seine River	NULL	F	49.434504	0.253954	F	2	Then Charles arrived at Senlis, where he waited, expecting the people to assemble there to him so that troops could be positioned along both banks of certain rivers, namely the Oise, Marne, and Seine, and defensive measures taken to stop the Northmen from coming up to plunder. But Charles now received news that a select force of Danes, picked from amongst those encamped at Fossés, was making for Meaux with a few ships. Charles made all speed in that direction with those men whom he had with him. But he could not catch up with them, because the bridges had been destroyed and the ships taken over by the Northmen. He therefore followed some indispensable advice and rebuilt the bridge across to the island by Trilbardou, thereby cutting the Northmen's access to the way down the river. He also assigned squadrons to guard both banks of the
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
862	860	Annals of the Four Masters	N/A	Laois Co.	NULL	F	52.992346	-7.358031	F	2	The destruction of Longphort Rothlaith by Cinnedidh, son of Gaithin, lord of Laighis, on the fifth of the Ides of September; and the killing of Conall Ultach and Luirgnen, with many others along with them.
862	859	Annals of the Four Masters	N/A	Meath Co.	NULL	F	53.619313	-6.672414	F	2	An army was led by Cearbhall into Meath, to assist Maelseachlainn against Aedh, son of Niall, and Amhlaeibh, where Ruarc, son of Braen, was slain by the Ui Neill.
862	860	Annals of the Four Masters	Meath	Meath Co.	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall Caille, and Flann, son of Conang, went with the lord of the foreigners to plunder Meath, and committed great depredations there.
862	862	Annals of Ulster	Mide	Meath Co.	NULL	F	53.619313	-6.672414	F	2	Aed son of Niall went with (?) the kings of the foreigners into Mide, and plundered Mide with Flann son of Conaing.

Master Source Reference

862	862	Annals of St-Bertin	Trilbardou	Trilbardou	49	F	48.9420503	2.8056507	T	1	Then Charles arrived at Senlis, where he waited, expecting the people to assemble there to him so that troops could be positioned along both banks of certain rivers, namely the Oise, Marne, and Seine, and defensive measures taken to stop the Northmen from coming up to plunder. But Charles now received news that a select force of Danes, picked from amongst those encamped at Fossés, was making for Meaux with a few ships. Charles made all speed in that direction with those men whom he had with him. But he could not catch up with them, because the bridges had been destroyed and the ships taken over by the Northmen. He therefore followed some indispensable advice and rebuilt the bridge across to the island by Trilbardou, thereby cutting the Northmen's access to the way down the river. He also assigned squadrons to guard both banks of the
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Master Source Reference

										<p>Danes made for the open sea, and split up into several flotillas which sailed off in different directions according to their various choices. Most of them made for the Bretons, who live in Neustria with Salomon as chief; and these Danes were joined by the ones who had been in Spain. Salomon hired twelve Danish ships for an agreed fee, to use against Robert. These Robert captured on the river Loire and slew every man in the fleet, except for a few who fled into hiding. Robert, unable now to put up with Salomon any longer, made an alliance against Salomon with the Northmen who had just left the Seine, before Salomon could ally with them against him. Hostages were exchanged, and Robert paid them 6,000 lb of silver...</p> <p>By constructing fortifications on the Seine [Charles] closed it off to ships sailing up or</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>down the river. This was was done because of the Northmen...</p> <p>The Danes plundered and laid waste a great part of his kingdom [Germany] with fire and sword...</p>
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Master Source Reference

862	862	Annals of St-Bertin	Meaux	Meaux	60	F	48.9582708	2.8773541	T	2	Then Charles arrived at Senlis, where he waited, expecting the people to assemble there to him so that troops could be positioned along both banks of certain rivers, namely the Oise, Marne, and Seine, and defensive measures taken to stop the Northmen from coming up to plunder. But Charles now received news that a select force of Danes, picked from amongst those encamped at Fossés, was making for Meaux with a few ships. Charles made all speed in that direction with those men whom he had with him. But he could not catch up with them, because the bridges had been destroyed and the ships taken over by the Northmen. He therefore followed some indispensable advice and rebuilt the bridge across to the island by Trilbardou, thereby cutting the Northmen's access to the way down the river. He also assigned squadrons to guard both banks of the
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Danes made for the open sea, and split up into several flotillas which sailed off in different directions according to their various choices. Most of them made for the Bretons, who live in Neustria with Salomon as chief; and these Danes were joined by the ones who had been in Spain. Salomon hired twelve Danish ships for an agreed fee, to use against Robert. These Robert captured on the river Loire and slew every man in the fleet, except for a few who fled into hiding. Robert, unable now to put up with Salomon any longer, made an alliance against Salomon with the Northmen who had just left the Seine, before Salomon could ally with them against him. Hostages were exchanged, and Robert paid them 6,000 lb of silver...</p> <p>By constructing fortifications on the Seine [Charles] closed it off to ships sailing up or</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>down the river. This was was done because of the Northmen...</p> <p>The Danes plundered and laid waste a great part of his kingdom [Germany] with fire and sword...</p>
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Master Source Reference

863	863	Annals of St-Bertin	Dorestad	Dorestad	15	F	51.9751343	5.3374602	T	2	<p>In January Danes sailed up the Rhine towards Cologne, after sacking the emporium called Dorestad and also a fairly large villa at which the Frisians had taken refuge, and after slaying many Frisian traders and taking captive large numbers of people. Then they reached a certain island near the fort of Neuss. Lothar came up and attacked them with his men along one bank of the Rhine and the Saxons along the other and they encamped there until about the beginning of April. The Danes therefore followed Roric's advice and withdrew by the same way they had come....</p> <p>Two Northmen who had recently left their ships with Weland and come asking to be baptized as Christians now revealed - and it afterwards turned out to be true - that this had been a trick, and they accused Weland of bad faith. Weland denied this. So,</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>according to the custom of their people, one of the Northmen challenged him to single combat in King Charle's presence, and killed him in the fight...</p> <p>Meanwhile he received the sad news that the Northmen had come to Poitiers, and though the city was ransomed, they had burned the church of the great confessor St Hilary...</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
863	863	Annals of Ulster	Drochat Atha	Drogheda	22	F	53.713871	-6.351422	T	2	The caves of Achad Aldai, and of Cnodba, and of Boadán's Mound above Dubad, and of Óengoba's wife, were searched by the foreigners - something which had never been done before. This was the occasion when three kings of the foreigners, i.e. Amlaíb and Ímar and Auisle, plundered the land of Flann son of Conaing; and Lorcán son of Cathal, king of Mide, was with them in this.

863	863	Annals of St-Bertin	Neuss	Neuss	40	F	51.198429	6.69529	T	2	<p>In January Danes sailed up the Rhine towards Cologne, after sacking the emporium called Dorestad and also a fairly large villa at which the Frisians had taken refuge, and after slaying many Frisian traders and taking captive large numbers of people. Then they reached a certain island near the fort of Neuss. Lothar came up and attacked them with his men along one bank of the Rhine and the Saxons along the other and they encamped there until about the beginning of April. The Danes therefore followed Roric's advice and withdrew by the same way they had come....</p> <p>Two Northmen who had recently left their ships with Weland and come asking to be baptized as Christians now revealed - and it afterwards turned out to be true - that this had been a trick, and they accused Weland of bad faith. Weland denied this. So,</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>according to the custom of their people, one of the Northmen challenged him to single combat in King Charle's presence, and killed him in the fight...</p> <p>Meanwhile he received the sad news that the Northmen had come to Poitiers, and though the city was ransomed, they had burned the church of the great confessor St Hilary...</p>
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Master Source Reference

863	863	Annals of St-Bertin	Rhine River	Rhine River	NULL	F	51.848036	6.1098118	F	2	<p>In January Danes sailed up the Rhine towards Cologne, after sacking the emporium called Dorestad and also a fairly large villa at which the Frisians had taken refuge, and after slaying many Frisian traders and taking captive large numbers of people. Then they reached a certain island near the fort of Neuss. Lothar came up and attacked them with his men along one bank of the Rhine and the Saxons along the other and they encamped there until about the beginning of April. The Danes therefore followed Roric's advice and withdrew by the same way they had come....</p> <p>Two Northmen who had recently left their ships with Weland and come asking to be baptized as Christians now revealed - and it afterwards turned out to be true - that this had been a trick, and they accused Weland of bad faith. Weland denied this. So,</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>according to the custom of their people, one of the Northmen challenged him to single combat in King Charle's presence, and killed him in the fight...</p> <p>Meanwhile he received the sad news that the Northmen had come to Poitiers, and though the city was ransomed, they had burned the church of the great confessor St Hilary...</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
863	861	Annals of the Four Masters	Bodan	Dowth	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The cave of Achadh Aldai, in Mughdhorna Maighen; the cave of Cnoghbhai; the cave of the grave of Bodan, i.e. the shepherd of Elcmar, over Dubhath; and the cave of the wife of Gobhann, at Drochat Atha, were broken and plundered by the same foreigners.
863	861	Annals of the Four Masters	Drochat Atha	Drogheda	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The cave of Achadh Aldai, in Mughdhorna Maighen; the cave of Cnoghbhai; the cave of the grave of Bodan, i.e. the shepherd of Elcmar, over Dubhath; and the cave of the wife of Gobhann, at Drochat Atha, were broken and plundered by the same foreigners.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
863	861	Annals of the Four Masters	Cnoghbhai	Knowth	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The cave of Achadh Aldai, in Mughdhorna Maighen; the cave of Cnoghbhai; the cave of the grave of Bodan, i.e. the shepherd of Elcmar, over Dubhath; and the cave of the wife of Gobhann, at Drochat Atha, were broken and plundered by the same foreigners.
863	861	Annals of the Four Masters	Brega	Louth, Meath, Dublin Co.s	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Amblaeibh, Imhar, and Uailsi, three chieftains of the foreigners; and Lorcan, son of Cathal, lord of Meath, plundered the land of Flann, son of Conang.
863	861	Annals of the Four Masters	Achadh Aldai	Newgrange	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The cave of Achadh Aldai, in Mughdhorna Maighen; the cave of Cnoghbhai; the cave of the grave of Bodan, i.e. the shepherd of Elcmar, over Dubhath; and the cave of the wife of Gobhann, at Drochat Atha, were broken and

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											plundered by the same foreigners.
863	861	Annals of the Four Masters	Nas	Naas	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Muiregan, son of Diarmait, lord of Nas and Airthir Life, was slain by the Norsemen.
863	863	Annals of Ulster	Nas	Naas	NULL	F	53.2206	-6.6593	F	2	Muirecán son of Diarmait, king of Nás and eastern Life, was killed by the Norsemen.
863	863	Annals of Ulster	Brega	Louth, Meath, Dublin Co.s	NULL	F	53.643788	-6.412144	F	2	The caves of Achad Aldai, and of Cnodba, and of Boadán's Mound above Dubad, and of Óengoba's wife, were searched by the foreigners - something which had never been done before. This was the occasion when three kings of the foreigners, i.e. Amlaíb and Ímar and Auisle,

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											plundered the land of Flann son of Conaing; and Lorcán son of Cathal, king of Mide, was with them in this.
863	863	Chronicon Scotorum	Nás	Naas	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Muirecán son of Diarmait, king of Nás and eastern Life, was killed by the Norsemen.
863	861	Annals of the Four Masters	Fearta Na gCaireach	Clonfert	43	F	53.2259	-8.0619	T	2	Fearta Na gCaireach, by Cearbhall, so that forty heads were left to him, and that he banished them from the territory.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
863	863	Annals of Ulster	Boadán's Mound	Dowth	43	F	53.70365	-6.4502	T	2	The caves of Achad Aldai, and of Cnodba, and of Boadán's Mound above Dubad, and of Óengoba's wife, were searched by the foreigners - something which had never been done before. This was the occasion when three kings of the foreigners, i.e. Amlaíb and Ímar and Auisle, plundered the land of Flann son of Conaing; and Lorcán son of Cathal, king of Mide, was with them in this.
863	863	Annals of Ulster	Cnoba	Knowth	46	F	53.701667	-6.491667	T	2	The caves of Achad Aldai, and of Cnodba, and of Boadán's Mound above Dubad, and of Óengoba's wife, were searched by the foreigners - something which had never been done before. This was the occasion when three kings of the foreigners, i.e. Amlaíb and Ímar and Auisle, plundered the land of Flann son of Conaing; and Lorcán

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											son of Cathal, king of Mide, was with them in this.
863	863	Annals of Ulster	Achadh Aldai	Newgrange	54	F	53.694725	-6.475566	T	2	The caves of Achadh Aldai, and of Cnodba, and of Boadán's Mound above Dubad, and of Óengoba's wife, were searched by the foreigners - something which had never been done before. This was the occasion when three kings of the foreigners, i.e. Amlaíb and Ímar and Auisle, plundered the land of Flann son of Conaing; and Lorcán son of Cathal, king of Mide, was with them in this.

863	863	Annals of St-Bertin	Poitiers	Poitiers	114	F	46.5802596	0.340196	T	2	<p>In January Danes sailed up the Rhine towards Cologne, after sacking the emporium called Dorestad and also a fairly large villa at which the Frisians had taken refuge, and after slaying many Frisian traders and taking captive large numbers of people. Then they reached a certain island near the fort of Neuss. Lothar came up and attacked them with his men along one bank of the Rhine and the Saxons along the other and they encamped there until about the beginning of April. The Danes therefore followed Roric's advice and withdrew by the same way they had come....</p> <p>Two Northmen who had recently left their ships with Weland and come asking to be baptized as Christians now revealed - and it afterwards turned out to be true - that this had been a trick, and they accused Weland of bad faith. Weland denied this. So,</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>according to the custom of their people, one of the Northmen challenged him to single combat in King Charle's presence, and killed him in the fight...</p> <p>Meanwhile he received the sad news that the Northmen had come to Poitiers, and though the city was ransomed, they had burned the church of the great confessor St Hilary...</p>
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Master Source Reference

863	863	Annals of St-Bertin	Auxerre	Auxerre	116	F	47.797791	3.570733	T	1	<p>In January Danes sailed up the Rhine towards Cologne, after sacking the emporium called Dorestad and also a fairly large villa at which the Frisians had taken refuge, and after slaying many Frisian traders and taking captive large numbers of people. Then they reached a certain island near the fort of Neuss. Lothar came up and attacked them with his men along one bank of the Rhine and the Saxons along the other and they encamped there until about the beginning of April. The Danes therefore followed Roric's advice and withdrew by the same way they had come....</p> <p>Two Northmen who had recently left their ships with Weland and come asking to be baptized as Christians now revealed - and it afterwards turned out to be true - that this had been a trick, and they accused Weland of bad faith. Weland denied this. So,</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>according to the custom of their people, one of the Northmen challenged him to single combat in King Charle's presence, and killed him in the fight...</p> <p>Meanwhile he received the sad news that the Northmen had come to Poitiers, and though the city was ransomed, they had burned the church of the great confessor St Hilary...</p>
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Master Source Reference

864	865	Annals of St-Bertin	Pîtres	Pîtres	15	F	49.3212629	1.2247712	T	3	<p>Meanwhile, Northmen based on the Loire made their way up the river with a favourable wind, divine judgement thus making it easy for them, to launch a full-scale attack. They reached the monastery of St-Benedict known as Fleury and burned it. On their way back they burned Orléans and the monasteries both in the civitas and round it, except for the church of the Holy Cross which, despite great efforts on the part of the Northmen, the flames proved unable to consume. So they sailed back down the river and after ravaging all the neighbouring districts they returned to their base...</p> <p>From Attigny Charles marched to resist the Northmen who had sailed up the Seine with fifty ships. On this march, through the negligence of the guards, he lost three splendid crowns and some exceptionally fine armills and</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>some other precious things. He found them all again after a few days, except for a few gems which had been lost in the turmoil and disruption.</p> <p>The Northmen on the Loire made their way on foot to Poitiers without meeting any resistance, burned the civitas and returned to their ships unscathed. But Robert slew more than 500 of these Northmen based on the Loire, without losing any of his own men, and sent to Charles the standards and weapons captured from the Northmen.</p> <p>Charles, for his part, came up to the place called Pitres where Northmen still were. Now there were bridges over the Oise and the Marne at two places called Auvers and Charenton, but the local people who had built them long ago could not repair them because of the attacks of the Northmen. On the advice of his</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>any losses. More than 500 of them planned to advance from there beyond the Seine to sack Chartres, but they were attacked by the troops guarding the west bank of the Seine and after losing some men killed and some wounded, they retreated to their ships...</p> <p>Meanwhile Northmen on the Loire joined forces with Bretons and attacked Le Mans. They sacked it without opposition, and sent back to their ships. The Aquitanians fought with Northmen based on the Charente under their chief Sigfrid, and slew about 400 of them: the rest fled back to their ships.</p> <p>Charles received at Compiègne the envoys he had sent to Mohammed at Cordoba the previous year. They came back with many gifts: camels carrying couches and canopies, fine cloth of various kinds and many perfumes.</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>From Compiègne he went to the villa of Rouy. There he summoned Adalard, to whom he had entrusted the organization of defense against the Northmen, and also his own close relatives, Uto and Berengar. Because these men had achieved nothing of any use at all against the Northmen, Charles deprived them of the honores he had bestowed on them and regranted to those honores to various other people.</p> <p>The Northmen who had sacked St-Denis became ill with various ailments. Some went mad, some were covered in sores, some discharged their guts with a watery flow through their arses: and so they died. After dispatching troops to keep guard against these Northmen, Charles returned to Senlis to celebrate Christmas. There he got the</p>
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												news that his son Abbot Lothar of St-Germain was dead.
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Master Source Reference

864	864	Annals of St-Bertin	Aquitaine	Aquitaine	NULL	F	44.804636	-0.595378	F	2	Charles arranged his troops and ordered the Aquitainians to advance against the Northmen who had burned the church of St-Hillary. He himself returned to Compiègne taking with him his son and namesake Charles, and he sent his missi to Gothia to receive the submission of the civitates and fortresses there. The Northmen got to Clermont where they slew Stephen, son of Hugh, and a few of his men, and then returned unpunished to their ships. Pippin, son of Pippin, who had changed back from being a monk to become a layman and an apostate, joined company with the Northmen and lived like one of them... Northmen sailed to Flanders with a large fleet, but when they met with resistance from the local people, they sailed up the Rhine and laid waste the neighboring regions of the kingdoms of Lothar and Louis on both banks of the river... Then Charles ordered
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Master Source Reference

												group attacked from behind, and Robert was wounded, and having lost a few of his men, he decided to withdraw. But after a few days he recovered.
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Master Source Reference

864	864	Annals of St-Bertin	Flanders	Flanders	NULL	F	51.063976	4.161528	F	2	<p>Charles arranged his troops and ordered the Aquitainians to advance against the Northmen who had burned the church of St-Hillary. He himself returned to Compiègne taking with him his son and namesake Charles, and he sent his missi to Gothia to receive the submission of the civitates and fortresses there.</p> <p>The Northmen got to Clermont where they slew Stephen, son of Hugh, and a few of his men, and then returned unpunished to their ships. Pippin, son of Pippin, who had changed back from being a monk to become a layman and an apostate, joined company with the Northmen and lived like one of them...</p> <p>Northmen sailed to Flanders with a large fleet, but when they met with resistance from the local people, they sailed up the Rhine and laid waste the neighboring regions of the</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>kingdoms of Lothar and Louis on both banks of the river...</p> <p>Then Charles ordered fortifications to be constructed there on the Seine to prevent the Northmen from coming up the river. With the advice of his faithful men and following the custom of his predecessors and forefathers he drew up capitula to the number of the thirty-seven, and he gave orders for them to be observed as laws throughout his whole realm.</p> <p>The Aquitanians by a trick captured the apostate Pippin, and removed him from his association with the Northmen. He was presented before the assembly at Pîtres, and having been condemned by the leading men of the realm as a traitor to his fatherland and to Christianity, and then sentenced to death by the general assembly, he was held in strictest custody at Senlis...</p>
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Master Source Reference

864	864	Annals of St-Bertin	Loire River	Loire River	NULL	F	47.282280	-2.149826	F	2	<p>Charles arranged his troops and ordered the Aquitainians to advance against the Northmen who had burned the church of St-Hillary. He himself returned to Compiègne taking with him his son and namesake Charles, and he sent his missi to Gothia to receive the submission of the civitates and fortresses there.</p> <p>The Northmen got to Clermont where they slew Stephen, son of Hugh, and a few of his men, and then returned unpunished to their ships. Pippin, son of Pippin, who had changed back from being a monk to become a layman and an apostate, joined company with the Northmen and lived like one of them...</p> <p>Northmen sailed to Flanders with a large fleet, but when they met with resistance from the local people, they sailed up the Rhine and laid waste the neighboring regions of the</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>kingdoms of Lothar and Louis on both banks of the river...</p> <p>Then Charles ordered fortifications to be constructed there on the Seine to prevent the Northmen from coming up the river. With the advice of his faithful men and following the custom of his predecessors and forefathers he drew up capitula to the number of the thirty-seven, and he gave orders for them to be observed as laws throughout his whole realm.</p> <p>The Aquitanians by a trick captured the apostate Pippin, and removed him from his association with the Northmen. He was presented before the assembly at Pîtres, and having been condemned by the leading men of the realm as a traitor to his fatherland and to Christianity, and then sentenced to death by the general assembly, he was held in strictest custody at Senlis...</p>
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Master Source Reference

864	864	Annals of St-Bertin	Rhine River	Rhine River	NULL	F	51.848036	6.1098118	F	2	<p>Charles arranged his troops and ordered the Aquitainians to advance against the Northmen who had burned the church of St-Hillary. He himself returned to Compiègne taking with him his son and namesake Charles, and he sent his missi to Gothia to receive the submission of the civitates and fortresses there.</p> <p>The Northmen got to Clermont where they slew Stephen, son of Hugh, and a few of his men, and then returned unpunished to their ships. Pippin, son of Pippin, who had changed back from being a monk to become a layman and an apostate, joined company with the Northmen and lived like one of them...</p> <p>Northmen sailed to Flanders with a large fleet, but when they met with resistance from the local people, they sailed up the Rhine and laid waste the neighboring regions of the</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

864	864	Annals of St-Bertin	Seine River	Seine River	NULL	F	49.434505	0.253955	F	2	<p>Charles arranged his troops and ordered the Aquitainians to advance against the Northmen who had burned the church of St-Hillary. He himself returned to Compiègne taking with him his son and namesake Charles, and he sent his missi to Gothia to receive the submission of the civitates and fortresses there.</p> <p>The Northmen got to Clermont where they slew Stephen, son of Hugh, and a few of his men, and then returned unpunished to their ships. Pippin, son of Pippin, who had changed back from being a monk to become a layman and an apostate, joined company with the Northmen and lived like one of them...</p> <p>Northmen sailed to Flanders with a large fleet, but when they met with resistance from the local people, they sailed up the Rhine and laid waste the neighboring regions of the</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
864	862	Annals of the Four Masters	Corca Bhaiscinn	Clare Co.	NULL	F	52.901092	-9.037795	F	2	Cermad, son of Catharnach, chief of Corca Bhaiscinn, was slain by the foreigners.
864	862	Annals of the Four Masters	Cluain Iraird	Clonard Abbey	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, the second lord that was over Meath, was drowned in a water at Cluain Iraird, by Amhlaeibh, lord of the foreigners.
864	864	Chronicon Scotorum	Corco Baiscinn	Clare Co.	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Death of Cermad son of Catharnach, chief of Corco Baiscinn, at the hands of the foreigners.
864	864	Chronicon Scotorum	Cluain Iraird	Clonard Abbey	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Conchobor son of Donnchad, one of two kings of Mide, was put to death in water at Cluain Iraird by Amlaib, king of the foreigners.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
864	864	Annals of Ulster	Cluain Iraird	Clonard Abbey	71	F	53.43773	-6.99988	T	2	Conchobor son of Donnchad, one of two kings of Mide, was put to death in water at Cluain Iraird by Amlaíb, king of the foreigners.

864	864	Annals of St-Bertin	Clermont	Clermont	403	F	45.7772	3.087	T	2	Charles arranged his troops and ordered the Aquitainians to advance against the Northmen who had burned the church of St-Hillary. He himself returned to Compiègne taking with him his son and namesake Charles, and he sent his missi to Gothia to receive the submission of the civitates and fortresses there. The Northmen got to Clermont where they slew Stephen, son of Hugh, and a few of his men, and then returned unpunished to their ships. Pippin, son of Pippin, who had changed back from being a monk to become a layman and an apostate, joined company with the Northmen and lived like one of them... Northmen sailed to Flanders with a large fleet, but when they met with resistance from the local people, they sailed up the Rhine and laid waste the neighboring regions of the kingdoms of Lothar and Louis on both banks of the river... Then Charles ordered
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Master Source Reference

											<p>fortifications to be constructed there on the Seine to prevent the Northmen from coming up the river. With the advice of his faithful men and following the custom of his predecessors and forefathers he drew up capitula to the number of the thirty-seven, and he gave orders for them to be observed as laws throughout his whole realm. The Aquitanians by a trick captured the apostate Pippin, and removed him from his association with the Northmen. He was presented before the assembly at Pîtres, and having been condemned by the leading men of the realm as a traitor to his fatherland and to Christianity, and then sentenced to death by the general assembly, he was held in strictest custody at Senlis... Robert count of Anjou fought against two companies of Northmen who were based on the Loire. Of one, he slew every man, except for a few who got away; the other larger</p>
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Master Source Reference

												group attacked from behind, and Robert was wounded, and having lost a few of his men, he decided to withdraw. But after a few days he recovered.
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Master Source Reference

865	865	Annals of St-Bertin	Paris	Paris	35	F	48.8566101	2.3514992	T	2	<p>Meanwhile, Northmen based on the Loire made their way up the river with a favourable wind, divine judgement thus making it easy for them, to launch a full-scale attack. They reached the monastery of St-Benedict known as Fleury and burned it. On their way back they burned Orléans and the monasteries both in the civitas and round it, except for the church of the Holy Cross which, despite great efforts on the part of the Northmen, the flames proved unable to consume. So they sailed back down the river and after ravaging all the neighbouring districts they returned to their base...</p> <p>From Attigny Charles marched to resist the Northmen who had sailed up the Seine with fifty ships. On this march, through the negligence of the guards, he lost three splendid crowns and some exceptionally fine armills and</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>some other precious things. He found them all again after a few days, except for a few gems which had been lost in the turmoil and disruption.</p> <p>The Northmen on the Loire made their way on foot to Poitiers without meeting any resistance, burned the civitas and returned to their ships unscathed. But Robert slew more than 500 of these Northmen based on the Loire, without losing any of his own men, and sent to Charles the standards and weapons captured from the Northmen.</p> <p>Charles, for his part, came up to the place called Pitres where Northmen still were. Now there were bridges over the Oise and the Marne at two places called Auvers and Charenton, but the local people who had built them long ago could not repair them because of the attacks of the Northmen. On the advice of his</p>
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											<p>faithful men, Charles therefore ordered these bridges to be repaired by men drafted from more distant regions to perform labour services in order to complete the fortifications on the Seine, but on condition that this was treated as a special case of urgent need and that the men who would now repair these bridges should never at any future time suffer any disadvantage through performing labour services on this particular job. Guards were assigned to keep watch on both banks of the Seine. Then in mid-September, Charles moved to the villa of Orville to do some hunting. But the guards still had not taken up their positions on this [ie the east] bank of the Seine, so the Northmen dispatched about 200 of their number to Paris to get wine. Failing to find what they sought there, they came back to their people who had sent them, without suffering</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>any losses. More than 500 of them planned to advance from there beyond the Seine to sack Chartres, but they were attacked by the troops guarding the west bank of the Seine and after losing some men killed and some wounded, they retreated to their ships...</p> <p>Meanwhile Northmen on the Loire joined forces with Bretons and attacked Le Mans. They sacked it without opposition, and sent back to their ships. The Aquitanians fought with Northmen based on the Charente under their chief Sigfrid, and slew about 400 of them: the rest fled back to their ships.</p> <p>Charles received at Compiègne the envoys he had sent to Mohammed at Cordoba the previous year. They came back with many gifts: camels carrying couches and canopies, fine cloth of various kinds and many perfumes.</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>From Compiègne he went to the villa of Rouy. There he summoned Adalard, to whom he had entrusted the organization of defense against the Northmen, and also his own close relatives, Uto and Berengar. Because these men had achieved nothing of any use at all against the Northmen, Charles deprived them of the honores he had bestowed on them and regranted to those honores to various other people.</p> <p>The Northmen who had sacked St-Denis became ill with various ailments. Some went mad, some were covered in sores, some discharged their guts with a watery flow through their arses: and so they died. After dispatching troops to keep guard against these Northmen, Charles returned to Senlis to celebrate Christmas. There he got the</p>
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												news that his son Abbot Lothar of St-Germain was dead.
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Master Source Reference

865	866	Annals of St-Bertin	St-Denis	St-Denis	40	F	48.9355	2.3574	T	3	<p>On 29 December a contingent of those Northmen who were based on the Loire broke out into Neustria to plunder. They attacked Counts Gauzfrid, Harvey and Rorgo who were coming up together against them. In the fight Gauzfrid's brother Rorgo was killed, and the Northmen fled back to their ships having lost a great many of their men...</p> <p>Northmen sailed up the Seine to the fort at Melun. Charles's squadrons advanced on both banks of the Seine, and the Northmen disembarked to attack what looked like the larger and stronger squadron, commanded by Robert and Odo. The Northmen put them to flight even without a battle, and returned to their own people, their ships loaded with booty.</p> <p>Charles made peace with those Northmen at the price of 4,000 lbs of silver, according to</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>the scales. A levy was imposed throughout the realm to pay this tribute: 6 denarii were required from each free manse, 3 denarii from each servile one, 1 denarius for each accola, and 1 denarius also for every two hospitia; a tenth of the value of all the good owned by traders; and a payment was also required from priests, according to what resources each had. The army tax was also levied from all free Franks. Then 1 denarius was exacted from every manse, free and servile alike; and finally, in two stages, the taxes being raised by each of the magnates of the realm from his own honore, Charles collected the amount he had agreed to pay those Northmen, both in silver and in wine. Furthermore, any slaves who had been carried off by the Northmen and escaped from them after the agreement was made were either handed back or ransomed at a price, set by</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>the Northmen; and if any one of the Northmen was killed, whatever the price the Northmen demanded for him was paid...</p> <p>In June the Northmen move from the island near the monastery of St-Denis and sailed down the Seine until they reached a place suitable for making repairs to their ships and for building new ones, and there they awaited the payment of the sum due to them. Charles marched to the place called Pîtres with workmen and carts to complete the fortifications, so that the Northmen might never again to be able to get up the Seine beyond that point...</p> <p>In July the Northmen reached the sea. One group of them returned for a while to Ijssel district and enjoyed everything they wanted, except that they did not manage to make an open alliance with Lothar...</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Northmen, about 400 of them, allied with the Bretons, came up from the Loire with their horses, attacked Le Mans and sacked it. On their way back they got as far as Brissarthe where they came on Robert and Ranulf, and also Counts Gauzfrid and Harvey, with a strong force of warriors - had God been with them. Battle was joined, Robert was killed and Ranulf fled, stricken by a wound from which he later died. When Harvey too had been wounded and some others killed, the rest retreated to wherever their own lands were. Ranulf and Robert had refused to accept punishment for their previous misdeeds in assuming, one the abbacy of St-Hilary, the other that of St-Martin, contrary to the rules, for they were laymen: so they deserved to suffer the retribution that befell them.</p>
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Master Source Reference

865	865	Annals of St-Bertin	St-Denis	St-Denis	40	F	48.9355	2.3574	T	2	<p>Meanwhile, Northmen based on the Loire made their way up the river with a favourable wind, divine judgement thus making it easy for them, to launch a full-scale attack. They reached the monastery of St-Benedict known as Fleury and burned it. On their way back they burned Orléans and the monasteries both in the civitas and round it, except for the church of the Holy Cross which, despite great efforts on the part of the Northmen, the flames proved unable to consume. So they sailed back down the river and after ravaging all the neighbouring districts they returned to their base...</p> <p>From Attigny Charles marched to resist the Northmen who had sailed up the Seine with fifty ships. On this march, through the negligence of the guards, he lost three splendid crowns and some exceptionally fine armills and</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>some other precious things. He found them all again after a few days, except for a few gems which had been lost in the turmoil and disruption.</p> <p>The Northmen on the Loire made their way on foot to Poitiers without meeting any resistance, burned the civitas and returned to their ships unscathed. But Robert slew more than 500 of these Northmen based on the Loire, without losing any of his own men, and sent to Charles the standards and weapons captured from the Northmen.</p> <p>Charles, for his part, came up to the place called Pitres where Northmen still were. Now there were bridges over the Oise and the Marne at two places called Auvers and Charenton, but the local people who had built them long ago could not repair them because of the attacks of the Northmen. On the advice of his</p>
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											<p>faithful men, Charles therefore ordered these bridges to be repaired by men drafted from more distant regions to perform labour services in order to complete the fortifications on the Seine, but on condition that this was treated as a special case of urgent need and that the men who would now repair these bridges should never at any future time suffer any disadvantage through performing labour services on this particular job. Guards were assigned to keep watch on both banks of the Seine. Then in mid-September, Charles moved to the villa of Orville to do some hunting. But the guards still had not taken up their positions on this [ie the east] bank of the Seine, so the Northmen dispatched about 200 of their number to Paris to get wine. Failing to find what they sought there, they came back to their people who had sent them, without suffering</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>any losses. More than 500 of them planned to advance from there beyond the Seine to sack Chartres, but they were attacked by the troops guarding the west bank of the Seine and after losing some men killed and some wounded, they retreated to their ships...</p> <p>Meanwhile Northmen on the Loire joined forces with Bretons and attacked Le Mans. They sacked it without opposition, and sent back to their ships. The Aquitanians fought with Northmen based on the Charente under their chief Sigfrid, and slew about 400 of them: the rest fled back to their ships.</p> <p>Charles received at Compiègne the envoys he had sent to Mohammed at Cordoba the previous year. They came back with many gifts: camels carrying couches and canopies, fine cloth of various kinds and many perfumes.</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>From Compiègne he went to the villa of Rouy. There he summoned Adalard, to whom he had entrusted the organization of defense against the Northmen, and also his own close relatives, Uto and Berengar. Because these men had achieved nothing of any use at all against the Northmen, Charles deprived them of the honores he had bestowed on them and regranted to those honores to various other people.</p> <p>The Northmen who had sacked St-Denis became ill with various ailments. Some went mad, some were covered in sores, some discharged their guts with a watery flow through their arses: and so they died. After dispatching troops to keep guard against these Northmen, Charles returned to Senlis to celebrate Christmas. There he got the</p>
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												news that his son Abbot Lothar of St-Germain was dead.
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
865	866	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	East Anglia	East Anglia	NULL	F	52.636423	1.292379	F	1	And this same year came a great host to England and took winter-quarters in East Anglia, and there were provided with horses, and they made peace with them.
865	866	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	East Anglia	East Anglia	NULL	F	52.636423	1.292379	F	3	And this same year came a great host to England and took winter-quarters in East Anglia, and there were provided with horses, and they made peace with them.
865	865	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Kent	Kent	NULL	F	51.277548	1.081560	F	1	In this year a heathen host remained in Thanet, and made peace with the Kentishmen; and the Kentishmen promised them money in return for the peace. And, under the cover of the peace and the promise of the money, the host went secretly inland by night and devastated all the eastern part of Kent.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
865	865	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Kent	Kent	NULL	F	51.277548	1.081560	F	2	In this year a heathen host remained in Thanet, and made peace with the Kentishmen; and the Kentishmen promised them money in return for the peace. And, under the cover of the peace and the promise of the money, the host went secretly inland by night and devastated all the eastern part of Kent.
865	865	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Thanet	Thanet	NULL	F	51.367939	1.390655	F	3	In this year a heathen host remained in Thanet, and made peace with the Kentishmen; and the Kentishmen promised them money in return for the peace. And, under the cover of the peace and the promise of the money, the host went secretly inland by night and devastated all the eastern part of Kent.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
865	866	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	East Anglia	East Anglia	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	1	And this same year came a great heathen host to England and took winter-quarters from the East Anglians, and there were provided with horse, and they made peace with them.
865	866	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	East Anglia	East Anglia	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	And this same year came a great heathen host to England and took winter-quarters from the East Anglians, and there were provided with horse, and they made peace with them.
865	865	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Kent	Kent	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	1	In this year the heathen host remained in Thanet, and made peace with the Kentishmen; and the Kentishmen promised them money in return for the peace. And under cover of the promise of moey, the host went secretly inland by night and devastated all the eastern part of Kent.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
865	865	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Kent	Kent	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year the heathen host remained in Thanet, and made peace with the Kentishmen; and the Kentishmen promised them money in return for the peace. And under cover of the promise of moey, the host went secretly inland by night and devastated all the eastern part of Kent.
865	865	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Thanet	Thanet	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the heathen host remained in Thanet, and made peace with the Kentishmen; and the Kentishmen promised them money in return for the peace. And under cover of the promise of moey, the host went secretly inland by night and devastated all the eastern part of Kent.

865	865	Annals of St-Bertin	Brittany	Brittany	NULL	F	48.206920	-3.024780	F	1	<p>Meanwhile, Northmen based on the Loire made their way up the river with a favourable wind, divine judgement thus making it easy for them, to launch a full-scale attack. They reached the monastery of St-Benedict known as Fleury and burned it. On their way back they burned Orléans and the monasteries both in the civitas and round it, except for the church of the Holy Cross which, despite great efforts on the part of the Northmen, the flames proved unable to consume. So they sailed back down the river and after ravaging all the neighbouring districts they returned to their base... From Attigny Charles marched to resist the Northmen who had sailed up the Seine with fifty ships. On this march, through the negligence of the guards, he lost three splendid crowns and some exceptionally fine armills and some other precious things. He found them all again</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>after a few days, except for a few gems which had been lost in the turmoil and disruption. The Northmen on the Loire made their way on foot to Poitiers without meeting any resistance, burned the civitas and returned to their ships unscathed. But Robert slew more than 500 of these Northmen based on the Loire, without losing any of his own men, and sent to Charles the standards and weapons captured from the Northmen. Charles, for his part, came up to the place called Pîtres where Northmen still were. Now there were bridges over the Oise and the Marne at two places called Auvers and Charenton, but the local people who had built them long ago could not repair them because of the attacks of the Northmen. On the advice of his faithful men, Charles therefore ordered these bridges to be repaired by men drafted from more distant regions to</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>perform labour services in order to complete the fortifications on the Seine, but on condition that this was treated as a special case of urgent need and that the men who would now repair these bridges should never at any future time suffer any disadvantage through performing labour services on this particular job. Guards were assigned to keep watch on both banks of the Seine. Then in mid-September, Charles moved to the villa of Orville to do some hunting. But the guards still had not taken up their positions on this [ie the east] bank of the Seine, so the Northmen dispatched about 200 of their number to Paris to get wine. Failing to find what they sought there, they came back to their people who had sent them, without suffering any losses. More than 500 of them planned to advance from there beyond the Seine to sack Chartres, but they were</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>attacked by the troops guarding the west bank of the Seine and after losing some men killed and some wounded, they retreated to their ships... Meanwhile Northmen on the Loire joined forces with Bretons and attacked Le Mans. They sacked it without opposition, and sent back to their ships. The Aquitanians fought with Northmen based on the Charente under their chief Sigfrid, and slew about 400 of them: the rest fled back to their ships. Charles received at Compiègne the envoys he had sent to Mohammed at Cordoba the previous year. They came back with many gifts: camels carrying couches and canopies, fine cloth of various kinds and many perfumes. From Compiègne he went to the villa of Rouy. There he summoned Adalard, to whom he had entrusted the organization of defense against the Northmen, and also his own close relatives,</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Uto and Berengar. Because these men had achieved nothing of any use at all against the Northmen, Charles deprived them of the honores he had bestowed on them and regranted to those honores to various other people. The Northmen who had sacked St-Denis became ill with various ailments. Some went mad, some were covered in sores, some discharged their guts with a watery flow through their arses: and so they died. After dispatching troops to keep guard against these Northmen, Charles returned to Senlis to celebrate Christmas. There he got the news that his son Abbot Lothar of St-Germain was dead.</p>
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Master Source Reference

865	865	Annals of St-Bertin	Charente River	Charente River	NULL	F	45.961562	-1.030805	F	2	<p>Meanwhile, Northmen based on the Loire made their way up the river with a favourable wind, divine judgement thus making it easy for them, to launch a full-scale attack. They reached the monastery of St-Benedict known as Fleury and burned it. On their way back they burned Orléans and the monasteries both in the civitas and round it, except for the church of the Holy Cross which, despite great efforts on the part of the Northmen, the flames proved unable to consume. So they sailed back down the river and after ravaging all the neighbouring districts they returned to their base...</p> <p>From Attigny Charles marched to resist the Northmen who had sailed up the Seine with fifty ships. On this march, through the negligence of the guards, he lost three splendid crowns and some exceptionally fine armills and</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>some other precious things. He found them all again after a few days, except for a few gems which had been lost in the turmoil and disruption.</p> <p>The Northmen on the Loire made their way on foot to Poitiers without meeting any resistance, burned the civitas and returned to their ships unscathed. But Robert slew more than 500 of these Northmen based on the Loire, without losing any of his own men, and sent to Charles the standards and weapons captured from the Northmen.</p> <p>Charles, for his part, came up to the place called Pitres where Northmen still were. Now there were bridges over the Oise and the Marne at two places called Auvers and Charenton, but the local people who had built them long ago could not repair them because of the attacks of the Northmen. On the advice of his</p>
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											<p>faithful men, Charles therefore ordered these bridges to be repaired by men drafted from more distant regions to perform labour services in order to complete the fortifications on the Seine, but on condition that this was treated as a special case of urgent need and that the men who would now repair these bridges should never at any future time suffer any disadvantage through performing labour services on this particular job. Guards were assigned to keep watch on both banks of the Seine. Then in mid-September, Charles moved to the villa of Orville to do some hunting. But the guards still had not taken up their positions on this [ie the east] bank of the Seine, so the Northmen dispatched about 200 of their number to Paris to get wine. Failing to find what they sought there, they came back to their people who had sent them, without suffering</p>
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Master Source Reference

865	865	Annals of St-Bertin	Loire River	Loire River	NULL	F	47.282280	-2.149826	F	2	<p>Meanwhile, Northmen based on the Loire made their way up the river with a favourable wind, divine judgement thus making it easy for them, to launch a full-scale attack. They reached the monastery of St-Benedict known as Fleury and burned it. On their way back they burned Orléans and the monasteries both in the civitas and round it, except for the church of the Holy Cross which, despite great efforts on the part of the Northmen, the flames proved unable to consume. So they sailed back down the river and after ravaging all the neighbouring districts they returned to their base...</p> <p>From Attigny Charles marched to resist the Northmen who had sailed up the Seine with fifty ships. On this march, through the negligence of the guards, he lost three splendid crowns and some exceptionally fine armills and</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>some other precious things. He found them all again after a few days, except for a few gems which had been lost in the turmoil and disruption.</p> <p>The Northmen on the Loire made their way on foot to Poitiers without meeting any resistance, burned the civitas and returned to their ships unscathed. But Robert slew more than 500 of these Northmen based on the Loire, without losing any of his own men, and sent to Charles the standards and weapons captured from the Northmen.</p> <p>Charles, for his part, came up to the place called Pitres where Northmen still were. Now there were bridges over the Oise and the Marne at two places called Auvers and Charenton, but the local people who had built them long ago could not repair them because of the attacks of the Northmen. On the advice of his</p>
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											<p>faithful men, Charles therefore ordered these bridges to be repaired by men drafted from more distant regions to perform labour services in order to complete the fortifications on the Seine, but on condition that this was treated as a special case of urgent need and that the men who would now repair these bridges should never at any future time suffer any disadvantage through performing labour services on this particular job. Guards were assigned to keep watch on both banks of the Seine. Then in mid-September, Charles moved to the villa of Orville to do some hunting. But the guards still had not taken up their positions on this [ie the east] bank of the Seine, so the Northmen dispatched about 200 of their number to Paris to get wine. Failing to find what they sought there, they came back to their people who had sent them, without suffering</p>
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											<p>any losses. More than 500 of them planned to advance from there beyond the Seine to sack Chartres, but they were attacked by the troops guarding the west bank of the Seine and after losing some men killed and some wounded, they retreated to their ships...</p> <p>Meanwhile Northmen on the Loire joined forces with Bretons and attacked Le Mans. They sacked it without opposition, and sent back to their ships. The Aquitanians fought with Northmen based on the Charente under their chief Sigfrid, and slew about 400 of them: the rest fled back to their ships.</p> <p>Charles received at Compiègne the envoys he had sent to Mohammed at Cordoba the previous year. They came back with many gifts: camels carrying couches and canopies, fine cloth of various kinds and many perfumes.</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

865	865	Annals of St-Bertin	Seine River	Seine River	NULL	F	49.434506	0.253956	F	2	<p>Meanwhile, Northmen based on the Loire made their way up the river with a favourable wind, divine judgement thus making it easy for them, to launch a full-scale attack. They reached the monastery of St-Benedict known as Fleury and burned it. On their way back they burned Orléans and the monasteries both in the civitas and round it, except for the church of the Holy Cross which, despite great efforts on the part of the Northmen, the flames proved unable to consume. So they sailed back down the river and after ravaging all the neighbouring districts they returned to their base...</p> <p>From Attigny Charles marched to resist the Northmen who had sailed up the Seine with fifty ships. On this march, through the negligence of the guards, he lost three splendid crowns and some exceptionally fine armills and</p>
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										<p>some other precious things. He found them all again after a few days, except for a few gems which had been lost in the turmoil and disruption.</p> <p>The Northmen on the Loire made their way on foot to Poitiers without meeting any resistance, burned the civitas and returned to their ships unscathed. But Robert slew more than 500 of these Northmen based on the Loire, without losing any of his own men, and sent to Charles the standards and weapons captured from the Northmen.</p> <p>Charles, for his part, came up to the place called Pitres where Northmen still were. Now there were bridges over the Oise and the Marne at two places called Auvers and Charenton, but the local people who had built them long ago could not repair them because of the attacks of the Northmen. On the advice of his</p>
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										<p>From Compiègne he went to the villa of Rouy. There he summoned Adalard, to whom he had entrusted the organization of defense against the Northmen, and also his own close relatives, Uto and Berengar. Because these men had achieved nothing of any use at all against the Northmen, Charles deprived them of the honores he had bestowed on them and regranted to those honores to various other people.</p> <p>The Northmen who had sacked St-Denis became ill with various ailments. Some went mad, some were covered in sores, some discharged their guts with a watery flow through their arses: and so they died. After dispatching troops to keep guard against these Northmen, Charles returned to Senlis to celebrate Christmas. There he got the</p>
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Master Source Reference

865	865	Annals of St-Bertin	Le Mans	Le Mans	67	F	48.0078497	0.1997933	T	2	<p>Meanwhile, Northmen based on the Loire made their way up the river with a favourable wind, divine judgement thus making it easy for them, to launch a full-scale attack. They reached the monastery of St-Benedict known as Fleury and burned it. On their way back they burned Orléans and the monasteries both in the civitas and round it, except for the church of the Holy Cross which, despite great efforts on the part of the Northmen, the flames proved unable to consume. So they sailed back down the river and after ravaging all the neighbouring districts they returned to their base...</p> <p>From Attigny Charles marched to resist the Northmen who had sailed up the Seine with fifty ships. On this march, through the negligence of the guards, he lost three splendid crowns and some exceptionally fine armills and</p>
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												news that his son Abbot Lothar of St-Germain was dead.
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Master Source Reference

865	865	Annals of St-Bertin	Fleury	Saint-Benoît-sur-Loire	112	F	47.8101798	2.3069095	T	2	<p>Meanwhile, Northmen based on the Loire made their way up the river with a favourable wind, divine judgement thus making it easy for them, to launch a full-scale attack. They reached the monastery of St-Benedict known as Fleury and burned it. On their way back they burned Orléans and the monasteries both in the civitas and round it, except for the church of the Holy Cross which, despite great efforts on the part of the Northmen, the flames proved unable to consume. So they sailed back down the river and after ravaging all the neighbouring districts they returned to their base...</p> <p>From Attigny Charles marched to resist the Northmen who had sailed up the Seine with fifty ships. On this march, through the negligence of the guards, he lost three splendid crowns and some exceptionally fine armills and</p>
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										<p>some other precious things. He found them all again after a few days, except for a few gems which had been lost in the turmoil and disruption.</p> <p>The Northmen on the Loire made their way on foot to Poitiers without meeting any resistance, burned the civitas and returned to their ships unscathed. But Robert slew more than 500 of these Northmen based on the Loire, without losing any of his own men, and sent to Charles the standards and weapons captured from the Northmen.</p> <p>Charles, for his part, came up to the place called Pitres where Northmen still were. Now there were bridges over the Oise and the Marne at two places called Auvers and Charenton, but the local people who had built them long ago could not repair them because of the attacks of the Northmen. On the advice of his</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>From Compiègne he went to the villa of Rouy. There he summoned Adalard, to whom he had entrusted the organization of defense against the Northmen, and also his own close relatives, Uto and Berengar. Because these men had achieved nothing of any use at all against the Northmen, Charles deprived them of the honores he had bestowed on them and regranted to those honores to various other people.</p> <p>The Northmen who had sacked St-Denis became ill with various ailments. Some went mad, some were covered in sores, some discharged their guts with a watery flow through their arses: and so they died. After dispatching troops to keep guard against these Northmen, Charles returned to Senlis to celebrate Christmas. There he got the</p>
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												news that his son Abbot Lothar of St-Germain was dead.
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Master Source Reference

865	865	Annals of St-Bertin	Poitiers	Poitiers	114	F	46.5802596	0.340196	T	2	<p>Meanwhile, Northmen based on the Loire made their way up the river with a favourable wind, divine judgement thus making it easy for them, to launch a full-scale attack. They reached the monastery of St-Benedict known as Fleury and burned it. On their way back they burned Orléans and the monasteries both in the civitas and round it, except for the church of the Holy Cross which, despite great efforts on the part of the Northmen, the flames proved unable to consume. So they sailed back down the river and after ravaging all the neighbouring districts they returned to their base... From Attigny Charles marched to resist the Northmen who had sailed up the Seine with fifty ships. On this march, through the negligence of the guards, he lost three splendid crowns and some exceptionally fine armills and some other precious things. He found them all again</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>after a few days, except for a few gems which had been lost in the turmoil and disruption. The Northmen on the Loire made their way on foot to Poitiers without meeting any resistance, burned the civitas and returned to their ships unscathed. But Robert slew more than 500 of these Northmen based on the Loire, without losing any of his own men, and sent to Charles the standards and weapons captured from the Northmen. Charles, for his part, came up to the place called Pîtres where Northmen still were. Now there were bridges over the Oise and the Marne at two places called Auvers and Charenton, but the local people who had built them long ago could not repair them because of the attacks of the Northmen. On the advice of his faithful men, Charles therefore ordered these bridges to be repaired by men drafted from more distant regions to</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>perform labour services in order to complete the fortifications on the Seine, but on condition that this was treated as a special case of urgent need and that the men who would now repair these bridges should never at any future time suffer any disadvantage through performing labour services on this particular job. Guards were assigned to keep watch on both banks of the Seine. Then in mid-September, Charles moved to the villa of Orville to do some hunting. But the guards still had not taken up their positions on this [ie the east] bank of the Seine, so the Northmen dispatched about 200 of their number to Paris to get wine. Failing to find what they sought there, they came back to their people who had sent them, without suffering any losses. More than 500 of them planned to advance from there beyond the Seine to sack Chartres, but they were</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>attacked by the troops guarding the west bank of the Seine and after losing some men killed and some wounded, they retreated to their ships... Meanwhile Northmen on the Loire joined forces with Bretons and attacked Le Mans. They sacked it without opposition, and sent back to their ships. The Aquitanians fought with Northmen based on the Charente under their chief Sigfrid, and slew about 400 of them: the rest fled back to their ships. Charles received at Compiègne the envoys he had sent to Mohammed at Cordoba the previous year. They came back with many gifts: camels carrying couches and canopies, fine cloth of various kinds and many perfumes. From Compiègne he went to the villa of Rouy. There he summoned Adalard, to whom he had entrusted the organization of defense against the Northmen, and also his own close relatives,</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Uto and Berengar. Because these men had achieved nothing of any use at all against the Northmen, Charles deprived them of the honores he had bestowed on them and regranted to those honores to various other people. The Northmen who had sacked St-Denis became ill with various ailments. Some went mad, some were covered in sores, some discharged their guts with a watery flow through their arses: and so they died. After dispatching troops to keep guard against these Northmen, Charles returned to Senlis to celebrate Christmas. There he got the news that his son Abbot Lothar of St-Germain was dead.</p>
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Master Source Reference

865	865	Annals of St-Bertin	Orléans	Orléans	116	F	47.9027336	1.9086066	T	2	<p>Meanwhile, Northmen based on the Loire made their way up the river with a favourable wind, divine judgement thus making it easy for them, to launch a full-scale attack. They reached the monastery of St-Benedict known as Fleury and burned it. On their way back they burned Orléans and the monasteries both in the civitas and round it, except for the church of the Holy Cross which, despite great efforts on the part of the Northmen, the flames proved unable to consume. So they sailed back down the river and after ravaging all the neighbouring districts they returned to their base...</p> <p>From Attigny Charles marched to resist the Northmen who had sailed up the Seine with fifty ships. On this march, through the negligence of the guards, he lost three splendid crowns and some exceptionally fine armills and</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>some other precious things. He found them all again after a few days, except for a few gems which had been lost in the turmoil and disruption.</p> <p>The Northmen on the Loire made their way on foot to Poitiers without meeting any resistance, burned the civitas and returned to their ships unscathed. But Robert slew more than 500 of these Northmen based on the Loire, without losing any of his own men, and sent to Charles the standards and weapons captured from the Northmen.</p> <p>Charles, for his part, came up to the place called Pitres where Northmen still were. Now there were bridges over the Oise and the Marne at two places called Auvers and Charenton, but the local people who had built them long ago could not repair them because of the attacks of the Northmen. On the advice of his</p>
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										<p>any losses. More than 500 of them planned to advance from there beyond the Seine to sack Chartres, but they were attacked by the troops guarding the west bank of the Seine and after losing some men killed and some wounded, they retreated to their ships...</p> <p>Meanwhile Northmen on the Loire joined forces with Bretons and attacked Le Mans. They sacked it without opposition, and sent back to their ships. The Aquitanians fought with Northmen based on the Charente under their chief Sigfrid, and slew about 400 of them: the rest fled back to their ships.</p> <p>Charles received at Compiègne the envoys he had sent to Mohammed at Cordoba the previous year. They came back with many gifts: camels carrying couches and canopies, fine cloth of various kinds and many perfumes.</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>From Compiègne he went to the villa of Rouy. There he summoned Adalard, to whom he had entrusted the organization of defense against the Northmen, and also his own close relatives, Uto and Berengar. Because these men had achieved nothing of any use at all against the Northmen, Charles deprived them of the honores he had bestowed on them and regranted to those honores to various other people.</p> <p>The Northmen who had sacked St-Denis became ill with various ailments. Some went mad, some were covered in sores, some discharged their guts with a watery flow through their arses: and so they died. After dispatching troops to keep guard against these Northmen, Charles returned to Senlis to celebrate Christmas. There he got the</p>
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												news that his son Abbot Lothar of St-Germain was dead.
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Master Source Reference

866	866	Annals of St-Bertin	Brissarthe	Brissarthe	25	F	47.70042	-0.44954	T	2	<p>On 29 December a contingent of those Northmen who were based on the Loire broke out into Neustria to plunder. They attacked Counts Gauzfrid, Harvey and Rorgo who were coming up together against them. In the fight Gauzfrid's brother Rorgo was killed, and the Northmen fled back to their ships having lost a great many of their men...</p> <p>Northmen sailed up the Seine to the fort at Melun. Charles's squadrons advanced on both banks of the Seine, and the Northmen disembarked to attack what looked like the larger and stronger squadron, commanded by Robert and Odo. The Northmen put them to flight even without a battle, and returned to their own people, their ships loaded with booty.</p> <p>Charles made peace with those Northmen at the price of 4,000 lbs of silver, according to</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>the scales. A levy was imposed throughout the realm to pay this tribute: 6 denarii were required from each free manse, 3 denarii from each servile one, 1 denarius for each accola, and 1 denarius also for every two hospitia; a tenth of the value of all the good owned by traders; and a payment was also required from priests, according to what resources each had. The army tax was also levied from all free Franks. Then 1 denarius was exacted from every manse, free and servile alike; and finally, in two stages, the taxes being raised by each of the magnates of the realm from his own honore, Charles collected the amount he had agreed to pay those Northmen, both in silver and in wine. Furthermore, any slaves who had been carried off by the Northmen and escaped from them after the agreement was made were either handed back or ransomed at a price, set by</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>the Northmen; and if any one of the Northmen was killed, whatever the price the Northmen demanded for him was paid...</p> <p>In June the Northmen move from the island near the monastery of St-Denis and sailed down the Seine until they reached a place suitable for making repairs to their ships and for building new ones, and there they awaited the payment of the sum due to them. Charles marched to the place called Pîtres with workmen and carts to complete the fortifications, so that the Northmen might never again to be able to get up the Seine beyond that point...</p> <p>In July the Northmen reached the sea. One group of them returned for a while to Ijssel district and enjoyed everything they wanted, except that they did not manage to make an open alliance with Lothar...</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
866	867	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	York	York	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	1	In this year the host went from East Anglia over the mouth of the Humber to York in Northumbria; and there was great dissension of the people among themselves; and they had repudiated their king Osberht and accepted Ælla, a king not of royal birth; and it was late in the year when they set about making war against the host, nevertheless they gathered great levies and went to attack the host at York and stormed the city [21 March 867], and some of them got inside; and immense slaughter was made of the Northumbrians there, some inside, some outside, and both the kings were slain, and the remnant made peace with the host.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
866	867	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	York	York	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year the host went from East Anglia over the mouth of the Humber to York in Northumbria; and there was great dissension of the people among themselves; and they had repudiated their king Osberht and accepted Ælla, a king not of royal birth; and it was late in the year when they set about making war against the host, nevertheless they gathered great levies and went to attack the host at York and stormed the city [21 March 867], and some of them got inside; and immense slaughter was made of the Northumbrians there, some inside, some outside, and both the kings were slain, and the remnant made peace with the host.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
866	867	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	York	York	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the host went from East Anglia over the mouth of the Humber to York in Northumbria; and there was great dissension of the people among themselves; and they had repudiated their king Osberht and accepted Ælla, a king not of royal birth; and it was late in the year when they set about making war against the host, nevertheless they gathered great levies and went to attack the host at York and stormed the city [21 March 867], and some of them got inside; and immense slaughter was made of the Northumbrians there, some inside, some outside, and both the kings were slain, and the remnant made peace with the host.

Master Source Reference

866	866	Annals of St-Bertin	Ijssel district	Ijssel district	NULL	F	51.937312	4.624643	F	3	<p>On 29 December a contingent of those Northmen who were based on the Loire broke out into Neustria to plunder. They attacked Counts Gauzfrid, Harvey and Rorgo who were coming up together against them. In the fight Gauzfrid's brother Rorgo was killed, and the Northmen fled back to their ships having lost a great many of their men...</p> <p>Northmen sailed up the Seine to the fort at Melun. Charles's squadrons advanced on both banks of the Seine, and the Northmen disembarked to attack what looked like the larger and stronger squadron, commanded by Robert and Odo. The Northmen put them to flight even without a battle, and returned to their own people, their ships loaded with booty.</p> <p>Charles made peace with those Northmen at the price of 4,000 lbs of silver, according to</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>the scales. A levy was imposed throughout the realm to pay this tribute: 6 denarii were required from each free manse, 3 denarii from each servile one, 1 denarius for each accola, and 1 denarius also for every two hospitia; a tenth of the value of all the good owned by traders; and a payment was also required from priests, according to what resources each had. The army tax was also levied from all free Franks. Then 1 denarius was exacted from every manse, free and servile alike; and finally, in two stages, the taxes being raised by each of the magnates of the realm from his own honore, Charles collected the amount he had agreed to pay those Northmen, both in silver and in wine. Furthermore, any slaves who had been carried off by the Northmen and escaped from them after the agreement was made were either handed back or ransomed at a price, set by</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>the Northmen; and if any one of the Northmen was killed, whatever the price the Northmen demanded for him was paid...</p> <p>In June the Northmen move from the island near the monastery of St-Denis and sailed down the Seine until they reached a place suitable for making repairs to their ships and for building new ones, and there they awaited the payment of the sum due to them. Charles marched to the place called Pîtres with workmen and carts to complete the fortifications, so that the Northmen might never again to be able to get up the Seine beyond that point...</p> <p>In July the Northmen reached the sea. One group of them returned for a while to Ijssel district and enjoyed everything they wanted, except that they did not manage to make an open alliance with Lothar...</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Northmen, about 400 of them, allied with the Bretons, came up from the Loire with their horses, attacked Le Mans and sacked it. On their way back they got as far as Brissarthe where they came on Robert and Ranulf, and also Counts Gauzfrid and Harvey, with a strong force of warriors - had God been with them. Battle was joined, Robert was killed and Ranulf fled, stricken by a wound from which he later died. When Harvey too had been wounded and some others killed, the rest retreated to wherever their own lands were. Ranulf and Robert had refused to accept punishment for their previous misdeeds in assuming, one the abbacy of St-Hilary, the other that of St-Martin, contrary to the rules, for they were laymen: so they deserved to suffer the retribution that befell them.</p>
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Master Source Reference

866	866	Annals of St-Bertin	Loire River	Loire River	NULL	F	47.282280	-2.149826	F	3	On 29 December a contingent of those Northmen who were based on the Loire broke out into Neustria to plunder. They attacked Counts Gauzfrid, Harvey and Rorgo who were coming up together against them. In the fight Gauzfrid's brother Rorgo was killed, and the Northmen fled back to their ships having lost a great many of their men... Northmen sailed up the Seine to the fort at Melun. Charles's squadrons advanced on both banks of the Seine, and the Northmen disembarked to attack what looked like the larger and stronger squadron, commanded by Robert and Odo. The Northmen put them to flight even without a battle, and returned to their own people, their ships loaded with booty. Charles made peace with those Northmen at the price of 4,000 lbs of silver, according to the scales. A levy was imposed throughout the realm to pay this tribute: 6
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Master Source Reference

										<p>denarii were required from each free manse, 3 denarii from each servile one, 1 denarius for each accola, and 1 denarius also for every two hospitia; a tenth of the value of all the good owned by traders; and a payment was also required from priests, according to what resources each had. The army tax was also levied from all free Franks. Then 1 denarius was exacted from every manse, free and servile alike; and finally, in two stages, the taxes being raised by each of the magnates of the realm from his own honore, Charles collected the amount he had agreed to pay those Northmen, both in silver and in wine. Furthermore, any slaves who had been carried off by the Northmen and escaped from them after the agreement was made were either handed back or ransomed at a price, set by the Northmen; and if any one of the Northmen was killed,</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>whatever the price the Northmen demanded for him was paid... In June the Northmen move from the island near the monastery of St-Denis and sailed down the Seine until they reached a place suitable for making repairs to their ships and for building new ones, and there they awaited the payment of the sum due to them. Charles marched to the place called Pîtres with workmen and carts to complete the fortifications, so that the Northmen might never again to be able to get up the Seine beyond that point... In July the Northmen reached the sea. One group of them returned for a while to Ijssel district and enjoyed everything they wanted, except that they did not manage to make an open alliance with Lothar... Northmen, about 400 of them, allied with the Bretons, came up from the Loire with their horses, attacked Le Mans and sacked</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>it. On their way back they got as far as Brissarthe where they came on Robert and Ranulf, and also Counts Gauzfrid and Harvey, with a strong force of warriors - had God been with them. Battle was joined, Robert was killed and Ranulf fled, stricken by a wound from which he later died. When Harvey too had been wounded and some others killed, the rest retreated to wherever their own lands were. Ranulf and Robert had refused to accept punishment for their previous misdeeds in assuming, one the abbacy of St-Hilary, the other that of St-Martin, contrary to the rules, for they were laymen: so they deserved to suffer the retribution that befell them.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
866	866	Annals of Inisfallen	Cluain Ferta Brénainn	Clonfert	43	F	53.2259	-8.0619	T	2	Kl. Tomrar the Jarl, plundered Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Brénainn killed him on [the] third day after he had reached his camp.

866	866	Annals of St-Bertin	Seine River	Seine River	NULL	F	49.434507	0.253957	F	3	<p>On 29 December a contingent of those Northmen who were based on the Loire broke out into Neustria to plunder. They attacked Counts Gauzfrid, Harvey and Rorgo who were coming up together against them. In the fight Gauzfrid's brother Rorgo was killed, and the Northmen fled back to their ships having lost a great many of their men...</p> <p>Northmen sailed up the Seine to the fort at Melun. Charles's squadrons advanced on both banks of the Seine, and the Northmen disembarked to attack what looked like the larger and stronger squadron, commanded by Robert and Odo. The Northmen put them to flight even without a battle, and returned to their own people, their ships loaded with booty.</p> <p>Charles made peace with those Northmen at the price of 4,000 lbs of silver, according to</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>the scales. A levy was imposed throughout the realm to pay this tribute: 6 denarii were required from each free manse, 3 denarii from each servile one, 1 denarius for each accola, and 1 denarius also for every two hospitia; a tenth of the value of all the good owned by traders; and a payment was also required from priests, according to what resources each had. The army tax was also levied from all free Franks. Then 1 denarius was exacted from every manse, free and servile alike; and finally, in two stages, the taxes being raised by each of the magnates of the realm from his own honore, Charles collected the amount he had agreed to pay those Northmen, both in silver and in wine. Furthermore, any slaves who had been carried off by the Northmen and escaped from them after the agreement was made were either handed back or ransomed at a price, set by</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>the Northmen; and if any one of the Northmen was killed, whatever the price the Northmen demanded for him was paid...</p> <p>In June the Northmen move from the island near the monastery of St-Denis and sailed down the Seine until they reached a place suitable for making repairs to their ships and for building new ones, and there they awaited the payment of the sum due to them. Charles marched to the place called Pîtres with workmen and carts to complete the fortifications, so that the Northmen might never again to be able to get up the Seine beyond that point...</p> <p>In July the Northmen reached the sea. One group of them returned for a while to Ijssel district and enjoyed everything they wanted, except that they did not manage to make an open alliance with Lothar...</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Northmen, about 400 of them, allied with the Bretons, came up from the Loire with their horses, attacked Le Mans and sacked it. On their way back they got as far as Brissarthe where they came on Robert and Ranulf, and also Counts Gauzfrid and Harvey, with a strong force of warriors - had God been with them. Battle was joined, Robert was killed and Ranulf fled, stricken by a wound from which he later died. When Harvey too had been wounded and some others killed, the rest retreated to wherever their own lands were. Ranulf and Robert had refused to accept punishment for their previous misdeeds in assuming, one the abbacy of St-Hilary, the other that of St-Martin, contrary to the rules, for they were laymen: so they deserved to suffer the retribution that befell them.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
866	864	Annals of the Four Masters	Loch Feabhail Mic Lodain	Lough Foyle	NULL	F	55.116667	-7.083333	F	2	A complete muster of the North was made by Aedh Finnliath, so that he plundered the fortresses of the foreigners, wherever they were in the North, both in Cinel Eoghain and Dal Araidhe; and he carried off their cattle and accoutrements, their goods and chattles. The foreigners of the province came together at Loch Feabhail Mic Lodain. After Aedh, King of Ireland, had learned that this gathering of strangers was on the borders of his country, he was not negligent in attending to them, for he marched towards them with all his forces; and a battle was fought fiercely and spiritedly on both sides between them. The victory was gained over the foreigners, and a slaughter was made of them. Their heads were collected to one place, in presence of the king; and

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											<p>twelve score heads were reckoned before him, which was the number slain by him in that battle, besides the numbers of them who were wounded and carried off by him in the agonies of death, and who died of their wounds some time afterwards.</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
866	864	Annals of the Four Masters	Dal Araidhe	Lough Neagh	NULL	F	54.618333	-6.395278	F	2	A complete muster of the North was made by Aedh Finnliath, so that he plundered the fortresses of the foreigners, wherever they were in the North, both in Cinel Eoghain and Dal Araidhe; and he carried off their cattle and accoutrements, their goods and chattles. The foreigners of the province came together at Loch Feabhail Mic Lodain. After Aedh, King of Ireland, had learned that this gathering of strangers was on the borders of his country, he was not negligent in attending to them, for he marched towards them with all his forces; and a battle was fought fiercely and spiritedly on both sides between them. The victory was gained over the foreigners, and a slaughter was made of them. Their heads were collected to one place, in presence of the king; and

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											<p>twelve score heads were reckoned before him, which was the number slain by him in that battle, besides the numbers of them who were wounded and carried off by him in the agonies of death, and who died of their wounds some time afterwards.</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
866	864	Annals of the Four Masters	Cinel Eoghain	Inishowen	NULL	F	55.12669	-7.21338	F	2	A complete muster of the North was made by Aedh Finnliath, so that he plundered the fortresses of the foreigners, wherever they were in the North, both in Cinel Eoghain and Dal Araidhe; and he carried off their cattle and accoutrements, their goods and chattles. The foreigners of the province came together at Loch Feabhail Mic Lodain. After Aedh, King of Ireland, had learned that this gathering of strangers was on the borders of his country, he was not negligent in attending to them, for he marched towards them with all his forces; and a battle was fought fiercely and spiritedly on both sides between them. The victory was gained over the foreigners, and a slaughter was made of them. Their heads were collected to one place, in presence of the king; and

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											<p>twelve score heads were reckoned before him, which was the number slain by him in that battle, besides the numbers of them who were wounded and carried off by him in the agonies of death, and who died of their wounds some time afterwards.</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
866	866	Annals of Ulster	Fortiu	Forres	NULL	F	54.16143	-9.41293	F	2	Amlaíb and Auisle went with the foreigners of Ireland and Scotland to Fortriu, plundered the entire Pictish country and took away hostages with them.
866	866	Annals of Ulster	Pictish Country	Scotland	NULL	F	56.652686	-4.110893	F	2	Amlaíb and Auisle went with the foreigners of Ireland and Scotland to Fortriu, plundered the entire Pictish country and took away hostages with them.
866	866	Chronicon Scotorum	Loch Febail	Lough Foyle	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A rout was inflicted by Aed son of Niall and the Cenél nEógain on the foreigners at Loch Febail and twelve score heads taken of them in a single place.

866	866	Annals of St-Bertin	Melun	Melun	48	F	48.539927	2.6608169	T	1	<p>On 29 December a contingent of those Northmen who were based on the Loire broke out into Neustria to plunder. They attacked Counts Gauzfrid, Harvey and Rorgo who were coming up together against them. In the fight Gauzfrid's brother Rorgo was killed, and the Northmen fled back to their ships having lost a great many of their men...</p> <p>Northmen sailed up the Seine to the fort at Melun. Charles's squadrons advanced on both banks of the Seine, and the Northmen disembarked to attack what looked like the larger and stronger squadron, commanded by Robert and Odo. The Northmen put them to flight even without a battle, and returned to their own people, their ships loaded with booty.</p> <p>Charles made peace with those Northmen at the price of 4,000 lbs of silver, according to</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>the scales. A levy was imposed throughout the realm to pay this tribute: 6 denarii were required from each free manse, 3 denarii from each servile one, 1 denarius for each accola, and 1 denarius also for every two hospitia; a tenth of the value of all the good owned by traders; and a payment was also required from priests, according to what resources each had. The army tax was also levied from all free Franks. Then 1 denarius was exacted from every manse, free and servile alike; and finally, in two stages, the taxes being raised by each of the magnates of the realm from his own honore, Charles collected the amount he had agreed to pay those Northmen, both in silver and in wine. Furthermore, any slaves who had been carried off by the Northmen and escaped from them after the agreement was made were either handed back or ransomed at a price, set by</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>the Northmen; and if any one of the Northmen was killed, whatever the price the Northmen demanded for him was paid...</p> <p>In June the Northmen move from the island near the monastery of St-Denis and sailed down the Seine until they reached a place suitable for making repairs to their ships and for building new ones, and there they awaited the payment of the sum due to them. Charles marched to the place called Pîtres with workmen and carts to complete the fortifications, so that the Northmen might never again to be able to get up the Seine beyond that point...</p> <p>In July the Northmen reached the sea. One group of them returned for a while to Ijssel district and enjoyed everything they wanted, except that they did not manage to make an open alliance with Lothar...</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Northmen, about 400 of them, allied with the Bretons, came up from the Loire with their horses, attacked Le Mans and sacked it. On their way back they got as far as Brissarthe where they came on Robert and Ranulf, and also Counts Gauzfrid and Harvey, with a strong force of warriors - had God been with them. Battle was joined, Robert was killed and Ranulf fled, stricken by a wound from which he later died. When Harvey too had been wounded and some others killed, the rest retreated to wherever their own lands were. Ranulf and Robert had refused to accept punishment for their previous misdeeds in assuming, one the abbacy of St-Hilary, the other that of St-Martin, contrary to the rules, for they were laymen: so they deserved to suffer the retribution that befell them.</p>
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Master Source Reference

866	866	Annals of St-Bertin	Melun	Melun	48	F	48.539927	2.6608169	T	2	<p>On 29 December a contingent of those Northmen who were based on the Loire broke out into Neustria to plunder. They attacked Counts Gauzfrid, Harvey and Rorgo who were coming up together against them. In the fight Gauzfrid's brother Rorgo was killed, and the Northmen fled back to their ships having lost a great many of their men... Northmen sailed up the Seine to the fort at Melun. Charles's squadrons advanced on both banks of the Seine, and the Northmen disembarked to attack what looked like the larger and stronger squadron, commanded by Robert and Odo. The Northmen put them to flight even without a battle, and returned to their own people, their ships loaded with booty. Charles made peace with those Northmen at the price of 4,000 lbs of silver, according to the scales. A levy was imposed throughout the realm to pay this tribute: 6</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>denarii were required from each free manse, 3 denarii from each servile one, 1 denarius for each accola, and 1 denarius also for every two hospitia; a tenth of the value of all the good owned by traders; and a payment was also required from priests, according to what resources each had. The army tax was also levied from all free Franks. Then 1 denarius was exacted from every manse, free and servile alike; and finally, in two stages, the taxes being raised by each of the magnates of the realm from his own honore, Charles collected the amount he had agreed to pay those Northmen, both in silver and in wine. Furthermore, any slaves who had been carried off by the Northmen and escaped from them after the agreement was made were either handed back or ransomed at a price, set by the Northmen; and if any one of the Northmen was killed,</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>it. On their way back they got as far as Brissarthe where they came on Robert and Ranulf, and also Counts Gauzfrid and Harvey, with a strong force of warriors - had God been with them. Battle was joined, Robert was killed and Ranulf fled, stricken by a wound from which he later died. When Harvey too had been wounded and some others killed, the rest retreated to wherever their own lands were. Ranulf and Robert had refused to accept punishment for their previous misdeeds in assuming, one the abbacy of St-Hilary, the other that of St-Martin, contrary to the rules, for they were laymen: so they deserved to suffer the retribution that befell them.</p>
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Master Source Reference

866	866	Annals of St-Bertin	Melun	Melun	48	F	48.539927	2.6608169	T	3	<p>On 29 December a contingent of those Northmen who were based on the Loire broke out into Neustria to plunder. They attacked Counts Gauzfrid, Harvey and Rorgo who were coming up together against them. In the fight Gauzfrid's brother Rorgo was killed, and the Northmen fled back to their ships having lost a great many of their men...</p> <p>Northmen sailed up the Seine to the fort at Melun. Charles's squadrons advanced on both banks of the Seine, and the Northmen disembarked to attack what looked like the larger and stronger squadron, commanded by Robert and Odo. The Northmen put them to flight even without a battle, and returned to their own people, their ships loaded with booty.</p> <p>Charles made peace with those Northmen at the price of 4,000 lbs of silver, according to</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>the scales. A levy was imposed throughout the realm to pay this tribute: 6 denarii were required from each free manse, 3 denarii from each servile one, 1 denarius for each accola, and 1 denarius also for every two hospitia; a tenth of the value of all the good owned by traders; and a payment was also required from priests, according to what resources each had. The army tax was also levied from all free Franks. Then 1 denarius was exacted from every manse, free and servile alike; and finally, in two stages, the taxes being raised by each of the magnates of the realm from his own honore, Charles collected the amount he had agreed to pay those Northmen, both in silver and in wine. Furthermore, any slaves who had been carried off by the Northmen and escaped from them after the agreement was made were either handed back or ransomed at a price, set by</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Northmen, about 400 of them, allied with the Bretons, came up from the Loire with their horses, attacked Le Mans and sacked it. On their way back they got as far as Brissarthe where they came on Robert and Ranulf, and also Counts Gauzfrid and Harvey, with a strong force of warriors - had God been with them. Battle was joined, Robert was killed and Ranulf fled, stricken by a wound from which he later died. When Harvey too had been wounded and some others killed, the rest retreated to wherever their own lands were. Ranulf and Robert had refused to accept punishment for their previous misdeeds in assuming, one the abbacy of St-Hilary, the other that of St-Martin, contrary to the rules, for they were laymen: so they deserved to suffer the retribution that befell them.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
866	865	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	York	York	60	F	53.95997	-1.08730	T	1	In this year the host went from East Anglia over the mouth of the Humber to York in Northumbria; and there was great dissension of the people among themselves; and they had repudiated their king Osberht and accepted Ælla, a king not of royal birth; and it was late in the year when they set about making war against the host, nevertheless they gathered great levies and went to attack the host at York and stormed the city [21 March 867], and some of them got inside; and immense slaughter was made of the Northumbrians there, some inside, some outside, and both the kings were slain, and the remnant made peace with the host.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
866	865	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	York	York	60	F	53.95997	-1.08730	T	2	In this year the host went from East Anglia over the mouth of the Humber to York in Northumbria; and there was great dissension of the people among themselves; and they had repudiated their king Osberht and accepted Ælla, a king not of royal birth; and it was late in the year when they set about making war against the host, nevertheless they gathered great levies and went to attack the host at York and stormed the city [21 March 867], and some of them got inside; and immense slaughter was made of the Northumbrians there, some inside, some outside, and both the kings were slain, and the remnant made peace with the host.

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
866	865	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	York	York	60	F	53.95997	-1.08730	T	3	In this year the host went from East Anglia over the mouth of the Humber to York in Northumbria; and there was great dissension of the people among themselves; and they had repudiated their king Osberht and accepted Ælla, a king not of royal birth; and it was late in the year when they set about making war against the host, nevertheless they gathered great levies and went to attack the host at York and stormed the city [21 March 867], and some of them got inside; and immense slaughter was made of the Northumbrians there, some inside, some outside, and both the kings were slain, and the remnant made peace with the host.

Master Source Reference

866	866	Annals of St-Bertin	Le Mans	Le Mans	67	F	48.0078497	0.1997933	T	2	<p>On 29 December a contingent of those Northmen who were based on the Loire broke out into Neustria to plunder. They attacked Counts Gauzfrid, Harvey and Rorgo who were coming up together against them. In the fight Gauzfrid's brother Rorgo was killed, and the Northmen fled back to their ships having lost a great many of their men...</p> <p>Northmen sailed up the Seine to the fort at Melun. Charles's squadrons advanced on both banks of the Seine, and the Northmen disembarked to attack what looked like the larger and stronger squadron, commanded by Robert and Odo. The Northmen put them to flight even without a battle, and returned to their own people, their ships loaded with booty.</p> <p>Charles made peace with those Northmen at the price of 4,000 lbs of silver, according to</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>the scales. A levy was imposed throughout the realm to pay this tribute: 6 denarii were required from each free manse, 3 denarii from each servile one, 1 denarius for each accola, and 1 denarius also for every two hospitia; a tenth of the value of all the good owned by traders; and a payment was also required from priests, according to what resources each had. The army tax was also levied from all free Franks. Then 1 denarius was exacted from every manse, free and servile alike; and finally, in two stages, the taxes being raised by each of the magnates of the realm from his own honore, Charles collected the amount he had agreed to pay those Northmen, both in silver and in wine. Furthermore, any slaves who had been carried off by the Northmen and escaped from them after the agreement was made were either handed back or ransomed at a price, set by</p>
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											<p>the Northmen; and if any one of the Northmen was killed, whatever the price the Northmen demanded for him was paid...</p> <p>In June the Northmen move from the island near the monastery of St-Denis and sailed down the Seine until they reached a place suitable for making repairs to their ships and for building new ones, and there they awaited the payment of the sum due to them. Charles marched to the place called Pîtres with workmen and carts to complete the fortifications, so that the Northmen might never again to be able to get up the Seine beyond that point...</p> <p>In July the Northmen reached the sea. One group of them returned for a while to Ijssel district and enjoyed everything they wanted, except that they did not manage to make an open alliance with Lothar...</p>
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											<p>Northmen, about 400 of them, allied with the Bretons, came up from the Loire with their horses, attacked Le Mans and sacked it. On their way back they got as far as Brissarthe where they came on Robert and Ranulf, and also Counts Gauzfrid and Harvey, with a strong force of warriors - had God been with them. Battle was joined, Robert was killed and Ranulf fled, stricken by a wound from which he later died. When Harvey too had been wounded and some others killed, the rest retreated to wherever their own lands were. Ranulf and Robert had refused to accept punishment for their previous misdeeds in assuming, one the abbacy of St-Hilary, the other that of St-Martin, contrary to the rules, for they were laymen: so they deserved to suffer the retribution that befell them.</p>
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
866	864	Annals of the Four Masters	Mindroichet	Mondrehid	121	F	52.96369	-7.62518	T	2	A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the people of the north of Osraighe, and Cinnedidh, son of Gaithin, at Mindroichet.
866	864	Annals of the Four Masters	Eochail	Ahoghill	254	F	54.851	-6.366	T	2	A victory was gained over the fleet of Eochail by the Deisi, and the fortress was destroyed.
867	865	Annals of the Four Masters	Corcach	Cork	15	F	51.8943543	-8.4822317	T	2	Gnimhbeolu, chief of the foreigners of Corcach, was slain by the Deisi.
867	865	Annals of the Four Masters	N/A	Dublin	20	F	53.349804	-6.26031	T	2	A victory was gained by the son of Gaithin over the foreigners of Ath Cliath, wherein fell Odolbh Micle.
867	867	Annals of Inisfallen	Les Mór	Lismore	39	F	52.1367	-7.9308	T	2	Kl. Amlaíb committed treachery against Les Mór, and Martan was liberated from him.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
867	865	Annals of the Four Masters	Cluain Dolcain	Clondalkin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The burning of Dun Amhlaeibh at Cluain Dolcain, by the son of Gaithen and the son of Ciaran, son of Ronan; and one hundred of the heads of the foreigners were exhibited by the chieftains in that slaughter at Cluain Dolcain.
867	867	Annals of St-Bertin	Frisia	Frisia	NULL	F	53.124808	5.454697	F	2	Lothar was suspicious of Charles, so he went to Frankfurt to see Louis on his return from Metz, and reconciled himself with the man who had previously been quite hostile to him. To Hugh, his son by Waldrada, he gave the duchy of Alsace and commended him to Louis. He also committed the rest of his realm to Louis, on the grounds that he was about to go to Rome and would send Waldrada on there ahead of him. Returning from Frankfurt, he summoned up the host throughout his realm to the defense of the fatherland, as

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											he explained, against the Northmen, for he expected that Roric, whom the local people (the new name for them is Cokings) had driven out of Frisia, would return bringing some Danes to help him.
867	867	Annals of Ulster	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	4	Auisle, one of the three kings of the heathens, was killed by his kinsmen in guile and parricide.
867	867	Annals of Fulda	Loire River	Loire River	NULL	F	47.282280	-2.149826	F	2	Robert, King Charles's count, was killed at the River Loire fighting bravely against the Northmen.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
867	868	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Nottingham	Nottingham	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the same host went into Mercia to Nottingham, and there took winter-quarters. And Burhred, king of Mercia, and his councillors begged Æthelred, king of Wessex, and his brother Alfred to help them fight against the host; and then they proceeded with the West Saxon levies into Mercia as far as Nottingham, and came upon the host there in the fortification, and besieged it therein, but there was no serious engagement, and the Mercians made peace with the host.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
867	868	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Nottingham	Nottingham	46	F	52.95478	-1.15811	T	3	In this year the same host went into Mercia to Nottingham, and there took winter-quarters. And Burhred, king of Mercia, and his councillors begged Æthelred, king of Wessex, and his brother Alfred to help them fight against the host; and then [868] they proceeded with the West Saxon levies into Mercia as far as Nottingham, and there came upon the host in the fortification, but there was no serious engageent, and the Mercians made peace with the host.
867	867	Annals of Ulster	N/A	York	60	F	53.95997	-1.0873	T	2	The dark foreigners won a battle over the northern Saxons at York, in which fell Aelle, king of the northern Saxons.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
867	867	Annals of Ulster	Cluain Dolcáin	Clondalkin	69	F	53.3220671	-6.3975547	T	2	Amblaíb's fort at Cluain Dolcáin was burned by Gaíthíne's son and Mael Ciaráin son of Rónán, and the aforesaid commanders caused a slaughter of a hundred of the leaders of the foreigners in the vicinity of Cluain Dolcáin on the same day.
868	868	Chronicon Scotorum	Cell ua nDaigri	Killineer	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Aed son of Niall, king of Temair, and Conchobor son of Tadc, king of Connacht, won a battle at Cell ua nDaigri on the 8th of the Ides 6th of September against the Uí Néill of Brega and the Laigin, and a large force of foreigners, i.e. three hundred or more; Flann son of Conaing had five thousand and Aed Finnliath had one thousand; and Flann son of Conaing, king of all Brega, and Diarmait son of Etarscéle, king of Loch Gabor, fell in this battle. Very many of the heathens were slaughtered there, and Fachtna son of

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											Mael Dúin, heir designate of the North, fell in the counterattack of the battle.

Master Source Reference

868	866	Annals of the Four Masters	Cill Ua nDaighre	Killineer	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Flann, son of Conaing, lord of all Breagh, collected the men of Breagh and Leinster, and the foreigners, to Cill Ua nDaighre,—five thousand was the number of his forces,— against the king, Aedh Finnliath. Aedh had only one thousand, together with Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Mor, King of Connaught. The battle was eagerly and earnestly fought between them; and the victory was at length gained, by dint of wounding and fighting, over the men of Breagh, the Leinstermen, and the foreigners; and a slaughter was made of them, and a great number of the foreigners were slain in that battle. There were slain therein Flann, son of Conaing, lord of Breagh; Diarmaid, son of Ederscel, lord of Loch Gabhar; and Carlus, son of Amhlaeibh, i.e. son of the lord of the foreigners. There fell on the other side Fachtna, son of Maelduin,
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Righdhamhna of the North, in the heat of the battle.</p> <p>Mannachan, lord of Ui Briuin Na Sinna, slew Flann; of which was said:</p> <p>Great the triumph for Mannachan, for the hero of fierce valour, To have the head of the son of Conaing in his hand, to exhibit it before the face of the son of Tadhg.</p>
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
868	866	Annals of the Four Masters	Ui Bairrchi Tire	Leinster	NULL	F	53.326698	-6.650330	F	2	Conn, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui Bairrchi Tire, was slain while demolishing the fortress of the foreigners.

868	868	Annals of St-Bertin	Loire River	Loire River	NULL	F	47.282280	-2.149826	F	3	At this same assembly the king received the markiones, Bernard of Toulouse, and Bernard of Gothia, and also another Bernard. Furthermore, he met there an envoy of the Breton chief Salomon, through whom Salomon told Charles that he ought not to launch an assault himself against the Northmen based on the Loire, because he, Salomon, was all ready to attack them with a strong force of Bretons and only needed some help on Charle's part. In response the king sent ahead Engelram, his chamberlain and master of the door-keepers and his closest counsellor, with a crown made of gold and adorned with precious stones and all kinds of gear designed for regal display. He also sent his on Carloman, deacon and abbot, with a squadron of household troops, as Salomon had asked him. Then from Pîtres he went on to his villa of Orville to do some hunting. The squadron
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Master Source Reference

										<p>which King Charles sent with Carloman across the Seine laid waste some territory, it is true, but did nothing of any use as far as resisting the Northmen was concerned - and that after all was the purpose for which they had been sent. On King Charles's orders they came back and each returned to his own home.</p> <p>The men of Poitiers offered prayers to God and St Hilary and boldly attacked those Northmen for a third time. They killed some of them and drove the rest to take flight. They gave a tenth part of all their booty to St-Hilary, and that was not counting voluntary offerings.</p>
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
868	868	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Nottingham	Nottingham	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	1	In this year the same host went into Mercia to Nottingham, and there took winter-quarters. And Burhred, king of Mercia, and his councillors begged Æthelred, king of Wessex, and his brother Alfred to help them fight against the host; and then they proceeded with the West Saxon levies into Mercia as far as Nottingham, and came upon the host there in the fortification, and besieged it therein, but there was no serious engagement, and the Mercians made peace with the host.
868	868	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Nottingham	Nottingham	46	F	52.95478	-1.15811	T	1	In this year the same host went into Mercia to Nottingham, and there took winter-quarters. And Burhred, king of Mercia, and his councillors begged Æthelred, king of Wessex, and his brother Alfred to help them fight against the host; and then

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											[868] they proceeded with the West Saxon levies into Mercia as far as Nottingham, and there came upon the host in the fortification, but there was no serious engageent, and the Mercians made peace with the host.
868	868	Annals of Ulster	Cell ua nDaigri	Killineer	80	F	53.75039	-6.3954	T	2	Aed son of Niall won a battle at Cell Ua NDaigri against the Uí Néill of Brega, and the Laigin, and a large force of the foreigners, i.e. three hundred or more; and Flann son of Conaing, king of all Brega, and Diarmait son of Etarscéle, king of Loch Gabor, fell therein; and in this battle very many of the heathens were slaughtered; and Fachtna son of Mael Dúin, heir designate of the North, and many others, fell in the counter-attack of the battle.

Master Source Reference

868	868	Annals of St-Bertin	Poitiers	Poitiers	114	F	46.5802596	0.340196	T	2	At this same assembly the king received the markiones, Bernard of Toulouse, and Bernard of Gothia, and also another Bernard. Furthermore, he met there an envoy of the Breton chief Salomon, through whom Salomon told Charles that he ought not to launch an assault himself against the Northmen based on the Loire, because he, Salomon, was all ready to attack them with a strong force of Bretons and only needed some help on Charle's part. In response the king sent ahead Engelram, his chamberlain and master of the door-keepers and his closest counsellor, with a crown made of gold and adorned with precious stones and all kinds of gear designed for regal display. He also sent his on Carloman, deacon and abbot, with a squadron of household troops, as Salomon had asked him. Then from Pîtres he went on to his villa of Orville to do some hunting. The squadron
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Master Source Reference

											<p>which King Charles sent with Carloman across the Seine laid waste some territory, it is true, but did nothing of any use as far as resisting the Northmen was concerned - and that after all was the purpose for which they had been sent. On King Charles's orders they came back and each returned to his own home. The men of Poitiers offered prayers to God and St Hilary and boldly attacked those Northmen for a third time. They killed some of them and drove the rest to take flight. They gave a tenth part of all their booty to St-Hilary, and that was not counting voluntary offerings.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
869	869	Annals of Ulster	Ard Macha	Armagh	42	F	52.060145	-9.50024	T	2	Ard Macha was plundered by Amlaíb and burned with its oratories. Ten hundred were carried off or killed, and great rapine also committed.
869	867	Annals of the Four Masters	Ard Macha	Armagh	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Ard Macha was plundered and burned, with its oratories, by Amhlaeibh. Ten hundred was the number there cut off, both by wounding and suffocation; besides all the property and wealth which they found there was carried off by them.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
869	869	Annals of St-Bertin	Loire River	Loire River	NULL	F	47.282280	-2.149826	F	2	Salomon chief of the Bretons made a peace with the Northmen on the Loire, and along with his Bretons harvested wine from his part of the county of Anjou. Abbot Hugh and Gauzfrid, with their men from beyond the Seine, fought with the Loire Northmen and slew about sixty of them. They also took prisoner a certain apostate monk who had abandoned Christendom and gone to live with the Northmen, and had been extremely dangerous to the Christians: they now had him beheaded. Charles ordered that the civitates beyond the Seine, namely Le Mans and Tours, should be fortified by their inhabitants, so that they could provide defensive strongholds against the Northmen for the surrounding populations. When the Northmen heard about this,

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											they demanded a great sum of silver and quantities of corn, wine and livestock from the local inhabitants, as the price of a peace with them.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
869	869	Annals of St-Bertin	Loire River	Loire River	NULL	F	47.282280	-2.149826	F	1	Salomon chief of the Bretons made a peace with the Northmen on the Loire, and along with his Bretons harvested wine from his part of the county of Anjou. Abbot Hugh and Gauzfrid, with their men from beyond the Seine, fought with the Loire Northmen and slew about sixty of them. They also took prisoner a certain apostate monk who had abandoned Christendom and gone to live with the Northmen, and had been extremely dangerous to the Christians: they now had him beheaded. Charles ordered that the civitates beyond the Seine, namely Le Mans and Tours, should be fortified by their inhabitants, so that they could provide defensive strongholds against the Northmen for the surrounding populations. When the Northmen heard about this,

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
869	869	Annals of St-Bertin	Loire River	Loire River	NULL	F	47.282280	-2.149826	F	3	Salomon chief of the Bretons made a peace with the Northmen on the Loire, and along with his Bretons harvested wine from his part of the county of Anjou. Abbot Hugh and Gauzfrid, with their men from beyond the Seine, fought with the Loire Northmen and slew about sixty of them. They also took prisoner a certain apostate monk who had abandoned Christendom and gone to live with the Northmen, and had been extremely dangerous to the Christians: they now had him beheaded. Charles ordered that the civitates beyond the Seine, namely Le Mans and Tours, should be fortified by their inhabitants, so that they could provide defensive strongholds against the Northmen for the surrounding populations. When the Northmen heard about this,

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
869	869	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	York	York	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the host went back to York, and remained there a year.
869	869	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	York	York	60	F	53.95997	-1.0873	T	3	In this year the host went back to York, and remained there a year.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
869	869	Annals of St-Bertin	Le Mans	Le Mans	67	F	48.0078497	0.1997933	T	1	Salomon chief of the Bretons made a peace with the Northmen on the Loire, and along with his Bretons harvested wine from his part of the county of Anjou. Abbot Hugh and Gauzfrid, with their men from beyond the Seine, fought with the Loire Northmen and slew about sixty of them. They also took prisoner a certain apostate monk who had abandoned Christendom and gone to live with the Northmen, and had been extremely dangerous to the Christians: they now had him beheaded. Charles ordered that the civitates beyond the Seine, namely Le Mans and Tours, should be fortified by their inhabitants, so that they could provide defensive strongholds against the Northmen for the surrounding populations. When the Northmen heard about this,

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											they demanded a great sum of silver and quantities of corn, wine and livestock from the local inhabitants, as the price of a peace with them.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
869	867	Annals of the Four Masters	Disert Diarmada	Castledermot	77	F	52.91207	-6.83758	T	2	Eodois, son of Donghal, suffered martyrdom from the foreigners at Disert Diarmada.
869	867	Annals of the Four Masters	Disert Diarmada	Castledermot	77	F	52.91207	-6.83758	T	3	Eodois, son of Donghal, suffered martyrdom from the foreigners at Disert Diarmada.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
869	869	Annals of St-Bertin	Tours	Tours	79	F	47.3941	0.6848	T	1	Salomon chief of the Bretons made a peace with the Northmen on the Loire, and along with his Bretons harvested wine from his part of the county of Anjou. Abbot Hugh and Gauzfrid, with their men from beyond the Seine, fought with the Loire Northmen and slew about sixty of them. They also took prisoner a certain apostate monk who had abandoned Christendom and gone to live with the Northmen, and had been extremely dangerous to the Christians: they now had him beheaded. Charles ordered that the civitates beyond the Seine, namely Le Mans and Tours, should be fortified by their inhabitants, so that they could provide defensive strongholds against the Northmen for the surrounding populations. When the Northmen heard about this,

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											they demanded a great sum of silver and quantities of corn, wine and livestock from the local inhabitants, as the price of a peace with them.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
870	870	Annals of St-Bertin	Nijmegen	Nijmegen	17	F	51.845599	5.863368	T	1	From Aachen he went to the palace of Nijmegen to hold discussions with the Northman Roric, whom he bound to himself by a treaty...
870	870	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Medeshamstede	Peterborough	17	F	52.5695	-0.2405	T	2	In this year the host went across Mercia into East Anglia, and took winter-quarters at Thetford; and the same winter St Edmund the king fought against them, and the Danes won the victory, and they slew the king and overran the entire kingdom, and destroyed all the monasteries to which they came. At the same time they came to the monastery at Medeshamstede and burned and demolished it, and slew the abbot and monks and all that they found there, reducing to nothing what had once been a very rich foundation.
870	870	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Thetford	Thetford	20	F	52.4129	0.7517	T	3	In this year the host rode across Mercia into East Anglia, and took winter-quarters at

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											Thetford; and the same winter King Edmund fought against them, and the Danes won the victory, and they slew the king and overran the entire kingdom.
870	870	Chronicon Scotorum	Brega	Brega	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Mael Sechnaill son of Niall, one of two kings of southern Brega, was treacherously killed by Ulf the dark foreigner.
870	868	Annals of the Four Masters	South Brega	Brega	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Maelseachnaill, who was lord of half South Breagh, was slain by the foreigners.
870	870	Annals of Ulster	Brega	Louth, Meath, Dublin Co.s	NULL	F	53.643788	-6.412144	F	2	Mael Sechnaill son of Niall, one of the two kings of southern Brega, was treacherously killed by Ulf the dark foreigner.
870	870	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Thetford	Thetford	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the host went across Mercia into East Anglia, and took winter-quarters at Thetford; and the same winter

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											St Edmund the king fought against them, and the Danes won the victory, and they slew the king and overran the entire kingdom, and destroyed all the monasteries to which they came. At the same time they came to the monastery at Medeshamstede and burned and demolished it, and slew the abbot and monks and all that they found there, reducing to nothing what had once been a very rich foundation.
870	870	Annals of Ulster	Ail Cluaithe	Dumbarton	94	F	55.9361	-4.5628	T	2	The siege of Ail Cluaithe by the Norsemen: Amlaíb and Ímar, two kings of the Norsemen, laid siege to the fortress and at the end of four months they destroyed and plundered it.
871	871	Annals of Ulster	Ath Cliath	Dublin	20	F	53.349804	-6.26031	T	3	Amlaíb and Ímar returned to Áth Cliath from Alba with two hundred ships, bringing away with them in captivity to Ireland

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											a great prey of Angles and Britons and Picts.
871	871	Annals of Ulster	Dún Sobairche	Dunseverick	33	F	55.2304	-6.43368	T	2	The storming of Dún Sobairche, which had never been achieved before: the foreigners were at it with the Cenél Eógain.

871	871	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Englefield	Englefield	42	F	51.4463	-1.0947	T	2	<p>In this year the host came to Reading in Wessex, and three days afterwards two jarls rode up-country; then ealdorman Æthelwulf opposed them at Englefield and fought against them and won the victory.</p> <p>Four days afterwards [871] king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, led great levies there to Reading, and fought against the host; and great slaughter was made there on either side, and ealdorman Æthelwulf was slain, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter.</p> <p>And four days later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the entire host at Ashdown; and they were in two divisions: in the one were Bagsecg and Halfdan, the heathen kings, and in the other were the jarls. And then fought the king Æthelred against the division of the kings, and there the king</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Bagsecg was slain; and Alfred, his brother, against the division of the jarls, and there jarl Sidroc the Old was slain and jarl Sidroc the Young and jarl Osbern and jarl Fræna and jarl Harold, and both the hosts were put to flight, and there were many thousands of slain; and fighting went on till nightfall.</p> <p>And a fortnight later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the host at Basing, and there the Danes won the victory.</p> <p>And two months later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the host at Meretun, and they were in two divisions, and they put both to flight and far into the day were victorious; and there was great slaughter on either side, but the Dane had possession of the place of slaughter; and bishop Heahmund was slain there and</p>
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											<p>many good men. And after this fight came a great summer host. And afterwards, after east, king Æthelred died, and he reigned five years...Then his brother Alfred, son of Æthelwulf, succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex.</p> <p>And one month later king Alfred fought with a small force against the entire host at Wilton, and for a long time during the day drove them off, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter. And in the course of the year nine general engagements were fought against the host in the kingdom to the south of the Thames, besides those innumerable forays which Alfred, the king's brother, and a single eadorman and king's thanes rode on, which were never counted. And in the course of this year were slain nine jarls and one king; and</p>
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871	871	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Ashdown Forest	Ashdown	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year rode the host to Reading in Wessex, and three days afterwards two jarls rode up-country; then ealdorman Æthelwulf opposed them at Englefield and fought against them and won the victory; and one of the jarls, whose name was Sidroc, was slain there. Then four ddays later [871] king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, led great levies there to Reading, and fought against the host; and great slaughter was made there on either side, and ealdorman Æthelwulf was slain, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter. And four ddays later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the entire host at Ashdown; and they were in two division: in the one were Bagsecg and Halfdan, the heathen kings, and in the other were the jarls. And then fought the king Æthelred against the division of the jarls, and there jarl Sidroc the Old was slain and
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Master Source Reference

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											<p>Alfred, son of Æthelwulf, succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex. And one mont later king Alfred fought with a small force against the entire host at Wilton, and for a long time during the day drove them off, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter. And in the course of the year nine general engagements were fought against the host in the kingdom to the south fo the Thames, besides those innumerable forays which Alfred, the king's brother, and eadlormen and king's thanes ode on, which were never counted. And in the course of the year were slain nine jarls and one king; and this year the West Saxons mad epeace witht he host.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
871	871	Chronicon Scotorum	Ath Cliath	Dublin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Amlaíb and Ímar returned to Áth Cliath from Alba with two hundred ships, bringing away with them in captivity to Ireland a great prey of Saxons and Britons.

871	871	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Englefield	Englefield	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year rode the host to Reading in Wessex, and three days afterwards two jarls rode up-country; then ealdorman Æthelwulf opposed them at Englefield and fought against them and won the victory; and one of the jarls, whose name was Sidroc, was slain there. Then four ddays later [871] king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, led great levies there to Reading, and fought against the host; and great slaughter was made there on either side, and ealdorman Æthelwulf was slain, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter. And four ddays later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the entire host at Ashdown; and they were in two division: in the one were Bagsecg and Halfdan, the heathen kings, and in the other were the jarls. And then fought the king Æthelred against the division of the jarls, and there jarl Sidroc the Old was slain and
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Master Source Reference

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
871	871	Chronicon Scotorum	Laigin	Leinster	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Ailill son of Dúnlang, king of Laigin, was killed by the Norsemen.
871	869	Annals of the Four Masters	Leinster	Leinster	NULL	F	53.326698	-6.650330	F	2	Ailill, son of Dunlang, King of Leinster, was slain by the Norsemen.
871	871	Annals of St-Bertin	Loire River	Loire River	NULL	F	47.282280	-2.149826	F	2	Meanwhile Abbot Hugh of St-Martin and Gauzfrid, with other men from beyond the Seine, launched an ill-considered attack on the island in the Loire where the Northmen had their base camp. Hugh and Gauzfrid suffered very heavy losses and barely managed to escape, leaving many dead.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
871	871	Annals of St-Bertin	Loire River	Loire River	NULL	F	47.282280	-2.149826	F	3	Meanwhile Abbot Hugh of St-Martin and Gauzfrid, with other men from beyond the Seine, launched an ill-considered attack on the island in the Loire where the Northmen had their base camp. Hugh and Gauzfrid suffered very heavy losses and barely managed to escape, leaving many dead.

Master Source Reference

871	871	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Mœredun	Merdon Castle, Hampshire	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year rode the host to Reading in Wessex, and three days afterwards two jarls rode up-country; then ealdorman Æthelwulf opposed them at Englefield and fought against them and won the victory; and one of the jarls, whose name was Sidroc, was slain there. Then four ddays later [871] king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, led great levies there to Reading, and fought against the host; and great slaughter was made there on either side, and ealdorman Æthelwulf was slain, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter. And four ddays later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the entire host at Ashdown; and they were in two division: in the one were Bagsecg and Halfdan, the heathen kings, and in the other were the jarls. And then fought the king Æthelred against the division of the jarls, and there jarl Sidroc the Old was slain and
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Master Source Reference

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											<p>Alfred, son of Æthelwulf, succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex. And one mont later king Alfred fought with a small force against the entire host at Wilton, and for a long time during the day drove them off, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter. And in the course of the year nine general engagements were fought against the host in the kingdom to the south fo the Thames, besides those innumerable forays which Alfred, the king's brother, and eadlormen and king's thanes ode on, which were never counted. And in the course of the year were slain nine jarls and one king; and this year the West Saxons mad epeace witht he host.</p>
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Master Source Reference

871	871	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Meretun	Merdon Castle, Hampshire	NULL	F	51.0360	-1.4012	F	2	<p>In this year the host came to Reading in Wessex, and three days afterwards two jarls rode up-country; then ealdorman Æthelwulf opposed them at Englefield and fought against them and won the victory.</p> <p>Four days afterwards [871] king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, led great levies there to Reading, and fought against the host; and great slaughter was made there on either side, and ealdorman Æthelwulf was slain, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter.</p> <p>And four days later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the entire host at Ashdown; and they were in two divisions: in the one were Bagsecg and Halfdan, the heathen kings, and in the other were the jarls. And then fought the king Æthelred against the division of the kings, and there the king</p>
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											<p>Bagsecg was slain; and Alfred, his brother, against the division of the jarls, and there jarl Sidroc the Old was slain and jarl Sidroc the Young and jarl Osbern and jarl Fræna and jarl Harold, and both the hosts were put to flight, and there were many thousands of slain; and fighting went on till nightfall.</p> <p>And a fortnight later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the host at Basing, and there the Danes won the victory.</p> <p>And two months later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the host at Meretun, and they were in two divisions, and they put both to flight and far into the day were victorious; and there was great slaughter on either side, but the Dane had possession of the place of slaughter; and bishop Heahmund was slain there and</p>
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										<p>many good men. And after this fight came a great summer host. And afterwards, after east, king Æthelred died, and he reigned five years...Then his brother Alfred, son of Æthelwulf, succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex.</p> <p>And one month later king Alfred fought with a small force against the entire host at Wilton, and for a long time during the day drove them off, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter. And in the course of the year nine general engagements were fought against the host in the kingdom to the south of the Thames, besides those innumerable forays which Alfred, the king's brother, and a single eadorman and king's thanes rode on, which were never counted. And in the course of this year were slain nine jarls and one king; and</p>
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871	871	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Basing	Old Basing	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year rode the host to Reading in Wessex, and three days afterwards two jarls rode up-country; then ealdorman Æthelwulf opposed them at Englefield and fought against them and won the victory; and one of the jarls, whose name was Sidroc, was slain there. Then four ddays later [871] king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, led great levies there to Reading, and fought against the host; and great slaughter was made there on either side, and ealdorman Æthelwulf was slain, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter. And four ddays later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the entire host at Ashdown; and they were in two division: in the one were Bagsecg and Halfdan, the heathen kings, and in the other were the jarls. And then fought the king Æthelred against the division of the jarls, and there jarl Sidroc the Old was slain and
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Master Source Reference

											<p>jarl Sidroc the Young and jarl Osbern and jarl Fræna and jarl Harold, and both the hosts were put to flight, and there were many thousands of slain; and fighting went on till nightfall. And a fortnight later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the host at Basing, and there the Danes won the victory. And two months later Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the host at Mœredun, and they were in two divisions, and they put both to flight and for a long time during the day were victorious; and there was great slaughter on either side, but the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter; and bishop Heahmund was slain there and many good men. And after this fight came a great summer host to Reading. And afterwards, after Easter, king Æthelred died, and he reigned five eyars; and his body lies at the monastery of Wimborne. THis his brother</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Alfred, son of Æthelwulf, succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex. And one mont later king Alfred fought with a small force against the entire host at Wilton, and for a long time during the day drove them off, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter. And in the course of the year nine general engagements were fought against the host in the kingdom to the south fo the Thames, besides those innumerable forays which Alfred, the king's brother, and eadlormen and king's thanes ode on, which were never counted. And in the course of the year were slain nine jarls and one king; and this year the West Saxons mad epeace witht he host.</p>
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Master Source Reference

871	871	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Reading	Reading	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year rode the host to Reading in Wessex, and three days afterwards two jarls rode up-country; then ealdorman Æthelwulf opposed them at Englefield and fought against them and won the victory; and one of the jarls, whose name was Sidroc, was slain there. Then four ddays later [871] king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, led great levies there to Reading, and fought against the host; and great slaughter was made there on either side, and ealdorman Æthelwulf was slain, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter. And four ddays later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the entire host at Ashdown; and they were in two division: in the one were Bagsecg and Halfdan, the heathen kings, and in the other were the jarls. And then fought the king Æthelred against the division of the jarls, and there jarl Sidroc the Old was slain and
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Master Source Reference

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											<p>Alfred, son of Æthelwulf, succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex. And one mont later king Alfred fought with a small force against the entire host at Wilton, and for a long time during the day drove them off, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter. And in the course of the year nine general engagements were fought against the host in the kingdom to the south fo the Thames, besides those innumerable forays which Alfred, the king's brother, and eadlormen and king's thanes ode on, which were never counted. And in the course of the year were slain nine jarls and one king; and this year the West Saxons mad epeace witht he host.</p>
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Master Source Reference

871	871	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Wilton	Wilton	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year rode the host to Reading in Wessex, and three days afterwards two jarls rode up-country; then ealdorman Æthelwulf opposed them at Englefield and fought against them and won the victory; and one of the jarls, whose name was Sidroc, was slain there. Then four ddays later [871] king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, led great levies there to Reading, and fought against the host; and great slaughter was made there on either side, and ealdorman Æthelwulf was slain, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter. And four ddays later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the entire host at Ashdown; and they were in two division: in the one were Bagsecg and Halfdan, the heathen kings, and in the other were the jarls. And then fought the king Æthelred against the division of the jarls, and there jarl Sidroc the Old was slain and
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Master Source Reference

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											<p>Alfred, son of Æthelwulf, succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex. And one mont later king Alfred fought with a small force against the entire host at Wilton, and for a long time during the day drove them off, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter. And in the course of the year nine general engagements were fought against the host in the kingdom to the south fo the Thames, besides those innumerable forays which Alfred, the king's brother, and eadlormen and king's thanes ode on, which were never counted. And in the course of the year were slain nine jarls and one king; and this year the West Saxons mad epeace witht he host.</p>
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Master Source Reference

871	871	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Reading	Reading	50	F	51.4543	-0.9781	T	2	<p>In this year the host came to Reading in Wessex, and three days afterwards two jarls rode up-country; then ealdorman Æthelwulf opposed them at Englefield and fought against them and won the victory.</p> <p>Four days afterwards [871] king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, led great levies there to Reading, and fought against the host; and great slaughter was made there on either side, and ealdorman Æthelwulf was slain, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter.</p> <p>And four days later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the entire host at Ashdown; and they were in two divisions: in the one were Bagsecg and Halfdan, the heathen kings, and in the other were the jarls. And then fought the king Æthelred against the division of the kings, and there the king</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Bagsecg was slain; and Alfred, his brother, against the division of the jarls, and there jarl Sidroc the Old was slain and jarl Sidroc the Young and jarl Osbern and jarl Fræna and jarl Harold, and both the hosts were put to flight, and there were many thousands of slain; and fighting went on till nightfall.</p> <p>And a fortnight later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the host at Basing, and there the Danes won the victory.</p> <p>And two months later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the host at Meretun, and they were in two divisions, and they put both to flight and far into the day were victorious; and there was great slaughter on either side, but the Dane had possession of the place of slaughter; and bishop Heahmund was slain there and</p>
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											<p>many good men. And after this fight came a great summer host. And afterwards, after east, king Æthelred died, and he reigned five years...Then his brother Alfred, son of Æthelwulf, succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex.</p> <p>And one month later king Alfred fought with a small force against the entire host at Wilton, and for a long time during the day drove them off, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter. And in the course of the year nine general engagements were fought against the host in the kingdom to the south of the Thames, besides those innumerable forays which Alfred, the king's brother, and a single eadorman and king's thanes rode on, which were never counted. And in the course of this year were slain nine jarls and one king; and</p>
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871	871	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Basing	Old Basing	85	F	51.2712	-1.0489	T	2	In this year the host came to Reading in Wessex, and three days afterwards two jarls rode up-country; then ealdorman Æthelwulf opposed them at Englefield and fought against them and won the victory. Four days afterwards [871] king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, led great levies there to Reading, and fought against the host; and great slaughter was made there on either side, and ealdorman Æthelwulf was slain, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter. And four days later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the entire host at Ashdown; and they were in two divisions: in the one were Bagsecg and Halfdan, the heathen kings, and in the other were the jarls. And then fought the king Æthelred against the division of the kings, and there the king Bagsecg was slain; and Alfred, his brother, against the division of the jarls, and there jarl
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Sidroc the Old was slain and jarl Sidroc the Young and jarl Osbern and jarl Fræna and jarl Harold, and both the hosts were put to flight, and there were many thousands of slain; and fighting went on till nightfall. And a fortnight later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the host at Basing, and there the Danes won the victory. And two months later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the host at Meretun, and they were in two divisions, and they put both to flight and far into the day were victorious; and there was great slaughter on either side, but the Dane had possession of the place of slaughter; and bishop Heahmund was slain there and many good men. And after this fight came a great summer host. And afterwards, after east, king Æthelred died, and he reigned five years...Then his brother Alfred, son of Æthelwulf,</p>
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											<p>succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex. And one month later king Alfred fought with a small force against the entire host at Wilton, and for a long time during the day drove them off, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter. And in the course of the year nine general engagements were fought against the host in the kingdom to the south of the Thames, besides those innumerable forays which Alfred, the king's brother, and a single eadorman and king's thanes rode on, which were never counted. And in the course of this year were slain nine jarls and one king; and this year the West Saxons made peace with the host.</p>
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Master Source Reference

871	871	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Wilton	Wilton	102	F	51.0790	-1.8626	T	2	<p>In this year the host came to Reading in Wessex, and three days afterwards two jarls rode up-country; then ealdorman Æthelwulf opposed them at Englefield and fought against them and won the victory.</p> <p>Four days afterwards [871] king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, led great levies there to Reading, and fought against the host; and great slaughter was made there on either side, and ealdorman Æthelwulf was slain, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter.</p> <p>And four days later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the entire host at Ashdown; and they were in two divisions: in the one were Bagsecg and Halfdan, the heathen kings, and in the other were the jarls. And then fought the king Æthelred against the division of the kings, and there the king</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Bagsecg was slain; and Alfred, his brother, against the division of the jarls, and there jarl Sidroc the Old was slain and jarl Sidroc the Young and jarl Osbern and jarl Fræna and jarl Harold, and both the hosts were put to flight, and there were many thousands of slain; and fighting went on till nightfall.</p> <p>And a fortnight later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the host at Basing, and there the Danes won the victory.</p> <p>And two months later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the host at Meretun, and they were in two divisions, and they put both to flight and far into the day were victorious; and there was great slaughter on either side, but the Dane had possession of the place of slaughter; and bishop Heahmund was slain there and</p>
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											<p>many good men. And after this fight came a great summer host. And afterwards, after east, king Æthelred died, and he reigned five years...Then his brother Alfred, son of Æthelwulf, succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex.</p> <p>And one month later king Alfred fought with a small force against the entire host at Wilton, and for a long time during the day drove them off, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter. And in the course of the year nine general engagements were fought against the host in the kingdom to the south of the Thames, besides those innumerable forays which Alfred, the king's brother, and a single eadorman and king's thanes rode on, which were never counted. And in the course of this year were slain nine jarls and one king; and</p>
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871	871	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Ashdown Forest	Ashdown	223	F	51.0311	0.0793	T	2	<p>In this year the host came to Reading in Wessex, and three days afterwards two jarls rode up-country; then ealdorman Æthelwulf opposed them at Englefield and fought against them and won the victory.</p> <p>Four days afterwards [871] king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, led great levies there to Reading, and fought against the host; and great slaughter was made there on either side, and ealdorman Æthelwulf was slain, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter.</p> <p>And four days later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the entire host at Ashdown; and they were in two divisions: in the one were Bagsecg and Halfdan, the heathen kings, and in the other were the jarls. And then fought the king Æthelred against the division of the kings, and there the king</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Bagsecg was slain; and Alfred, his brother, against the division of the jarls, and there jarl Sidroc the Old was slain and jarl Sidroc the Young and jarl Osbern and jarl Fræna and jarl Harold, and both the hosts were put to flight, and there were many thousands of slain; and fighting went on till nightfall.</p> <p>And a fortnight later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the host at Basing, and there the Danes won the victory.</p> <p>And two months later king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the host at Meretun, and they were in two divisions, and they put both to flight and far into the day were victorious; and there was great slaughter on either side, but the Dane had possession of the place of slaughter; and bishop Heahmund was slain there and</p>
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											<p>many good men. And after this fight came a great summer host. And afterwards, after east, king Æthelred died, and he reigned five years...Then his brother Alfred, son of Æthelwulf, succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex.</p> <p>And one month later king Alfred fought with a small force against the entire host at Wilton, and for a long time during the day drove them off, and the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter. And in the course of the year nine general engagements were fought against the host in the kingdom to the south of the Thames, besides those innumerable forays which Alfred, the king's brother, and a single eadorman and king's thanes rode on, which were never counted. And in the course of this year were slain nine jarls and one king; and</p>
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
872	872	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	London	London	11	F	51.50735	-0.12776	T	3	In this year went the host to London from Reading, and there took winter-quarters, and the Mercians made peace with the host.
872	873	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Torksey	Torksey	29	F	53.3025	-0.7426	T	3	In this year went the host into Northumbria. And took winter-quarters at Torksey in Lindsey, and then the Mercians made peace with the host.
872	870	Annals of the Four Masters	Three Plains	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	2	The plundering of the men of the Three Plains, and of the Comanns as far as Sliabh Bladhma, by the lords of the foreigners, during the snow of Bridgetmas this year.
872	872	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	London	London	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year went the host to London from Reading, and there took winter-quarters, and the Mercians made peace with the host.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
872	870	Annals of the Four Masters	Sliabh Bladhma	Slieve Bloom Mountains	NULL	F	53.091748	-7.593733	F	2	The plundering of the men of the Three Plains, and of the Comanns as far as Sliabh Bladhma, by the lords of the foreigners, during the snow of Bridgetmas this year.
872	873	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Torksey	Torksey	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the host took winter-quarters at Torksey.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
872	872	Annals of St-Bertin	Maastricht	Maastricht	58	F	50.8514	5.691	T	1	<p>On 19 January Charles left Compiègne and went to Moustier-sur-Sambre to hold talks with the Northmen Roric and Rodulf...</p> <p>In October he came by boat down the Meuse to Maastricht and held talks with the Northmen Roric and Rodulf who had come up the river to meet him. He gave a gracious reception to Roric who had proved loyal to him, but Rodulf he dismissed empty-handed, because he had been plotting acts of treachery and pitching his demands too high. Charles prepared his faithful men for defense against Rodulf's treacherous attacks. Then he rode back by way of Attigny to the monastery of St-Médard where he spent Christmas.</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
872	872	Annals of St-Bertin	Moustier-sur-Sambre	Moustier-sur-Sambre	98	F	50.4569	4.6944	T	1	<p>On 19 January Charles left Compiègne and went to Moustier-sur-Sambre to hold talks with the Northmen Roric and Rodulf...</p> <p>In October he came by boat down the Meuse to Maastricht and held talks with the Northmen Roric and Rodulf who had come up the river to meet him. He gave a gracious reception to Roric who had proved loyal to him, but Rodulf he dismissed empty-handed, because he had been plotting acts of treachery and pitching his demands too high. Charles prepared his faithful men for defense against Rodulf's treacherous attacks. Then he rode back by way of Attigny to the monastery of St-Médard where he spent Christmas.</p>

Master Source Reference

873	873	Annals of St-Bertin	Angers	Angers	12	F	47.4712	-0.5518	T	1	<p>Charles announced that the host would go in the direction of Brittany, so that the Northmen occupying Angers could not surmise that they were going to attack that region, in which case they might have fled away to other places where they could not be so tightly hemmed in. While he was going towards Brittany, and actually on the march, news came to Charles that as a result of the scheming of his brother King Louis of Germany, the now-blind Carloman had been taken away from the monastery of Corbie by some of his former supporters with the connivance of two false monks, and brought to Louis in order to harm Charles's interests, despite the efforts of Adalard to intervene and prevent this. Charles was not greatly upset by this news, but proceeded on the campaign he had begun. The Northmen, after ravaging various towns, razing</p>
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Master Source Reference

873	873	Annals of St-Bertin	Angers	Angers	12	F	47.4712	-0.5518	T	2	<p>Charles announced that the host would go in the direction of Brittany, so that the Northmen occupying Angers could not surmise that they were going to attack that region, in which case they might have fled away to other places where they could not be so tightly hemmed in. While he was going towards Brittany, and actually on the march, news came to Charles that as a result of the scheming of his brother King Louis of Germany, the now-blind Carloman had been taken away from the monastery of Corbie by some of his former supporters with the connivance of two false monks, and brought to Louis in order to harm Charles's interests, despite the efforts of Adalard to intervene and prevent this. Charles was not greatly upset by this news, but proceeded on the campaign he had begun.</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>The Northmen, after ravaging various towns, razing fortresses to the ground, burning churches and monasteries and turning cultivated land into a desert, had for some time now been established in Angers. Charles now besieged this civitas with the host he had got together, and surrounded it with a very strong enclosing earthwork, while Salomon, duke of the Bretons, stayed in position on the other side of the River Mayenne with his army of Bretons to be ready to help Charles. During the time that King Charles was engaged in this siege, Salomon sent to him his son, whose name was Wicon, together with the leading men of the Bretons, and Wicond commended himself to Charles and in the presence of his own faithful men swore him an oath of fidelity.</p> <p>Meanwhile the Northman</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>Rodulf, who had inflicted many evils on Charles's realm, was slain in the realm of Louis with 500 and more of his accomplices. Charles got reliable news of this as he remained in his position near Angers...</p> <p>Charles carried on manfully and energetically his siege of the Northmen right round the civitas of Angers. He cowed them so thoroughly that their chiefs came to him and commended themselves to him, swore exactly the solemn oaths he ordered, and handed over as many, and as important, hostages as he demanded. The conditions imposed were, that on the day appointed, they should leave Angers and never again as long as they lived either wreak devastation in Charles's realm or agree to others' doing so. They requested to be allowed to stay until February on an island in the Loire, and to hold</p>
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Master Source Reference

873	873	Annals of St-Bertin	Angers	Angers	12	F	47.4712	-0.5518	T	3	<p>Charles announced that the host would go in the direction of Brittany, so that the Northmen occupying Angers could not surmise that they were going to attack that region, in which case they might have fled away to other places where they could not be so tightly hemmed in. While he was going towards Brittany, and actually on the march, news came to Charles that as a result of the scheming of his brother King Louis of Germany, the now-blind Carloman had been taken away from the monastery of Corbie by some of his former supporters with the connivance of two false monks, and brought to Louis in order to harm Charles's interests, despite the efforts of Adalard to intervene and prevent this. Charles was not greatly upset by this news, but proceeded on the campaign he had begun.</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>The Northmen, after ravaging various towns, razing fortresses to the ground, burning churches and monasteries and turning cultivated land into a desert, had for some time now been established in Angers. Charles now besieged this civitas with the host he had got together, and surrounded it with a very strong enclosing earthwork, while Salomon, duke of the Bretons, stayed in position on the other side of the River Mayenne with his army of Bretons to be ready to help Charles. During the time that King Charles was engaged in this siege, Salomon sent to him his son, whose name was Wicon, together with the leading men of the Bretons, and Wicond commended himself to Charles and in the presence of his own faithful men swore him an oath of fidelity.</p> <p>Meanwhile the Northman</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>Rodulf, who had inflicted many evils on Charles's realm, was slain in the realm of Louis with 500 and more of his accomplices. Charles got reliable news of this as he remained in his position near Angers...</p> <p>Charles carried on manfully and energetically his siege of the Northmen right round the civitas of Angers. He cowed them so thoroughly that their chiefs came to him and commended themselves to him, swore exactly the solemn oaths he ordered, and handed over as many, and as important, hostages as he demanded. The conditions imposed were, that on the day appointed, they should leave Angers and never again as long as they lived either wreak devastation in Charles's realm or agree to others' doing so. They requested to be allowed to stay until February on an island in the Loire, and to hold</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
873	873	Chronicon Scotorum	Ireland	Dublin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	1	Ímar, king of the Norsemen of all Ireland, rested.
873	871	Annals of the Four Masters	Ireland	Dublin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	1	Imhar, King of the Norsemen of Ireland and Britain, died.
873	873	Annals of Ulster	Ireland	Dublin	NULL	F	53.349804	-6.26031	F	1	Ímar, king of the Norsemen of all Ireland and Britain, ended his life.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
873	873	Annals of Fulda	Eider River	Eider River	NULL	F	54.299905	8.934950	F	1	Then in the month of August, as he held a general assembly at Metz, Halbden, the brother of King Siegfried, also sent his messengers to the king asking the same things which his brother had asked, namely, that the king should send his ambassadors to the River Eider, which separates Danes and Saxons, and that they should meet them there and ratify a perpetual peace on both sides. These same messengers also offered the king a sword with a golden hilt as a gift, and pleaded with him that he should deign to treat their lords, the aforementioned kings, as if they were his sons, while they for their part would venerate him as a father all the days of their life. They also swore on their weapons, according to the custom of that people, that henceforth no one from their lords' kingdom would

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											distrurb the king's kingdom, nor inflict damage on anyone in it. The king accepted all these promises gratefully and promised that he would do what was asked.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
873	873	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Mercia	England Midlands	NULL	F	52.6	-1.6	F	1	In this year went the host into Northumbria. And took winter-quarters at Torksey in Lindsey, and then the Mercians made peace with the host.
873	874	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Mercia	England Midlands	NULL	F	52.6	-1.6	F	2	In this year the host went from Lindsey to Repton, and there took winter-quarters, and [874] drove the king Burhred oversea twenty-two years after he succeeded to the kingdom; and conquered the entire kingdom. And he went to Rome... And the same year they gave the government of the kingdom of Mercia into the hands of a foolish king's thane, and he swore them oaths and gave hostages that the kingdom should be at their disposal whenever they might require it, and that he should hold himself in readiness to serve the needs of the host with all who would follow him.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
873	872	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Mercia	England Midlands	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	1	In this year went the host to London from Reading, and there took winter-quarters, and the Mercians made peace with the host.
873	874	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Mercia	England Midlands	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year the host went from Lindsey to Repton, and there took winter-quarters, and drove the king Burhred oversea twenty-two years after he succeeded to the kingdom; and conquered the entire kingdom... And the same year they gave the government of the kingdom of Mercia into the hands of Ceolwulf, a foolish king's thane, and he swore them oaths and gave hostages that the kingdom should be at their disposal whenever they might require it, and that he should hold himself in readiness to serve the needs of the host with all who would follow him.

Master Source Reference

873	873	Annals of Fulda	Frisia	Frisia	NULL	F	53.124808	5.454697	F	2	In June Rudolf, a certain Northman of royal stock, who had often raided Charles's kingdom of King Louis, in Aldbdag's county, and sent messengers ahead with a demand that the inhabitants of the region should pay him tribute. When they replied that they were not bound to pay tribute to anyone except to King Louis and his sons, and that they would not agree to his demands in this matter under any circumstances, he was enraged, and in his pride swore that after all the males had been killed the women and children with all their moveable wealth should be taken off into captivity, not knowing of the revenge which was to pursue him from heaven. He at once invaded their lands and began to make war against them. They, however, invoked the Lord, who had so often preserved them from their enemies, and opposed their evil enemy in
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Master Source Reference

											<p>arms; battle was joined and Rudolf himself fell first, and with him eight hundred men. But the rest, since they could not reach their ships, took refuge in a certain building. The Frisians laid siege to this and took counsel with each other as to what should be done with them. Different people had said different things, when a Northman who had become a Christian and had long lived among these Frisians and was the leader of their attack, addressed the other as follows: 'O my good fellow-soldiers, it is enough for us to have fought thus far, for it is not due to our strength but to God's that we few have prevailed against so many enemies. You know also that we are absolutely exhausted and many of us are seriously wounded; those who lie here within are in desperation. If we begin to fight against them, we shall not defeat them without bloodshed; if they turn out to</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>be strong - for the outcome of battle is uncertain - then perhaps they will overcome us and depart in safety, still able to do us harm. It seems more sensible to me, therefore, that we should take hostages from them and allow some of them to leave unwounded for the ships. We will meanwhile retain the hostages until they send us all the treasure which they have in the ships, and they will first take an oath that they will never return to King Louis's kingdom.' The others agreed to this plan, and after taking hostages allowed some to leave for their boats. These sent back a really immense treasure and received their hostages back, after first, as I have said, taking an oath that they would never again return to King Louis's kingdom. Then they departed with great shame and loss, and without their dux, to their own country.</p>
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Master Source Reference

873	873	Annals of St-Bertin	Frisia	Frisia	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	<p>Charles announced that the host would go in the direction of Brittany, so that the Northmen occupying Angers could not surmise that they were going to attack that region, in which case they might have fled away to other places where they could not be so tightly hemmed in. While he was going towards Brittany, and actually on the march, news came to Charles that as a result of the scheming of his brother King Louis of Germany, the now-blind Carloman had been taken away from the monastery of Corbie by some of his former supporters with the connivance of two false monks, and brought to Louis in order to harm Charles's interests, despite the efforts of Adalard to intervene and prevent this. Charles was not greatly upset by this news, but proceeded on the campaign he had begun.</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>The Northmen, after ravaging various towns, razing fortresses to the ground, burning churches and monasteries and turning cultivated land into a desert, had for some time now been established in Angers. Charles now besieged this civitas with the host he had got together, and surrounded it with a very strong enclosing earthwork, while Salomon, duke of the Bretons, stayed in position on the other side of the River Mayenne with his army of Bretons to be ready to help Charles. During the time that King Charles was engaged in this siege, Salomon sent to him his son, whose name was Wicon, together with the leading men of the Bretons, and Wicond commended himself to Charles and in the presence of his own faithful men swore him an oath of fidelity.</p> <p>Meanwhile the Northman</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>Rodulf, who had inflicted many evils on Charles's realm, was slain in the realm of Louis with 500 and more of his accomplices. Charles got reliable news of this as he remained in his position near Angers...</p> <p>Charles carried on manfully and energetically his siege of the Northmen right round the civitas of Angers. He cowed them so thoroughly that their chiefs came to him and commended themselves to him, swore exactly the solemn oaths he ordered, and handed over as many, and as important, hostages as he demanded. The conditions imposed were, that on the day appointed, they should leave Angers and never again as long as they lived either wreak devastation in Charles's realm or agree to others' doing so. They requested to be allowed to stay until February on an island in the Loire, and to hold</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
873	871	Annals of the Four Masters	Munster	Munster	NULL	F	52.240900	-8.743207	F	2	The plundering of Munster by the foreigners of Ath Cliath.
873	873	Chronicon Scotorum	Mumu	Munster	NULL	F	52.240900	-8.743207	F	2	Mumu was attacked by the foreigners of Áth Cliath.
873	874	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	N/A	Repton	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the host went from Lindsey to Repton, and there took winter-quarters, and drove the king Burhred oversea twenty-two years after he succeeded to the kingdom; and conquered the entire kingdom... And the same year they gave the government of the kingdom of Mercia into the hands of Ceolwulf, a foolish king's thane, and he swore them oaths and gave hostages that the kingdom should be at their disposal whenever they might require it, and that he should hold himself in

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											readiness to serve the needs of the host with all who would follow him.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
873	874	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	N/A	Repton	52	F	52.8387	-1.5495	T	3	In this year the host went from Lindsey to Repton, and there took winter-quarters, and [874] drove the king Burhred oversea twenty-two years after he succeeded to the kingdom; and conquered the entire kingdom. And he went to Rome... And the same year they gave the government of the kingdom of Mercia into the hands of a foolish king's thane, and he swore them oaths and gave hostages that the kingdom should be at their disposal whenever they might require it, and that he should hold himself in readiness to serve the needs of the host with all who would follow him.
873	873	Annals of Inisfallen	Ciarraige Luachra	Sliabh Luachra	NULL	F	52.114311	-9.245079	F	2	Bárid with a great fleet from Áth Cliath [went] by sea westwards, and he plundered Ciarraige Luachra under ground, i.e. the raiding of the caves.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
874	874	Annals of Ulster	Cell Mór of Mag Enir	Kilmore	2	F	52.20622	-6.54972	T	2	Cell Mór of Mag Enir was plundered by the foreigners.

874	875	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Cambridge	Cambridge	6	F	52.2053	0.1218	T	3	<p>In this year went the host from Repton, and Halfdan went with a part of the host into Northumbria, and took winter-quarters on the river Tyne;</p> <p>and the host overran that land, and made frequent raids against the Picts and against the Strathclyde Britons;</p> <p>and Guthrum and Oscytel and Anund, the three kings, went from Repton to Cambridge with a great host, and remained there a year.</p> <p>And in the summer [875] king Alfred sailed out to sea with a fleet, and fought against seven ships' companies, and captured on of them and put the others to flight.</p>
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
874	874	Annals of St-Vaast	Angers	Angers	12	F	47.4712	-0.5518	T	1	King Charles granted the Northmen the freedom of the city of Angers, but the evil men were permitted to remain unharmed by giving over hostages to the council.
874	874	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Mercia	England Midlands	NULL	F	52.6	-1.6	F	1	In this year the host went from Lindsey to Repton, and there took winter-quarters, and [874] drove the king Burhred oversea twenty-two years after he succeeded to the kingdom; and conquered the entire kingdom. And he went to Rome... And the same year they gave the government of the kingdom of Mercia into the hands of a foolish king's thane, and he swore them oaths and gave hostages that the kingdom should be at their disposal whenever they might require it, and that he should hold himself in readiness to serve the needs of the host with all who would follow him.

Master Source Reference

874	875	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Scotland	Scotland	NULL	F	56.652686	-4.110893	F	2	<p>In this year went the host from Repton, and Halfdan went with a part of the host into Northumbria, and took winter-quarters on the river Tyne;</p> <p>and the host overran that land, and made frequent raids against the Picts and against the Strathclyde Britons;</p> <p>and Guthrum and Oscytel and Anund, the three kings, went from Repton to Cambridge with a great host, and remained there a year.</p> <p>And in the summer [875] king Alfred sailed out to sea with a fleet, and fought against seven ships' companies, and captured on of them and put the others to flight.</p>
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874	875	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Tyne River	Tyne River	NULL	F	55.010278	-1.418889	F	3	In this year went the host from Repton, and Halfdan went with a part of the host into Northumbria, and took winter-quarters on the river Tyne; and the host overran that land, and made frequent raids against the Picts and against the Strathclyde Britons; and Guthrum and Oscytel and Anund, the three kings, went from Repton to Cambridge with a great host, and remained there a year. And in the summer [875] king Alfred sailed out to sea with a fleet, and fought against seven ships' companies, and captured on of them and put the others to flight.
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874	875	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Cambridge	Cambridge	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	<p>In this year went the host from Repton, and Halfdan went with a part of the host into Northumbria, and took winter-quarters on the river Tyne;</p> <p>and the host overran that land, and made frequent raids against the Picts and against the Strathclyde Britons;</p> <p>and Guthrum and Oscytel and Anund, the three kings, went from Repton to Cambridge with a great host, and remained there a year.</p> <p>And in the summer [875] king Alfred sailed out to sea with a fleet, and fought against seven ships' companies, and captured on of them and put the others to flight.</p>
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
874	874	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Mercia	England Midlands	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	1	In this year the host went from Lindsey to Repton, and there took winter-quarters, and drove the king Burhred oversea twenty-two years after he succeeded to the kingdom; and conquered the entire kingdom... And the same year they gave the government of the kingdom of Mercia into the hands of Ceolwulf, a foolish king's thane, and he swore them oaths and gave hostages that the kingdom should be at their disposal whenever they might require it, and that he should hold himself in readiness to serve the needs of the host with all who would follow him.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
874	875	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Scotland	Scotland	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year went the host from Repton, and Halfdan went with a part of the host into Northumbria, and took winter-quarters on the river Tyne; and the host overran that land, and made frequent raids against the Picts and against the Strathclyde Britons; and Guthrum and Oscytel and Anund, the three kings, went from Repton to Cambridge with a great host, and remained there a year. And in the summer [875] king Alfred sailed out to sea with a fleet, and fought against seven ships' companies, and captured on of them and put the others to flight.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
874	875	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Tyne River	Tyne River	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year went the host from Repton, and Halfdan went with a part of the host into Northumbria, and took winter-quarters on the river Tyne; and the host overran that land, and made frequent raids against the Picts and against the Strathclyde Britons; and Guthrum and Oscytel and Anund, the three kings, went from Repton to Cambridge with a great host, and remained there a year. And in the summer [875] king Alfred sailed out to sea with a fleet, and fought against seven ships' companies, and captured on of them and put the others to flight.
874	872	Annals of the Four Masters	Cill Mor Maighe Emhir	Kilmore	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Cill Mor Maighe Emhir was plundered by the foreigners.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
875	876	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Northumbria	England Northeast	NULL	F	54.571823	-1.437985	F	3	<p>In this year the host eluded the West Saxon levies and got into Wareham.</p> <p>And [876] the king made peace with the host, and they swore him oaths on the sacred ring, which before they would never do to any nation, that they would quickly leave his kingdom;</p> <p>and then under cover of this agreement they evaded the English levies by night, and the mounted host got into Exeter.</p> <p>And in this year Halfdan shared out the lands of Northumbria, and they were engaged in ploughing and in making a living for themselves.</p>

Master Source Reference

875	875	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	English Channel	English Channel	NULL	F	51.006692	1.521149	F	2	<p>In this year went the host from Repton, and Halfdan went with a part of the host into Northumbria, and took winter-quarters on the river Tyne;</p> <p>and the host overran that land, and made frequent raids against the Picts and against the Strathclyde Britons;</p> <p>and Guthrum and Oscytel and Anund, the three kings, went from Repton to Cambridge with a great host, and remained there a year.</p> <p>And in the summer [875] king Alfred sailed out to sea with a fleet, and fought against seven ships' companies, and captured on of them and put the others to flight.</p>
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
875	875	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	English Sea	English Sea	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year went the host from Repton, and Halfdan went with a part of the host into Northumbria, and took winter-quarters on the river Tyne; and the host overran that land, and made frequent raids against the Picts and against the Strathclyde Britons; and Guthrum and Oscytel and Anund, the three kings, went from Repton to Cambridge with a great host, and remained there a year. And in the summer [875] king Alfred sailed out to sea with a fleet, and fought against seven ships' companies, and captured on of them and put the others to flight.
875	875	Annals of Ulster	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	4	Oistin son of Amlaíb, king of the Norsemen, was deceitfully killed by Albann.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
875	876	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Northumbria	Northumbria	NULL	F	55.111739	-1.639218	F	3	In this year the host eluded the West Saxon levies and got into Wareham. And afterwards the king made peace with the host, and they gave to him as hostages the most distinguished men next to the king in the host, and swore him oaths on the sacred ring, which before they would never do to any nation, that they would quickly leave his kingdom; and then under cover of this agreement they evaded the English levies by night, and the mounted host got into Exeter. And in this year Halfdan shared out the lands of Northumbria, and they were engaged in ploughing and in making a living for themselves. Rollow cum suis Normanium penetrauit et ragnauit annis liii.
875	875	Annals of Ulster	Pictish Country	Scotland	NULL	F	56.652686	-4.110893	F	2	The Picts encountered the dark foreigners in battle, and a

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											great slaughter of the Picts resulted.
875	876	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Wareham	Wareham	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the host eluded the West Saxon levies and got into Wareham. And afterwards the king made peace with the host, and they gave to him as hostages the most distinguished men next to the king in the host, and swore him oaths on the sacred ring, which before they would never do to any nation, that they would quickly leave his kingdom; and then under cover of this agreement they evaded the English levies by night, and the mounted host got into Exeter. And in this year Halfdan shared out the lands of Northumbria, and they were engaged in ploughing and in making a living for themselves. Rollow cum suis Normanium penetrauit et ragnauit annis liii.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
875	876	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Wareham	Wareham	NULL	F	50.6878	-2.1110	F	3	<p>In this year the host eluded the West Saxon levies and got into Wareham.</p> <p>And [876] the king made peace with the host, and they swore him oaths on the sacred ring, which before they would never do to any nation, that they would quickly leave his kingdom;</p> <p>and then under cover of this agreement they evaded the English levies by night, and the mounted host got into Exeter.</p> <p>And in this year Halfdan shared out the lands of Northumbria, and they were engaged in ploughing and in making a living for themselves.</p>

Master Source Reference

876	877	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Exeter	Exeter	27	F	50.7184	-3.5339	T	1	<p>In this year came the host into Exeter from Wareham,</p> <p>and the pirate host sailed west about, and they were caught in a great storm at sea, and there off Swanage one hundred and twenty ships were lost.</p> <p>And Alfred the king rode after the mounted host with his levies as far as Exeter, but could not overtake them before they were in the fortress where they could not be got at.</p> <p>And there they gave him preliminary hostages, as many as he would have, and swore solemn oath, and then kept a firm peace.</p> <p>And then in autumn [877] the host departed into Mercia, and some of it they shared out and some they gave to Ceolwulf.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
876	876	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Exeter	Exeter	27	F	50.7184	-3.5339	T	3	<p>In this year the host eluded the West Saxon levies and got into Wareham.</p> <p>And [876] the king made peace with the host, and they swore him oaths on the sacred ring, which before they would never do to any nation, that they would quickly leave his kingdom;</p> <p>and then under cover of this agreement they evaded the English levies by night, and the mounted host got into Exeter.</p> <p>And in this year Halfdan shared out the lands of Northumbria, and they were engaged in ploughing and in making a living for themselves.</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
876	876	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Wessex	England Southwest	NULL	F	51.2	-2.0	F	1	<p>In this year the host eluded the West Saxon levies and got into Wareham.</p> <p>And [876] the king made peace with the host, and they swore him oaths on the sacred ring, which before they would never do to any nation, that they would quickly leave his kingdom;</p> <p>and then under cover of this agreement they evaded the English levies by night, and the mounted host got into Exeter.</p> <p>And in this year Halfdan shared out the lands of Northumbria, and they were engaged in ploughing and in making a living for themselves.</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
876	876	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Wessex	England Southwest	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	1	In this year the host eluded the West Saxon levies and got into Wareham. And afterwards the king made peace with the host, and they gave to him as hostages the most distinguished men next to the king in the host, and swore him oaths on the sacred ring, which before they would never do to any nation, that they would quickly leave his kingdom; and then under cover of this agreement they evaded the English levies by night, and the mounted host got into Exeter. And in this year Halfdan shared out the lands of Northumbria, and they were engaged in ploughing and in making a living for themselves. Rollow cum suis Normanium penetrauit et ragnauit annis liii.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
876	877	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Exeter	Exeter	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	1	In this year came the host to Exeter from Wareham, and the pirate host sailed west about, and they were caught in a great storm at sea, and there off Swanage one hundred and twenty ships were lost. And Alfred the king rode after the mounted host with his levies as far as Exeter, but could not overtake them before they were in the fortress where they could not be got at. And there they gave him preliminary hostages, as many as he would have, and swore solemn oaths, and then kept a firm peace. And then in autumn [877] the host departed into Mercia, and some of it they share out, and some they gave to Ceolwulf.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
876	876	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Exeter	Exeter	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the host eluded the West Saxon levies and got into Wareham. And afterwards the king made peace with the host, and they gave to him as hostages the most distinguished men next to the king in the host, and swore him oaths on the sacred ring, which before they would never do to any nation, that they would quickly leave his kingdom; and then under cover of this agreement they evaded the English levies by night, and the mounted host got into Exeter. And in this year Halfdan shared out the lands of Northumbria, and they were engaged in ploughing and in making a living for themselves. Rollow cum suis Normanium penetrauit et ragnauit annis liii.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
876	876	Annals of Fulda	Westlauwers Frisians	Frisia	NULL	F	53.124808	5.454697	F	2	The Frisians known as Westerners fought with the Northmen and were victorious and took away all the treasures which the Northmen had collected together in plundering various places and divided them up among themselves.
876	877	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Mercia	Mercia	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year came the host to Exeter from Wareham, and the pirate host sailed west about, and they were caught in a great storm at sea, and there off Swanage one hundred and twenty ships were lost. And Alfred the king rode after the mounted host with his levies as far as Exeter, but could not overtake them before they were in the fortress where they could not be got at. And there they gave him preliminary hostages, as many as he would have, and swore solemn oaths, and then kept a firm peace. And then in autumn

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											[877] the host departed into Mercia, and some of it they share out, and some they gave to Ceolwulf.
876	876	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle F	Normandy	Normandy	NULL	F	49.373475	-1.447049	F	3	In this year Rollo invaded Normandy with his host and he reigned fifty years.

Master Source Reference

876	876	Annals of St-Bertin	Seine River	Seine River	NULL	F	49.434508	0.253958	F	2	<p>Meanwhile a group of Northmen were baptized by Hugh the abbot and marchio, and consequently were presented to the emperor. He bestowed gifts on them and sent them back to their own people, but afterwards, like typical Northmen, they lived according to the pagan custom just as before...</p> <p>While all the men in his retinue plundered as they went, without any respect for God, Northmen, with about 100 of their large ships which our people call bargae, sailed into the Seine estuary on 16 September. News of this reached the emperor at Cologne, but he made no change on this account in the plans he had already begun to put into effect...</p> <p>He [Charles] placed squadrons to form a defensive line along the Seine against the Northmen. Then he arrived at the villa of Virziniacum, where</p>
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Master Source Reference

												he became gravely ill with a fever - so ill that his life was despaired of....
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
876	876	Annals of St-Vaast	Seine River	Seine River	NULL	F	49.434509	0.253959	F	2	Meanwhile, the Danes and the Northmen, acting as pirates, proceeded down the River Seine setting fires and slaughtering, thus cruelly devastating the kingdom of France. Charles led an army in opposition, but nothing was usefully put into motion. Thus, he began to think about the redemption of the kingdom.
876	877	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Swanage	Swanage	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year came the host to Exeter from Wareham, and the pirate host sailed west about, and they were caught in a great storm at sea, and there off Swanage one hundred and twenty ships were lost. And Alfred the king rode after the mounted host with his levies as far as Exeter, but could not overtake them before they were in the fortress where they could not be got at. And there they gave him preliminary hostages, as many as he would have, and swore solemn

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											oaths, and then kept a firm peace. And then in autumn [877] the host departed into Mercia, and some of it they share out, and some they gave to Ceolwulf.

876	877	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Swanage	Swanage	NULL	F	50.6083	-1.9608	F	2	<p>In this year came the host into Exeter from Wareham,</p> <p>and the pirate host sailed west about, and they were caught in a great storm at sea, and there off Swanage one hundred and twenty ships were lost.</p> <p>And Alfred the king rode after the mounted host with his levies as far as Exeter, but could not overtake them before they were in the fortress where they could not be got at.</p> <p>And there they gave him preliminary hostages, as many as he would have, and swore solemn oath, and then kept a firm peace.</p> <p>And then in autumn [877] the host departed into Mercia, and some of it they shared out and some they gave to Ceolwulf.</p>
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Master Source Reference

876	876	Annals of St-Bertin	Ponthion	Ponthion	110	F	48.759425	4.711536	T	1	<p>Meanwhile a group of Northmen were baptized by Hugh the abbot and marchio, and consequently were presented to the emperor. He bestowed gifts on them and sent them back to their own people, but afterwards, like typical Northmen, they lived according to the pagan custom just as before...</p> <p>While all the men in his retinue plundered as they went, without any respect for God, Northmen, with about 100 of their large ships which our people call bargae, sailed into the Seine estuary on 16 September. News of this reached the emperor at Cologne, but he made no change on this account in the plans he had already begun to put into effect...</p> <p>He [Charles] placed squadrons to form a defensive line along the Seine against the</p>
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Master Source Reference

												Northmen. Then he arrived at the villa of Virziniacum, where he became gravely ill with a fever - so ill that his life was despaired of....
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Master Source Reference

877	878	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Chippenham	Chippenham	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	T	3	In this year the host went secretly in midwinter after Twelfth Night to Chippenham, and rode over Wessex and occupied it, and drove a great part of the inhabitants oversea, and reduced the greater part of the rest, except Alfred the king; and he with a small company moved under difficulties through woods and into inaccessible places in marshes. And in the same winter a brother of Ivar and Halfdan was in Wessex in Devon, and there he was slain and eight hundred men with him and forty men of his retinue; and there the banner which they called the Raven was captured. And the Easter after, king Alfred with a small company built a fortification at Athelney, and from that fortification, with the men of that part of Somerset nearest to it, he continued fighting against the host. Then in the seventh week after Easter he rode to Ecbrithesstan, to the
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Master Source Reference

												days with the king, who greatly honoured him and his companions with riches.
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Master Source Reference

877	878	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Devon	Devon	NULL	F	50.758205	-3.790557	F	2	In this year the host went secretly in midwinter after Twelfth Night to Chippenham, and rode over Wessex and occupied it, and drove a great part of the inhabitants oversea, and of the rest the greater part they reduced to submission, except Alfred the king; and he with a small company moved uner difficulties through woods and into inaccessible places in marshes. And in the same winter a brother of Ivar and Halfdan was in Wessex in Devon with twenty-three ships, and there he was slain and eight hundred men with him and forty men of his retinue. And the Easter after, king Alfred with a small compnay built a fortification at Athelney, and from that fortification, with the men of that part of Somerset nearest to it, he continued fighting against the host. Then in the seventh week after Easter he rode to Ecgbryhtesstan, to the east of Welwood, and came to meet
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Master Source Reference

											him there all the men of Somerset and Wiltshire and that part of Hampshire which was on this side of the sea, and they received him warmly. And one day later he went from those camps to Iley Oak, and one day later to Edington; and there he fought against the entire host, and put it to flight, and pursued it up to the fortification, and laid siege there a fortnight; and then the host gave him preliminary hostages and solemn oaths that they would leave his kingdom, and promised him in addition that their king would receive baptism; and they fulfilled this promise in the following manner. And three weeks later the king Guthrum came to him, one of thirty of the most honourable men in the host, at Aller which is near Athelney, where the king stood sponsor to him at baptism; and the ceremony of the removal of the baptismal fillet took place at Wedmore, and he was
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Master Source Reference

												twelve days with the king, who greatly honoured him and his companions with riches.
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Master Source Reference

877	878	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Devon	Devon	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year the host went secretly in midwinter after Twelfth Night to Chippenham, and rode over Wessex and occupied it, and drove a great part of the inhabitants oversea, and reduced the greater part of the rest, except Alfred the king; and he with a small company moved under difficulties through woods and into inaccessible places in marshes. And in the same winter a brother of Ivar and Halfdan was in Wessex in Devon, and there he was slain and eight hundred men with him and forty men of his retinue; and there the banner which they called the Raven was captured. And the Easter after, king Alfred with a small company built a fortification at Athelney, and from that fortification, with the men of that part of Somerset nearest to it, he continued fighting against the host. Then in the seventh week after Easter he rode to Ecbrhtesstan, to the
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Master Source Reference

												days with the king, who greatly honoured him and his companions with riches.
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Master Source Reference

877	877	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Mercia	England Midlands	NULL	F	52.6	-1.6	F	3	<p>In this year came the host into Exeter from Wareham,</p> <p>and the pirate host sailed west about, and they were caught in a great storm at sea, and there off Swanage one hundred and twenty ships were lost.</p> <p>And Alfred the king rode after the mounted host with his levies as far as Exeter, but could not overtake them before they were in the fortress where they could not be got at.</p> <p>And there they gave him preliminary hostages, as many as he would have, and swore solemn oath, and then kept a firm peace.</p> <p>And then in autumn [877] the host departed into Mercia, and some of it they shared out and some they gave to Ceolwulf.</p>
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Master Source Reference

877	877	Annals of St-Bertin	Loire River	Loire River	NULL	F	47.282280	-2.149826	F	1	From there he went to hold his general assembly at the beginning of July at Quierzy. There he laid down in a series of capitula how his son Louis, with his faithful men and the magnates of the realm, was to rule the realm of Francia until he himself should return from Rome. He also made arrangements for how the tribute should be levied from that part of the realm of Francia which he held before Lothar's death, and also from Burgundy: from every manse in demesne one solidus; from every free manse 4 denarii from the lord's rent and 4 denarii from the tenant's assets; from every unfree manse 2 denarii from the lord's rent and 2 denarii from the tenant's assets; and every bishop to receive from each priest in his diocese, according to what each could afford, between 5 solidi maximum and 4 denarii minimum, and to hand this over to special missi
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Master Source Reference

											<p>dominici. Amounts were also taken from the treasuries of the churches in proportion to the quantity held in each place, to pay off this tribute. The total amount of tribute raised was 5,000 lb according to weight. Those bishops and others too who lived across the Seine in Neustria, took measures to raise a tribute everywhere they could to pay the Northmen on the Loire according to what they demanded.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
877	877	Annals of St-Vaast	Seine River	Seine River	NULL	F	49.434510	0.253960	F	1	And he sent envoys to treat with the Norsemen, offering a reward if they should depart from his kingdom. He made a pact with them which stripped the churches, and the whole kingdom gave tribute so that they could be freed from this disaster.
877	877	Annals of Ulster	Loch Cuan	Strangford Lough	NULL	F	54.482184	-5.582143	F	4	A skirmish at Loch Cuan between the fair heathens and the dark heathens, in which Albann, king of the dark heathens, fell.
877	874	Annals of the Four Masters	Loch Cuan	Strangford Lough	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	4	A battle on Loch Cuan, between the Fingheinte and the Duibhgheinte, in which Alband, chief of the Duibhgheinte, was slain.
877	877	Chronicon Scotorum	Loch Cuan	Strangford Lough	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A battle at Loch Cuan between the fair heathens and the dark heathens, in which Albann, chief of the dark heathens, fell.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
877	877	Chronicon Scotorum	N/A	Wales	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Rhodri son of Merfyn, king of the Britons, came in flight from the dark foreigners to Ireland.
877	877	Chronicon Scotorum	N/A	Wales	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Rhodri son of Merfyn, king of the Britons, came in flight from the dark foreigners to Ireland.
877	877	Annals of Ulster	Wales	Wales	NULL	F	52.339661	-3.654855	F	2	Rhodri son of Merfyn, king of the Britons, came in flight from the dark foreigners to Ireland.
877	874	Annals of the Four Masters	Wales	Wales	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Ruaidhri, son of Mormind, King of Britain, came to Ireland, to shun the Dubhghoill.

Master Source Reference

877	878	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Chippenham	Chippenham	86	F	51.4615	-2.1195	T	3	In this year the host went secretly in midwinter after Twelfth Night to Chippenham, and rode over Wessex and occupied it, and drove a great part of the inhabitants oversea, and of the rest the greater part they reduced to submission, except Alfred the king; and he with a small company moved uner difficulties through woods and into inaccessible places in marshes. And in the same winter a brother of Ivar and Halfdan was in Wessex in Devon with twenty-three ships, and there he was slain and eight hundred men with him and forty men of his retinue. And the Easter after, king Alfred with a small compnay built a fortification at Athelney, and from that fortification, with the men of that part of Somerset nearest to it, he continued fighting against the host. Then in the seventh week after Easter he rode to Ecgbyhtesstan, to the east of Welwood, and came to meet
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Master Source Reference

											him there all the men of Somerset and Wiltshire and that part of Hampshire which was on this side of the sea, and they received him warmly. And one day later he went from those camps to Iley Oak, and one day later to Edington; and there he fought against the entire host, and put it to flight, and pursued it up to the fortification, and laid siege there a fortnight; and then the host gave him preliminary hostages and solemn oaths that they would leave his kingdom, and promised him in addition that their king would receive baptism; and they fulfilled this promise in the following manner. And three weeks later the king Guthrum came to him, one of thirty of the most honourable men in the host, at Aller which is near Athelney, where the king stood sponsor to him at baptism; and the ceremony of the removal of the baptismal fillet took place at Wedmore, and he was
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Master Source Reference

												twelve days with the king, who greatly honoured him and his companions with riches.
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Master Source Reference

878	878	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Athelney	Athelney	6	F	51.033348	-2.93437	T	2	In this year the host went secretly in midwinter after Twelfth Night to Chippenham, and rode over Wessex and occupied it, and drove a great part of the inhabitants oversea, and of the rest the greater part they reduced to submission, except Alfred the king; and he with a small company moved uner difficulties through woods and into inaccessible places in marshes. And in the same winter a brother of Ivar and Halfdan was in Wessex in Devon with twenty-three ships, and there he was slain and eight hundred men with him and forty men of his retinue. And the Easter after, king Alfred with a small compnay built a fortification at Athelney, and from that fortification, with the men of that part of Somerset nearest to it, he continued fighting against the host. Then in the seventh week after Easter he rode to Ecgbryhtesstan, to the east of Welwood, and came to meet
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
878	879	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Fulham	Fulham	10	F	51.4773	-0.2017	T	3	In this year the host went to Cirencester from Chippenham, and remained there one year. And this year a band of pirates gathered and took up quarters at Fulham on Thames. And the same year the sun was eclipsed for one hour of the day.
878	878	Annals of Ulster	Colum Cille	Iona	33	F	56.3290249	-6.4477517	T	2	The shrine of Colum Cille and his other halidoms arrived in Ireland, have been taken in flight to escape the foreigners.

878	878	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Aller	Aller	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	1	In this year the host went secretly in midwinter after Twelfth Night to Chippenham, and rode over Wessex and occupied it, and drove a great part of the inhabitants oversea, and reduced the greater part of the rest, except Alfred the king; and he with a small company moved under difficulties through woods and into inaccessible places in marshes. And in the same winter a brother of Ivar and Halfdan was in Wessex in Devon, and there he was slain and eight hundred men with him and forty men of his retinue; and there the banner which they called the Raven was captured. And the Easter after, king Alfred with a small company built a fortification at Athelney, and from that fortification, with the men of that part of Somerset nearest to it, he continued fighting against the host. Then in the seventh week after Easter he rode to Ecbrhtesstan, to the
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Master Source Reference

												days with the king, who greatly honoured him and his companions with riches.
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Master Source Reference

878	878	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Athelney	Athelney	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year the host went secretly in midwinter after Twelfth Night to Chippenham, and rode over Wessex and occupied it, and drove a great part of the inhabitants oversea, and reduced the greater part of the rest, except Alfred the king; and he with a small company moved under difficulties through woods and into inaccessible places in marshes. And in the same winter a brother of Ivar and Halfdan was in Wessex in Devon, and there he was slain and eight hundred men with him and forty men of his retinue; and there the banner which they called the Raven was captured. And the Easter after, king Alfred with a small company built a fortification at Athelney, and from that fortification, with the men of that part of Somerset nearest to it, he continued fighting against the host. Then in the seventh week after Easter he rode to Ecbrhtesstan, to the
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Master Source Reference

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
878	879	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Chippenham	Chippenham	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the host went to Cirencester from Chippenham, and remained there one year. In this year a band of pirates gathered and took up quarters at Fulham on Thames. And the same year the sun was eclipsed for one hour of the day.

878	878	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Edington	Edington	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year the host went secretly in midwinter after Twelfth Night to Chippenham, and rode over Wessex and occupied it, and drove a great part of the inhabitants oversea, and reduced the greater part of the rest, except Alfred the king; and he with a small company moved under difficulties through woods and into inaccessible places in marshes. And in the same winter a brother of Ivar and Halfdan was in Wessex in Devon, and there he was slain and eight hundred men with him and forty men of his retinue; and there the banner which they called the Raven was captured. And the Easter after, king Alfred with a small company built a fortification at Athelney, and from that fortification, with the men of that part of Somerset nearest to it, he continued fighting against the host. Then in the seventh week after Easter he rode to Ecbrithesstan, to the
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Master Source Reference

												days with the king, who greatly honoured him and his companions with riches.
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Master Source Reference

878	878	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Wessex	England Southwest	NULL	F	51.2	-2.0	F	3	In this year the host went secretly in midwinter after Twelfth Night to Chippenham, and rode over Wessex and occupied it, and drove a great part of the inhabitants oversea, and of the rest the greater part they reduced to submission, except Alfred the king; and he with a small company moved uner difficulties through woods and into inaccessible places in marshes. And in the same winter a brother of Ivar and Halfdan was in Wessex in Devon with twenty-three ships, and there he was slain and eight hundred men with him and forty men of his retinue. And the Easter after, king Alfred with a small compnay built a fortification at Athelney, and from that fortification, with the men of that part of Somerset nearest to it, he continued fighting against the host. Then in the seventh week after Easter he rode to Ecgbyhtesstan, to the east of Welwood, and came to meet
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Master Source Reference

											him there all the men of Somerset and Wiltshire and that part of Hampshire which was on this side of the sea, and they received him warmly. And one day later he went from those camps to Iley Oak, and one day later to Edington; and there he fought against the entire host, and put it to flight, and pursued it up to the fortification, and laid siege there a fortnight; and then the host gave him preliminary hostages and solemn oaths that they would leave his kingdom, and promised him in addition that their king would receive baptism; and they fulfilled this promise in the following manner. And three weeks later the king Guthrum came to him, one of thirty of the most honourable men in the host, at Aller which is near Athelney, where the king stood sponsor to him at baptism; and the ceremony of the removal of the baptismal fillet took place at Wedmore, and he was
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Master Source Reference

												twelve days with the king, who greatly honoured him and his companions with riches.
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
878	879	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Fulham	Fulham	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the host went to Cirencester from Chippenham, and remained there one year. In this year a band of pirates gathered and took up quarters at Fulham on Thames. And the same year the sun was eclipsed for one hour of the day.
878	878	Chronicon Scotorum	Colum Cille	Iona	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The shrine of Colum Cille and his other halidoms arrived in Ireland, having been taken in flight to escape the foreigners.
878	875	Annals of the Four Masters	Colum Cille	Iona	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The shrine of Colum Cille, and his relics in general, were brought to Ireland, to avoid the foreigners.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
878	878	Annals of St-Bertin	Seine River	Seine River	NULL	F	49.434501	0.253951	F	2	King Louis celebrated Christmas in the monastery of St-Médard at Soissons. From there, he moved to the villa of Orville; and he celebrated Easter in the monastery of St-Denis. Hugh, the abbot and Markio, persuaded him to go west of the Seine, firstly, to help Hugh against the Northmen, and secondly, because the sons of Gauzfrid had seized the stronghold and honores of the son of the late Count Odo... Next day, the following things were settled... 2. If the pagans or false Christians rise up against one of us in his kingdom, each of us should help his fellow-ruler wherever the latter thinks necessary and wherever he himself reasonably can, either in person or through his faithful men, with counsel and aid, as best he can.

Master Source Reference

878	878	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Wedmore	Wedmore	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	1	In this year the host went secretly in midwinter after Twelfth Night to Chippenham, and rode over Wessex and occupied it, and drove a great part of the inhabitants oversea, and reduced the greater part of the rest, except Alfred the king; and he with a small company moved under difficulties through woods and into inaccessible places in marshes. And in the same winter a brother of Ivar and Halfdan was in Wessex in Devon, and there he was slain and eight hundred men with him and forty men of his retinue; and there the banner which they called the Raven was captured. And the Easter after, king Alfred with a small company built a fortification at Athelney, and from that fortification, with the men of that part of Somerset nearest to it, he continued fighting against the host. Then in the seventh week after Easter he rode to Ecbrhtesstan, to the
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Master Source Reference

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878	878	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Wessex	Wessex	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the host went secretly in midwinter after Twelfth Night to Chippenham, and rode over Wessex and occupied it, and drove a great part of the inhabitants oversea, and reduced the greater part of the rest, except Alfred the king; and he with a small company moved under difficulties through woods and into inaccessible places in marshes. And in the same winter a brother of Ivar and Halfdan was in Wessex in Devon, and there he was slain and eight hundred men with him and forty men of his retinue; and there the banner which they called the Raven was captured. And the Easter after, king Alfred with a small company built a fortification at Athelney, and from that fortification, with the men of that part of Somerset nearest to it, he continued fighting against the host. Then in the seventh week after Easter he rode to Ecbrhtesstan, to the
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Master Source Reference

878	878	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Wedmore	Wedmore	77	F	51.2288	-2.8111	T	1	In this year the host went secretly in midwinter after Twelfth Night to Chippenham, and rode over Wessex and occupied it, and drove a great part of the inhabitants oversea, and of the rest the greater part they reduced to submission, except Alfred the king; and he with a small company moved uner difficulties through woods and into inaccessible places in marshes. And in the same winter a brother of Ivar and Halfdan was in Wessex in Devon with twenty-three ships, and there he was slain and eight hundred men with him and forty men of his retinue. And the Easter after, king Alfred with a small compnay built a fortification at Athelney, and from that fortification, with the men of that part of Somerset nearest to it, he continued fighting against the host. Then in the seventh week after Easter he rode to Ecgbyhtesstan, to the east of Welwood, and came to meet
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Master Source Reference

878	878	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Edington	Edington	79	F	51.263889	-2.142778	T	2	In this year the host went secretly in midwinter after Twelfth Night to Chippenham, and rode over Wessex and occupied it, and drove a great part of the inhabitants oversea, and of the rest the greater part they reduced to submission, except Alfred the king; and he with a small company moved uner difficulties through woods and into inaccessible places in marshes. And in the same winter a brother of Ivar and Halfdan was in Wessex in Devon with twenty-three ships, and there he was slain and eight hundred men with him and forty men of his retinue. And the Easter after, king Alfred with a small compnay built a fortification at Athelney, and from that fortification, with the men of that part of Somerset nearest to it, he continued fighting against the host. Then in the seventh week after Easter he rode to Ecgbryhtesstan, to the east of Welwood, and came to meet
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Master Source Reference

											him there all the men of Somerset and Wiltshire and that part of Hampshire which was on this side of the sea, and they received him warmly. And one day later he went from those camps to Iley Oak, and one day later to Edington; and there he fought against the entire host, and put it to flight, and pursued it up to the fortification, and laid siege there a fortnight; and then the host gave him preliminary hostages and solemn oaths that they would leave his kingdom, and promised him in addition that their king would receive baptism; and they fulfilled this promise in the following manner. And three weeks later the king Guthrum came to him, one of thirty of the most honourable men in the host, at Aller which is near Athelney, where the king stood sponsor to him at baptism; and the ceremony of the removal of the baptismal fillet took place at Wedmore, and he was
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Master Source Reference

												twelve days with the king, who greatly honoured him and his companions with riches.
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
878	879	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Chippenham	Chippenham	86	F	51.4615	-2.1195	T	3	<p>In this year the host went to Cirencester from Chippenham, and remained there one year.</p> <p>And this year a band of pirates gathered and took up quarters at Fulham on Thames. And the same year the sun was eclipsed for one hour of the day.</p>

878	878	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Aller	Aller	43	F	51.0659	-2.871	T	1	<p>In this year the host went secretly in midwinter after Twelfth Night to Chippenham, and rode over Wessex and occupied it, and drove a great part of the inhabitants oversea, and of the rest the greater part they reduced to submission, except Alfred the king; and he with a small company moved under difficulties through woods and into inaccessible places in marshes.</p> <p>And in the same winter a brother of Ivar and Halfdan was in Wessex in Devon with twenty-three ships, and there he was slain and eight hundred men with him and forty men of his retinue.</p> <p>And the Easter after, king Alfred with a small company built a fortification at Athelney, and from that fortification, with the men of that part of Somerset nearest to it, he continued fighting against the host.</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>Then in the seventh week after Easter he rode to Ecgbryhtesstan, to the east of Welwood, and came to meet him there all the men of Somerset and Wiltshire and that part of Hampshire which was on this side of the sea, and they received him warmly.</p> <p>And one day later he went from those camps to Iley Oak, and one day later to Edington; and there he fought against the entire host, and put it to flight, and pursued it up to the fortification, and laid siege there a fortnight; and then the host gave him preliminary hostages and solemn oaths that they would leave his kingdom, and promised him in addition that their king would receive baptism; and they fulfilled this promise in the following manner.</p> <p>And three weeks later the king Guthrum came to him, one of</p>
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												thirty of the most honourable men in the host, at Aller which is near Athelney, where the king stood sponsor to him at baptism; and the ceremony of the removal of the baptismal fillet took place at Wedmore, and he was twelve days with the king, who greatly honoured him and his companions with riches.
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
879	879	Annals of St-Vaast	Thérouanne	Thérouanne	38	F	50.6363338	2.2577192	T	2	In consequence of these quarrels between them [the Franks], the Norsemen located across the sea [England], having heard of their discord, in the middle of July, crossed the sea with a fleet of ships an an innumeralbe multitude, to Thérouanne, the city of the Morini, and ravaged the area with fire and sword; and there was no one to resist them. Seeing a favorable opening to attack the land of Menapier, they ravaged it, traversing it with sword and fire. After this, they entered the river Scheldt and destroyed all the land of Bravant with fire and sword.
879	879	Annals of Ulster	Ard Macha	Armagh	42	F	52.060145	-9.50024	T	2	Mael Coba son of Crunnmael, superior of Ard Macha and the lector i.e. Mochta, were taken prisoner by the foreigners.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
879	879	Annals of St-Vaast	Menapier	Belgium East	NULL	F	50.695200	5.899426	F	2	In consequence of these quarrels between them [the Franks], the Norsemen located across the sea [England], having heard of their discord, in the middle of July, crossed the sea with a fleet of ships an an innumeralbe multitude, to Théroutanne, the city of the Morini, and ravaged the area with fire and sword; and there was no one to resist them. Seeing a favorable opening to attack the land of Menapier, they ravaged it, traversing it with sword and fire. After this, they entered the river Scheldt and destroyed all the land of Bravant with fire and sword.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
879	879	Annals of St-Vaast	Brabant	Brabant	NULL	F	51.547814	5.283403	F	2	In consequence of these quarrels between them [the Franks], the Norsemen located across the sea [England], having heard of their discord, in the middle of July, crossed the sea with a fleet of ships an an innumeralbe multitude, to Théroutanne, the city of the Morini, and ravaged the area with fire and sword; and there was no one to resist them. Seeing a favorable opening to attack the land of Menapier, they ravaged it, traversing it with sword and fire. After this, they entered the river Scheldt and destroyed all the land of Bravant with fire and sword.
879	879	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Cirencester	Cirencester	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the host went to Cirencester from Chippenham, and remained there one year. In this year a band of pirates gathered and took up quarters at Fulham on Thames. And the same year the sun was

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											eclipsed for one hour of the day.
879	880	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	East Anglia	East Anglia	NULL	F	52.636423	1.292379	F	3	In this year the host went from Cirencester into East Anglia, and occupied that land, and shared it out. And the same year the host which had occupied Fulham went oversea to Ghent in the land of the Franks, and remained there one year.
879	880	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	East Anglia	East Anglia	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the host went from Cirencester into East Anglia, and occupied that land, and shared it out. And the same year the host which had occupied Fulham went oversea to Ghent in the land of the Franks, and remained there one year.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
879	879	Annals of St-Vaast	Gendt	Gendt	NULL	F	51.876252	5.966241	F	2	The Norsemen did not cease to devastate the Church and to kill and capture Christians... In the month of November, the Norsemen, eager to burn and destroy, thirsting for human blood, and for the destruction and ruin of the kingdom, set their camp, to winter in the monastery of Gendt.
879	880	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Ghent	Ghent	NULL	F	51.057813	3.730349	F	3	In this year the host went from Cirencester into East Anglia, and occupied that land, and shared it out. And the same year the host which had occupied Fulham went oversea to Ghent in the land of the Franks, and remained there one year.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
879	880	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Ghent	Ghent	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the host went from Cirencester into East Anglia, and occupied that land, and shared it out. And the same year the host which had occupied Fulham went oversea to Ghent in the land of the Franks, and remained there one year.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
879	879	Annals of St-Bertin	Loire River	Loire River	NULL	F	47.282280	-2.149826	F	2	Charles [the Fat], son of the late King Louis of Germany, marched into Lombardy and seized that kingdom. Before he crossed the Mons Jovis pass, Louis [III] and Carloman [II] went to have talks with him at Orbe. When he had gone on into Lombardy and they had returned from their journey, news reached them that the Northmen on the Loire were ravaging those parts, travelling about overland. Louis and Charles marched immediately into that area and met up with them on St Andrew's Day [30 November]. They slew many of them and drowned many too in the River Vienne, and by God's will the army of the Franks came home safe and victorious.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
879	876	Annals of the Four Masters	Loch Cuan	Strangford Lough	NULL	F	54.482184	-5.582143	F	3	Maelcobha, son of Crunmhael, Abbot of Ard Macha, was taken prisoner by the foreigners of Loch Cuan, as was also the Lector, i.e. Mochta.
879	879	Annals of St-Bertin	Vienne River	Vienne River	NULL	F	47.2125	0.075278	F	2	Charles [the Fat], son of the late King Louis of Germany, marched into Lombardy and seized that kingdom. Before he crossed the Mons Jovis pass, Louis [III] and Carloman [II] went to have talks with him at Orbe. When he had gone on into Lombardy and they had returned from their journey, news reached them that the Northmen on the Loire were ravaging those parts, travelling about overland. Louis and Charles marched immediately into that area and met up with them on St Andrew's Day [30 November]. They slew many of them and drowned many too in the River Vienne, and by God's will the army of the Franks

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											came home safe and victorious.
879	879	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Cirencester	Cirencester	116	F	51.7185	-1.9682	T	3	In this year the host went to Cirencester from Chippenham, and remained there one year. And this year a band of pirates gathered and took up quarters at Fulham on Thames. And the same year the sun was

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											eclipsed for one hour of the day.

Master Source Reference

880	880	Annals of St-Vaast	Courtrai	Kortrijk	23	F	50.827325	3.266872	T	3	<p>Abbot Gozlin and the army which remained with him, made war on the Norsemen. They sent a message to the people living behind the Scheldt to meet on the chose day, in order that those on one side of the river and those on the other side might destroy them. But this did not come to pass as they had wished. For instead of achieving a fortunate strike, he barely escaped through shameful flight, while most of his men were captured and cut down. Fear and trembling descended upon the inhabitants of the land. And the victors ceaselessly stoked this fear both day and night, by burning the churches with fire and murdering Christians.</p> <p>Then everyone living between the Scheldt and the Somme beyond the Scheldt - the monks, canons, nuns, along with the bones of the holy saints and every living person</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>of every rank - went into flight. The Danes, themselves, spared none, not even the aged, but destroyed everything with sword and fire... The Norsemen or Danes, themselves, moved their camp and in November constructed a more permanent winter castrum in Courtrai. And there, they blotted out the light of the land of the Menapier and Suevi, because they had vigorously attacked the Norsemen. And a ravenous flame consumed all the land.</p>
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Master Source Reference

880	881	Annals of St-Vaast	Cambrai	Cambrai	55	F	50.175350	3.236162	T	2	<p>On 26 December, an infinite multitude of Norsemen attacked our monastery. On 28 December, having killed everyone they could find, they burned the monastery and the city, with the exception of the church, and burned the monastic village and all the farms in the area. And roamed everywhere in the area of the Somme, taking an infinite plunder of men, cattle, and beasts of burden. On that same 28 December, Cambrai was attacked with torches and slaughter as well as the monastery of the holy Gery, which was destroyed. And with their infinite plunder they returned to their castra. They devastated all of the monasteries on the Hisscar river and the inhabitants were driven off or slain. Around the feast of the purification of Saint Mary, they moved through Théroutanne, all the way to Centula, where they seized the monasteries of the holy</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Richarius and Walerich, as well as all the land near the sea, the monasteries and houses, and from there they made for Amiens and the monastery of Corbie. Laden with much booty, they returned to their own castra, unscathed and unimpeded. Again, around the fest of the holy Saint Peter they came to Arras and anyone they found they killed. And everywhere around, they laid waste to the entire land with sword and fire, then unmolested they returned to their castra. Meanwhile, King Louis, saddened by a grave distress, seeing that the Norsemen were blotting out his kingdom, summoned the army and prepared himself for battle. But in July, the Norsemen, having all the good fortune, crossed the river Somme with a great army, and destroyed all the land in the vicinity of Beauvais, in their usual manner. King Louis crossed the river Oise with the</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>army, and became to encamp near Lavier, where he believed the Norsemen would return. The scouts that he had dispatched returned to report, that the Norsemen were returning, burdened with plunder. The king hastened to oppose them in the district of Vimeux near the village called Saucourt, and commenced the battle. And soon, the Norsemen took to flight and reached the aforementioned village, where the king pursued them and triumphed most gloriously over them. And having achieved victory over this part, they began to boast that this deed was of their own doing, and did not surrender to the glory of God. And a few Norsemen marched out from the village, put the entire army to flight, and slew a great number of them, evidently up to 100 men; and if the king had not managed to imbue them with steadiness and courage, by dismounting his horse, they</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>would have turned in disgraceful flight. The king recrossed the Oise, rejoicing, because he had achieved a victory, where many Norsemen had fallen. The very few Danes who escaped, reported their losses to the camp, and from that time onward, the Norsemen began to dread the young King Louis. The king, having united the army, came to the district of Cambrai, and his castrum in Etrun to battle against the Danes. The Norsemen, knowing this, all returned to Gendt, retrieved [repaired?] their ships, and traveling by land and sea advanced up the Meuse river. And at Elslou, they established a strong camp for the winter.</p>
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Master Source Reference

880	881	Annals of St-Vaast	St-Vaast	St-Vaast	58	F	50.291944	2.773333	T	2	<p>On 26 December, an infinite multitude of Norsemen attacked our monastery. On 28 December, having killed everyone they could find, they burned the monastery and the city, with the exception of the church, and burned the monastic village and all the farms in the area. And roamed everywhere in the area of the Somme, taking an infinite plunder of men, cattle, and beasts of burden.</p> <p>On that same 28 December, Cambrai was attacked with torches and slaughter as well as the monastery of the holy Gery, which was destroyed. And with their infinite plunder they returned to their castra. They devastated all of the monasteries on the Hisscar river and the inhabitants were driven off or slain. Around the feast of the purification of Saint Mary, they moved through Théroouanne, all the way to Centula, where they seized the</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>monasteries of the holy Richarius and Walerich, as well as all the land near the sea, the monasteries and houses, and from there they made for Amiens and the monastery of Corbie. Laden with much booty, they returned to their own castra, unscathed and unimpeded. Again, around the fest of the holy Saint Peter they came to Arras and anyone they found they killed. And everywhere around, they laid waste to the entire land with sword and fire, then unmolested they returned to their castra.</p> <p>Meanwhile, King Louis, saddened by a grave distress, seeing that the Norsemen were blotting out his kingdom, summoned the army and prepared himself for battle. But in July, the Norsemen, having all the good fortune, crossed the river Somme with a great army, and destroyed all the land in the vicinity of Beauvais,</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>in their usual manner. King Louis crossed the river Oise with the army, and became to encamp near Lavier, where he believed the Norsemen would return. The scouts that he had dispatched returned to report, that the Norsemen were returning, burdened with plunder. The king hastened to oppose them in the district of Vimeux near the village called Saucourt, and commenced the battle. And soon, the Norsemen took to flight and reached the aforementioned village, where the king pursued them and triumphed most gloriously over them. And having achieved victory over this part, they began to boast that this deed was of their own doing, and did not surrender to the glory of God. And a few Norsemen marched out from the village, put the entire army to flight, and slew a great number of them, evidently up to 100 men; and if the king had not managed to imbue them</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>with steadiness and courage, by dismounting his horse, they would have turned in disgraceful flight.</p> <p>The king re-crossed the Oise, rejoicing, because he had achieved a victory, where many Norsemen had fallen. The very few Danes who escaped, reported their losses to the camp, and from that time onward, the Norsemen began to dread the young King Louis. The king, having united the army, came to the district of Cambrai, and his castrum in Etrun to battle against the Danes. The Norsemen, knowing this, all returned to Gendt, retrieved [repaired?] their ships, and traveling by land and sea advanced up the Meuse river. And at Elsloo, they established a strong camp for the winter.</p>
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880	880	Annals of St-Vaast	Menapier and Suevi Lands	Belgium and Bavaria	NULL	F	49.775990	8.002894	F	2	<p>Abbot Gozlin and the army which remained with him, made war on the Norsemen. They sent a message to the people living behind the Scheldt to meet on the chose day, in order that those on one side of the river and those on the other side might destroy them. But this did not come to pass as they had wished. For instead of achieving a fortunate strike, he barely escaped through shameful flight, while most of his men were captured and cut down. Fear and trembling descended upon the inhabitants of the land. And the victors ceaselessly stoked this fear both day and night, by burning the churches with fire and murdering Christians.</p> <p>Then everyone living between the Scheldt and the Somme beyond the Scheldt - the monks, canons, nuns, along with the bones of the holy saints and every living person</p>
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Master Source Reference

												<p>of every rank - went into flight. The Danes, themselves, spared none, not even the aged, but destroyed everything with sword and fire... The Norsemen or Danes, themselves, moved their camp and in November constructed a more permanent winter castrum in Courtrai. And there, they blotted out the light of the land of the Menapier and Suevi, because they had vigorously attacked the Norsemen. And a ravenous flame consumed all the land.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
880	881	Annals of Fulda	N/A	Cambrai	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The king had a fitting meeting with his nephew Louis in Gondreville; leaving there he spent the whole summer in Bavaria. His nephew fought with the Northmen and triumphed nobly; for he is said to have killed nine thousand of their horsemen. But they renewed their army and increased the number of horsemen and pillaged many places in the lands of our king: Cambrai, Utrecht, the county of Hesbaye and the whole of Ripuaria, especially the monasteries of Prüm, Cornelimünster, Stavelot, Malmedy and the palace of Aachen, where they used the king's chapel as a stable for their horses. Besides this they burnt Cologne and Bonn with their churches and buildings. Those who could escape, whether canons or nuns, fled to Mainz, bringing their church

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											treasures and the relics of the saints with them. The king was seriously ill in Frankfurt, and he could not go himself he sent his army against the Northmen.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
880	881	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	France	France	NULL	F	48.867435	2.177964	F	2	In this year the host went deeper into the land of the Franks, and the Franks fought against them, and there the host were supplied with horses after the fight.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
880	880	Annals of St-Bertin	Saxony	Saxony	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Louis [the Younger] king of Germany together with his wife came from Aachen into these parts, and got as far as Douzy. There Gauzlin and Conrad went to meet them, but an army of their accomplices had already withdrawn their support and were no longer with them. From Douzy, Louis and his wife went on to Attigny, and from there to Ercry, finally reaching Ribemont. They realised that Gauzlin and Conrad were incapable of delivering what they had promised, and therefore that what both the king and his wife had hoped for was quite unobtainable. So they made a friendship- treaty with the sons of Louis [the Stammerer], fixed a future assembly for June at Gondreville, and went back to their own country. While on his way there Louis [the Younger] came upon some Northmen,

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											and, with the Lord's help, his army slew most of them. But Louis suffered serious losses of his faithful men in Saxony through the attacks of the Northmen there.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
880	880	Annals of Fulda	Saxony	Saxony	NULL	F	53.689957	9.116377	F	2	There was an unhappy battle in Saxony against the Northmen, for the Nothmen were victorious and killed two bishops: Thiotrih [of Minden] and Marcwart [of Hildesheim] and twelve counts: Brun, dux and the quen's brother, Wigmann, Bardo, a second and third Bardo, Thiotheri, Gerrich, Liutolf, Folcwart, Avan, Thiotric, Liuthar, with all who followed them. Besides this they killed eighteen royal vassals with their men: Adera, Alfwini, Addasta, Aida, another Aida, Dudo , Bodo, Wal, Haulf, Hildiwart, Ruodtag, Hiiti, another Wal, Rather, Adalwin, Werinhart, Thiotrih, Ailwart, not to mention a great number whom they led off into captivity.

Master Source Reference

880	880	Annals of St-Vaast	Schedlt River	Scheldt River	NULL	F	51.318728	3.824811	F	3	<p>Abbot Gozlin and the army which remained with him, made war on the Norsemen. They sent a message to the people living behind the Scheldt to meet on the chose day, in order that those on one side of the river and those on the other side might destroy them. But this did not come to pass as they had wished. For instead of achieving a fortunate strike, he barely escaped through shameful flight, while most of his men were captured and cut down. Fear and trembling descended upon the inhabitants of the land. And the victors ceaselessly stoked this fear both day and night, by burning the churches with fire and murdering Christians.</p> <p>Then everyone living between the Scheldt and the Somme beyond the Scheldt - the monks, canons, nuns, along with the bones of the holy saints and every living person</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>of every rank - went into flight. The Danes, themselves, spared none, not even the aged, but destroyed everything with sword and fire... The Norsemen or Danes, themselves, moved their camp and in November constructed a more permanent winter castrum in Courtrai. And there, they blotted out the light of the land of the Menapier and Suevi, because they had vigorously attacked the Norsemen. And a ravenous flame consumed all the land.</p>
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Master Source Reference

880	880	Annals of St-Vaast	Schedlt, Somme River area	Scheldt, Somme River area	NULL	F	50.152660	3.074386	F	2	<p>Abbot Gozlin and the army which remained with him, made war on the Norsemen. They sent a message to the people living behind the Scheldt to meet on the chose day, in order that those on one side of the river and those on the other side might destroy them. But this did not come to pass as they had wished. For instead of achieving a fortunate strike, he barely escaped through shameful flight, while most of his men were captured and cut down. Fear and trembling descended upon the inhabitants of the land. And the victors ceaselessly stoked this fear both day and night, by burning the churches with fire and murdering Christians. Then everyone living between the Scheldt and the Somme beyond the Scheldt - the monks, canons, nuns, along with the bones of the holy saints and every living person of every rank - went into flight.</p>
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Master Source Reference

												<p>The Danes, themselves, spared none, not even the aged, but destroyed everything with sword and fire... The Norsemen or Danes, themselves, moved their camp and in November constructed a more permanent winter castrum in Courtrai. And there, they blotted out the light of the land of the Menapier and Suevi, because they had vigorously attacked the Norsemen. And a ravenous flame consumed all the land.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
880	880	Annals of St-Vaast	Tournai	Tournai	98	F	50.603400	3.389059	T	2	With sword and fire, the Norsemen laid waste the city of Tournai and all the monasteries along the river Scheldt, killing and seizing the inhabitants of the area.

Master Source Reference

880	881	Annals of St-Vaast	Gery	St-Gery	127	F	50.582081	4.610078	T	2	<p>On 26 December, an infinite multitude of Norsemen attacked our monastery. On 28 December, having killed everyone they could find, they burned the monastery and the city, with the exception of the church, and burned the monastic village and all the farms in the area. And roamed everywhere in the area of the Somme, taking an infinite plunder of men, cattle, and beasts of burden.</p> <p>On that same 28 December, Cambrai was attacked with torches and slaughter as well as the monastery of the holy Gery, which was destroyed. And with their infinite plunder they returned to their castra. They devastated all of the monasteries on the Hisscar river and the inhabitants were driven off or slain. Around the feast of the purification of Saint Mary, they moved through Théroouanne, all the way to Centula, where they seized the</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>monasteries of the holy Richarius and Walerich, as well as all the land near the sea, the monasteries and houses, and from there they made for Amiens and the monastery of Corbie. Laden with much booty, they returned to their own castra, unscathed and unimpeded. Again, around the fest of the holy Saint Peter they came to Arras and anyone they found they killed. And everywhere around, they laid waste to the entire land with sword and fire, then unmolested they returned to their castra.</p> <p>Meanwhile, King Louis, saddened by a grave distress, seeing that the Norsemen were blotting out his kingdom, summoned the army and prepared himself for battle. But in July, the Norsemen, having all the good fortune, crossed the river Somme with a great army, and destroyed all the land in the vicinity of Beauvais,</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>in their usual manner. King Louis crossed the river Oise with the army, and became to encamp near Lavier, where he believed the Norsemen would return. The scouts that he had dispatched returned to report, that the Norsemen were returning, burdened with plunder. The king hastened to oppose them in the district of Vimeux near the village called Saucourt, and commenced the battle. And soon, the Norsemen took to flight and reached the aforementioned village, where the king pursued them and triumphed most gloriously over them. And having achieved victory over this part, they began to boast that this deed was of their own doing, and did not surrender to the glory of God. And a few Norsemen marched out from the village, put the entire army to flight, and slew a great number of them, evidently up to 100 men; and if the king had not managed to imbue them</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>with steadiness and courage, by dismounting his horse, they would have turned in disgraceful flight.</p> <p>The king re-crossed the Oise, rejoicing, because he had achieved a victory, where many Norsemen had fallen. The very few Danes who escaped, reported their losses to the camp, and from that time onward, the Norsemen began to dread the young King Louis. The king, having united the army, came to the district of Cambrai, and his castrum in Etrun to battle against the Danes. The Norsemen, knowing this, all returned to Gendt, retrieved [repaired?] their ships, and traveling by land and sea advanced up the Meuse river. And at Elsloo, they established a strong camp for the winter.</p>
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
880	880	Annals of St-Vaast	Thimeon	Thimeon	132	F	50.484875	4.429904	T	2	After this, Louis prepared to return to his kingdom, and on the way, caught the Norsemen returning from pillaging. And in a mêlée near Thiméon, he would have defeated them with great renown, if his son Hugh had not been seized and killed there. For Godfey, king of the Danes, slew him. Due to his death, the king chose not to follow after them. Also many nobiles of those people fell there. The rest, who escaped, returned to their castra. Abbot Hugh was also in this battle.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
880	880	Annals of St-Bertin	Gondreville	Gondreville	147	F	48.6931	5.9637	T	2	Louis [the Younger] king of Germany together with his wife came from Aachen into these parts, and got as far as Douzy. There Gauzlin and Conrad went to meet them, but an army of their accomplices had already withdrawn their support and were no longer with them. From Douzy, Louis and his wife went on to Attigny, and from there to Ercry, finally reaching Ribemont. They realised that Gauzlin and Conrad were incapable of delivering what they had promised, and therefore that what both the king and his wife had hoped for was quite unobtainable. So they made a friendship- treaty with the sons of Louis [the Stammerer], fixed a future assembly for June at Gondreville, and went back to their own country. While on his way there Louis [the Younger] came upon some Northmen,

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											and, with the Lord's help, his army slew most of them. But Louis suffered serious losses of his faithful men in Saxony through the attacks of the Northmen there.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
881	881	Annals of Fulda	Utrecht	Utrecht	5	F	52.0907	5.1214	T	2	The king had a fitting meeting with his nephew Louis in Gondreville; leaving there he spent the whole summer in Bavaria. His nephew fought with the Northmen and triumphed nobly; for he is said to have killed nine thousand of their horsemen. But they renewed their army and increased the number of horsemen and pillaged many places in the lands of our king: Cambrai, Utrecht, the county of Hesbaye and the whole of Ripuaria, especially the monasteries of Prüm, Cornelimünster, Stavelot, Malmedy and the palace of Aachen, where they used the king's chapel as a stable for their horses. Besides this they burnt Cologne and Bonn with their churches and buildings. Those who could escape, whether canons or nuns, fled to Mainz, bringing their church

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											treasures and the relics of the saints with them. The king was seriously ill in Frankfurt, and he could not go himself he sent his army against the Northmen.

Master Source Reference

881	881	Annals of St-Vaast	Richarius	Abbeville	8	F	50.1336	2.768906	T	2	<p>On 26 December, an infinite multitude of Norsemen attacked our monastery. On 28 December, having killed everyone they could find, they burned the monastery and the city, with the exception of the church, and burned the monastic village and all the farms in the area. And roamed everywhere in the area of the Somme, taking an infinite plunder of men, cattle, and beasts of burden.</p> <p>On that same 28 December, Cambrai was attacked with torches and slaughter as well as the monastery of the holy Gery, which was destroyed. And with their infinite plunder they returned to their castra. They devastated all of the monasteries on the Hisscar river and the inhabitants were driven off or slain. Around the feast of the purification of Saint Mary, they moved through Théroouanne, all the way to Centula, where they seized the</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>monasteries of the holy Richarius and Walerich, as well as all the land near the sea, the monasteries and houses, and from there they made for Amiens and the monastery of Corbie. Laden with much booty, they returned to their own castra, unscathed and unimpeded. Again, around the fest of the holy Saint Peter they came to Arras and anyone they found they killed. And everywhere around, they laid waste to the entire land with sword and fire, then unmolested they returned to their castra.</p> <p>Meanwhile, King Louis, saddened by a grave distress, seeing that the Norsemen were blotting out his kingdom, summoned the army and prepared himself for battle. But in July, the Norsemen, having all the good fortune, crossed the river Somme with a great army, and destroyed all the land in the vicinity of Beauvais,</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>in their usual manner. King Louis crossed the river Oise with the army, and became to encamp near Lavier, where he believed the Norsemen would return. The scouts that he had dispatched returned to report, that the Norsemen were returning, burdened with plunder. The king hastened to oppose them in the district of Vimeux near the village called Saucourt, and commenced the battle. And soon, the Norsemen took to flight and reached the aforementioned village, where the king pursued them and triumphed most gloriously over them. And having achieved victory over this part, they began to boast that this deed was of their own doing, and did not surrender to the glory of God. And a few Norsemen marched out from the village, put the entire army to flight, and slew a great number of them, evidently up to 100 men; and if the king had not managed to imbue them</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>with steadiness and courage, by dismounting his horse, they would have turned in disgraceful flight.</p> <p>The king re-crossed the Oise, rejoicing, because he had achieved a victory, where many Norsemen had fallen. The very few Danes who escaped, reported their losses to the camp, and from that time onward, the Norsemen began to dread the young King Louis. The king, having united the army, came to the district of Cambrai, and his castrum in Etrun to battle against the Danes. The Norsemen, knowing this, all returned to Gendt, retrieved [repaired?] their ships, and traveling by land and sea advanced up the Meuse river. And at Elsloo, they established a strong camp for the winter.</p>
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881	881	Annals of St-Vaast	Gendt	Gendt	14	F	51.876252	5.966241	T	2	<p>On 26 December, an infinite multitude of Norsemen attacked our monastery. On 28 December, having killed everyone they could find, they burned the monastery and the city, with the exception of the church, and burned the monastic village and all the farms in the area. And roamed everywhere in the area of the Somme, taking an infinite plunder of men, cattle, and beasts of burden.</p> <p>On that same 28 December, Cambrai was attacked with torches and slaughter as well as the monastery of the holy Gery, which was destroyed. And with their infinite plunder they returned to their castra. They devastated all of the monasteries on the Hisscar river and the inhabitants were driven off or slain. Around the feast of the purification of Saint Mary, they moved through Théroouanne, all the way to Centula, where they seized the</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>monasteries of the holy Richarius and Walerich, as well as all the land near the sea, the monasteries and houses, and from there they made for Amiens and the monastery of Corbie. Laden with much booty, they returned to their own castra, unscathed and unimpeded. Again, around the fest of the holy Saint Peter they came to Arras and anyone they found they killed. And everywhere around, they laid waste to the entire land with sword and fire, then unmolested they returned to their castra.</p> <p>Meanwhile, King Louis, saddened by a grave distress, seeing that the Norsemen were blotting out his kingdom, summoned the army and prepared himself for battle. But in July, the Norsemen, having all the good fortune, crossed the river Somme with a great army, and destroyed all the land in the vicinity of Beauvais,</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
881	878	Annals of the Four Masters	Ath Cliath	Dublin	20	F	53.349804	-6.26031	T	2	Barith, a fierce champion of the Norsemen, who was the chief of these persecutors, was afterwards slain and burned at Ath Cliath, through the miracles of God and St. Cianan.

881	881	Annals of St-Vaast	Lavier	Grand-Laviers	20	F	50.132053	1.792691	T	2	<p>On 26 December, an infinite multitude of Norsemen attacked our monastery. On 28 December, having killed everyone they could find, they burned the monastery and the city, with the exception of the church, and burned the monastic village and all the farms in the area. And roamed everywhere in the area of the Somme, taking an infinite plunder of men, cattle, and beasts of burden. On that same 28 December, Cambrai was attacked with torches and slaughter as well as the monastery of the holy Gery, which was destroyed. And with their infinite plunder they returned to their castra. They devastated all of the monasteries on the Hisscar river and the inhabitants were driven off or slain. Around the feast of the purification of Saint Mary, they moved through Théroouanne, all the way to Centula, where they seized the monasteries of the holy</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Richarius and Walerich, as well as all the land near the sea, the monasteries and houses, and from there they made for Amiens and the monastery of Corbie. Laden with much booty, they returned to their own castra, unscathed and unimpeded. Again, around the fest of the holy Saint Peter they came to Arras and anyone they found they killed. And everywhere around, they laid waste to the entire land with sword and fire, then unmolested they returned to their castra. Meanwhile, King Louis, saddened by a grave distress, seeing that the Norsemen were blotting out his kingdom, summoned the army and prepared himself for battle. But in July, the Norsemen, having all the good fortune, crossed the river Somme with a great army, and destroyed all the land in the vicinity of Beauvais, in their usual manner. King Louis crossed the river Oise with the</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>army, and became to encamp near Lavier, where he believed the Norsemen would return. The scouts that he had dispatched returned to report, that the Norsemen were returning, burdened with plunder. The king hastened to oppose them in the district of Vimeux near the village called Saucourt, and commenced the battle. And soon, the Norsemen took to flight and reached the aforementioned village, where the king pursued them and triumphed most gloriously over them. And having achieved victory over this part, they began to boast that this deed was of their own doing, and did not surrender to the glory of God. And a few Norsemen marched out from the village, put the entire army to flight, and slew a great number of them, evidently up to 100 men; and if the king had not managed to imbue them with steadiness and courage, by dismounting his horse, they</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>would have turned in disgraceful flight. The king re-crossed the Oise, rejoicing, because he had achieved a victory, where many Norsemen had fallen. The very few Danes who escaped, reported their losses to the camp, and from that time onward, the Norsemen began to dread the young King Louis. The king, having united the army, came to the district of Cambrai, and his castrum in Etrun to battle against the Danes. The Norsemen, knowing this, all returned to Gendt, retrieved [repaired?] their ships, and traveling by land and sea advanced up the Meuse river. And at Elslou, they established a strong camp for the winter.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
881	881	Annals of St-Bertin	N/A	Amiens	33	F	49.8941	3.86460	T	2	While Carloman with his men stayed to put down Boso's revolt, his brother Louis went back to a part of his kingdom to fight the Northmen who, laying waste evyerhthing as they passed, had captured the monastery of Corbie, the civitas of Amiens, and other holy places. A good number of the Northmen had been slain, and other put to flight, when Louis himself together with his men fled in their turn, though no one was pursuing them. Thus was manifested a divine judgement, for what had been done by the Northmen obviously came about by divine, not human, power. When Northmen yet again attacked part of his kingdom, this same Louis once more advanced to meet them with as many men as he could muster. Urged by some of his advisers, he constructed a

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											<p>fortress of wood at a place called Étrun but it turned out to have been built more for the protection of pagans than for the help of Christians, for even King Louis himself could find no one to whom he could entrust the fortress's defence.</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
881	881	Annals of St-Bertin	Corbie	Corbie	34	F	49.9077	2.5119	T	2	While Carloman with his men stayed to put down Boso's revolt, his brother Louis went back to a part of his kingdom to fight the Northmen who, laying waste evyerhthing as they passed, had captured the monastery of Corbie, the civitas of Amiens, and other holy places. A good number of the Northmen had been slain, and other put to flight, when Louis himself together with his men fled in their turn, though no one was pursuing them. Thus was manifested a divine judgement, for what had been done by the Northmen obviously came about by divine, not human, power. When Northmen yet again attacked part of his kingdom, this same Louis once more advanced to meet them with as many men as he could muster. Urged by some of his advisers, he constructed a

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
881	881	Annals of Ulster	Cianán	Duleek	34	F	53.6558	-6.41573	T	2	The oratory of Cianán was destroyed by the foreigners, and many people were taken from it. Afterwards Barith, a great despot of the Norsemen, was killed by St. Ciannán.

881	881	Annals of St-Vaast	Therouanne	Therouanne	38	F	50.6363338	2.2577192	T	2	<p>On 26 December, an infinite multitude of Norsemen attacked our monastery. On 28 December, having killed everyone they could find, they burned the monastery and the city, with the exception of the church, and burned the monastic village and all the farms in the area. And roamed everywhere in the area of the Somme, taking an infinite plunder of men, cattle, and beasts of burden.</p> <p>On that same 28 December, Cambrai was attacked with torches and slaughter as well as the monastery of the holy Gery, which was destroyed. And with their infinite plunder they returned to their castra. They devastated all of the monasteries on the Hisscar river and the inhabitants were driven off or slain. Around the feast of the purification of Saint Mary, they moved through Th�rouanne, all the way to Centula, where they seized the</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>monasteries of the holy Richarius and Walerich, as well as all the land near the sea, the monasteries and houses, and from there they made for Amiens and the monastery of Corbie. Laden with much booty, they returned to their own castra, unscathed and unimpeded. Again, around the fest of the holy Saint Peter they came to Arras and anyone they found they killed. And everywhere around, they laid waste to the entire land with sword and fire, then unmolested they returned to their castra.</p> <p>Meanwhile, King Louis, saddened by a grave distress, seeing that the Norsemen were blotting out his kingdom, summoned the army and prepared himself for battle. But in July, the Norsemen, having all the good fortune, crossed the river Somme with a great army, and destroyed all the land in the vicinity of Beauvais,</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>in their usual manner. King Louis crossed the river Oise with the army, and became to encamp near Lavier, where he believed the Norsemen would return. The scouts that he had dispatched returned to report, that the Norsemen were returning, burdened with plunder. The king hastened to oppose them in the district of Vimeux near the village called Saucourt, and commenced the battle. And soon, the Norsemen took to flight and reached the aforementioned village, where the king pursued them and triumphed most gloriously over them. And having achieved victory over this part, they began to boast that this deed was of their own doing, and did not surrender to the glory of God. And a few Norsemen marched out from the village, put the entire army to flight, and slew a great number of them, evidently up to 100 men; and if the king had not managed to imbue them</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>with steadiness and courage, by dismounting his horse, they would have turned in disgraceful flight.</p> <p>The king re-crossed the Oise, rejoicing, because he had achieved a victory, where many Norsemen had fallen. The very few Danes who escaped, reported their losses to the camp, and from that time onward, the Norsemen began to dread the young King Louis. The king, having united the army, came to the district of Cambrai, and his castrum in Etrun to battle against the Danes. The Norsemen, knowing this, all returned to Gendt, retrieved [repaired?] their ships, and traveling by land and sea advanced up the Meuse river. And at Elsloo, they established a strong camp for the winter.</p>
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881	881	Annals of St-Vaast	Walerich	St-Valery	40	F	50.1889	1.6297	T	2	<p>On 26 December, an infinite multitude of Norsemen attacked our monastery. On 28 December, having killed everyone they could find, they burned the monastery and the city, with the exception of the church, and burned the monastic village and all the farms in the area. And roamed everywhere in the area of the Somme, taking an infinite plunder of men, cattle, and beasts of burden.</p> <p>On that same 28 December, Cambrai was attacked with torches and slaughter as well as the monastery of the holy Gery, which was destroyed. And with their infinite plunder they returned to their castra. They devastated all of the monasteries on the Hisscar river and the inhabitants were driven off or slain. Around the feast of the purification of Saint Mary, they moved through Théroouanne, all the way to Centula, where they seized the</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>with steadiness and courage, by dismounting his horse, they would have turned in disgraceful flight.</p> <p>The king re-crossed the Oise, rejoicing, because he had achieved a victory, where many Norsemen had fallen. The very few Danes who escaped, reported their losses to the camp, and from that time onward, the Norsemen began to dread the young King Louis. The king, having united the army, came to the district of Cambrai, and his castrum in Etrun to battle against the Danes. The Norsemen, knowing this, all returned to Gendt, retrieved [repaired?] their ships, and traveling by land and sea advanced up the Meuse river. And at Elsloo, they established a strong camp for the winter.</p>
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881	881	Annals of St-Vaast	Asselt	Elsloo	45	F	50.9485	5.7697	T	3	<p>On 26 December, an infinite multitude of Norsemen attacked our monastery. On 28 December, having killed everyone they could find, they burned the monastery and the city, with the exception of the church, and burned the monastic village and all the farms in the area. And roamed everywhere in the area of the Somme, taking an infinite plunder of men, cattle, and beasts of burden.</p> <p>On that same 28 December, Cambrai was attacked with torches and slaughter as well as the monastery of the holy Gery, which was destroyed. And with their infinite plunder they returned to their castra. They devastated all of the monasteries on the Hisscar river and the inhabitants were driven off or slain. Around the feast of the purification of Saint Mary, they moved through Théroouanne, all the way to Centula, where they seized the</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>monasteries of the holy Richarius and Walerich, as well as all the land near the sea, the monasteries and houses, and from there they made for Amiens and the monastery of Corbie. Laden with much booty, they returned to their own castra, unscathed and unimpeded. Again, around the fest of the holy Saint Peter they came to Arras and anyone they found they killed. And everywhere around, they laid waste to the entire land with sword and fire, then unmolested they returned to their castra.</p> <p>Meanwhile, King Louis, saddened by a grave distress, seeing that the Norsemen were blotting out his kingdom, summoned the army and prepared himself for battle. But in July, the Norsemen, having all the good fortune, crossed the river Somme with a great army, and destroyed all the land in the vicinity of Beauvais,</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>in their usual manner. King Louis crossed the river Oise with the army, and became to encamp near Lavier, where he believed the Norsemen would return. The scouts that he had dispatched returned to report, that the Norsemen were returning, burdened with plunder. The king hastened to oppose them in the district of Vimeux near the village called Saucourt, and commenced the battle. And soon, the Norsemen took to flight and reached the aforementioned village, where the king pursued them and triumphed most gloriously over them. And having achieved victory over this part, they began to boast that this deed was of their own doing, and did not surrender to the glory of God. And a few Norsemen marched out from the village, put the entire army to flight, and slew a great number of them, evidently up to 100 men; and if the king had not managed to imbue them</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>with steadiness and courage, by dismounting his horse, they would have turned in disgraceful flight.</p> <p>The king re-crossed the Oise, rejoicing, because he had achieved a victory, where many Norsemen had fallen. The very few Danes who escaped, reported their losses to the camp, and from that time onward, the Norsemen began to dread the young King Louis. The king, having united the army, came to the district of Cambrai, and his castrum in Etrun to battle against the Danes. The Norsemen, knowing this, all returned to Gendt, retrieved [repaired?] their ships, and traveling by land and sea advanced up the Meuse river. And at Elsloo, they established a strong camp for the winter.</p>
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881	882	Annals of St-Bertin	Cambrai	Cambrai	55	F	50.175350	3.2366	T	2	The magnates of the kingdom sent a swift messenger to Carloman asking him to leave the troops who were besieging Vienne and trying to put down Boso's revolt. The magnates said he should make haste to come to them as fast as he could, since they had made all their military preparations for a campaign against the Northmen who had burned the cities of Cologne and Trier and their adjacent monasteries and had got control of the monasteries of St-Lambert at Liège, Prüm and Inden and even the palace at Aachen and all the monasteries of the neighbouring dioceses, that is, of Tongres, Arras and Cambrai and part of the diocese of Rheims, much of which they had burned, including the fortress of Mouzon. They had also slain Bishop Wala of Metz and put his companions to flight; Wala was bearing arms and fighting, contrary to sacred authority and the episcopal
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Master Source Reference

											<p>office... Carloman also learned that the Northman Asting and his accomplices had left the Loire and made for the coastal regions. Charles [the Fat], who had the title of emperor, marched against the Northmen with a large army and advanced right up to their fortification. Once he had got there, however, his courage failed him. Through the intervention of certain men, he managed to reach an agreement with Godefid and his men on the following terms: namely, that Godefrid would be baptized, and would then receive Frisia and the other regions that Roric had held. To Sigfird and Gorm and their accomplices he gave several thousand pounds of silver and gold which he had seized from the treasury of St-Stephen at Metz and from the resting-places of other saints, and he gave them permission to stay so that they could go on ravaging a part of his cousin's</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>kingdom as they had before... At the same time, Charles drew back from the Northmen towards Worms where he planned to hold his assembly on 1 November. Abbot Hugh came to this assembly, bringing some of his followers along with him. Their request was that Charles should restore to Carloman, as he himself had promised to do, that part of the kingdom which Carloman's brother Louis [III] had received as a lease. But Hugh secured no firm commitment, while Charles's absence brought the utmost harm to this kingdom, since Carloman lacked the resources to mount resistance to the Northmen once certain magnates of his kingdom withdrew from offering him help. This was the reason that the Northmen came as far as the neighbourhood of the fortress of Laon, and ravaged and burned all the fortresses in the surrounding area. They</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>planned to move to Rheims and from there to come back by way of Soisson and Noyon and storm the fortress mentioned above and bring the kingdom under their control. Biship Hincmar found out for certain that this was their plan: since the fighting-men in the command of the see of Rheims were away with Carloman, he only just managed to escape by night, taking with him the body of Remigius and the treasures of the church of Rheims. His physical weakness meant that he had to be carried in a portable chair. While the canons, monks, and nuns scattered in every direction, he fled across the Marne and only just managed to reach a villa called Épernay. A band of Northmen now went on ahead of the main force and got right up to the gates of Rheims. They ravaged everything they could find outside the civitas, and burned a number of small</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>villages. But Rheims itself, though defended neither by a wall nor by any human hand, was defended by the power of God and by the merits of the saints, so that the Northmen could not get into it. When Carloman heard of the Northmen's coming, he attacked them with as many men as he could muster. A large number of those Northmen who were carrying off booty were slain and many of them were drowned in the Aisne. Most important of all, Carloman pried their plunder out of those Northmen who were trying to rejoin their companions after the attack on Rheims. The main host of the Northmen, greater in terms of both size and strength, barricaded themselves up at a villa called Avaux. Carloman's men could not attack them there without grave danger to themselves, so as evening drew on they cautiously drew back and took up their posts in</p>
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Master Source Reference

												nearby village. But the Northmen got out of Avaux as soon as the moon gave them enough light, and they went back again on the route by which they had come.
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
881	881	Annals of Fulda	Cologne	Cologne	57	F	50.9375	6.95603	T	2	The king had a fitting meeting with his nephew Louis in Gondreville; leaving there he spent the whole summer in Bavaria. His nephew fought with the Northmen and triumphed nobly; for he is said to have killed nine thousand of their horsemen. But they renewed their army and increased the number of horsemen and pillaged many places in the lands of our king: Cambrai, Utrecht, the county of Hesbaye and the whole of Ripuaria, especially the monasteries of Prüm, Cornelimünster, Stavelot, Malmedy and the palace of Aachen, where they used the king's chapel as a stable for their horses. Besides this they burnt Cologne and Bonn with their churches and buildings. Those who could escape, whether canons or nuns, fled to Mainz, bringing their church

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											treasures and the relics of the saints with them. The king was seriously ill in Frankfurt, and he could not go himself he sent his army against the Northmen.

Master Source Reference

881	881	Annals of St-Vaast	Amiens	Amiens	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	<p>On 26 December, an infinite multitude of Norsemen attacked our monastery. On 28 December, having killed everyone they could find, they burned the monastery and the city, with the exception of the church, and burned the monastic village and all the farms in the area. And roamed everywhere in the area of the Somme, taking an infinite plunder of men, cattle, and beasts of burden.</p> <p>On that same 28 December, Cambrai was attacked with torches and slaughter as well as the monastery of the holy Gery, which was destroyed. And with their infinite plunder they returned to their castra. They devastated all of the monasteries on the Hisscar river and the inhabitants were driven off or slain. Around the feast of the purification of Saint Mary, they moved through Théroouanne, all the way to Centula, where they seized the</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>monasteries of the holy Richarius and Walerich, as well as all the land near the sea, the monasteries and houses, and from there they made for Amiens and the monastery of Corbie. Laden with much booty, they returned to their own castra, unscathed and unimpeded. Again, around the fest of the holy Saint Peter they came to Arras and anyone they found they killed. And everywhere around, they laid waste to the entire land with sword and fire, then unmolested they returned to their castra.</p> <p>Meanwhile, King Louis, saddened by a grave distress, seeing that the Norsemen were blotting out his kingdom, summoned the army and prepared himself for battle. But in July, the Norsemen, having all the good fortune, crossed the river Somme with a great army, and destroyed all the land in the vicinity of Beauvais,</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>in their usual manner. King Louis crossed the river Oise with the army, and became to encamp near Lavier, where he believed the Norsemen would return. The scouts that he had dispatched returned to report, that the Norsemen were returning, burdened with plunder. The king hastened to oppose them in the district of Vimeux near the village called Saucourt, and commenced the battle. And soon, the Norsemen took to flight and reached the aforementioned village, where the king pursued them and triumphed most gloriously over them. And having achieved victory over this part, they began to boast that this deed was of their own doing, and did not surrender to the glory of God. And a few Norsemen marched out from the village, put the entire army to flight, and slew a great number of them, evidently up to 100 men; and if the king had not managed to imbue them</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>with steadiness and courage, by dismounting his horse, they would have turned in disgraceful flight.</p> <p>The king re-crossed the Oise, rejoicing, because he had achieved a victory, where many Norsemen had fallen. The very few Danes who escaped, reported their losses to the camp, and from that time onward, the Norsemen began to dread the young King Louis. The king, having united the army, came to the district of Cambrai, and his castrum in Etrun to battle against the Danes. The Norsemen, knowing this, all returned to Gendt, retrieved [repaired?] their ships, and traveling by land and sea advanced up the Meuse river. And at Elsloo, they established a strong camp for the winter.</p>
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Master Source Reference

881	882	Annals of St-Bertin	Arras	Arras	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	<p>The magnates of the kingdom sent a swift messenger to Carloman asking him to leave the troops who were besieging Vienne and trying to put down Boso's revolt. The magnates said he should make haste to come to them as fast as he could, since they had made all their military preparations for a campaign against the Northmen who had burned the cities of Cologne and Trier and their adjacent monasteries and had got control of the monasteries of St-Lambert at Liège, Prüm and Inden and even the palace at Aachen and all the monasteries of the neighbouring dioceses, that is, of Tongres, Arras and Cambrai and part of the diocese of Rheims, much of which they had burned, including the fortress of Mouzon. They had also slain Bishop Wala of Metz and put his companions to flight; Wala was bearing arms and fighting, contrary to sacred authority and the episcopal</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>office... Carloman also learned that the Northman Asting and his accomplices had left the Loire and made for the coastal regions.</p> <p>Charles [the Fat], who had the title of emperor, marched against the Northmen with a large army and advanced right up to their fortification. Once he had got there, however, his courage failed him. Through the intervention of certain men, he managed to reach an agreement with Godefid and his men on the following terms: namely, that Godefrid would be baptized, and would then receive Frisia and the other regions that Roric had held. To Sigfird and Gorm and their accomplices he gave several thousand pounds of silver and gold which he had seized from the treasury of St-Stephen at Metz and from the resting-places of other saints, and he gave them permission to stay so that they could go on</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>ravaging a part of his cousin's kingdom as they had before...</p> <p>At the same time, Charles drew back from the Northmen towards Worms where he planned to hold his assembly on 1 November. Abbot Hugh came to this assembly, bringing some of his followers along with him. Their request was that Charles should restore to Carloman, as he himself had promised to do, that part of the kingdom which Carloman's brother Louis [III] had received as a lease. But Hugh secured no firm commitment, while Charles's absence brought the utmost harm to this kingdom, since Carloman lacked the resources to mount resistance to the Northmen once certain magnates of his kingdom withdrew from offering him help. This was the reason that the Northmen came as far as the neighbourhood of the fortress of Laon, and ravaged</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>could find outside the civitas, and burned a number of small villages. But Rheims itself, though defended neither by a wall nor by any human hand, was defended by the power of God and by the merits of the saints, so that the Northmen could not get into it.</p> <p>When Carloman heard of the Northmen's coming, he attacked them with as many men as he could muster. A large number of those Northmen who were carrying off booty were slain and many of them were drowned in the Aisne. Most important of all, Carloman pried their plunder out of those Northmen who were trying to rejoin their companions after the attack on Rheims. The main host of the Northmen, greater in terms of both size and strength, barricaded themselves up at a villa called Avaux. Carloman's men could not attack them there without grave danger to</p>
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Master Source Reference

881	882	Annals of St-Bertin	Cologne	Cologne	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The magnates of the kingdom sent a swift messenger to Carloman asking him to leave the troops who were besieging Vienne and trying to put down Boso's revolt. The magnates said he should make haste to come to them as fast as he could, since they had made all their military preparations for a campaign against the Northmen who had burned the cities of Cologne and Trier and their adjacent monasteries and had got control of the monasteries of St-Lambert at Liège, Prüm and Inden and even the palace at Aachen and all the monasteries of the neighbouring dioceses, that is, of Tongres, Arras and Cambrai and part of the diocese of Rheims, much of which they had burned, including the fortress of Mouzon. They had also slain Bishop Wala of Metz and put his companions to flight; Wala was bearing arms and fighting, contrary to sacred authority and the episcopal
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Master Source Reference

881	881	Annals of St-Vaast	Corbie	Corbie	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	<p>On 26 December, an infinite multitude of Norsemen attacked our monastery. On 28 December, having killed everyone they could find, they burned the monastery and the city, with the exception of the church, and burned the monastic village and all the farms in the area. And roamed everywhere in the area of the Somme, taking an infinite plunder of men, cattle, and beasts of burden.</p> <p>On that same 28 December, Cambrai was attacked with torches and slaughter as well as the monastery of the holy Gery, which was destroyed. And with their infinite plunder they returned to their castra. They devastated all of the monasteries on the Hisscar river and the inhabitants were driven off or slain. Around the feast of the purification of Saint Mary, they moved through Théroouanne, all the way to Centula, where they seized the</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>monasteries of the holy Richarius and Walerich, as well as all the land near the sea, the monasteries and houses, and from there they made for Amiens and the monastery of Corbie. Laden with much booty, they returned to their own castra, unscathed and unimpeded. Again, around the fest of the holy Saint Peter they came to Arras and anyone they found they killed. And everywhere around, they laid waste to the entire land with sword and fire, then unmolested they returned to their castra.</p> <p>Meanwhile, King Louis, saddened by a grave distress, seeing that the Norsemen were blotting out his kingdom, summoned the army and prepared himself for battle. But in July, the Norsemen, having all the good fortune, crossed the river Somme with a great army, and destroyed all the land in the vicinity of Beauvais,</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>in their usual manner. King Louis crossed the river Oise with the army, and became to encamp near Lavier, where he believed the Norsemen would return. The scouts that he had dispatched returned to report, that the Norsemen were returning, burdened with plunder. The king hastened to oppose them in the district of Vimeux near the village called Saucourt, and commenced the battle. And soon, the Norsemen took to flight and reached the aforementioned village, where the king pursued them and triumphed most gloriously over them. And having achieved victory over this part, they began to boast that this deed was of their own doing, and did not surrender to the glory of God. And a few Norsemen marched out from the village, put the entire army to flight, and slew a great number of them, evidently up to 100 men; and if the king had not managed to imbue them</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
881	881	Chronicon Scotorum	Oratory of Cianan	Duleek	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The oratory of Ciannán was destroyed by the foreigners and many treasures were taken from it. Afterwards Barith son of Ímar, head of the Norsemen, died by a miracle of God and Ciannán.
881	878	Annals of the Four Masters	Cianan	Duleek	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	1	The oratory of Cianan was plundered and destroyed by the foreigners; and a great number of persons were carried off from thence into captivity.

881	882	Annals of St-Vaast	Asselt	Elsloo	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	The [eastern] Franks raised an army against the Northmen, but at once turned and ran, and there Walo, the bishop of Metz, died. The Danes set that most famous palace of Aachen on fire [and also] some monasteries. They also set cities on fire—the most noble city of Trier and Cologne—also the palace of kings and villas, with the inhabitants of the place having been killed. The emperor Charles [the Fat] raised a huge army against them and besieged them at Elslo [in the Netherlands]. King Godefrid came over to [Charles] and the emperor gave him the kingdom of the Frisians which Rorik the Dane once held. He gave Gisela, the daughter of King Lothar [II by Waldrada] to him in marriage and he made the Northmen depart from his kingdom. King Louis [III] made for the Loire, hoping to drive the Norsemen from his kindom and also to receive Hasting in an alliance,
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Master Source Reference

											<p>which was accomplished..... In the month of October the Northmen established themselves at Conde and bitterly ruined the kingdom of Carloman. King Carloman and his army resided on the Somme at Barleux, but the Northmen did not stop their robbery and all the inhabitants of that place who remained fled to the other side of the Somme. Whence with their forces making a trip through La Thiearche they crossed over the Oise. King Carloman pursued them and he caught up with them at Avaux. A battle broke out and the Franks were superior; almost a thousand Northmen died there. But this battle in no way tamed them. Carloman went to the palace of Compiègne, while the Northmen took to their boats and returned to Conde. From there they devastated with fire and sword the entire kingdom up to the Oise. Defenses were pulled down, monasteries and</p>
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Master Source Reference

												churches were demolished, and the servants of the [Christian] religion were killed by the sword or by hunger or they were sold abroad, and the inhabitants of the countryside were killed. No one resisted them.
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
881	882	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	English Channel	English Channel	NULL	F	51.006692	1.521149	F	2	<p>In this year the host went up along the Meuse far into the land of the Franks, and there remained one year.</p> <p>And the same year [882] king Alfred went to sea with ships and fought against four ships' companies of Danes, and captured two of the ships, and the men aboard were slain; and two ships' companies surrendered to him, and they were badly cut about and severely wounded before they surrendered.</p>
881	882	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	English Channel	English Channel	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	<p>In this year the host went up along the Meuse deeper inland into the land of the Franks, and there remained one year. And the same year [882] king Alfred went out to sea with ships and fought against four ships' companies of Danes and captured two of the ships, and slew the men; and two surrendered to him, and the</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											men were badly cut about and severely wounded before they surrendered.
881	881	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	France	France	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year the host went deeper into the land of the Franks, and the Franks fought against them, and there the host were supplied with horses after the fight.

881	881	Annals of St-Vaast	Beauvais	Beauvais	67	F	49.432251	2.076367	T	2	<p>On 26 December, an infinite multitude of Norsemen attacked our monastery. On 28 December, having killed everyone they could find, they burned the monastery and the city, with the exception of the church, and burned the monastic village and all the farms in the area. And roamed everywhere in the area of the Somme, taking an infinite plunder of men, cattle, and beasts of burden.</p> <p>On that same 28 December, Cambrai was attacked with torches and slaughter as well as the monastery of the holy Gery, which was destroyed. And with their infinite plunder they returned to their castra. They devastated all of the monasteries on the Hisscar river and the inhabitants were driven off or slain. Around the feast of the purification of Saint Mary, they moved through Théroouanne, all the way to Centula, where they seized the</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>monasteries of the holy Richarius and Walerich, as well as all the land near the sea, the monasteries and houses, and from there they made for Amiens and the monastery of Corbie. Laden with much booty, they returned to their own castra, unscathed and unimpeded. Again, around the fest of the holy Saint Peter they came to Arras and anyone they found they killed. And everywhere around, they laid waste to the entire land with sword and fire, then unmolested they returned to their castra.</p> <p>Meanwhile, King Louis, saddened by a grave distress, seeing that the Norsemen were blotting out his kingdom, summoned the army and prepared himself for battle. But in July, the Norsemen, having all the good fortune, crossed the river Somme with a great army, and destroyed all the land in the vicinity of Beauvais,</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>in their usual manner. King Louis crossed the river Oise with the army, and became to encamp near Lavier, where he believed the Norsemen would return. The scouts that he had dispatched returned to report, that the Norsemen were returning, burdened with plunder. The king hastened to oppose them in the district of Vimeux near the village called Saucourt, and commenced the battle. And soon, the Norsemen took to flight and reached the aforementioned village, where the king pursued them and triumphed most gloriously over them. And having achieved victory over this part, they began to boast that this deed was of their own doing, and did not surrender to the glory of God. And a few Norsemen marched out from the village, put the entire army to flight, and slew a great number of them, evidently up to 100 men; and if the king had not managed to imbue them</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>with steadiness and courage, by dismounting his horse, they would have turned in disgraceful flight.</p> <p>The king re-crossed the Oise, rejoicing, because he had achieved a victory, where many Norsemen had fallen. The very few Danes who escaped, reported their losses to the camp, and from that time onward, the Norsemen began to dread the young King Louis. The king, having united the army, came to the district of Cambrai, and his castrum in Etrun to battle against the Danes. The Norsemen, knowing this, all returned to Gendt, retrieved [repaired?] their ships, and traveling by land and sea advanced up the Meuse river. And at Elsloo, they established a strong camp for the winter.</p>
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
881	881	Annals of Fulda	Hesbaye	Hesbaye	NULL	F	50.652088	5.263157	F	2	The king had a fitting meeting with his nephew Louis in Gondreville; leaving there he spent the whole summer in Bavaria. His nephew fought with the Northmen and triumphed nobly; for he is said to have killed nine thousand of their horsemen. But they renewed their army and increased the number of horsemen and pillaged many places in the lands of our king: Cambrai, Utrecht, the county of Hesbaye and the whole of Ripuaria, especially the monasteries of Prüm, Cornelimünster, Stavelot, Malmedy and the palace of Aachen, where they used the king's chapel as a stable for their horses. Besides this they burnt Cologne and Bonn with their churches and buildings. Those who could escape, whether canons or nuns, fled to Mainz, bringing their church

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											treasures and the relics of the saints with them. The king was seriously ill in Frankfurt, and he could not go himself he sent his army against the Northmen.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
881	882	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Meuse River	Meuse River	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the host went up along the Meuse deeper inland into the land of the Franks, and there remained one year. And the same year [882] king Alfred went out to sea with ships and fought against four ships' companies of Danes and captured two of the ships, and slew the men; and two surrendered to him, and the men were badly cut about and severely wounded before they surrendered.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
881	882	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Meuse River	Meuse River	NULL	F	51.730431	4.715881	F	3	<p>In this year the host went up along the Meuse far into the land of the Franks, and there remained one year.</p> <p>And the same year [882] king Alfred went to sea with ships and fought against four ships' companies of Danes, and captured two of the ships, and the men aboard were slain; and two ships' companies surrendered to him, and they were badly cut about and severely wounded before they surrendered.</p>

881	881	Annals of St-Vaast	Saucourt	Saucourt	NULL	F	48.321590	5.202800	F	2	<p>On 26 December, an infinite multitude of Norsemen attacked our monastery. On 28 December, having killed everyone they could find, they burned the monastery and the city, with the exception of the church, and burned the monastic village and all the farms in the area. And roamed everywhere in the area of the Somme, taking an infinite plunder of men, cattle, and beasts of burden.</p> <p>On that same 28 December, Cambrai was attacked with torches and slaughter as well as the monastery of the holy Gery, which was destroyed. And with their infinite plunder they returned to their castra. They devastated all of the monasteries on the Hisscar river and the inhabitants were driven off or slain. Around the feast of the purification of Saint Mary, they moved through Théroouanne, all the way to Centula, where they seized the</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>monasteries of the holy Richarius and Walerich, as well as all the land near the sea, the monasteries and houses, and from there they made for Amiens and the monastery of Corbie. Laden with much booty, they returned to their own castra, unscathed and unimpeded. Again, around the fest of the holy Saint Peter they came to Arras and anyone they found they killed. And everywhere around, they laid waste to the entire land with sword and fire, then unmolested they returned to their castra.</p> <p>Meanwhile, King Louis, saddened by a grave distress, seeing that the Norsemen were blotting out his kingdom, summoned the army and prepared himself for battle. But in July, the Norsemen, having all the good fortune, crossed the river Somme with a great army, and destroyed all the land in the vicinity of Beauvais,</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>in their usual manner. King Louis crossed the river Oise with the army, and became to encamp near Lavier, where he believed the Norsemen would return. The scouts that he had dispatched returned to report, that the Norsemen were returning, burdened with plunder. The king hastened to oppose them in the district of Vimeux near the village called Saucourt, and commenced the battle. And soon, the Norsemen took to flight and reached the aforementioned village, where the king pursued them and triumphed most gloriously over them. And having achieved victory over this part, they began to boast that this deed was of their own doing, and did not surrender to the glory of God. And a few Norsemen marched out from the village, put the entire army to flight, and slew a great number of them, evidently up to 100 men; and if the king had not managed to imbue them</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>with steadiness and courage, by dismounting his horse, they would have turned in disgraceful flight.</p> <p>The king re-crossed the Oise, rejoicing, because he had achieved a victory, where many Norsemen had fallen. The very few Danes who escaped, reported their losses to the camp, and from that time onward, the Norsemen began to dread the young King Louis. The king, having united the army, came to the district of Cambrai, and his castrum in Etrun to battle against the Danes. The Norsemen, knowing this, all returned to Gendt, retrieved [repaired?] their ships, and traveling by land and sea advanced up the Meuse river. And at Elsloo, they established a strong camp for the winter.</p>
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881	881	Annals of St-Vaast	Somme River	Somme River	NULL	F	50.195537	1.616738	F	2	On 26 December, an infinite multitude of Norsemen attacked our monastery. On 28 December, having killed everyone they could find, they burned the monastery and the city, with the exception of the church, and burned the monastic village and all the farms in the area. And roamed everywhere in the area of the Somme, taking an infinite plunder of men, cattle, and beasts of burden. On that same 28 December, Cambrai was attacked with torches and slaughter as well as the monastery of the holy Gery, which was destroyed. And with their infinite plunder they returned to their castra. They devastated all of the monasteries on the Hisscar river and the inhabitants were driven off or slain. Around the feast of the purification of Saint Mary, they moved through Théroutanne, all the way to Centula, where they seized the monasteries of the holy
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Richarius and Walerich, as well as all the land near the sea, the monasteries and houses, and from there they made for Amiens and the monastery of Corbie. Laden with much booty, they returned to their own castra, unscathed and unimpeded. Again, around the fest of the holy Saint Peter they came to Arras and anyone they found they killed. And everywhere around, they laid waste to the entire land with sword and fire, then unmolested they returned to their castra. Meanwhile, King Louis, saddened by a grave distress, seeing that the Norsemen were blotting out his kingdom, summoned the army and prepared himself for battle. But in July, the Norsemen, having all the good fortune, crossed the river Somme with a great army, and destroyed all the land in the vicinity of Beauvais, in their usual manner. King Louis crossed the river Oise with the</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>army, and became to encamp near Lavier, where he believed the Norsemen would return. The scouts that he had dispatched returned to report, that the Norsemen were returning, burdened with plunder. The king hastened to oppose them in the district of Vimeux near the village called Saucourt, and commenced the battle. And soon, the Norsemen took to flight and reached the aforementioned village, where the king pursued them and triumphed most gloriously over them. And having achieved victory over this part, they began to boast that this deed was of their own doing, and did not surrender to the glory of God. And a few Norsemen marched out from the village, put the entire army to flight, and slew a great number of them, evidently up to 100 men; and if the king had not managed to imbue them with steadiness and courage, by dismounting his horse, they</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>would have turned in disgraceful flight. The king re-crossed the Oise, rejoicing, because he had achieved a victory, where many Norsemen had fallen. The very few Danes who escaped, reported their losses to the camp, and from that time onward, the Norsemen began to dread the young King Louis. The king, having united the army, came to the district of Cambrai, and his castrum in Etrun to battle against the Danes. The Norsemen, knowing this, all returned to Gendt, retrieved [repaired?] their ships, and traveling by land and sea advanced up the Meuse river. And at Elslou, they established a strong camp for the winter.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
881	881	Annals of Fulda	Aachen	Aachen	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The king had a fitting meeting with his nephew Louis in Gondreville; leaving there he spent the whole summer in Bavaria. His nephew fought with the Northmen and triumphed nobly; for he is said to have killed nine thousand of their horsemen. But they renewed their army and increased the number of horsemen and pillaged many places in the lands of our king: Cambrai, Utrecht, the county of Hesbaye and the whole of Ripuaria, especially the monasteries of Prüm, Cornelimünster, Stavelot, Malmedy and the palace of Aachen, where they used the king's chapel as a stable for their horses. Besides this they burnt Cologne and Bonn with their churches and buildings. Those who could escape, whether canons or nuns, fled to Mainz, bringing their church

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											treasures and the relics of the saints with them. The king was seriously ill in Frankfurt, and he could not go himself he sent his army against the Northmen.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
881	881	Annals of Fulda	N/A	Bonn	69	F	50.7374	7.0982	T	2	The king had a fitting meeting with his nephew Louis in Gondreville; leaving there he spent the whole summer in Bavaria. His nephew fought with the Northmen and triumphed nobly; for he is said to have killed nine thousand of their horsemen. But they renewed their army and increased the number of horsemen and pillaged many places in the lands of our king: Cambrai, Utrecht, the county of Hesbaye and the whole of Ripuaria, especially the monasteries of Prüm, Cornelimünster, Stavelot, Malmedy and the palace of Aachen, where they used the king's chapel as a stable for their horses. Besides this they burnt Cologne and Bonn with their churches and buildings. Those who could escape, whether canons or nuns, fled to Mainz, bringing their church

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											treasures and the relics of the saints with them. The king was seriously ill in Frankfurt, and he could not go himself he sent his army against the Northmen.

Master Source Reference

881	882	Annals of St-Bertin	St. Lambert, Liège	Liege	71	F	50.6452	5.5697	T	2	<p>The magnates of the kingdom sent a swift messenger to Carloman asking him to leave the troops who were besieging Vienne and trying to put down Boso's revolt. The magnates said he should make haste to come to them as fast as he could, since they had made all their military preparations for a campaign against the Northmen who had burned the cities of Cologne and Trier and their adjacent monasteries and had got control of the monasteries of St-Lambert at Liège, Prüm and Inden and even the palace at Aachen and all the monasteries of the neighbouring dioceses, that is, of Tongres, Arras and Cambrai and part of the diocese of Rheims, much of which they had burned, including the fortress of Mouzon. They had also slain Bishop Wala of Metz and put his companions to flight; Wala was bearing arms and fighting, contrary to sacred authority and the episcopal</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>office... Carloman also learned that the Northman Asting and his accomplices had left the Loire and made for the coastal regions.</p> <p>Charles [the Fat], who had the title of emperor, marched against the Northmen with a large army and advanced right up to their fortification. Once he had got there, however, his courage failed him. Through the intervention of certain men, he managed to reach an agreement with Godefid and his men on the following terms: namely, that Godefrid would be baptized, and would then receive Frisia and the other regions that Roric had held. To Sigfird and Gorm and their accomplices he gave several thousand pounds of silver and gold which he had seized from the treasury of St-Stephen at Metz and from the resting-places of other saints, and he gave them permission to stay so that they could go on</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>ravaging a part of his cousin's kingdom as they had before...</p> <p>At the same time, Charles drew back from the Northmen towards Worms where he planned to hold his assembly on 1 November. Abbot Hugh came to this assembly, bringing some of his followers along with him. Their request was that Charles should restore to Carloman, as he himself had promised to do, that part of the kingdom which Carloman's brother Louis [III] had received as a lease. But Hugh secured no firm commitment, while Charles's absence brought the utmost harm to this kingdom, since Carloman lacked the resources to mount resistance to the Northmen once certain magnates of his kingdom withdrew from offering him help. This was the reason that the Northmen came as far as the neighbourhood of the fortress of Laon, and ravaged</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>and burned all the fortresses in the surrounding area. They planned to move to Rheims and from there to come back by way of Soisson and Noyon and storm the fortress mentioned above and bring the kingdom under their control. Biship Hincmar found out for certain that this was their plan: since the fighting-men in the command of the see of Rheims were away with Carloman, he only just managed to escape by night, taking with him the body of Remigius and the treasures of the church of Rheims. His physical weakness meant that he had to be carried in a portable chair. While the canons, monks, and nuns scattered in every direction, he fled across the Marne and only just managed to reach a villa called Épernay. A band of Northmen now went on ahead of the main force and got right up to the gates of Rheims. They ravaged everything they</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>could find outside the civitas, and burned a number of small villages. But Rheims itself, though defended neither by a wall nor by any human hand, was defended by the power of God and by the merits of the saints, so that the Northmen could not get into it.</p> <p>When Carloman heard of the Northmen's coming, he attacked them with as many men as he could muster. A large number of those Northmen who were carrying off booty were slain and many of them were drowned in the Aisne. Most important of all, Carloman pried their plunder out of those Northmen who were trying to rejoin their companions after the attack on Rheims. The main host of the Northmen, greater in terms of both size and strength, barricaded themselves up at a villa called Avaux. Carloman's men could not attack them there without grave danger to</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
881	881	Annals of St-Bertin	N/A	Étrun	76	F	50.3144	2.701	T	2	While Carloman with his men stayed to put down Boso's revolt, his brother Louis went back to a part of his kingdom to fight the Northmen who, laying waste evyerhthing as they passed, had captured the monastery of Corbie, the civitas of Amiens, and other holy places. A good number of the Northmen had been slain, and other put to flight, when Louis himself together with his men fled in their turn, though no one was pursuing them. Thus was manifested a divine judgement, for what had been done by the Northmen obviously came about by divine, not human, power. When Northmen yet again attacked part of his kingdom, this same Louis once more advanced to meet them with as many men as he could muster. Urged by some of his advisers, he constructed a

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											<p>fortress of wood at a place called Étrun but it turned out to have been built more for the protection of pagans than for the help of Christians, for even King Louis himself could find no one to whom he could entrust the fortress's defence.</p>

Master Source Reference

881	882	Annals of St-Bertin	Reims	Reims	84	F	49.2583	4.0317	T	2	The magnates of the kingdom sent a swift messenger to Carloman asking him to leave the troops who were besieging Vienne and trying to put down Boso's revolt. The magnates said he should make haste to come to them as fast as he could, since they had made all their military preparations for a campaign against the Northmen who had burned the cities of Cologne and Trier and their adjacent monasteries and had got control of the monasteries of St-Lambert at Liège, Prüm and Inden and even the palace at Aachen and all the monasteries of the neighbouring dioceses, that is, of Tongres, Arras and Cambrai and part of the diocese of Rheims, much of which they had burned, including the fortress of Mouzon. They had also slain Bishop Wala of Metz and put his companions to flight; Wala was bearing arms and fighting, contrary to sacred authority and the episcopal
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Master Source Reference

										<p>office... Carloman also learned that the Northman Asting and his accomplices had left the Loire and made for the coastal regions.</p> <p>Charles [the Fat], who had the title of emperor, marched against the Northmen with a large army and advanced right up to their fortification. Once he had got there, however, his courage failed him. Through the intervention of certain men, he managed to reach an agreement with Godefid and his men on the following terms: namely, that Godefrid would be baptized, and would then receive Frisia and the other regions that Roric had held. To Sigfird and Gorm and their accomplices he gave several thousand pounds of silver and gold which he had seized from the treasury of St-Stephen at Metz and from the resting-places of other saints, and he gave them permission to stay so that they could go on</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>ravaging a part of his cousin's kingdom as they had before...</p> <p>At the same time, Charles drew back from the Northmen towards Worms where he planned to hold his assembly on 1 November. Abbot Hugh came to this assembly, bringing some of his followers along with him. Their request was that Charles should restore to Carloman, as he himself had promised to do, that part of the kingdom which Carloman's brother Louis [III] had received as a lease. But Hugh secured no firm commitment, while Charles's absence brought the utmost harm to this kingdom, since Carloman lacked the resources to mount resistance to the Northmen once certain magnates of his kingdom withdrew from offering him help. This was the reason that the Northmen came as far as the neighbourhood of the fortress of Laon, and ravaged</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>could find outside the civitas, and burned a number of small villages. But Rheims itself, though defended neither by a wall nor by any human hand, was defended by the power of God and by the merits of the saints, so that the Northmen could not get into it.</p> <p>When Carloman heard of the Northmen's coming, he attacked them with as many men as he could muster. A large number of those Northmen who were carrying off booty were slain and many of them were drowned in the Aisne. Most important of all, Carloman pried their plunder out of those Northmen who were trying to rejoin their companions after the attack on Rheims. The main host of the Northmen, greater in terms of both size and strength, barricaded themselves up at a villa called Avaux. Carloman's men could not attack them there without grave danger to</p>
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Master Source Reference

881	882	Annals of Fulda	Mainz	Mainz	91	F	49.992863	8.247253	T	2	<p>...For Louis's illness grew worse and on January 20 he died. His body was taken up and buried next to his father in the monastery of St Mazarius, which is called Lorsh. Hearing this the army which had been sent against the Northmen broke off the attack and returned without finishing the business. The Northmen followed the tracks of the departing army and burnt with fire all that they had previously left intact, as far as the castle of Koblenz, where the Moselle enters the Rhine. The restoration of the city walls of Mainz was begun and a ditch was built around the walls outside the city. The Northmen left their fortification and attacked the city of Trier, driving out or killing its inhabitants and burning it down completely on April 5. Wala, bishop of Metz, came against them rashly with a small army and was killed.</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>The emperor Charles, hearing of his brother's death, came from Italy to Bavaria and received his brother's leading men, who came to him, into his lordship. From there he came to Worms and took counsel with his men who came from all sides as to how he might drive out the Northmen from his kingdom. A time was agreed among them and made known, and there came from various provinces innumerable men, an army to be feared by any enemy, if it had had a suitable leader and one it agreed on. They were Franks, Bavarians, Alemans, Thuringians and Saxons; and they set out with one accord against the Northmen, wanting to fight them. When they got there, they laid siege to the Northmen's fortification, which is called Asselt.</p> <p>When the fortress was about to fall, and those within were struck with fear and despaired</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>of escaping death, on of the emperor's counsellors, a false bishop called Liutward, without the knowledge of the other counsellors who had been accustomed to assist the emperor's father, got together with the most treacherous Count Wigbert and went to the emperor and persuaded him not to attack the enemy, having been bribed to do so, and presented the enemy dux Godafriid to the emperor. Like Ahab the emperor received him as if he were a friend and made peace with him; and hostages were exchanged. The Northmen took this as a good sign, and so that it might not be doubted that they would observe peace, they hoisted a shield on high after their fashion and threw open the doors of their fortress. Our men, knowing nothing of their treacherousness, went into the fortress, some to trade, some to look around the fortifications. The Northmen</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>been hidden for fear of the enemy, and to his own shame and that of all the arm which followed him, gave to those same enemies 2,412 pounds of purest gold and silver. Moreover, he ordered that anyone in his army who should, moved by divine zeal in defence of Holy Church, kill a Northman who was trying to break into the camp, should either be strangled or blinded. The army was greatly saddened at this, and regretted that such a prince had come to rule over them, one who favoured the enemy and had snatched victory over the enemy away from them; and they returned to their homes greatly shamed. The Northmen, however, sent ships back to their country, loaded with treasure and captives two hundred in number; they themselves remained in a safe place, waiting until there should again be a suitable opportunity for plundering.</p>
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Master Source Reference

												<p>The emperor left there and came to Mainz, and from there to the villa of Tribur, where he stayed for many days. He held an assembly at Worms, and issued decrees of little use. The Northmen burned the port called in the Frisian tongue Deventer, where St Liafwin lies, with great loss of life.</p>
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Master Source Reference

881	882	Annals of St-Bertin	Inden	Inden	103	F	50.86667	6.36667	T	2	The magnates of the kingdom sent a swift messenger to Carloman asking him to leave the troops who were besieging Vienne and trying to put down Boso's revolt. The magnates said he should make haste to come to them as fast as he could, since they had made all their military preparations for a campaign against the Northmen who had burned the cities of Cologne and Trier and their adjacent monasteries and had got control of the monasteries of St-Lambert at Liège, Prüm and Inden and even the palace at Aachen and all the monasteries of the neighbouring dioceses, that is, of Tongres, Arras and Cambrai and part of the diocese of Rheims, much of which they had burned, including the fortress of Mouzon. They had also slain Bishop Wala of Metz and put his companions to flight; Wala was bearing arms and fighting, contrary to sacred authority and the episcopal
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

											<p>planned to move to Rheims and from there to come back by way of Soisson and Noyon and storm the fortress mentioned above and bring the kingdom under their control. Biship Hincmar found out for certain that this was their plan: since the fighting-men in the command of the see of Rheims were away with Carloman, he only just managed to escape by night, taking with him the body of Remigius and the treasures of the church of Rheims. His physical weakness meant that he had to be carried in a portable chair. While the canons, monks, and nuns scattered in every direction, he fled across the Marne and only just managed to reach a villa called Épernay. A band of Northmen now went on ahead of the main force and got right up to the gates of Rheims. They ravaged everything they could find outside the civitas, and burned a number of small</p>
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Master Source Reference

												nearby village. But the Northmen got out of Avaux as soon as the moon gave them enough light, and they went back again on the route by which they had come.
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Master Source Reference

881	882	Annals of St-Bertin	Tongres	Tongres	108	F	50.7842	5.4602	T	2	The magnates of the kingdom sent a swift messenger to Carloman asking him to leave the troops who were besieging Vienne and trying to put down Boso's revolt. The magnates said he should make haste to come to them as fast as he could, since they had made all their military preparations for a campaign against the Northmen who had burned the cities of Cologne and Trier and their adjacent monasteries and had got control of the monasteries of St-Lambert at Liège, Prüm and Inden and even the palace at Aachen and all the monasteries of the neighbouring dioceses, that is, of Tongres, Arras and Cambrai and part of the diocese of Rheims, much of which they had burned, including the fortress of Mouzon. They had also slain Bishop Wala of Metz and put his companions to flight; Wala was bearing arms and fighting, contrary to sacred authority and the episcopal
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

881	882	Annals of St-Bertin	Mouzon	Mouzon	160	F	49.6061	5.0772	T	2	The magnates of the kingdom sent a swift messenger to Carloman asking him to leave the troops who were besieging Vienne and trying to put down Boso's revolt. The magnates said he should make haste to come to them as fast as he could, since they had made all their military preparations for a campaign against the Northmen who had burned the cities of Cologne and Trier and their adjacent monasteries and had got control of the monasteries of St-Lambert at Liège, Prüm and Inden and even the palace at Aachen and all the monasteries of the neighbouring dioceses, that is, of Tongres, Arras and Cambrai and part of the diocese of Rheims, much of which they had burned, including the fortress of Mouzon. They had also slain Bishop Wala of Metz and put his companions to flight; Wala was bearing arms and fighting, contrary to sacred authority and the episcopal
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
881	881	Annals of Fulda	N/A	Cornelimünster	236	F	50.7289	6.178	T	2	The king had a fitting meeting with his nephew Louis in Gondreville; leaving there he spent the whole summer in Bavaria. His nephew fought with the Northmen and triumphed nobly; for he is said to have killed nine thousand of their horsemen. But they renewed their army and increased the number of horsemen and pillaged many places in the lands of our king: Cambrai, Utrecht, the county of Hesbaye and the whole of Ripuaria, especially the monasteries of Prüm, Cornelimünster, Stavelot, Malmedy and the palace of Aachen, where they used the king's chapel as a stable for their horses. Besides this they burnt Cologne and Bonn with their churches and buildings. Those who could escape, whether canons or nuns, fled to Mainz, bringing their church

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											treasures and the relics of the saints with them. The king was seriously ill in Frankfurt, and he could not go himself he sent his army against the Northmen.

Master Source Reference

881	882	Annals of St-Bertin	Aachen	Aachen	266	F	50.7753	6.0839	T	2	The magnates of the kingdom sent a swift messenger to Carloman asking him to leave the troops who were besieging Vienne and trying to put down Boso's revolt. The magnates said he should make haste to come to them as fast as he could, since they had made all their military preparations for a campaign against the Northmen who had burned the cities of Cologne and Trier and their adjacent monasteries and had got control of the monasteries of St-Lambert at Liège, Prüm and Inden and even the palace at Aachen and all the monasteries of the neighbouring dioceses, that is, of Tongres, Arras and Cambrai and part of the diocese of Rheims, much of which they had burned, including the fortress of Mouzon. They had also slain Bishop Wala of Metz and put his companions to flight; Wala was bearing arms and fighting, contrary to sacred authority and the episcopal
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
881	881	Annals of Fulda	Stavelot	Stavelot	283	F	50.3941	5.9305	T	2	The king had a fitting meeting with his nephew Louis in Gondreville; leaving there he spent the whole summer in Bavaria. His nephew fought with the Northmen and triumphed nobly; for he is said to have killed nine thousand of their horsemen. But they renewed their army and increased the number of horsemen and pillaged many places in the lands of our king: Cambrai, Utrecht, the county of Hesbaye and the whole of Ripuaria, especially the monasteries of Prüm, Cornelimünster, Stavelot, Malmedy and the palace of Aachen, where they used the king's chapel as a stable for their horses. Besides this they burnt Cologne and Bonn with their churches and buildings. Those who could escape, whether canons or nuns, fled to Mainz, bringing their church

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											treasures and the relics of the saints with them. The king was seriously ill in Frankfurt, and he could not go himself he sent his army against the Northmen.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
881	881	Annals of Fulda	Malmedy	Malmedy	334	F	50.4246	6.0283	T	2	The king had a fitting meeting with his nephew Louis in Gondreville; leaving there he spent the whole summer in Bavaria. His nephew fought with the Northmen and triumphed nobly; for he is said to have killed nine thousand of their horsemen. But they renewed their army and increased the number of horsemen and pillaged many places in the lands of our king: Cambrai, Utrecht, the county of Hesbaye and the whole of Ripuaria, especially the monasteries of Prüm, Cornelimünster, Stavelot, Malmedy and the palace of Aachen, where they used the king's chapel as a stable for their horses. Besides this they burnt Cologne and Bonn with their churches and buildings. Those who could escape, whether canons or nuns, fled to Mainz, bringing their church

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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
881	881	Annals of Fulda	Prüm	Prüm	439	F	50.2082	6.4197	T	2	The king had a fitting meeting with his nephew Louis in Gondreville; leaving there he spent the whole summer in Bavaria. His nephew fought with the Northmen and triumphed nobly; for he is said to have killed nine thousand of their horsemen. But they renewed their army and increased the number of horsemen and pillaged many places in the lands of our king: Cambrai, Utrecht, the county of Hesbaye and the whole of Ripuaria, especially the monasteries of Prüm, Cornelimünster, Stavelot, Malmedy and the palace of Aachen, where they used the king's chapel as a stable for their horses. Besides this they burnt Cologne and Bonn with their churches and buildings. Those who could escape, whether canons or nuns, fled to Mainz, bringing their church

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											treasures and the relics of the saints with them. The king was seriously ill in Frankfurt, and he could not go himself he sent his army against the Northmen.

Master Source Reference

882	882	Annals of Fulda	Deventer	Deventer	7	F	52.2661	6.1552	T	2	<p>...For Louis's illness grew worse and on January 20 he died. His body was taken up and buried next to his father in the monastery of St Mazarius, which is called Lorsh. Hearing this the army which had been sent against the Northmen broke off the attack and returned without finishing the business. The Northmen followed the tracks of the departing army and burnt with fire all that they had previously left intact, as far as the castle of Koblenz, where the Moselle enters the Rhine. The restoration of the city walls of Mainz was begun and a ditch was built around the walls outside the city. The Northmen left their fortification and attacked the city of Trier, driving out or killing its inhabitants and burning it down completely on April 5. Wala, bishop of Metz, came against them rashly with a small army and was killed.</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>The emperor Charles, hearing of his brother's death, came from Italy to Bavaria and received his brother's leading men, who came to him, into his lordship. From there he came to Worms and took counsel with his men who came from all sides as to how he might drive out the Northmen from his kingdom. A time was agreed among them and made known, and there came from various provinces innumerable men, an army to be feared by any enemy, if it had had a suitable leader and one it agreed on. They were Franks, Bavarians, Alemans, Thuringians and Saxons; and they set out with one accord against the Northmen, wanting to fight them. When they got there, they laid siege to the Northmen's fortification, which is called Asselt.</p> <p>When the fortress was about to fall, and those within were struck with fear and despaired</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>of escaping death, on of the emperor's counsellors, a false bishop called Liutward, without the knowledge of the other counsellors who had been accustomed to assist the emperor's father, got together with the most treacherous Count Wigbert and went to the emperor and persuaded him not to attack the enemy, having been bribed to do so, and presented the enemy dux Godafriid to the emperor. Like Ahab the emperor received him as if he were a friend and made peace with him; and hostages were exchanged. The Northmen took this as a good sign, and so that it might not be doubted that they would observe peace, they hoisted a shield on high after their fashion and threw open the doors of their fortress. Our men, knowing nothing of their treacherousness, went into the fortress, some to trade, some to look around the fortifications. The Northmen</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>been hidden for fear of the enemy, and to his own shame and that of all the arm which followed him, gave to those same enemies 2,412 pounds of purest gold and silver. Moreover, he ordered that anyone in his army who should, moved by divine zeal in defence of Holy Church, kill a Northman who was trying to break into the camp, should either be strangled or blinded. The army was greatly saddened at this, and regretted that such a prince had come to rule over them, one who favoured the enemy and had snatched victory over the enemy away from them; and they returned to their homes greatly shamed. The Northmen, however, sent ships back to their country, loaded with treasure and captives two hundred in number; they themselves remained in a safe place, waiting until there should again be a suitable opportunity for plundering.</p>
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Master Source Reference

												<p>The emperor left there and came to Mainz, and from there to the villa of Tribur, where he stayed for many days. He held an assembly at Worms, and issued decrees of little use. The Northmen burned the port called in the Frisian tongue Deventer, where St Liafwin lies, with great loss of life.</p>
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Master Source Reference

882	882	Annals of St-Vaast	Conde	Condé-sur-l'Escaut	21	F	50.4487	3.5934	T	3	<p>The [eastern] Franks raised an army against the Northmen, but at once turned and ran, and there Walo, the bishop of Metz, died. The Danes set that most famous palace of Aachen on fire [and also] some monasteries. They also set cities on fire—the most noble city of Trier and Cologne—also the palace of kings and villas, with the inhabitants of the place having been killed. The emperor Charles [the Fat] raised a huge army against them and besieged them at Elslo [in the Netherlands]. King Godefrid came over to [Charles] and the emperor gave him the kingdom of the Frisians which Rorik the Dane once held. He gave Gisela, the daughter of King Lothar [II by Waldrada] to him in marriage and he made the Northmen depart from his kingdom.</p> <p>King Louis [III] made for the Loire, hoping to drive the Norsemen from his kindom.</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>and also to receive Hasting in an alliance, which was accomplished...</p> <p>... In the month of October the Northmen established themselves at Conde and bitterly ruined the kingdom of Carloman. King Carloman and his army resided on the Somme at Barleux, but the Northmen did not stop their robbery and all the inhabitants of that place who remained fled to the other side of the Somme. Whence with their forces making a trip through La Thiearche they crossed over the Oise. King Carloman pursued them and he caught up with them at Avaux. A battle broke out and the Franks were superior; almost a thousand Northmen died there. But this battle in no way tamed them. Carloman went to the palace of Compiègne, while the Northmen took to their boats and returned to Conde.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
882	882	Annals of Ulster	Mag eter dí Glais	Armagh	42	F	52.060145	-9.50024	T	2	Flann son of Mael Sechnaill led an army both of foreigners and Irish into the North. He camped at Mag eter dí Glais, and Ard Macha was invaded by him.

882	882	Annals of St-Bertin	Asselt	Elsloo	45	F	50.9485	5.7697	T	1	The magnates of the kingdom sent a swift messenger to Carloman asking him to leave the troops who were besieging Vienne and trying to put down Boso's revolt. The magnates said he should make haste to come to them as fast as he could, since they had made all their military preparations for a campaign against the Northmen who had burned the cities of Cologne and Trier and their adjacent monasteries and had got control of the monasteries of St-Lambert at Liège, Prüm and Inden and even the palace at Aachen and all the monasteries of the neighbouring dioceses, that is, of Tongres, Arras and Cambrai and part of the diocese of Rheims, much of which they had burned, including the fortress of Mouzon. They had also slain Bishop Wala of Metz and put his companions to flight; Wala was bearing arms and fighting, contrary to sacred authority and the episcopal
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Master Source Reference

										<p>office... Carloman also learned that the Northman Asting and his accomplices had left the Loire and made for the coastal regions.</p> <p>Charles [the Fat], who had the title of emperor, marched against the Northmen with a large army and advanced right up to their fortification. Once he had got there, however, his courage failed him. Through the intervention of certain men, he managed to reach an agreement with Godefid and his men on the following terms: namely, that Godefrid would be baptized, and would then receive Frisia and the other regions that Roric had held. To Sigfird and Gorm and their accomplices he gave several thousand pounds of silver and gold which he had seized from the treasury of St-Stephen at Metz and from the resting-places of other saints, and he gave them permission to stay so that they could go on</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>and burned all the fortresses in the surrounding area. They planned to move to Rheims and from there to come back by way of Soisson and Noyon and storm the fortress mentioned above and bring the kingdom under their control. Biship Hincmar found out for certain that this was their plan: since the fighting-men in the command of the see of Rheims were away with Carloman, he only just managed to escape by night, taking with him the body of Remigius and the treasures of the church of Rheims. His physical weakness meant that he had to be carried in a portable chair. While the canons, monks, and nuns scattered in every direction, he fled across the Marne and only just managed to reach a villa called Épernay. A band of Northmen now went on ahead of the main force and got right up to the gates of Rheims. They ravaged everything they</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>could find outside the civitas, and burned a number of small villages. But Rheims itself, though defended neither by a wall nor by any human hand, was defended by the power of God and by the merits of the saints, so that the Northmen could not get into it.</p> <p>When Carloman heard of the Northmen's coming, he attacked them with as many men as he could muster. A large number of those Northmen who were carrying off booty were slain and many of them were drowned in the Aisne. Most important of all, Carloman pried their plunder out of those Northmen who were trying to rejoin their companions after the attack on Rheims. The main host of the Northmen, greater in terms of both size and strength, barricaded themselves up at a villa called Avaux. Carloman's men could not attack them there without grave danger to</p>
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Master Source Reference

882	882	Annals of St-Bertin	Avaux	Avaux	60	F	49.4559	4.0844	T	2	The magnates of the kingdom sent a swift messenger to Carloman asking him to leave the troops who were besieging Vienne and trying to put down Boso's revolt. The magnates said he should make haste to come to them as fast as he could, since they had made all their military preparations for a campaign against the Northmen who had burned the cities of Cologne and Trier and their adjacent monasteries and had got control of the monasteries of St-Lambert at Liège, Prüm and Inden and even the palace at Aachen and all the monasteries of the neighbouring dioceses, that is, of Tongres, Arras and Cambrai and part of the diocese of Rheims, much of which they had burned, including the fortress of Mouzon. They had also slain Bishop Wala of Metz and put his companions to flight; Wala was bearing arms and fighting, contrary to sacred authority and the episcopal
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

882	882	Annals of St-Bertin	Aisne River	Aisne River	NULL	F	49.408823	2.998753	F	2	The magnates of the kingdom sent a swift messenger to Carloman asking him to leave the troops who were besieging Vienne and trying to put down Boso's revolt. The magnates said he should make haste to come to them as fast as he could, since they had made all their military preparations for a campaign against the Northmen who had burned the cities of Cologne and Trier and their adjacent monasteries and had got control of the monasteries of St-Lambert at Liège, Prüm and Inden and even the palace at Aachen and all the monasteries of the neighbouring dioceses, that is, of Tongres, Arras and Cambrai and part of the diocese of Rheims, much of which they had burned, including the fortress of Mouzon. They had also slain Bishop Wala of Metz and put his companions to flight; Wala was bearing arms and fighting, contrary to sacred authority and the episcopal
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Master Source Reference

										<p>office... Carloman also learned that the Northman Asting and his accomplices had left the Loire and made for the coastal regions.</p> <p>Charles [the Fat], who had the title of emperor, marched against the Northmen with a large army and advanced right up to their fortification. Once he had got there, however, his courage failed him. Through the intervention of certain men, he managed to reach an agreement with Godefid and his men on the following terms: namely, that Godefrid would be baptized, and would then receive Frisia and the other regions that Roric had held. To Sigfird and Gorm and their accomplices he gave several thousand pounds of silver and gold which he had seized from the treasury of St-Stephen at Metz and from the resting-places of other saints, and he gave them permission to stay so that they could go on</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>ravaging a part of his cousin's kingdom as they had before...</p> <p>At the same time, Charles drew back from the Northmen towards Worms where he planned to hold his assembly on 1 November. Abbot Hugh came to this assembly, bringing some of his followers along with him. Their request was that Charles should restore to Carloman, as he himself had promised to do, that part of the kingdom which Carloman's brother Louis [III] had received as a lease. But Hugh secured no firm commitment, while Charles's absence brought the utmost harm to this kingdom, since Carloman lacked the resources to mount resistance to the Northmen once certain magnates of his kingdom withdrew from offering him help. This was the reason that the Northmen came as far as the neighbourhood of the fortress of Laon, and ravaged</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>and burned all the fortresses in the surrounding area. They planned to move to Rheims and from there to come back by way of Soisson and Noyon and storm the fortress mentioned above and bring the kingdom under their control. Biship Hincmar found out for certain that this was their plan: since the fighting-men in the command of the see of Rheims were away with Carloman, he only just managed to escape by night, taking with him the body of Remigius and the treasures of the church of Rheims. His physical weakness meant that he had to be carried in a portable chair. While the canons, monks, and nuns scattered in every direction, he fled across the Marne and only just managed to reach a villa called Épernay. A band of Northmen now went on ahead of the main force and got right up to the gates of Rheims. They ravaged everything they</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>could find outside the civitas, and burned a number of small villages. But Rheims itself, though defended neither by a wall nor by any human hand, was defended by the power of God and by the merits of the saints, so that the Northmen could not get into it.</p> <p>When Carloman heard of the Northmen's coming, he attacked them with as many men as he could muster. A large number of those Northmen who were carrying off booty were slain and many of them were drowned in the Aisne. Most important of all, Carloman pried their plunder out of those Northmen who were trying to rejoin their companions after the attack on Rheims. The main host of the Northmen, greater in terms of both size and strength, barricaded themselves up at a villa called Avaux. Carloman's men could not attack them there without grave danger to</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
882	882	Chronicon Scotorum	Ard Macha	Armagh	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Flann son of Mael Sechnaill led an army both of foreigners and Irish into the North. He camped at Mag eter dí Glais, and they invaded Ard Macha, and he took the hostages of Cenél Conaill and Cenél Eógain on that occasion.
882	879	Annals of the Four Masters	Magh Eitir Di Glais	Armagh	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A hosting was made by the king, Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, with the Irish and foreigners, into the North; and they halted at Magh Eitir Di Glais, so that Ard Macha was plundered by some of the troops; and he took the hostages of the Cinel Conaill and Cinel Eoghain on that expedition.

882	882	Annals of St-Vaast	Avaux	Avaux	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	<p>The [eastern] Franks raised an army against the Northmen, but at once turned and ran, and there Walo, the bishop of Metz, died. The Danes set that most famous palace of Aachen on fire [and also] some monasteries. They also set cities on fire—the most noble city of Trier and Cologne—also the palace of kings and villas, with the inhabitants of the place having been killed. The emperor Charles [the Fat] raised a huge army against them and besieged them at Elslo [in the Netherlands]. King Godefrid came over to [Charles] and the emperor gave him the kingdom of the Frisians which Rorik the Dane once held. He gave Gisela, the daughter of King Lothar [II by Waldrada] to him in marriage and he made the Northmen depart from his kingdom.</p> <p>King Louis [III] made for the Loire, hoping to drive the Norsemen from his kindom.</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>and also to receive Hasting in an alliance, which was accomplished...</p> <p>... In the month of October the Northmen established themselves at Conde and bitterly ruined the kingdom of Carloman. King Carloman and his army resided on the Somme at Barleux, but the Northmen did not stop their robbery and all the inhabitants of that place who remained fled to the other side of the Somme. Whence with their forces making a trip through La Thiearche they crossed over the Oise. King Carloman pursued them and he caught up with them at Avaux. A battle broke out and the Franks were superior; almost a thousand Northmen died there. But this battle in no way tamed them. Carloman went to the palace of Compiagne, while the Northmen took to their boats and returned to Conde.</p>
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Master Source Reference

882	882	Annals of St-Vaast	Cologne	Cologne	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	<p>The [eastern] Franks raised an army against the Northmen, but at once turned and ran, and there Walo, the bishop of Metz, died. The Danes set that most famous palace of Aachen on fire [and also] some monasteries. They also set cities on fire—the most noble city of Trier and Cologne—also the palace of kings and villas, with the inhabitants of the place having been killed. The emperor Charles [the Fat] raised a huge army against them and besieged them at Elslo [in the Netherlands]. King Godefrid came over to [Charles] and the emperor gave him the kingdom of the Frisians which Rorik the Dane once held. He gave Gisela, the daughter of King Lothar [II by Waldrada] to him in marriage and he made the Northmen depart from his kingdom.</p> <p>King Louis [III] made for the Loire, hoping to drive the Norsemen from his kindom.</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>and also to receive Hasting in an alliance, which was accomplished...</p> <p>... In the month of October the Northmen established themselves at Conde and bitterly ruined the kingdom of Carloman. King Carloman and his army resided on the Somme at Barleux, but the Northmen did not stop their robbery and all the inhabitants of that place who remained fled to the other side of the Somme. Whence with their forces making a trip through La Thiearche they crossed over the Oise. King Carloman pursued them and he caught up with them at Avaux. A battle broke out and the Franks were superior; almost a thousand Northmen died there. But this battle in no way tamed them. Carloman went to the palace of Compiagne, while the Northmen took to their boats and returned to Conde.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
882	883	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Condé	Condé-sur-l'Escaut	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the host went up the Scheldt to Condé [département Nord] and there remained one year.
882	883	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Condé	Condé-sur-l'Escaut	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the host went up the Scheldt to Condé [département Nord] and there remained one year.

882	882	Annals of St-Vaast	Asselt	Elsloo	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	1	<p>The [eastern] Franks raised an army against the Northmen, but at once turned and ran, and there Walo, the bishop of Metz, died. The Danes set that most famous palace of Aachen on fire [and also] some monasteries. They also set cities on fire—the most noble city of Trier and Cologne—also the palace of kings and villas, with the inhabitants of the place having been killed. The emperor Charles [the Fat] raised a huge army against them and besieged them at Elslo [in the Netherlands]. King Godefrid came over to [Charles] and the emperor gave him the kingdom of the Frisians which Rorik the Dane once held. He gave Gisela, the daughter of King Lothar [II by Waldrada] to him in marriage and he made the Northmen depart from his kingdom.</p> <p>King Louis [III] made for the Loire, hoping to drive the Norsemen from his kindom.</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

882	882	Annals of Fulda	Asselt	Elsloo	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	1	<p>...For Louis's illness grew worse and on January 20 he died. His body was taken up and buried next to his father in the monastery of St Mazarius, which is called Lorsh. Hearing this the army which had been sent against the Northmen broke off the attack and returned without finishing the business. The Northmen followed the tracks of the departing army and burnt with fire all that they had previously left intact, as far as the castle of Koblenz, where the Moselle enters the Rhine. The restoration of the city walls of Mainz was begun and a ditch was built around the walls outside the city. The Northmen left their fortification and attacked the city of Trier, driving out or killing its inhabitants and burning it down completely on April 5. Wala, bishop of Metz, came against them rashly with a small army and was killed.</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>The emperor Charles, hearing of his brother's death, came from Italy to Bavaria and received his brother's leading men, who came to him, into his lordship. From there he came to Worms and took counsel with his men who came from all sides as to how he might drive out the Northmen from his kingdom. A time was agreed among them and made known, and there came from various provinces innumerable men, an army to be feared by any enemy, if it had had a suitable leader and one it agreed on. They were Franks, Bavarians, Alemans, Thuringians and Saxons; and they set out with one accord against the Northmen, wanting to fight them. When they got there, they laid siege to the Northmen's fortification, which is called Asselt.</p> <p>When the fortress was about to fall, and those within were struck with fear and despaired</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>of escaping death, on of the emperor's counsellors, a false bishop called Liutward, without the knowledge of the other counsellors who had been accustomed to assist the emperor's father, got together with the most treacherous Count Wigbert and went to the emperor and persuaded him not to attack the enemy, having been bribed to do so, and presented the enemy dux Godafriid to the emperor. Like Ahab the emperor received him as if he were a friend and made peace with him; and hostages were exchanged. The Northmen took this as a good sign, and so that it might not be doubted that they would observe peace, they hoisted a shield on high after their fashion and threw open the doors of their fortress. Our men, knowing nothing of their treacherousness, went into the fortress, some to trade, some to look around the fortifications. The Northmen</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>been hidden for fear of the enemy, and to his own shame and that of all the arm which followed him, gave to those same enemies 2,412 pounds of purest gold and silver. Moreover, he ordered that anyone in his army who should, moved by divine zeal in defence of Holy Church, kill a Northman who was trying to break into the camp, should either be strangled or blinded. The army was greatly saddened at this, and regretted that such a prince had come to rule over them, one who favoured the enemy and had snatched victory over the enemy away from them; and they returned to their homes greatly shamed. The Northmen, however, sent ships back to their country, loaded with treasure and captives two hundred in number; they themselves remained in a safe place, waiting until there should again be a suitable opportunity for plundering.</p>
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Master Source Reference

882	882	Annals of Fulda	Asselt	Elsloo	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	<p>...For Louis's illness grew worse and on January 20 he died. His body was taken up and buried next to his father in the monastery of St Mazarius, which is called Lorsh. Hearing this the army which had been sent against the Northmen broke off the attack and returned without finishing the business. The Northmen followed the tracks of the departing army and burnt with fire all that they had previously left intact, as far as the castle of Koblenz, where the Moselle enters the Rhine. The restoration of the city walls of Mainz was begun and a ditch was built around the walls outside the city. The Northmen left their fortification and attacked the city of Trier, driving out or killing its inhabitants and burning it down completely on April 5. Wala, bishop of Metz, came against them rashly with a small army and was killed.</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

											<p>been hidden for fear of the enemy, and to his own shame and that of all the arm which followed him, gave to those same enemies 2,412 pounds of purest gold and silver. Moreover, he ordered that anyone in his army who should, moved by divine zeal in defence of Holy Church, kill a Northman who was trying to break into the camp, should either be strangled or blinded. The army was greatly saddened at this, and regretted that such a prince had come to rule over them, one who favoured the enemy and had snatched victory over the enemy away from them; and they returned to their homes greatly shamed. The Northmen, however, sent ships back to their country, loaded with treasure and captives two hundred in number; they themselves remained in a safe place, waiting until there should again be a suitable opportunity for plundering.</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>The emperor left there and came to Mainz, and from there to the villa of Tribur, where he stayed for many days. He held an assembly at Worms, and issued decrees of little use. The Northmen burned the port called in the Frisian tongue Deventer, where St Liafwin lies, with great loss of life.</p>
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Master Source Reference

882	882	Annals of St-Bertin	Frisia	Frisia	NULL	F	53.124808	5.454697	F	3	The magnates of the kingdom sent a swift messenger to Carloman asking him to leave the troops who were besieging Vienne and trying to put down Boso's revolt. The magnates said he should make haste to come to them as fast as he could, since they had made all their military preparations for a campaign against the Northmen who had burned the cities of Cologne and Trier and their adjacent monasteries and had got control of the monasteries of St-Lambert at Liège, Prüm and Inden and even the palace at Aachen and all the monasteries of the neighbouring dioceses, that is, of Tongres, Arras and Cambrai and part of the diocese of Rheims, much of which they had burned, including the fortress of Mouzon. They had also slain Bishop Wala of Metz and put his companions to flight; Wala was bearing arms and fighting, contrary to sacred authority and the episcopal
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Master Source Reference

											<p>office... Carloman also learned that the Northman Asting and his accomplices had left the Loire and made for the coastal regions. Charles [the Fat], who had the title of emperor, marched against the Northmen with a large army and advanced right up to their fortification. Once he had got there, however, his courage failed him. Through the intervention of certain men, he managed to reach an agreement with Godefid and his men on the following terms: namely, that Godefrid would be baptized, and would then receive Frisia and the other regions that Roric had held. To Sigfird and Gorm and their accomplices he gave several thousand pounds of silver and gold which he had seized from the treasury of St-Stephen at Metz and from the resting-places of other saints, and he gave them permission to stay so that they could go on ravaging a part of his cousin's</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>kingdom as they had before... At the same time, Charles drew back from the Northmen towards Worms where he planned to hold his assembly on 1 November. Abbot Hugh came to this assembly, bringing some of his followers along with him. Their request was that Charles should restore to Carloman, as he himself had promised to do, that part of the kingdom which Carloman's brother Louis [III] had received as a lease. But Hugh secured no firm commitment, while Charles's absence brought the utmost harm to this kingdom, since Carloman lacked the resources to mount resistance to the Northmen once certain magnates of his kingdom withdrew from offering him help. This was the reason that the Northmen came as far as the neighbourhood of the fortress of Laon, and ravaged and burned all the fortresses in the surrounding area. They</p>
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Master Source Reference

												nearby village. But the Northmen got out of Avaux as soon as the moon gave them enough light, and they went back again on the route by which they had come.
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Master Source Reference

882	882	Annals of Fulda	Kennemerland	Kennemerland	NULL	F	52.583587	4.622553	F	3	<p>...For Louis's illness grew worse and on January 20 he died. His body was taken up and buried next to his father in the monastery of St Mazarius, which is called Lorsh. Hearing this the army which had been sent against the Northmen broke off the attack and returned without finishing the business. The Northmen followed the tracks of the departing army and burnt with fire all that they had previously left intact, as far as the castle of Koblenz, where the Moselle enters the Rhine. The restoration of the city walls of Mainz was begun and a ditch was built around the walls outside the city. The Northmen left their fortification and attacked the city of Trier, driving out or killing its inhabitants and burning it down completely on April 5. Wala, bishop of Metz, came against them rashly with a small army and was killed.</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>The emperor Charles, hearing of his brother's death, came from Italy to Bavaria and received his brother's leading men, who came to him, into his lordship. From there he came to Worms and took counsel with his men who came from all sides as to how he might drive out the Northmen from his kingdom. A time was agreed among them and made known, and there came from various provinces innumerable men, an army to be feared by any enemy, if it had had a suitable leader and one it agreed on. They were Franks, Bavarians, Alemans, Thuringians and Saxons; and they set out with one accord against the Northmen, wanting to fight them. When they got there, they laid siege to the Northmen's fortification, which is called Asselt.</p> <p>When the fortress was about to fall, and those within were struck with fear and despaired</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>of escaping death, on of the emperor's counsellors, a false bishop called Liutward, without the knowledge of the other counsellors who had been accustomed to assist the emperor's father, got together with the most treacherous Count Wigbert and went to the emperor and persuaded him not to attack the enemy, having been bribed to do so, and presented the enemy dux Godafriid to the emperor. Like Ahab the emperor received him as if he were a friend and made peace with him; and hostages were exchanged. The Northmen took this as a good sign, and so that it might not be doubted that they would observe peace, they hoisted a shield on high after their fashion and threw open the doors of their fortress. Our men, knowing nothing of their treacherousness, went into the fortress, some to trade, some to look around the fortifications. The Northmen</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>been hidden for fear of the enemy, and to his own shame and that of all the arm which followed him, gave to those same enemies 2,412 pounds of purest gold and silver. Moreover, he ordered that anyone in his army who should, moved by divine zeal in defence of Holy Church, kill a Northman who was trying to break into the camp, should either be strangled or blinded. The army was greatly saddened at this, and regretted that such a prince had come to rule over them, one who favoured the enemy and had snatched victory over the enemy away from them; and they returned to their homes greatly shamed. The Northmen, however, sent ships back to their country, loaded with treasure and captives two hundred in number; they themselves remained in a safe place, waiting until there should again be a suitable opportunity for plundering.</p>
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Master Source Reference

												<p>The emperor left there and came to Mainz, and from there to the villa of Tribur, where he stayed for many days. He held an assembly at Worms, and issued decrees of little use. The Northmen burned the port called in the Frisian tongue Deventer, where St Liafwin lies, with great loss of life.</p>
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Master Source Reference

882	882	Annals of St-Vaast	La Thierache	La Thierache	NULL	F	50.0166	3.7845	F	2	<p>The [eastern] Franks raised an army against the Northmen, but at once turned and ran, and there Walo, the bishop of Metz, died. The Danes set that most famous palace of Aachen on fire [and also] some monasteries. They also set cities on fire—the most noble city of Trier and Cologne—also the palace of kings and villas, with the inhabitants of the place having been killed. The emperor Charles [the Fat] raised a huge army against them and besieged them at Elslo [in the Netherlands]. King Godefrid came over to [Charles] and the emperor gave him the kingdom of the Frisians which Rorik the Dane once held. He gave Gisela, the daughter of King Lothar [II by Waldrada] to him in marriage and he made the Northmen depart from his kingdom.</p> <p>King Louis [III] made for the Loire, hoping to drive the Norsemen from his kindom.</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>and also to receive Hasting in an alliance, which was accomplished...</p> <p>... In the month of October the Northmen established themselves at Conde and bitterly ruined the kingdom of Carloman. King Carloman and his army resided on the Somme at Barleux, but the Northmen did not stop their robbery and all the inhabitants of that place who remained fled to the other side of the Somme. Whence with their forces making a trip through La Thiearche they crossed over the Oise. King Carloman pursued them and he caught up with them at Avaux. A battle broke out and the Franks were superior; almost a thousand Northmen died there. But this battle in no way tamed them. Carloman went to the palace of Compiègne, while the Northmen took to their boats and returned to Conde.</p>
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Master Source Reference

882	882	Annals of St-Vaast	Oise River	Oise River	NULL	F	49.034488	2.043463	F	2	<p>The [eastern] Franks raised an army against the Northmen, but at once turned and ran, and there Walo, the bishop of Metz, died. The Danes set that most famous palace of Aachen on fire [and also] some monasteries. They also set cities on fire—the most noble city of Trier and Cologne—also the palace of kings and villas, with the inhabitants of the place having been killed. The emperor Charles [the Fat] raised a huge army against them and besieged them at Elslo [in the Netherlands]. King Godefrid came over to [Charles] and the emperor gave him the kingdom of the Frisians which Rorik the Dane once held. He gave Gisela, the daughter of King Lothar [II by Waldrada] to him in marriage and he made the Northmen depart from his kingdom.</p> <p>King Louis [III] made for the Loire, hoping to drive the Norsemen from his kindom.</p>
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Master Source Reference

882	882	Annals of Fulda	Trier	Trier	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	<p>...For Louis's illness grew worse and on January 20 he died. His body was taken up and buried next to his father in the monastery of St Mazarius, which is called Lorsh. Hearing this the army which had been sent against the Northmen broke off the attack and returned without finishing the business. The Northmen followed the tracks of the departing army and burnt with fire all that they had previously left intact, as far as the castle of Koblenz, where the Moselle enters the Rhine. The restoration of the city walls of Mainz was begun and a ditch was built around the walls outside the city. The Northmen left their fortification and attacked the city of Trier, driving out or killing its inhabitants and burning it down completely on April 5. Wala, bishop of Metz, came against them rashly with a small army and was killed.</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>The emperor Charles, hearing of his brother's death, came from Italy to Bavaria and received his brother's leading men, who came to him, into his lordship. From there he came to Worms and took counsel with his men who came from all sides as to how he might drive out the Northmen from his kingdom. A time was agreed among them and made known, and there came from various provinces innumerable men, an army to be feared by any enemy, if it had had a suitable leader and one it agreed on. They were Franks, Bavarians, Alemans, Thuringians and Saxons; and they set out with one accord against the Northmen, wanting to fight them. When they got there, they laid siege to the Northmen's fortification, which is called Asselt.</p> <p>When the fortress was about to fall, and those within were struck with fear and despaired</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>of escaping death, on of the emperor's counsellors, a false bishop called Liutward, without the knowledge of the other counsellors who had been accustomed to assist the emperor's father, got together with the most treacherous Count Wigbert and went to the emperor and persuaded him not to attack the enemy, having been bribed to do so, and presented the enemy dux Godafrid to the emperor. Like Ahab the emperor received him as if he were a friend and made peace with him; and hostages were exchanged. The Northmen took this as a good sign, and so that it might not be doubted that they would observe peace, they hoisted a shield on high after their fashion and threw open the doors of their fortress. Our men, knowing nothing of their treacherousness, went into the fortress, some to trade, some to look around the fortifications. The Northmen</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>been hidden for fear of the enemy, and to his own shame and that of all the arm which followed him, gave to those same enemies 2,412 pounds of purest gold and silver. Moreover, he ordered that anyone in his army who should, moved by divine zeal in defence of Holy Church, kill a Northman who was trying to break into the camp, should either be strangled or blinded. The army was greatly saddened at this, and regretted that such a prince had come to rule over them, one who favoured the enemy and had snatched victory over the enemy away from them; and they returned to their homes greatly shamed. The Northmen, however, sent ships back to their country, loaded with treasure and captives two hundred in number; they themselves remained in a safe place, waiting until there should again be a suitable opportunity for plundering.</p>
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Master Source Reference

												<p>The emperor left there and came to Mainz, and from there to the villa of Tribur, where he stayed for many days. He held an assembly at Worms, and issued decrees of little use. The Northmen burned the port called in the Frisian tongue Deventer, where St Liafwin lies, with great loss of life.</p>
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Master Source Reference

882	882	Annals of St-Vaast	Trier	Trier	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	<p>The [eastern] Franks raised an army against the Northmen, but at once turned and ran, and there Walo, the bishop of Metz, died. The Danes set that most famous palace of Aachen on fire [and also] some monasteries. They also set cities on fire—the most noble city of Trier and Cologne—also the palace of kings and villas, with the inhabitants of the place having been killed. The emperor Charles [the Fat] raised a huge army against them and besieged them at Elslo [in the Netherlands]. King Godefrid came over to [Charles] and the emperor gave him the kingdom of the Frisians which Rorik the Dane once held. He gave Gisela, the daughter of King Lothar [II by Waldrada] to him in marriage and he made the Northmen depart from his kingdom.</p> <p>King Louis [III] made for the Loire, hoping to drive the Norsemen from his kindom.</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>and also to receive Hasting in an alliance, which was accomplished...</p> <p>... In the month of October the Northmen established themselves at Conde and bitterly ruined the kingdom of Carloman. King Carloman and his army resided on the Somme at Barleux, but the Northmen did not stop their robbery and all the inhabitants of that place who remained fled to the other side of the Somme. Whence with their forces making a trip through La Thiearche they crossed over the Oise. King Carloman pursued them and he caught up with them at Avaux. A battle broke out and the Franks were superior; almost a thousand Northmen died there. But this battle in no way tamed them. Carloman went to the palace of Compiagne, while the Northmen took to their boats and returned to Conde.</p>
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Master Source Reference

882	882	Annals of St-Vaast	Aachen	Aachen	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	<p>The [eastern] Franks raised an army against the Northmen, but at once turned and ran, and there Walo, the bishop of Metz, died. The Danes set that most famous palace of Aachen on fire [and also] some monasteries. They also set cities on fire—the most noble city of Trier and Cologne—also the palace of kings and villas, with the inhabitants of the place having been killed. The emperor Charles [the Fat] raised a huge army against them and besieged them at Elslo [in the Netherlands]. King Godefrid came over to [Charles] and the emperor gave him the kingdom of the Frisians which Rorik the Dane once held. He gave Gisela, the daughter of King Lothar [II by Waldrada] to him in marriage and he made the Northmen depart from his kingdom. King Louis [III] made for the Loire, hoping to drive the Norsemen from his kindom and also to receive Hasting in an alliance,</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>which was accomplished..... In the month of October the Northmen established themselves at Conde and bitterly ruined the kingdom of Carloman. King Carloman and his army resided on the Somme at Barleux, but the Northmen did not stop their robbery and all the inhabitants of that place who remained fled to the other side of the Somme. Whence with their forces making a trip through La Thiearche they crossed over the Oise. King Carloman pursued them and he caught up with them at Avaux. A battle broke out and the Franks were superior; almost a thousand Northmen died there. But this battle in no way tamed them. Carloman went to the palace of Compiagne, while the Northmen took to their boats and returned to Conde. From there they devastated with fire and sword the entire kingdom up to the Oise. Defenses were pulled down, monasteries and</p>
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Master Source Reference

												churches were demolished, and the servants of the [Christian] religion were killed by the sword or by hunger or they were sold abroad, and the inhabitants of the countryside were killed. No one resisted them.
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Master Source Reference

882	882	Annals of Fulda	Koblenz	Koblenz	76	F	50.3569	7.589	T	2	<p>...For Louis's illness grew worse and on January 20 he died. His body was taken up and buried next to his father in the monastery of St Mazarius, which is called Lorsh. Hearing this the army which had been sent against the Northmen broke off the attack and returned without finishing the business. The Northmen followed the tracks of the departing army and burnt with fire all that they had previously left intact, as far as the castle of Koblenz, where the Moselle enters the Rhine. The restoration of the city walls of Mainz was begun and a ditch was built around the walls outside the city. The Northmen left their fortification and attacked the city of Trier, driving out or killing its inhabitants and burning it down completely on April 5. Wala, bishop of Metz, came against them rashly with a small army and was killed.</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>The emperor Charles, hearing of his brother's death, came from Italy to Bavaria and received his brother's leading men, who came to him, into his lordship. From there he came to Worms and took counsel with his men who came from all sides as to how he might drive out the Northmen from his kingdom. A time was agreed among them and made known, and there came from various provinces innumerable men, an army to be feared by any enemy, if it had had a suitable leader and one it agreed on. They were Franks, Bavarians, Alemans, Thuringians and Saxons; and they set out with one accord against the Northmen, wanting to fight them. When they got there, they laid siege to the Northmen's fortification, which is called Asselt.</p> <p>When the fortress was about to fall, and those within were struck with fear and despaired</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>of escaping death, on of the emperor's counsellors, a false bishop called Liutward, without the knowledge of the other counsellors who had been accustomed to assist the emperor's father, got together with the most treacherous Count Wigbert and went to the emperor and persuaded him not to attack the enemy, having been bribed to do so, and presented the enemy dux Godafriid to the emperor. Like Ahab the emperor received him as if he were a friend and made peace with him; and hostages were exchanged. The Northmen took this as a good sign, and so that it might not be doubted that they would observe peace, they hoisted a shield on high after their fashion and threw open the doors of their fortress. Our men, knowing nothing of their treacherousness, went into the fortress, some to trade, some to look around the fortifications. The Northmen</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>been hidden for fear of the enemy, and to his own shame and that of all the arm which followed him, gave to those same enemies 2,412 pounds of purest gold and silver. Moreover, he ordered that anyone in his army who should, moved by divine zeal in defence of Holy Church, kill a Northman who was trying to break into the camp, should either be strangled or blinded. The army was greatly saddened at this, and regretted that such a prince had come to rule over them, one who favoured the enemy and had snatched victory over the enemy away from them; and they returned to their homes greatly shamed. The Northmen, however, sent ships back to their country, loaded with treasure and captives two hundred in number; they themselves remained in a safe place, waiting until there should again be a suitable opportunity for plundering.</p>
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Master Source Reference

882	882	Annals of St-Bertin	Reims	Reims	84	F	49.2583	4.0317	T	2	The magnates of the kingdom sent a swift messenger to Carloman asking him to leave the troops who were besieging Vienne and trying to put down Boso's revolt. The magnates said he should make haste to come to them as fast as he could, since they had made all their military preparations for a campaign against the Northmen who had burned the cities of Cologne and Trier and their adjacent monasteries and had got control of the monasteries of St-Lambert at Liège, Prüm and Inden and even the palace at Aachen and all the monasteries of the neighbouring dioceses, that is, of Tongres, Arras and Cambrai and part of the diocese of Rheims, much of which they had burned, including the fortress of Mouzon. They had also slain Bishop Wala of Metz and put his companions to flight; Wala was bearing arms and fighting, contrary to sacred authority and the episcopal
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Master Source Reference

										<p>office... Carloman also learned that the Northman Asting and his accomplices had left the Loire and made for the coastal regions.</p> <p>Charles [the Fat], who had the title of emperor, marched against the Northmen with a large army and advanced right up to their fortification. Once he had got there, however, his courage failed him. Through the intervention of certain men, he managed to reach an agreement with Godefid and his men on the following terms: namely, that Godefrid would be baptized, and would then receive Frisia and the other regions that Roric had held. To Sigfird and Gorm and their accomplices he gave several thousand pounds of silver and gold which he had seized from the treasury of St-Stephen at Metz and from the resting-places of other saints, and he gave them permission to stay so that they could go on</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>ravaging a part of his cousin's kingdom as they had before...</p> <p>At the same time, Charles drew back from the Northmen towards Worms where he planned to hold his assembly on 1 November. Abbot Hugh came to this assembly, bringing some of his followers along with him. Their request was that Charles should restore to Carloman, as he himself had promised to do, that part of the kingdom which Carloman's brother Louis [III] had received as a lease. But Hugh secured no firm commitment, while Charles's absence brought the utmost harm to this kingdom, since Carloman lacked the resources to mount resistance to the Northmen once certain magnates of his kingdom withdrew from offering him help. This was the reason that the Northmen came as far as the neighbourhood of the fortress of Laon, and ravaged</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>could find outside the civitas, and burned a number of small villages. But Rheims itself, though defended neither by a wall nor by any human hand, was defended by the power of God and by the merits of the saints, so that the Northmen could not get into it.</p> <p>When Carloman heard of the Northmen's coming, he attacked them with as many men as he could muster. A large number of those Northmen who were carrying off booty were slain and many of them were drowned in the Aisne. Most important of all, Carloman pried their plunder out of those Northmen who were trying to rejoin their companions after the attack on Rheims. The main host of the Northmen, greater in terms of both size and strength, barricaded themselves up at a villa called Avaux. Carloman's men could not attack them there without grave danger to</p>
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Master Source Reference

882	882	Annals of St-Bertin	Trier	Trier	137	F	49.75	6.6371	T	2	The magnates of the kingdom sent a swift messenger to Carloman asking him to leave the troops who were besieging Vienne and trying to put down Boso's revolt. The magnates said he should make haste to come to them as fast as he could, since they had made all their military preparations for a campaign against the Northmen who had burned the cities of Cologne and Trier and their adjacent monasteries and had got control of the monasteries of St-Lambert at Liège, Prüm and Inden and even the palace at Aachen and all the monasteries of the neighbouring dioceses, that is, of Tongres, Arras and Cambrai and part of the diocese of Rheims, much of which they had burned, including the fortress of Mouzon. They had also slain Bishop Wala of Metz and put his companions to flight; Wala was bearing arms and fighting, contrary to sacred authority and the episcopal
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

882	882	Annals of St-Bertin	Laon	Laon	179	F	49.5641	3.6199	T	2	<p>The magnates of the kingdom sent a swift messenger to Carloman asking him to leave the troops who were besieging Vienne and trying to put down Boso's revolt. The magnates said he should make haste to come to them as fast as he could, since they had made all their military preparations for a campaign against the Northmen who had burned the cities of Cologne and Trier and their adjacent monasteries and had got control of the monasteries of St-Lambert at Liège, Prüm and Inden and even the palace at Aachen and all the monasteries of the neighbouring dioceses, that is, of Tongres, Arras and Cambrai and part of the diocese of Rheims, much of which they had burned, including the fortress of Mouzon. They had also slain Bishop Wala of Metz and put his companions to flight; Wala was bearing arms and fighting, contrary to sacred authority and the episcopal</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

883	883	Annals of St-Vaast	Lavier	Grand-Laviers	20	F	50.1305	1.7846	T	2	Fulk, an admirable man in all things, succeeded Hincmar in the episcopal see [of Rheims]. After this the Northmen set the monastery and church of Saint Quentin afire. At the same time they set fire to the church of the Mother of God in the city of Arras. Again Carloman pursued the Northmen, but he did nothing either successful or useful [against them]. At this time Rotgarius, the bishop of Beauvais, died and was succeeded by Honoratus. In the springtime the Northmen departed from Conde and sought out lands along the sea. Returning there through the summer, they forced the Flemings to flee from their own lands. All around they furiously laid waste to things with their swords and with fire. Around autumn, in order to protect the kingdom, King Carloman established his army in the region of Vithmau at the villa of Miannay [near Abbeville] opposite to Lavier. At the end
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Master Source Reference

											<p>of October the Northmen came to Lavier with cavalry and infantry and supplies. Ships also entered the Somme by the sea and forced the king and all his army to flee and made them pass over the Oise. Then the Northmen prepared to winter at the city of Amiens. Next, with no one resisting them, they devastated all the land up to the Seine and around the Oise and they burned both the monasteries and churches of Christ. Then the Franks, seeing that things grew ever better for the Northmen, sent a certain Christian Dane by the name of Sigfricd, who carefully worked to save the kingdom, to [the Northmen], He came to Beauvais and then proceeded to Amiens to do the business enjoined upon him.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
883	884	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Amiens	Amiens	33	F	49.8941	2.2958	T	3	In this year the host went up the Somme to Amiens [dép Somme], and there remained one year.

883	883	Annals of St-Vaast	Amiens	Amiens	33	F	49.8941	2.2958	T	1	Fulk, an admirable man in all things, succeeded Hincmar in the episcopal see [of Rheims]. After this the Northmen set the monastery and church of Saint Quentin afire. At the same time they set fire to the church of the Mother of God in the city of Arras. Again Carloman pursued the Northmen, but he did nothing either successful or useful [against them]. At this time Rotgarius, the bishop of Beauvais, died and was succeeded by Honoratus. In the springtime the Northmen departed from Conde and sought out lands along the sea. Returning there through the summer, they forced the Flemings to flee from their own lands. All around they furiously laid waste to things with their swords and with fire. Around autumn, in order to protect the kingdom, King Carloman established his army in the region of Vithmau at the villa of Miannay [near Abbeville] opposite to Lavier. At the end
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Master Source Reference

883	883	Annals of St-Vaast	Amiens	Amiens	33	F	49.8941	2.2958	T	3	Fulk, an admirable man in all things, succeeded Hincmar in the episcopal see [of Rheims]. After this the Northmen set the monastery and church of Saint Quentin afire. At the same time they set fire to the church of the Mother of God in the city of Arras. Again Carloman pursued the Northmen, but he did nothing either successful or useful [against them]. At this time Rotgarius, the bishop of Beauvais, died and was succeeded by Honoratus. In the springtime the Northmen departed from Conde and sought out lands along the sea. Returning there through the summer, they forced the Flemings to flee from their own lands. All around they furiously laid waste to things with their swords and with fire. Around autumn, in order to protect the kingdom, King Carloman established his army in the region of Vithmau at the villa of Miannay [near Abbeville] opposite to Lavier. At the end
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
883	883	Annals of Inisfallen	Les Mór	Lismore	39	F	52.1367	-7.9308	T	2	Kl. The burning of Les Mór by the son of Imar.

883	883	Annals of St-Vaast	Arras	Arras	72	F	50.2910	2.7775	T	2	Fulk, an admirable man in all things, succeeded Hincmar in the episcopal see [of Rheims]. After this the Northmen set the monastery and church of Saint Quentin afire. At the same time they set fire to the church of the Mother of God in the city of Arras. Again Carloman pursued the Northmen, but he did nothing either successful or useful [against them]. At this time Rotgarius, the bishop of Beauvais, died and was succeeded by Honoratus. In the springtime the Northmen departed from Conde and sought out lands along the sea. Returning there through the summer, they forced the Flemings to flee from their own lands. All around they furiously laid waste to things with their swords and with fire. Around autumn, in order to protect the kingdom, King Carloman established his army in the region of Vithmau at the villa of Miannay [near Abbeville] opposite to Lavier. At the end
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
883	884	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Amiens	Amiens	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the host went up the Somme to Amiens [dép Somme], and there remained one year.
883	883	Annals of Fulda	Frisia	Frisia	NULL	F	53.124808	5.454697	F	1	<p>Godafrid the Northman, who had been baptised the previous year, made an alliance with Hugh, Lothar's son, and took his sister to wife...</p> <p>The Northmen came up the Rhine and burned many places lately rebuilt, taking not a little plunder. Archbishop Liutbert of Mainz came against them with a few men; but he killed not a few of them and took back the plunder. Cologne was rebuilt apart from its churchs and monasteries and it walls were provided with gates, bars and locks.</p>

883	883	Annals of St-Vaast	Oise River	Oise River	NULL	F	49.034488	2.043463	F	2	Fulk, an admirable man in all things, succeeded Hincmar in the episcopal see [of Rheims]. After this the Northmen set the monastery and church of Saint Quentin afire. At the same time they set fire to the church of the Mother of God in the city of Arras. Again Carloman pursued the Northmen, but he did nothing either successful or useful [against them]. At this time Rotgarius, the bishop of Beauvais, died and was succeeded by Honoratus. In the springtime the Northmen departed from Conde and sought out lands along the sea. Returning there through the summer, they forced the Flemings to flee from their own lands. All around they furiously laid waste to things with their swords and with fire. Around autumn, in order to protect the kingdom, King Carloman established his army in the region of Vithmau at the villa of Miannay [near Abbeville] opposite to Lavier. At the end
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Master Source Reference

											<p>of October the Northmen came to Lavier with cavalry and infantry and supplies. Ships also entered the Somme by the sea and forced the king and all his army to flee and made them pass over the Oise. Then the Northmen prepared to winter at the city of Amiens. Next, with no one resisting them, they devastated all the land up to the Seine and around the Oise and they burned both the monasteries and churches of Christ. Then the Franks, seeing that things grew ever better for the Northmen, sent a certain Christian Dane by the name of Sigfricd, who carefully worked to save the kingdom, to [the Northmen], He came to Beauvais and then proceeded to Amiens to do the business enjoined upon him.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
883	883	Annals of Fulda	Rhine River	Rhine River	NULL	F	51.848036	6.1098118	F	2	<p>Godafrid the Northman, who had been baptised the previous year, made an alliance with Hugh, Lothar's son, and took his sister to wife...</p> <p>The Northmen came up the Rhine and burned many places lately rebuilt, taking not a little plunder. Archbishop Liutbert of Mainz came against them with a few men; but he killed not a few of them and took back the plunder. Cologne was rebuilt apart from its churches and monasteries and its walls were provided with gates, bars and locks.</p>

883	883	Annals of St-Vaast	Seine River	Seine River	NULL	F	49.434501	0.253951	F	2	Fulk, an admirable man in all things, succeeded Hincmar in the episcopal see [of Rheims]. After this the Northmen set the monastery and church of Saint Quentin afire. At the same time they set fire to the church of the Mother of God in the city of Arras. Again Carloman pursued the Northmen, but he did nothing either successful or useful [against them]. At this time Rotgarius, the bishop of Beauvais, died and was succeeded by Honoratus. In the springtime the Northmen departed from Conde and sought out lands along the sea. Returning there through the summer, they forced the Flemings to flee from their own lands. All around they furiously laid waste to things with their swords and with fire. Around autumn, in order to protect the kingdom, King Carloman established his army in the region of Vithmau at the villa of Miannay [near Abbeville] opposite to Lavier. At the end
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Master Source Reference

											<p>of October the Northmen came to Lavier with cavalry and infantry and supplies. Ships also entered the Somme by the sea and forced the king and all his army to flee and made them pass over the Oise. Then the Northmen prepared to winter at the city of Amiens. Next, with no one resisting them, they devastated all the land up to the Seine and around the Oise and they burned both the monasteries and churches of Christ. Then the Franks, seeing that things grew ever better for the Northmen, sent a certain Christian Dane by the name of Sigfricd, who carefully worked to save the kingdom, to [the Northmen], He came to Beauvais and then proceeded to Amiens to do the business enjoined upon him.</p>
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Master Source Reference

883	883	Annals of St-Vaast	Somme River	Somme River	NULL	F	50.195537	1.616738	F	2	Fulk, an admirable man in all things, succeeded Hincmar in the episcopal see [of Rheims]. After this the Northmen set the monastery and church of Saint Quentin afire. At the same time they set fire to the church of the Mother of God in the city of Arras. Again Carloman pursued the Northmen, but he did nothing either successful or useful [against them]. At this time Rotgarius, the bishop of Beauvais, died and was succeeded by Honoratus. In the springtime the Northmen departed from Conde and sought out lands along the sea. Returning there through the summer, they forced the Flemings to flee from their own lands. All around they furiously laid waste to things with their swords and with fire. Around autumn, in order to protect the kingdom, King Carloman established his army in the region of Vithmau at the villa of Miannay [near Abbeville] opposite to Lavier. At the end
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Master Source Reference

											<p>of October the Northmen came to Lavier with cavalry and infantry and supplies. Ships also entered the Somme by the sea and forced the king and all his army to flee and made them pass over the Oise. Then the Northmen prepared to winter at the city of Amiens. Next, with no one resisting them, they devastated all the land up to the Seine and around the Oise and they burned both the monasteries and churches of Christ. Then the Franks, seeing that things grew ever better for the Northmen, sent a certain Christian Dane by the name of Sigfricd, who carefully worked to save the kingdom, to [the Northmen], He came to Beauvais and then proceeded to Amiens to do the business enjoined upon him.</p>
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Master Source Reference

883	883	Annals of St-Vaast	Saint Quentin	Saint Quentin	95	F	49.8471	3.55808	T	2	Fulk, an admirable man in all things, succeeded Hincmar in the episcopal see [of Rheims]. After this the Northmen set the monastery and church of Saint Quentin afire. At the same time they set fire to the church of the Mother of God in the city of Arras. Again Carloman pursued the Northmen, but he did nothing either successful or useful [against them]. At this time Rotgarius, the bishop of Beauvais, died and was succeeded by Honoratus. In the springtime the Northmen departed from Conde and sought out lands along the sea. Returning there through the summer, they forced the Flemings to flee from their own lands. All around they furiously laid waste to things with their swords and with fire. Around autumn, in order to protect the kingdom, King Carloman established his army in the region of Vithmau at the villa of Miannay [near Abbeville] opposite to Lavier. At the end
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Master Source Reference

											<p>of October the Northmen came to Lavier with cavalry and infantry and supplies. Ships also entered the Somme by the sea and forced the king and all his army to flee and made them pass over the Oise. Then the Northmen prepared to winter at the city of Amiens. Next, with no one resisting them, they devastated all the land up to the Seine and around the Oise and they burned both the monasteries and churches of Christ. Then the Franks, seeing that things grew ever better for the Northmen, sent a certain Christian Dane by the name of Sigfricd, who carefully worked to save the kingdom, to [the Northmen], He came to Beauvais and then proceeded to Amiens to do the business enjoined upon him.</p>
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Master Source Reference

884	884	Annals of Fulda	Norden	Norden	8	F	53.5988	7.1967	T	2	<p>The Northmen tried to invade the Saxons. Count Henry and Bishop Arn [of Würzburg] came against them with a strong force of the eastern Franks, and when battle was joined many fell on both sides. But in the end with God's help the Christians had the victory. It is said that Northmen of a beauty and size of body never before seen among the Frankish people were killed in this battle.</p> <p>The emperor had a meeting with his men about the time of the Purification of the Blessed Mary [February 2] in the place in Alsace which is called Colmar, and from there he sent bishops, abbots and counts against the Northmen to guard the frontiers of his kingdom. The Northmen fought not just once or twice with Henry, and were defeated, and wherever they wished to go to plunder, they were put to flight and killed, God giving them</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>what they deserved. Then, as the Christians came together as one, seeking to attack their stronghold, they were struck with fear and fled at night; Henry followed them to the crossing of the Rhine, and finding them in a certain place slew one hundred and two of them without loss to his own men.</p> <p>The Northmen fought with the Frisians in a place called Norden and were defeated and many of them were killed. There is a letter about this battle, which Rimbart, bishop of the same place, sent to Archbishop Liutbert of Mainz, which runs as follows: [Lost]...</p> <p>Charles [Carloman], the young king of Gaul, is said to have been killed by a boar while hunting; in fact he was unintentionally wounded by one of his vassals while hunting, and died. As a result of this the Northmen, who for a</p>
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Master Source Reference

884	884	Annals of St-Vaast	Louvain	Leuven	32	F	50.8798	4.7138	T	3	<p>Meanwhile, because the king was still a young man, all the magnates gathered in Compiègne to determine what they should do. After they had discussed the matter, they sent Sigfried, the Danish Christian, who was loyal to the king and the nephew of Rorik, [to the Northmen]. He was supposed to deal with the chiefs of his people to see if they would accept tribute and leave the kingdom. He undertook to fulfill the assignment given to him and went to Amiens. [There] he repeated his mission to the chiefs of his people who were present. After a lengthy discussion, delayed in part by much back and forth activity, by repeating now these things, now those, in the end [the Northmen] imposed on the king and the Franks a tribute of 12,000 pounds of silver calculated according to their way of weighing things. Once hostages had been</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>exchanged, those who lived beyond the Oise began to feel safer. Thus from the day of the Purification of Saint Mary [2 February] until the month of October [884] this freedom from attack was granted to them.</p> <p>But the Northmen, raiding as usual beyond the Scheldt, devastated with fire and sword churches, monasteries, cities and villages, and slaughtered people. After holy Easter [19 April] the [people] began to pay the tribute. Churches and church properties were ruthlessly stripped [of wealth]. Finally, when the tribute had been paid, the Franks gathered together to resist the Northmen in case they intended to break their agreement. The Northmen burned down their camps and withdrew from Amiens. The king and the Franks pursued them on a slow march beyond the Oise. The Danes on their</p>
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Master Source Reference

884	884	Annals of St-Vaast	Amiens	Amiens	33	F	49.8941	2.2958	T	1	<p>Meanwhile, because the king was still a young man, all the magnates gathered in Compiègne to determine what they should do. After they had discussed the matter, they sent Sigfried, the Danish Christian, who was loyal to the king and the nephew of Rorik, [to the Northmen]. He was supposed to deal with the chiefs of his people to see if they would accept tribute and leave the kingdom. He undertook to fulfill the assignment given to him and went to Amiens. [There] he repeated his mission to the chiefs of his people who were present. After a lengthy discussion, delayed in part by much back and forth activity, by repeating now these things, now those, in the end [the Northmen] imposed on the king and the Franks a tribute of 12,000 pounds of silver calculated according to their way of weighing things. Once hostages had been</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>exchanged, those who lived beyond the Oise began to feel safer. Thus from the day of the Purification of Saint Mary [2February] until the month of October [884] this freedom from attack was granted to them.</p> <p>But the Northmen, raiding as usual beyond the Scheldt, devastated with fire and sword churches, monasteries, cities and villages, and slaughtered people. After holy Easter [19 April] the [people] began to pay the tribute. Churches and church properties were ruthlessly stripped [of wealth]. Finally, when the tribute had been paid, the Franks gathered together to resist the Northmen in case they intended to break their agreement. The Northmen burned down their camps and withdrew from Amiens. The king and the Franks pursued them on a slow march beyond the Oise. The Danes on their</p>
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Master Source Reference

884	884	Annals of St-Vaast	Amiens	Amiens	33	F	49.8941	2.2958	T	2	<p>Meanwhile, because the king was still a young man, all the magnates gathered in Compiègne to determine what they should do. After they had discussed the matter, they sent Sigfried, the Danish Christian, who was loyal to the king and the nephew of Rorik, [to the Northmen]. He was supposed to deal with the chiefs of his people to see if they would accept tribute and leave the kingdom. He undertook to fulfill the assignment given to him and went to Amiens. [There] he repeated his mission to the chiefs of his people who were present. After a lengthy discussion, delayed in part by much back and forth activity, by repeating now these things, now those, in the end [the Northmen] imposed on the king and the Franks a tribute of 12,000 pounds of silver calculated according to their way of weighing things. Once hostages had been</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>exchanged, those who lived beyond the Oise began to feel safer. Thus from the day of the Purification of Saint Mary [2February] until the month of October [884] this freedom from attack was granted to them. But the Northmen, raiding as usual beyond the Scheldt, devastated with fire and sword churches, monasteries, cities and villages, and slaughtered people. After holy Easter [19 April] the [people] began to pay the tribute. Churches and church properties were ruthlessly stripped [of wealth]. Finally, when the tribute had been paid, the Franks gathered together to resist the Northmen in case they intended to break their agreement. The Northmen burned down their camps and withdrew from Amiens. The king and the Franks pursued them on a slow march beyond the Oise. The Danes on their journey came to Boulogne-sur-</p>
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Master Source Reference

884	885	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Rochester	Rochester	51	F	51.389062	0.5049347	T	2	<p>In this year the above-mentioned host separated into two, one part east and the other part to Rochester, and besieged the city; and they built another fortification around themselves; and the citizens, however, defended the city until Alfred came to their relief [885] with levies. Then went the host to their ships and abandoned that encampment, and were there deprived of their horses, and soon the same summer went oversea.</p> <p>And the same year king Alfred sent a naval force into East Anglia. As soon as they came to the mouth of the Stour, then they met sixteen ships of pirates and fought against them, and captured all the ships, and slew the crews. Then they were on their way home with the booty, they met a great fleet of pirates, and fought against them the same day, and the Danish were</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>victorious.</p> <p>And the same year [884], before midwinter, Carloman, king of the Franks, passed away... And the same year a great pirate host assembled among the Old Saxons, and great battles took place there [Norden], twice in the same year, and the Saxons were victorious, there were Frisians with them...</p> <p>And the same year the host in East Anglia broke peace with king Alfred.</p>
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Master Source Reference

884	885	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Rochester	Rochester	51	F	51.389062	0.5049347	T	3	<p>In this year the above-mentioned host separated into two, one part east and the other part to Rochester, and besieged the city; and they built another fortification around themselves; and the citizens, however, defended the city until Alfred came to their relief [885] with levies. Then went the host to their ships and abandoned that encampment, and were there deprived of their horses, and soon the same summer went oversea.</p> <p>And the same year king Alfred sent a naval force into East Anglia. As soon as they came to the mouth of the Stour, then they met sixteen ships of pirates and fought against them, and captured all the ships, and slew the crews. Then they were on their way home with the booty, they met a great fleet of pirates, and fought against them the same day, and the Danish were</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>victorious.</p> <p>And the same year [884], before midwinter, Carloman, king of the Franks, passed away... And the same year a great pirate host assembled among the Old Saxons, and great battles took place there [Norden], twice in the same year, and the Saxons were victorious, there were Frisians with them...</p> <p>And the same year the host in East Anglia broke peace with king Alfred.</p>
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Master Source Reference

884	884	Annals of St-Vaast	Boulogne-sur-Mer	Boulogne-sur-Mer	54	F	50.7252	1.6133	T	2	<p>Meanwhile, because the king was still a young man, all the magnates gathered in Compiègne to determine what they should do. After they had discussed the matter, they sent Sigfried, the Danish Christian, who was loyal to the king and the nephew of Rorik, [to the Northmen]. He was supposed to deal with the chiefs of his people to see if they would accept tribute and leave the kingdom. He undertook to fulfill the assignment given to him and went to Amiens. [There] he repeated his mission to the chiefs of his people who were present. After a lengthy discussion, delayed in part by much back and forth activity, by repeating now these things, now those, in the end [the Northmen] imposed on the king and the Franks a tribute of 12,000 pounds of silver calculated according to their way of weighing things. Once hostages had been</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>exchanged, those who lived beyond the Oise began to feel safer. Thus from the day of the Purification of Saint Mary [2February] until the month of October [884] this freedom from attack was granted to them.</p> <p>But the Northmen, raiding as usual beyond the Scheldt, devastated with fire and sword churches, monasteries, cities and villages, and slaughtered people. After holy Easter [19 April] the [people] began to pay the tribute. Churches and church properties were ruthlessly stripped [of wealth]. Finally, when the tribute had been paid, the Franks gathered together to resist the Northmen in case they intended to break their agreement. The Northmen burned down their camps and withdrew from Amiens. The king and the Franks pursued them on a slow march beyond the Oise. The Danes on their</p>
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Master Source Reference

884	884	Annals of Fulda	Gaul	France	NULL	F	48.8566101	2.3514992	F	2	<p>The Northmen tried to invade the Saxons. Count Henry and Bishop Arn [of Würzburg] came against them with a strong force of the eastern Franks, and when battle was joined many fell on both sides. But in the end with God's help the Christians had the victory. It is said that Northmen of a beauty and size of body never before seen among the Frankish people were killed in this battle.</p> <p>The emperor had a meeting with his men about the time of the Purification of the Blessed Mary [February 2] in the place in Alsace which is called Colmar, and from there he sent bishops, abbots and counts against the Northmen to guard the frontiers of his kingdom. The Northmen fought not just once or twice with Henry, and were defeated, and wherever they wished to go to plunder, they were put to flight and killed, God giving them</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>what they deserved. Then, as the Christians came together as one, seeking to attack their stronghold, they were struck with fear and fled at night; Henry followed them to the crossing of the Rhine, and finding them in a certain place slew one hundred and two of them without loss to his own men.</p> <p>The Northmen fought with the Frisians in a place called Norden and were defeated and many of them were killed. There is a letter about this battle, which Rimbart, bishop of the same place, sent to Archbishop Liutbert of Mainz, which runs as follows: [Lost]...</p> <p>Charles [Carloman], the young king of Gaul, is said to have been killed by a boar while hunting; in fact he was unintentionally wounded by one of his vassals while hunting, and died. As a result of this the Northmen, who for a</p>
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Master Source Reference

884	884	Annals of Fulda	Rhine River	Rhine River	NULL	F	51.848036	6.1098118	F	2	<p>The Northmen tried to invade the Saxons. Count Henry and Bishop Arn [of Würzburg] came against them with a strong force of the eastern Franks, and when battle was joined many fell on both sides. But in the end with God's help the Christians had the victory. It is said that Northmen of a beauty and size of body never before seen among the Frankish people were killed in this battle.</p> <p>The emperor had a meeting with his men about the time of the Purification of the Blessed Mary [February 2] in the place in Alsace which is called Colmar, and from there he sent bishops, abbots and counts against the Northmen to guard the frontiers of his kingdom. The Northmen fought not just once or twice with Henry, and were defeated, and wherever they wished to go to plunder, they were put to flight and killed, God giving them</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>what they deserved. Then, as the Christians came together as one, seeking to attack their stronghold, they were struck with fear and fled at night; Henry followed them to the crossing of the Rhine, and finding them in a certain place slew one hundred and two of them without loss to his own men.</p> <p>The Northmen fought with the Frisians in a place called Norden and were defeated and many of them were killed. There is a letter about this battle, which Rimbert, bishop of the same place, sent to Archbishop Liutbert of Mainz, which runs as follows: [Lost]...</p> <p>Charles [Carloman], the young king of Gaul, is said to have been killed by a boar while hunting; in fact he was unintentionally wounded by one of his vassals while hunting, and died. As a result of this the Northmen, who for a</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
884	885	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Rochester	Rochester	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the above-mentioned host separated into two, one part east and the other part to Rochester, and besieged the city; and they built another fortification around themselves; and the citizens, however, defended the city until king Alfred came to their relief [885] with levies. Then went the host to their ships and abandoned that encampment, and were there deprived of their horses, and at once the same summer went back oversea. And the same year king Alfred sent a naval force from Kent into East Anglia. As soon as they came to the mouth of the Stour, then they met sixteen ships of pirates and fought against them, and captured all the ships, and slew the crews. When they were on their way home with the booty, they met a great fleet of pirates, and

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											fought against them the same day, and the Danish were victorious... And the same year the host went to East Anglia, and broke peace with king Alfred.

Master Source Reference

884	884	Annals of Fulda	Saxony	Saxony	NULL	F	53.689957	9.116377	F	2	<p>The Northmen tried to invade the Saxons. Count Henry and Bishop Arn [of Würzburg] came against them with a strong force of the eastern Franks, and when battle was joined many fell on both sides. But in the end with God's help the Christians had the victory. It is said that Northmen of a beauty and size of body never before seen among the Frankish people were killed in this battle.</p> <p>The emperor had a meeting with his men about the time of the Purification of the Blessed Mary [February 2] in the place in Alsace which is called Colmar, and from there he sent bishops, abbots and counts against the Northmen to guard the frontiers of his kingdom. The Northmen fought not just once or twice with Henry, and were defeated, and wherever they wished to go to plunder, they were put to flight and killed, God giving them</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>what they deserved. Then, as the Christians came together as one, seeking to attack their stronghold, they were struck with fear and fled at night; Henry followed them to the crossing of the Rhine, and finding them in a certain place slew one hundred and two of them without loss to his own men.</p> <p>The Northmen fought with the Frisians in a place called Norden and were defeated and many of them were killed. There is a letter about this battle, which Rimbert, bishop of the same place, sent to Archbishop Liutbert of Mainz, which runs as follows: [Lost]...</p> <p>Charles [Carloman], the young king of Gaul, is said to have been killed by a boar while hunting; in fact he was unintentionally wounded by one of his vassals while hunting, and died. As a result of this the Northmen, who for a</p>
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Master Source Reference

884	884	Annals of St-Vaast	Scheldt River	Scheldt River	NULL	F	51.318728	3.824811	F	2	<p>Meanwhile, because the king was still a young man, all the magnates gathered in Compiègne to determine what they should do. After they had discussed the matter, they sent Sigfried, the Danish Christian, who was loyal to the king and the nephew of Rorik, [to the Northmen]. He was supposed to deal with the chiefs of his people to see if they would accept tribute and leave the kingdom. He undertook to fulfill the assignment given to him and went to Amiens. [There] he repeated his mission to the chiefs of his people who were present. After a lengthy discussion, delayed in part by much back and forth activity, by repeating now these things, now those, in the end [the Northmen] imposed on the king and the Franks a tribute of 12,000 pounds of silver calculated according to their way of weighing things. Once hostages had been</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>exchanged, those who lived beyond the Oise began to feel safer. Thus from the day of the Purification of Saint Mary [2February] until the month of October [884] this freedom from attack was granted to them.</p> <p>But the Northmen, raiding as usual beyond the Scheldt, devastated with fire and sword churches, monasteries, cities and villages, and slaughtered people. After holy Easter [19 April] the [people] began to pay the tribute. Churches and church properties were ruthlessly stripped [of wealth]. Finally, when the tribute had been paid, the Franks gathered together to resist the Northmen in case they intended to break their agreement. The Northmen burned down their camps and withdrew from Amiens. The king and the Franks pursued them on a slow march beyond the Oise. The Danes on their</p>
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Master Source Reference

884	885	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Stour River	Stour River	NULL	F	51.954	1.174	F	2	<p>In this year the above-mentioned host separated into two, one part east and the other part to Rochester, and besieged the city; and they built another fortification around themselves; and the citizens, however, defended the city until Alfred came to their relief [885] with levies. Then went the host to their ships and abandoned that encampment, and were there deprived of their horses, and soon the same summer went oversea.</p> <p>And the same year king Alfred sent a naval force into East Anglia. As soon as they came to the mouth of the Stour, then they met sixteen ships of pirates and fought against them, and captured all the ships, and slew the crews. Then they were on their way home with the booty, they met a great fleet of pirates, and fought against them the same day, and the Danish were</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>victorious.</p> <p>And the same year [884], before midwinter, Carloman, king of the Franks, passed away... And the same year a great pirate host assembled among the Old Saxons, and great battles took place there [Norden], twice in the same year, and the Saxons were victorious, there were Frisians with them...</p> <p>And the same year the host in East Anglia broke peace with king Alfred.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
884	885	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Stour River	Stour River	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year the above-mentioned host separated into two, one part east and the other part to Rochester, and besieged the city; and they built another fortification around themselves; and the citizens, however, defended the city until king Alfred came to their relief [885] with levies. Then went the host to their ships and abandoned that encampment, and were there deprived of their horses, and at once the same summer went back oversea. And the same year king Alfred sent a naval force from Kent into East Anglia. As soon as they came to the mouth of the Stour, then they met sixteen ships of pirates and fought against them, and captured all the ships, and slew the crews. When they were on their way home with the booty, they met a great fleet of pirates, and

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											fought against them the same day, and the Danish were victorious... And the same year the host went to East Anglia, and broke peace with king Alfred.

Master Source Reference

885	885	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Norden	Norden	8	F	53.5988	7.1967	T	2	<p>In this year the above-mentioned host separated into two, one part east and the other part to Rochester, and besieged the city; and they built another fortification around themselves; and the citizens, however, defended the city until Alfred came to their relief [885] with levies. Then went the host to their ships and abandoned that encampment, and were there deprived of their horses, and soon the same summer went oversea.</p> <p>And the same year king Alfred sent a naval force into East Anglia. As soon as they came to the mouth of the Stour, then they met sixteen ships of pirates and fought against them, and captured all the ships, and slew the crews. Then they were on their way home with the booty, they met a great fleet of pirates, and fought against them the same day, and the Danish were</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>victorious.</p> <p>And the same year [884], before midwinter, Carloman, king of the Franks, passed away... And the same year a great pirate host assembled among the Old Saxons, and great battles took place there [Norden], twice in the same year, and the Saxons were victorious, there were Frisians with them...</p> <p>And the same year the host in East Anglia broke peace with king Alfred.</p>
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Master Source Reference

885	885	Annals of St-Vaast	N/A	Leuven	32	F	50.8798	4.7138	T	2	The emperor Charles, having received the news [of Lothar's death], made a rapid march and came to Ponthion, and there all the men who lived in Carloman's kingdom came to him and placed themselves under his rule. Thus the emperor Charles returned to his own land, ordering those who lived in the kingdom [that was formerly] Carloman's to proceed to Louvain to fight the Northmen. On the agreed upon day both armies came together at that place, except Abbot Hugh, who held back from this outing because of a foot ailment. But [these armies] accomplished nothing successful there, and returned to their own lands in great shame. The Danes laughed at the Franks who came from Carloman's kingdom: "So why did you come to [see] us? It was not necessary. We know how you are and [what] you want, so let us visit you. Let us do that [for you]."At the same
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Master Source Reference

											<p>time [in May] Godefrid the Dane, because he was undertaking to break his pledge with the crafty help of his vassal, Gerulf [of Frisia], was killed by Duke Henry. ...On the eight Kalends of July [24 June] [the Northmen] with their entire army entered Rouen and the Franks pursued them to the same place. Since their ships had still not come there, they crossed the Seine in ships found along the river and then they fortified a camp there. While this was taking place, all those who lived in Neustria and Burgundy assembled and, when an army had been raised, they approached as if to make war upon the Northmen. But, though they should have fought, [when] Ragnold, the duke of Le Mans, fell with a few of his men, they all returned to their own lands in great sadness, having accomplished nothing useful. Then the Northmen began to</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>rage with fire and to thirst for slaughter. They killed and captured Christians, demolished churches, and no one resisted them. Once again the Franks prepared themselves to resist, not in war, but rather by constructing fortifications to impede the progress of their ships. They constructed a castle on the river Oise at a place [now] called Pontoise, and they entrusted Aletramnus with guarding it. Bishop Gauzelin built fortifications at Paris. But in the month of November, the Northmen set out upon the Oise and surrounded with a blockade the castle at Pontoise. They stopped those who were shut up in the castle from drawing water from the river, for they had no other water to draw upon. But those who were in the castle began to be pressed by their lack of water. Need I say more? They sued for peace, seeking only to leave there alive. Once</p>
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Master Source Reference

885	885	Annals of St-Vaast	N/A	Paris	35	F	48.8566101	2.3514992	T	2	The emperor Charles, having received the news [of Lothar's death], made a rapid march and came to Ponthion, and there all the men who lived in Carloman's kingdom came to him and placed themselves under his rule. Thus the emperor Charles returned to his own land, ordering those who lived in the kingdom [that was formerly] Carloman's to proceed to Louvain to fight the Northmen. On the agreed upon day both armies came together at that place, except Abbot Hugh, who held back from this outing because of a foot ailment. But [these armies] accomplished nothing successful there, and returned to their own lands in great shame. The Danes laughed at the Franks who came from Carloman's kingdom: "So why did you come to [see] us? It was not necessary. We know how you are and [what] you want, so let us visit you. Let us do that [for you]."
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Master Source Reference

											<p>At the same time [in May] Godefrid the Dane, because he was undertaking to break his pledge with the crafty help of his vassal, Gerulf [of Frisia], was killed by Duke Henry. ...On the eight Kalends of July [24 June] [the Northmen] with their entire army entered Rouen and the Franks pursued them to the same place. Since their ships had still not come there, they crossed the Seine in ships found along the river and then they fortified a camp there. While this was taking place, all those who lived in Neustria and Burgundy assembled and, when an army had been raised, they approached as if to make war upon the Northmen. But, though they should have fought, [when] Ragnold, the duke of Le Mans, fell with a few of his men, they all returned to their own lands in great sadness, having accomplished nothing useful.</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Then the Northmen began to rage with fire and to thirst for slaughter. They killed and captured Christians, demolished churches, and no one resisted them. Once again the Franks prepared themselves to resist, not in war, but rather by constructing fortifications to impede the progress of their ships. They constructed a castle on the river Oise at a place [now] called Pontoise, and they entrusted Aletramnus with guarding it. Bishop Gauzelin built fortifications at Paris. But in the month of November, the Northmen set out upon the Oise and surrounded with a blockade the castle at Pontoise. They stopped those who were shut up in the castle from drawing water from the river, for they had no other water to draw upon. But those who were in the castle began to be pressed by their lack of water. Need I say more? They sued for peace, seeking only</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>to leave there alive. Once hostages were exchanged on both sides, Aletramnus and his men set out for Beauvais. The Northmen set fire to the castle and stole everything that was left there, for those who abandoned the castle left everything there except for their arms and horses. It was under this condition that they had been allowed to leave.</p> <p>Wildly excited by their victory, the Northmen approached Paris and, with great energy immediately attacked a tower. They thought that they could take it without any great delay, because it was not yet fully strengthened. But Christians defended it with great vigor and the battle lasted from morning till evening. Night interrupted the battle and so the Northmen, that night, returned to their ships [26 November]. Bishop Gauzelin and Count Odo labored all through the night with their</p>
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Master Source Reference

												<p>men to fortify the tower in preparation for [the coming] battle. The following day [27 November] the Northmen again rushed back to the battle at the same tower and a fierce battle went on until sunset. But the Danes, having lost many men, returned to their ships. Then they set up a camp for themselves opposite the city and they laid siege to the city, constructed machines [of war], employed fire, and used all their ingenuity to capture the city. But the Christians fighting bravely against them were superior in everything.</p>
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Master Source Reference

885	885	Annals of St-Vaast	Paris	Paris	35	F	48.8566101	2.3514992	T	3	<p>On the eighth Ides of February [6 February] a grave crisis arose for the inhabitants of [Paris], since a very serious rise in the water level of the river smashed the smaller bridge [running to the south from the Ile de la Cite]. When the bishop learned of this event, he selected some strong and noble men to guard the tower that night so that, in the morning, they might restore the bridge. None of this was hidden to the Northmen. They rose before dawn with all their men and rushed to that tower and laid siege to it and they began to attack before help from the city could arrive. Those men in the tower resisted bravely and the shouting of the multitude [of them] lifted up to heaven. The bishop stood on the wall of the city with everyone who was in the city crying intensely because they could not come to the assistance of their people and because there was</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>nothing they could do [to help], [Gauzelin] entrusted them to Christ's care. The Northmen approached the gate of that tower in [full] force and tried to set fire to it. Those men inside the tower, worn down by wounds and defeated by fire, and to the dishonor of Christians, were killed in various ways and their bodies were flung into the river. Then the Northmen demolished the tower. After these things [had occurred], they did not cease their attack upon the city.</p> <p>Then [on 12 May] Hugh, the venerable abbot, died and was buried in the monastery of Saint German of Auxerre. But Odo, seeing the people fall into despair, went out of the city secretly to seek help from the chief man of the kingdom and to send word to the emperor that Paris would soon perish if it did not receive assistance. Returning to Paris after his absence, Odo discovered a</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>great deal of sadness, but he did not enter the city without an astonishing incident, for the Northmen, knowing in advance of his return, blocked off the gate of the tower to him. But even with his horse dead, Odo slashed at his enemies left and right and, entering the city, made his sad people happy. No one can count the dead, what dangers they faced there, how many thousands of people on both sides fell there in various skirmishes. For, without any cessation, those [warriors] struck that city with a varying complement of arms, machines [of war], and battering rams. But with great persistence they begged God [for help] and were delivered. But in the eight or so months before the emperor could come to [Paris], the struggle continued in various ways.</p> <p>In the autumn, he [Charles the Fat] came to Quierzy with an enormous army, and sent</p>
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										<p>council, he came to Paris with a strong force. But because the dux was lost, Charles the Fat was unable to accomplish anything.</p> <p>On 17 September, the city of Beauvais was partly burned by fire. All the wealth of the monastery of St-Vaast, its treasures, sacred vestments, books and documents (karti) perished. The emperor and his army came to the castra of the Norsemen [Paris]. Because the castra was affixed on both sides of the river, he forced them to forsake one and to cross the river and station themselves in the other. Then he sent watchmen (custodes) into the city and sent the army (exercitus) over the river.</p> <p>Because winter was imminent, missi negotiated between them, so that the emperor might make an agreement (pax) with the Danes. And he [Charles the Fat] composed a</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>truly wretched plan. For the Danes were promised both a ransom (redemptio) and an unimpeded passage to plunder Burgundy. Also, a new bishop came to Paris, Askericus by name, and Count Odo was ceded the lands of his father, Robert [the Strong].</p> <p>The emperor broke camp (castra) and hastened to return whence he came. But he did not yet leave [Frankia], for in the monastery of St-Médardm near Soissons, he apportioned the land among the Franks; and was reminded how King Sigfrid, with all his men, was advancing up the river Oise, making a march by water and land, laying waste to everything with swords and fire. Because the emperor knew this - for the fire carried a definite message - he rushed to return to his own land. After this, Sigfrid torched the most renowned church of the blessed Médard, the</p>
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Master Source Reference

												monastery, the houses, the royal palace, and killed and captured the inhabitants. The Norsemen, who had reached Paris by the Seine, with all their army (exercitus), war gear (suppelecti), and ships (naves), advanced up the river Yonne and besieged the city of Sens. But Archbishop Eberhard, immediately began to discuss the ransom of the city with them, which he accomplished because he willed it.
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Master Source Reference

885	885	Annals of St-Vaast	Pontoise	Pontoise	50	F	49.0510	2.1006	T	2	The emperor Charles, having received the news [of Lothar's death], made a rapid march and came to Ponthion, and there all the men who lived in Carloman's kingdom came to him and placed themselves under his rule. Thus the emperor Charles returned to his own land, ordering those who lived in the kingdom [that was formerly] Carloman's to proceed to Louvain to fight the Northmen. On the agreed upon day both armies came together at that place, except Abbot Hugh, who held back from this outing because of a foot ailment. But [these armies] accomplished nothing successful there, and returned to their own lands in great shame. The Danes laughed at the Franks who came from Carloman's kingdom: "So why did you come to [see] us? It was not necessary. We know how you are and [what] you want, so let us visit you. Let us do that [for you]."
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											<p>At the same time [in May] Godefrid the Dane, because he was undertaking to break his pledge with the crafty help of his vassal, Gerulf [of Frisia], was killed by Duke Henry.</p> <p>...On the eight Kalends of July [24 June] [the Northmen] with their entire army entered Rouen and the Franks pursued them to the same place. Since their ships had still not come there, they crossed the Seine in ships found along the river and then they fortified a camp there. While this was taking place, all those who lived in Neustria and Burgundy assembled and, when an army had been raised, they approached as if to make war upon the Northmen. But, though they should have fought, [when] Ragnold, the duke of Le Mans, fell with a few of his men, they all returned to their own lands in great sadness, having accomplished nothing useful.</p>
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											<p>Then the Northmen began to rage with fire and to thirst for slaughter. They killed and captured Christians, demolished churches, and no one resisted them. Once again the Franks prepared themselves to resist, not in war, but rather by constructing fortifications to impede the progress of their ships. They constructed a castle on the river Oise at a place [now] called Pontoise, and they entrusted Aletramnus with guarding it. Bishop Gauzelin built fortifications at Paris. But in the month of November, the Northmen set out upon the Oise and surrounded with a blockade the castle at Pontoise. They stopped those who were shut up in the castle from drawing water from the river, for they had no other water to draw upon. But those who were in the castle began to be pressed by their lack of water. Need I say more? They sued for peace, seeking only</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>to leave there alive. Once hostages were exchanged on both sides, Aletramnus and his men set out for Beauvais. The Northmen set fire to the castle and stole everything that was left there, for those who abandoned the castle left everything there except for their arms and horses. It was under this condition that they had been allowed to leave.</p> <p>Wildly excited by their victory, the Northmen approached Paris and, with great energy immediately attacked a tower. They thought that they could take it without any great delay, because it was not yet fully strengthened. But Christians defended it with great vigor and the battle lasted from morning till evening. Night interrupted the battle and so the Northmen, that night, returned to their ships [26 November]. Bishop Gauzelin and Count Odo labored all through the night with their</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>men to fortify the tower in preparation for [the coming] battle. The following day [27 November] the Northmen again rushed back to the battle at the same tower and a fierce battle went on until sunset. But the Danes, having lost many men, returned to their ships. Then they set up a camp for themselves opposite the city and they laid siege to the city, constructed machines [of war], employed fire, and used all their ingenuity to capture the city. But the Christians fighting bravely against them were superior in everything.</p>
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Master Source Reference

885	885	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Rochester	Rochester	51	F	51.389062	0.5049347	T	2	<p>In this year the above-mentioned host separated into two, one part east and the other part to Rochester, and besieged the city; and they built another fortification around themselves; and the citizens, however, defended the city until Alfred came to their relief [885] with levies. Then went the host to their ships and abandoned that encampment, and were there deprived of their horses, and soon the same summer went oversea.</p> <p>And the same year king Alfred sent a naval force into East Anglia. As soon as they came to the mouth of the Stour, then they met sixteen ships of pirates and fought against them, and captured all the ships, and slew the crews. Then they were on their way home with the booty, they met a great fleet of pirates, and fought against them the same day, and the Danish were</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>victorious.</p> <p>And the same year [884], before midwinter, Carloman, king of the Franks, passed away... And the same year a great pirate host assembled among the Old Saxons, and great battles took place there [Norden], twice in the same year, and the Saxons were victorious, there were Frisians with them...</p> <p>And the same year the host in East Anglia broke peace with king Alfred.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
885	886	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Louvain	Leuven	NULL	F	50.876897	4.7138	F	3	In this year the host, which before this had arrived in the east [at Louvain], went again west, and then up the Seine and there took winter-quarters. The same year [886] king Alfred occupied London, and all the English people submitted to him, except those who were in captivity to the Danes; and he then entrusted the city to ealdorman Æthelred to rule.

885	885	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	East Anglia	East Anglia	NULL	F	52.636423	1.292379	F	2	In this year the above-mentioned host separated into two, one part east and the other part to Rochester, and besieged the city; and they built another fortification around themselves; and the citizens, however, defended the city until Alfred came to their relief [885] with levies. Then went the host to their ships and abandoned that encampment, and were there deprived of their horses, and soon the same summer went oversea. And the same year king Alfred sent a naval force into East Anglia. As soon as they came to the mouth of the Stour, then they met sixteen ships of pirates and fought against them, and captured all the ships, and slew the crews. Then they were on their way home with the booty, they met a great fleet of pirates, and fought against them the same day, and the Danish were victorious. And the same year [884], before midwinter,
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												Carloman, king of the Franks, passed away... And the same year a great pirate host assembled among the Old Saxons, and great battles took place there [Norden], twice in the same year, and the Saxons were victorious, there were Frisians with them...And the same year the host in East Anglia broke peace with king Alfred.
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
885	885	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	East Anglia	East Anglia	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year the above-mentioned host separated into two, one part east and the other part to Rochester, and besieged the city; and they built another fortification around themselves; and the citizens, however, defended the city until king Alfred came to their relief [885] with levies. Then went the host to their ships and abandoned that encampment, and were there deprived of their horses, and at once the same summer went back oversea. And the same year king Alfred sent a naval force from Kent into East Anglia. As soon as they came to the mouth of the Stour, then they met sixteen ships of pirates and fought against them, and captured all the ships, and slew the crews. When they were on their way home with the booty, they met a great fleet of pirates, and

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											fought against them the same day, and the Danish were victorious... And the same year the host went to East Anglia, and broke peace with king Alfred.

Master Source Reference

885	885	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	English Channel	English Channel	NULL	F	51.006692	1.521149	F	2	<p>In this year the above-mentioned host separated into two, one part east and the other part to Rochester, and besieged the city; and they built another fortification around themselves; and the citizens, however, defended the city until Alfred came to their relief [885] with levies. Then went the host to their ships and abandoned that encampment, and were there deprived of their horses, and soon the same summer went oversea.</p> <p>And the same year king Alfred sent a naval force into East Anglia. As soon as they came to the mouth of the Stour, then they met sixteen ships of pirates and fought against them, and captured all the ships, and slew the crews. Then they were on their way home with the booty, they met a great fleet of pirates, and fought against them the same day, and the Danish were</p>
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											<p>victorious.</p> <p>And the same year [884], before midwinter, Carloman, king of the Franks, passed away... And the same year a great pirate host assembled among the Old Saxons, and great battles took place there [Norden], twice in the same year, and the Saxons were victorious, there were Frisians with them...</p> <p>And the same year the host in East Anglia broke peace with king Alfred.</p>
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
885	885	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	English Channel	English Channel	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year the above-mentioned host separated into two, one part east and the other part to Rochester, and besieged the city; and they built another fortification around themselves; and the citizens, however, defended the city until king Alfred came to their relief [885] with levies. Then went the host to their ships and abandoned that encampment, and were there deprived of their horses, and at once the same summer went back oversea. And the same year king Alfred sent a naval force from Kent into East Anglia. As soon as they came to the mouth of the Stour, then they met sixteen ships of pirates and fought against them, and captured all the ships, and slew the crews. When they were on their way home with the booty, they met a great fleet of pirates, and

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											fought against them the same day, and the Danish were victorious... And the same year the host went to East Anglia, and broke peace with king Alfred.

Master Source Reference

885	885	Annals of Fulda	Hesbaye	Hesbaye	NULL	F	50.652088	5.263157	F	2	<p>The same Northmen invaded the Hesbaye and occupied the regions around it and, gathering crops of various kind together, made plans to overwinter there and live there, as if there were none to resist them. They set aside for their service those men and women whom they could find. Archbishop Liutbert [of Mainz] and Count Henry and some others came upon them unexpectedly and, having killed many of them, forced the rest to take refuge in a certain small fortification and took away from them the supplies which they had gathered together. Besieged for a long time, and wearied by hunger, they did not dare to risk open battle and fled one night.</p> <p>Godafriid the Northman, who had become a Christian and promised on oath to keep faith with the emperor and the Christian people, broke his faith, gathered not a small</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>army from his people, and prepared to come up the River Rhine and put many places under his dominion. He had begun to do this around the middle of May, but God was against it and he was unable to carry out his plan. For he was invited to a meeting by Henry and other faithful men of the emperor and accused of treason; and when he had infuriated them by abuse and scornful words, he was killed, along with all who were with him. God gave him the due reward for his treachery.</p> <p>But the Northmen whom he had summoned did not know what had been done and set off for Saxony to plunder. A few Saxons came against them, but, fearing to offer resistance to so large an army, fled; and the Northmen, although they were already a long way from their ships, followed the fleeing men as if to take them prisoner.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
885	885	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Norden	Norden	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year the above-mentioned host separated into two, one part east and the other part to Rochester, and besieged the city; and they built another fortification around themselves; and the citizens, however, defended the city until king Alfred came to their relief [885] with levies. Then went the host to their ships and abandoned that encampment, and were there deprived of their horses, and at once the same summer went back oversea. And the same year king Alfred sent a naval force from Kent into East Anglia. As soon as they came to the mouth of the Stour, then they met sixteen ships of pirates and fought against them, and captured all the ships, and slew the crews. When they were on their way home with the booty, they met a great fleet of pirates, and

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											fought against them the same day, and the Danish were victorious... And the same year the host went to East Anglia, and broke peace with king Alfred.

Master Source Reference

885	886	Annals of Fulda	Paris	Paris	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	<p>In the month of February, an army of the eastern Franks was sent into Gaul against the Northmen, who were near Paris. On the journey they suffered not inconsiderable losses to their horses through floods and sudden cold. However, when they had arrived there, the Northmen, who were well stocked with all things in their fortifications, did not want to fight with them, nor did they dare to. So the whole of Lent [February 9] and the time up to Rogation Day [May 1] was wasted in empty effort, except that Henry, finding some outside the fortifications, killed them. They took many horses and oxen from there and returned to their home. Meanwhile Hugh and Gauzlin, abbots and the leading generals of Gaul, in whom lay all the hopes of the Gauls against the Northmen, died. At this the Northmen became bolder, and came out of their fortifications, and took</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>possession of the whole region, and were able to hunt and sport with no one to prevent them...</p> <p>In the month of July the emperor had a meeting with his men in the town of Metz and from there set off against the Northmen. While he was staying there Count Henry was abandoned by his men, surrounded by the enemy, and killed. Meanwhile Sigifrid came with a great host of Northmen to bring help to the others who were already in residence, and caused great fear among the Christians. At this the emperor, terrified, gave leave to some to go plundering through Burgundy, and promised much money to others if they would leave his kingdom by a time agreed between them...</p> <p>After Easter, the emperor held a general assembly at Pavia and went through Burgundy to Gaul against the Northmen</p>
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Master Source Reference

												who were then at Paris. Henry, the margrave of the Franks, who held Neustria at that time, was killed there, and the king returned to his own lands, having accomplished little.
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Master Source Reference

885	885	Annals of Fulda	N/A	Rhine River	NULL	F	51.848036	6.1098118	F	2	<p>The same Northmen invaded the Hesbaye and occupied the regions aroundit and, gathering crops of various kind together, made plans to over-winter there and live there, as if there were none to resist them. They set aside for their service those men and women whom they could find. Archbishop Liutbert [of Mainz] and Count Henry and some others came upon them unexpectedly and, having killed many of them, forced the rest to take refuge in a certain small fortification and took away from them the supplies which they had gathered together. Besieged for a long time, and wearied by hunger, they did not dare to risk open battle and fled one night.</p> <p>Godafriid the Northman, who had become a Christian and promised on oath to keep faith with the emperor and the Christian people, brok his faith, gathered not a small army</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>from his people, and prepared to come up the River Rhine and put many places under his dominion. He had begun to do this around the middle of May, but God was against it and he was unable to carry out his plan. For he was invited to a meeting by Henry and other faithful men of the emperor and accused of treason; and when he had infuriated them by abuse and scornful words, he was killed, along with all who were with him. God gave him the due reward for his treachery.</p> <p>But the Northmen whom he had summoned did not know what had been done and set off for Saxony to plunder. A few Saxons came against them, but, fearing to offer resistance to so large an army, fled; and the Northmen, although they were already a long way from their ships, followed the fleeing men as if to take them prisoner.</p>
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											<p>Meanwhile the Frisians who are called the 'Destarbenzon', as if sent by God, came along in tiny ships, as is their custom, and began to attack the Northmen from the rear. When they saw this, the Saxons, who had at first fled, returned and made a fierce counter-attack, and so battle was joined from both sides against the Northmen. At length the Christians made such a slaughter of them that very few were left of the whole multitude. After this had been done, the same Frisians attacked their ships, and there they found such treasure in gold, silver, and other kinds of moveable goods that all from the smallest to the greatest were made rich.</p>
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
885	885	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Rochester	Rochester	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year the above-mentioned host separated into two, one part east and the other part to Rochester, and besieged the city; and they built another fortification around themselves; and the citizens, however, defended the city until king Alfred came to their relief [885] with levies. Then went the host to their ships and abandoned that encampment, and were there deprived of their horses, and at once the same summer went back oversea. And the same year king Alfred sent a naval force from Kent into East Anglia. As soon as they came to the mouth of the Stour, then they met sixteen ships of pirates and fought against them, and captured all the ships, and slew the crews. When they were on their way home with the booty, they met a great fleet of pirates, and

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											fought against them the same day, and the Danish were victorious... And the same year the host went to East Anglia, and broke peace with king Alfred.

Master Source Reference

885	885	Annals of Fulda	N/A	Saxony	NULL	F	53.689957	9.116377	F	1	<p>The same Northmen invaded the Hesbaye and occupied the regions around it and, gathering crops of various kind together, made plans to overwinter there and live there, as if there were none to resist them. They set aside for their service those men and women whom they could find. Archbishop Liutbert [of Mainz] and Count Henry and some others came upon them unexpectedly and, having killed many of them, forced the rest to take refuge in a certain small fortification and took away from them the supplies which they had gathered together. Besieged for a long time, and wearied by hunger, they did not dare to risk open battle and fled one night.</p> <p>Godafrid the Northman, who had become a Christian and promised on oath to keep faith with the emperor and the Christian people, brok his faith, gathered not a small army</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>from his people, and prepared to come up the River Rhine and put many places under his dominion. He had begun to do this around the middle of May, but God was against it and he was unable to carry out his plan. For he was invited to a meeting by Henry and other faithful men of the emperor and accused of treason; and when he had infuriated them by abuse and scornful words, he was killed, along with all who were with him. God gave him the due reward for his treachery.</p> <p>But the Northmen whom he had summoned did not know what had been done and set off for Saxony to plunder. A few Saxons came against them, but, fearing to offer resistance to so large an army, fled; and the Northmen, although they were already a long way from their ships, followed the fleeing men as if to take them prisoner.</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Meanwhile the Frisians who are called the 'Destarbenzon', as if sent by God, came along in tiny ships, as is their custom, and began to attack the Northmen from the rear. When they saw this, the Saxons, who had at first fled, returned and made a fierce counter-attack, and so battle was joined from both sides against the Northmen. At length the Christians made such a slaughter of them that very few were left of the whole multitude. After this had been done, the same Frisians attacked their ships, and there they found such treasure in gold, silver, and other kinds of moveable goods that all from the smallest to the greatest were made rich.</p>
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
885	886	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Seine River	Seine River	NULL	F	49.434511	0.253961	F	3	In this year the host which before this had arrived in the east, went again west, and then up the Seine and there took winter-quarters in the city of Paris. The same year [886] king Alfred occupied London, and all the English people submitted to him, except those who were in captivity to the Danes; and he then entrusted the city to ealdorman Æthelred to rule.

885	885	Annals of St-Vaast	Rouen	Rouen	88	F	49.4404591	1.0939658	T	3	The emperor Charles, having received the news [of Lothar's death], made a rapid march and came to Ponthion, and there all the men who lived in Carloman's kingdom came to him and placed themselves under his rule. Thus the emperor Charles returned to his own land, ordering those who lived in the kingdom [that was formerly] Carloman's to proceed to Louvain to fight the Northmen. On the agreed upon day both armies came together at that place, except Abbot Hugh, who held back from this outing because of a foot ailment. But [these armies] accomplished nothing successful there, and returned to their own lands in great shame. The Danes laughed at the Franks who came from Carloman's kingdom: "So why did you come to [see] us? It was not necessary. We know how you are and [what] you want, so let us visit you. Let us do that [for you]."
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Then the Northmen began to rage with fire and to thirst for slaughter. They killed and captured Christians, demolished churches, and no one resisted them. Once again the Franks prepared themselves to resist, not in war, but rather by constructing fortifications to impede the progress of their ships. They constructed a castle on the river Oise at a place [now] called Pontoise, and they entrusted Aletramnus with guarding it. Bishop Gauzelin built fortifications at Paris. But in the month of November, the Northmen set out upon the Oise and surrounded with a blockade the castle at Pontoise. They stopped those who were shut up in the castle from drawing water from the river, for they had no other water to draw upon. But those who were in the castle began to be pressed by their lack of water. Need I say more? They sued for peace, seeking only</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>to leave there alive. Once hostages were exchanged on both sides, Aletramnus and his men set out for Beauvais. The Northmen set fire to the castle and stole everything that was left there, for those who abandoned the castle left everything there except for their arms and horses. It was under this condition that they had been allowed to leave.</p> <p>Wildly excited by their victory, the Northmen approached Paris and, with great energy immediately attacked a tower. They thought that they could take it without any great delay, because it was not yet fully strengthened. But Christians defended it with great vigor and the battle lasted from morning till evening. Night interrupted the battle and so the Northmen, that night, returned to their ships [26 November]. Bishop Gauzelin and Count Odo labored all through the night with their</p>
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Master Source Reference

												<p>men to fortify the tower in preparation for [the coming] battle. The following day [27 November] the Northmen again rushed back to the battle at the same tower and a fierce battle went on until sunset. But the Danes, having lost many men, returned to their ships. Then they set up a camp for themselves opposite the city and they laid siege to the city, constructed machines [of war], employed fire, and used all their ingenuity to capture the city. But the Christians fighting bravely against them were superior in everything.</p>
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Master Source Reference

886	886	Annals of St-Vaast	Burgundy	Burgundy	NULL	F	47.048498	4.384740	F	2	<p>On the eighth Ides of February [6 February] a grave crisis arose for the inhabitants of [Paris], since a very serious rise in the water level of the river smashed the smaller bridge [running to the south from the Ile de la Cite]. When the bishop learned of this event, he selected some strong and noble men to guard the tower that night so that, in the morning, they might restore the bridge. None of this was hidden to the Northmen. They rose before dawn with all their men and rushed to that tower and laid siege to it and they began to attack before help from the city could arrive. Those men in the tower resisted bravely and the shouting of the multitude [of them] lifted up to heaven. The bishop stood on the wall of the city with everyone who was in the city crying intensely because they could not come to the assistance of their people and because there was</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>nothing they could do [to help], [Gauzelin] entrusted them to Christ's care. The Northmen approached the gate of that tower in [full] force and tried to set fire to it. Those men inside the tower, worn down by wounds and defeated by fire, and to the dishonor of Christians, were killed in various ways and their bodies were flung into the river. Then the Northmen demolished the tower. After these things [had occurred], they did not cease their attack upon the city.</p> <p>Then [on 12 May] Hugh, the venerable abbot, died and was buried in the monastery of Saint German of Auxerre. But Odo, seeing the people fall into despair, went out of the city secretly to seek help from the chief man of the kingdom and to send word to the emperor that Paris would soon perish if it did not receive assistance. Returning to Paris after his absence, Odo discovered a</p>
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											<p>great deal of sadness, but he did not enter the city without an astonishing incident, for the Northmen, knowing in advance of his return, blocked off the gate of the tower to him. But even with his horse dead, Odo slashed at his enemies left and right and, entering the city, made his sad people happy. No one can count the dead, what dangers they faced there, how many thousands of people on both sides fell there in various skirmishes. For, without any cessation, those [warriors] struck that city with a varying complement of arms, machines [of war], and battering rams. But with great persistence they begged God [for help] and were delivered. But in the eight or so months before the emperor could come to [Paris], the struggle continued in various ways.</p> <p>In the autumn, he [Charles the Fat] came to Quierzy with an enormous army, and sent</p>
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										<p>council, he came to Paris with a strong force. But because the dux was lost, Charles the Fat was unable to accomplish anything.</p> <p>On 17 September, the city of Beauvais was partly burned by fire. All the wealth of the monastery of St-Vaast, its treasures, sacred vestments, books and documents (karti) perished. The emperor and his army came to the castra of the Norsemen [Paris]. Because the castra was affixed on both sides of the river, he forced them to forsake one and to cross the river and station themselves in the other. Then he sent watchmen (custodes) into the city and sent the army (exercitus) over the river.</p> <p>Because winter was imminent, missi negotiated between them, so that the emperor might make an agreement (pax) with the Danes. And he [Charles the Fat] composed a</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>truly wretched plan. For the Danes were promised both a ransom (redemptio) and an unimpeded passage to plunder Burgundy. Also, a new bishop came to Paris, Askericus by name, and Count Odo was ceded the lands of his father, Robert [the Strong].</p> <p>The emperor broke camp (castra) and hastened to return whence he came. But he did not yet leave [Frankia], for in the monastery of St-Médardm near Soissons, he apportioned the land among the Franks; and was reminded how King Sigfrid, with all his men, was advancing up the river Oise, making a march by water and land, laying waste to everything with swords and fire. Because the emperor knew this - for the fire carried a definite message - he rushed to return to his own land. After this, Sigfrid torched the most renowned church of the blessed Médard, the</p>
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Master Source Reference

												monastery, the houses, the royal palace, and killed and captured the inhabitants. The Norsemen, who had reached Paris by the Seine, with all their army (exercitus), war gear (suppelecti), and ships (naves), advanced up the river Yonne and besieged the city of Sens. But Archbishop Eberhard, immediately began to discuss the ransom of the city with them, which he accomplished because he willed it.
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
886	887	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Paris	Paris	35	F	48.8566101	2.3514992	T	2	In this year the host went up through the bridge at Paris, and then along the Seine and up the Marne as far as Chézy-sur-Marne; and they encamped there and in the valley of the Yonne, two winters in those two places....

886	886	Annals of St-Vaast	Paris	Paris	35	F	48.8566101	2.3514992	T	2	<p>On the eighth Ides of February [6 February] a grave crisis arose for the inhabitants of [Paris], since a very serious rise in the water level of the river smashed the smaller bridge [running to the south from the Ile de la Cite]. When the bishop learned of this event, he selected some strong and noble men to guard the tower that night so that, in the morning, they might restore the bridge. None of this was hidden to the Northmen. They rose before dawn with all their men and rushed to that tower and laid siege to it and they began to attack before help from the city could arrive. Those men in the tower resisted bravely and the shouting of the multitude [of them] lifted up to heaven. The bishop stood on the wall of the city with everyone who was in the city crying intensely because they could not come to the assistance of their people and because there was</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>nothing they could do [to help], [Gauzelin] entrusted them to Christ's care. The Northmen approached the gate of that tower in [full] force and tried to set fire to it. Those men inside the tower, worn down by wounds and defeated by fire, and to the dishonor of Christians, were killed in various ways and their bodies were flung into the river. Then the Northmen demolished the tower. After these things [had occurred], they did not cease their attack upon the city. Then [on 12 May] Hugh, the venerable abbot, died and was buried in the monastery of Saint German of Auxerre. But Odo, seeing the people fall into despair, went out of the city secretly to seek help from the chief man of the kingdom and to send word to the emperor that Paris would soon perish if it did not receive assistance. Returning to Paris after his absence, Odo discovered a great deal of sadness, but he</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>did not enter the city without an astonishing incident, for the Northmen, knowing in advance of his return, blocked off the gate of the tower to him. But even with his horse dead, Odo slashed at his enemies left and right and, entering the city, made his sad people happy. No one can count the dead, what dangers they faced there, how many thousands of people on both sides fell there in various skirmishes. For, without any cessation, those [warriors] struck that city with a varying complement of arms, machines [of war], and battering rams. But with great persistence they begged God [for help] and were delivered. But in the eight or so months before the emperor could come to [Paris], the struggle continued in various ways. In the autumn, he [Charles the Fat] came to Quierzy with an enormous army, and sent forward the aforementioned Henry, Dux of Austrasia to</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Paris. While the Emperor was approaching the city wit the army, Henry, with a few men and without advice, began to ride around the Danish camp to determine its nature, how their army and camp might be reached, or how it should be breached. And oh, how he fell to the ground, and his horse fell under him in the midst of the pits which the Norsemen had constructed. And immediately, a few Danes emerged from a hiding place and slew him, and this caused great sorrow and terror among the Christians, and delight among the Danes. And because they might strip him of his weapons and armor, a certain count, Ragnerus by name, carried the body away, but not without injury to himself. This was immediately reported to the emperor. He suffered greatly from the news. Nonetheless, having received council, he came to Paris with a strong force. But because</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>the dux was lost, Charles the Fat was unable to accomplish anything. On 17 September, the city of Beauvais was partly burned by fire. All the wealth of the monastery of St-Vaast, its treasures, sacred vestments, books and documents (karti) perished. The emperor and his army came to the castra of the Norsemen [Paris]. Because the castra was affixed on both sides of the river, he forced them to forsake one and to cross the river and station themselves in the other. Then he sent watchmen (custodes) into the city and sent the army (exercitus) over the river. Because winter was imminent, missi negotiated between them, so that the emperor might make an agreement (pax) with the Danes. And he [Charles the Fat] composed a truly wretched plan. For the Danes were promised both a ransom (redemptio) and an unimpeded passage to plunder Burgundy.</p>
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Master Source Reference

												gear (suppelecti), and ships (naves), advanced up the river Yonne and besieged the city of Sens. But Archbishop Eberhard, immediately began to discuss the ransom of the city with them, which he accomplished because he willed it.
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
886	887	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Chézy-sur-Marne	Chézy-sur-Marne	68	F	48.989	3.3658	T	3	In this year the host went up through the bridge at Paris, and then along the Seine and up the Marne as far as Chézy-sur-Marne; and they encamped there and in the valley of the Yonne, two winters in those two places....

886	886	Annals of St-Vaast	Oise River	Oise River	NULL	F	49.034488	2.043463	F	2	<p>On the eighth Ides of February [6 February] a grave crisis arose for the inhabitants of [Paris], since a very serious rise in the water level of the river smashed the smaller bridge [running to the south from the Ile de la Cite]. When the bishop learned of this event, he selected some strong and noble men to guard the tower that night so that, in the morning, they might restore the bridge. None of this was hidden to the Northmen. They rose before dawn with all their men and rushed to that tower and laid siege to it and they began to attack before help from the city could arrive. Those men in the tower resisted bravely and the shouting of the multitude [of them] lifted up to heaven. The bishop stood on the wall of the city with everyone who was in the city crying intensely because they could not come to the assistance of their people and because there was</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>nothing they could do [to help], [Gauzelin] entrusted them to Christ's care. The Northmen approached the gate of that tower in [full] force and tried to set fire to it. Those men inside the tower, worn down by wounds and defeated by fire, and to the dishonor of Christians, were killed in various ways and their bodies were flung into the river. Then the Northmen demolished the tower. After these things [had occurred], they did not cease their attack upon the city.</p> <p>Then [on 12 May] Hugh, the venerable abbot, died and was buried in the monastery of Saint German of Auxerre. But Odo, seeing the people fall into despair, went out of the city secretly to seek help from the chief man of the kingdom and to send word to the emperor that Paris would soon perish if it did not receive assistance. Returning to Paris after his absence, Odo discovered a</p>
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										<p>great deal of sadness, but he did not enter the city without an astonishing incident, for the Northmen, knowing in advance of his return, blocked off the gate of the tower to him. But even with his horse dead, Odo slashed at his enemies left and right and, entering the city, made his sad people happy. No one can count the dead, what dangers they faced there, how many thousands of people on both sides fell there in various skirmishes. For, without any cessation, those [warriors] struck that city with a varying complement of arms, machines [of war], and battering rams. But with great persistence they begged God [for help] and were delivered. But in the eight or so months before the emperor could come to [Paris], the struggle continued in various ways.</p> <p>In the autumn, he [Charles the Fat] came to Quierzy with an enormous army, and sent</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>council, he came to Paris with a strong force. But because the dux was lost, Charles the Fat was unable to accomplish anything.</p> <p>On 17 September, the city of Beauvais was partly burned by fire. All the wealth of the monastery of St-Vaast, its treasures, sacred vestments, books and documents (karti) perished. The emperor and his army came to the castra of the Norsemen [Paris]. Because the castra was affixed on both sides of the river, he forced them to forsake one and to cross the river and station themselves in the other. Then he sent watchmen (custodes) into the city and sent the army (exercitus) over the river.</p> <p>Because winter was imminent, missi negotiated between them, so that the emperor might make an agreement (pax) with the Danes. And he [Charles the Fat] composed a</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>truly wretched plan. For the Danes were promised both a ransom (redemptio) and an unimpeded passage to plunder Burgundy. Also, a new bishop came to Paris, Askericus by name, and Count Odo was ceded the lands of his father, Robert [the Strong].</p> <p>The emperor broke camp (castra) and hastened to return whence he came. But he did not yet leave [Frankia], for in the monastery of St-Médardm near Soissons, he apportioned the land among the Franks; and was reminded how King Sigfrid, with all his men, was advancing up the river Oise, making a march by water and land, laying waste to everything with swords and fire. Because the emperor knew this - for the fire carried a definite message - he rushed to return to his own land. After this, Sigfrid torched the most renowned church of the blessed Médard, the</p>
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Master Source Reference

												monastery, the houses, the royal palace, and killed and captured the inhabitants. The Norsemen, who had reached Paris by the Seine, with all their army (exercitus), war gear (suppelecti), and ships (naves), advanced up the river Yonne and besieged the city of Sens. But Archbishop Eberhard, immediately began to discuss the ransom of the city with them, which he accomplished because he willed it.
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Master Source Reference

886	886	Annals of Fulda	N/A	Burgundy	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	<p>In the month of February, an army of the eastern Franks was sent into Gaul against the Northmen, who were near Paris. On the journey they suffered not inconsiderable losses to their horses through floods and sudden cold. However, when they had arrived there, the Northmen, who were well stocked with all things in their fortifications, did not want to fight with them, nor did they dare to. So the whole of Lent [February 9] and the time up to Rogation Day [May 1] was wasted in empty effort, except that Henry, finding some outside the fortifications, killed them. They took many horses and oxen from there and returned to their home. Meanwhile Hugh and Gauzlin, abbots and the leading generals of Gaul, in whom lay all the hopes of the Gauls against the Northmen, died. At this the Northmen became bolder, and came out of their fortifications, and took</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>possession of the whole region, and were able to hunt and sport with no one to prevent them...</p> <p>In the month of July the emperor had a meeting with his men in the town of Metz and from there set off against the Northmen. While he was staying there Count Henry was abandoned by his men, surrounded by the enemy, and killed. Meanwhile Sigifrid came with a great host of Northmen to bring help to the others who were already in residence, and caused great fear among the Christians. At this the emperor, terrified, gave leave to some to go plundering through Burgundy, and promised much money to others if they would leave his kingdom by a time agreed between them...</p> <p>After Easter, the emperor held a general assembly at Pavia and went through Burgundy to Gaul against the Northmen</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
886	887	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Chézy-sur-Marne	Chézy-sur-Marne	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the host went up through the bridge at Paris, and then along the Seine as far as the Marne, and then up the Marne to Chézy-sur-Marne; and they encampd there [and] in the valley of the Yonne, two winter sin those two places...
886	886	Chronicon Scotorum	Cell Dara	Kildare	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Cell Dara was plundered by the heathens: fourteen score people were taken from it, including the vice-abbot i.e. Suibne son of Dub dá Boireann.

886	886	Annals of St-Vaast	Sens	Sens	80	F	48.196424	3.287075	T	2	<p>On the eighth Ides of February [6 February] a grave crisis arose for the inhabitants of [Paris], since a very serious rise in the water level of the river smashed the smaller bridge [running to the south from the Ile de la Cite]. When the bishop learned of this event, he selected some strong and noble men to guard the tower that night so that, in the morning, they might restore the bridge. None of this was hidden to the Northmen. They rose before dawn with all their men and rushed to that tower and laid siege to it and they began to attack before help from the city could arrive. Those men in the tower resisted bravely and the shouting of the multitude [of them] lifted up to heaven. The bishop stood on the wall of the city with everyone who was in the city crying intensely because they could not come to the assistance of their people and because there was</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>nothing they could do [to help], [Gauzelin] entrusted them to Christ's care. The Northmen approached the gate of that tower in [full] force and tried to set fire to it. Those men inside the tower, worn down by wounds and defeated by fire, and to the dishonor of Christians, were killed in various ways and their bodies were flung into the river. Then the Northmen demolished the tower. After these things [had occurred], they did not cease their attack upon the city.</p> <p>Then [on 12 May] Hugh, the venerable abbot, died and was buried in the monastery of Saint German of Auxerre. But Odo, seeing the people fall into despair, went out of the city secretly to seek help from the chief man of the kingdom and to send word to the emperor that Paris would soon perish if it did not receive assistance. Returning to Paris after his absence, Odo discovered a</p>
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										<p>great deal of sadness, but he did not enter the city without an astonishing incident, for the Northmen, knowing in advance of his return, blocked off the gate of the tower to him. But even with his horse dead, Odo slashed at his enemies left and right and, entering the city, made his sad people happy. No one can count the dead, what dangers they faced there, how many thousands of people on both sides fell there in various skirmishes. For, without any cessation, those [warriors] struck that city with a varying complement of arms, machines [of war], and battering rams. But with great persistence they begged God [for help] and were delivered. But in the eight or so months before the emperor could come to [Paris], the struggle continued in various ways.</p> <p>In the autumn, he [Charles the Fat] came to Quierzy with an enormous army, and sent</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>council, he came to Paris with a strong force. But because the dux was lost, Charles the Fat was unable to accomplish anything.</p> <p>On 17 September, the city of Beauvais was partly burned by fire. All the wealth of the monastery of St-Vaast, its treasures, sacred vestments, books and documents (karti) perished. The emperor and his army came to the castra of the Norsemen [Paris]. Because the castra was affixed on both sides of the river, he forced them to forsake one and to cross the river and station themselves in the other. Then he sent watchmen (custodes) into the city and sent the army (exercitus) over the river.</p> <p>Because winter was imminent, missi negotiated between them, so that the emperor might make an agreement (pax) with the Danes. And he [Charles the Fat] composed a</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>truly wretched plan. For the Danes were promised both a ransom (redemptio) and an unimpeded passage to plunder Burgundy. Also, a new bishop came to Paris, Askericus by name, and Count Odo was ceded the lands of his father, Robert [the Strong].</p> <p>The emperor broke camp (castra) and hastened to return whence he came. But he did not yet leave [Frankia], for in the monastery of St-Médardm near Soissons, he apportioned the land among the Franks; and was reminded how King Sigfrid, with all his men, was advancing up the river Oise, making a march by water and land, laying waste to everything with swords and fire. Because the emperor knew this - for the fire carried a definite message - he rushed to return to his own land. After this, Sigfrid torched the most renowned church of the blessed Médard, the</p>
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Master Source Reference

												monastery, the houses, the royal palace, and killed and captured the inhabitants. The Norsemen, who had reached Paris by the Seine, with all their army (exercitus), war gear (suppelecti), and ships (naves), advanced up the river Yonne and besieged the city of Sens. But Archbishop Eberhard, immediately began to discuss the ransom of the city with them, which he accomplished because he willed it.
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
886	887	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Paris	Paris	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year the host went up through the bridge at Paris, and then along the Seine as far as the Marne, and then up the Marne to Chézy-sur-Marne; and they encampd there [and] in the valley of the Yonne, two winter sin those two places...

886	886	Annals of Fulda	Paris	Paris	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	<p>In the month of February, an army of the eastern Franks was sent into Gaul against the Northmen, who were near Paris. On the journey they suffered not inconsiderable losses to their horses through floods and sudden cold. However, when they had arrived there, the Northmen, who were well stocked with all things in their fortifications, did not want to fight with them, nor did they dare to. So the whole of Lent [February 9] and the time up to Rogation Day [May 1] was wasted in empty effort, except that Henry, finding some outside the fortifications, killed them. They took many horses and oxen from there and returned to their home. Meanwhile Hugh and Gauzlin, abbots and the leading generals of Gaul, in whom lay all the hopes of the Gauls against the Northmen, died. At this the Northmen became bolder, and came out of their fortifications, and took</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>possession of the whole region, and were able to hunt and sport with no one to prevent them...</p> <p>In the month of July the emperor had a meeting with his men in the town of Metz and from there set off against the Northmen. While he was staying there Count Henry was abandoned by his men, surrounded by the enemy, and killed. Meanwhile Sigifrid came with a great host of Northmen to bring help to the others who were already in residence, and caused great fear among the Christians. At this the emperor, terrified, gave leave to some to go plundering through Burgundy, and promised much money to others if they would leave his kingdom by a time agreed between them...</p> <p>After Easter, the emperor held a general assembly at Pavia and went through Burgundy to Gaul against the Northmen</p>
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Master Source Reference

												who were then at Paris. Henry, the margrave of the Franks, who held Neustria at that time, was killed there, and the king returned to his own lands, having accomplished little.
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
886	887	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Yonne River	Yonne River	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the host went up through the bridge at Paris, and then along the Seine as far as the Marne, and then up the Marne to Chézy-sur-Marne; and they encampd there [and] in the valley of the Yonne, two winter sin those two places...
886	887	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Yonne River	Yonne River	NULL	F	48.3875	2.958333	F	3	In this year the host went up through the bridge at Paris, and then along the Seine and up the Marne as far as Chézy-sur-Marne; and they encamped there and in the valley of the Yonne, two winters in those two places....
886	883	Annals of the Four Masters	Cill Dara	Kildare	104	F	53.1582195	-6.9143968	T	2	The plundering of Cill Dara by the foreigners, who carried off with them fourteen score persons into captivity to their ships, with the prior, Suibhne, son of Dubhdabhoireann, besides other valuable

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											property which they carried away.
887	884	Annals of the Four Masters	Luimneach	Limerick	10	F	52.668018	-8.630498	T	2	A slaughter was made of the foreigners of Luimneach by the Connaughtmen.

887	887	Annals of St-Vaast	Paris	Paris	35	F	48.8566101	2.3514992	T	1	<p>The Norsemen wandered between the Saône, and the Loire in their usual manner. At this time, Bishop Eberhard died and was succeeded by the young Walter. They [the Norsemen] remained there continuously during the summer, reducing the land to desert through burning and slaughter. Sigfrid and his men returned to the Seine at the end of spring, in the usual way, and near autumn time made for Frisia, where he was killed. The Danes returned to Paris for the promised tribute from the emperor. Askericus brought this issue before the emperor, received the tributum and delivered it [to the Danes] because there was no one who would oppose them. Again, they [the Danes] advanced up the Seine to the Marne River and built a castra near Chézy.</p> <p>The Norsemen devastated all the land up to the Meuse and</p>
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												part of Burgundy in their usual manner.
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Master Source Reference

887	887	Annals of Fulda	Asselt	Elsloo	45	F	50.9485	5.7697	T	1	<p>The Northmen, hearing of the dissensions among the Franks and the casting-down of their emperor, laid waste places which they had previously hardly touched. They are said to have come as far as the town of Rheims, but God for the merits of St Remigius surrounded the monastery outside the city and the city itself with a dense fog for the space of three days, so that they could not find or even see either the monastery or the city. So, amazed, and ashamed as well, they departed.</p> <p>The Northmen seized everything that they could and - what was worse and more horrible to see - burnt some places and churches and ruined others and returned to their fortress which was surrounded by a wall and situated on the banks of the Meuse in a place called Asselt, fourteen miles from the Rhine.</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>verse: What do I care whether I win by force or tricks?</p> <p>And so it would have turned out, if some of our men from the among the Franks, bribed as it was said, had not been traitors and prevented it. However, having killed a few men, they returned to the king. On their return the king straightaway set out with all his army and occupied the Northmen's territory and besieged their fortifications with their kings inside, that is Sigifried and Godafried and the princes Wurm and Hals. He had the camps of the army set up in a circle around the city and so held it besieged for twelve days. Then one day a thing remarkable for both besiegers and besieged occurred. For on July 21 in the afternoon a sudden darkness covered the whole of the sun, and with thunder and lightning there was such a hailstorm that no mortal could claim to</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>have seen anything like it before. The hailstones were not, as they usually are, smooth and equal in size, but jagged and unequal and with rough edges, so that they offered to all who beheld them an unusual and extraordinary spectacle. It is remarkable and incredible to relate that they could scarcely or not at all be spanned with one's thumb and middle finger. The horses were so startled that they uprooted their tethering-posts and tore their bridles and ran around wildly and in fright both inside and outside the camps. A great part of the city which they were besieging also collapsed under the storm, so that a column in formation could have ridden in if the wall which surrounded it had not held them back. Because the siege had gone on for so many days in the summer, the great army began to fall ill and be nauseated by the putrefaction of the many corpses. Those</p>
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Master Source Reference

887	887	Annals of Fulda	Asselt	Elsloo	45	F	50.9485	5.7697	T	3	<p>The Northmen, hearing of the dissensions among the Franks and the casting-down of their emperor, laid waste places which they had previously hardly touched. They are said to have come as far as the town of Rheims, but God for the merits of St Remigius surrounded the monastery outside the city and the city itself with a dense fog for the space of three days, so that they could not find or even see either the monastery or the city. So, amazed, and ashamed as well, they departed.</p> <p>The Northmen seized everything that they could and - what was worse and more horrible to see - burnt some places and churches and ruined others and returned to their fortress which was surrounded by a wall and situated on the banks of the Meuse in a place called Asselt, fourteen miles from the Rhine.</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>verse: What do I care whether I win by force or tricks?</p> <p>And so it would have turned out, if some of our men from the among the Franks, bribed as it was said, had not been traitors and prevented it. However, having killed a few men, they returned to the king. On their return the king straightaway set out with all his army and occupied the Northmen's territory and besieged their fortifications with their kings inside, that is Sigifried and Godafried and the princes Wurm and Hals. He had the camps of the army set up in a circle around the city and so held it besieged for twelve days. Then one day a thing remarkable for both besiegers and besieged occurred. For on July 21 in the afternoon a sudden darkness covered the whole of the sun, and with thunder and lightning there was such a hailstorm that no mortal could claim to</p>
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Master Source Reference

887	887	Annals of St-Vaast	Chezy	Chezy-sur-Marne	68	F	48.986702	3.368808	T	3	<p>The Norsemen wandered between the Saône, and the Loire in their usual manner. At this time, Bishop Eberhard died and was succeeded by the young Walter. They [the Norsemen] remained there continuously during the summer, reducing the land to desert through burning and slaughter. Sigfrid and his men returned to the Seine at the end of spring, in the usual way, and near autumn time made for Frisia, where he was killed. The Danes returned to Paris for the promised tribute from the emperor. Askericus brought this issue before the emperor, received the tributum and delivered it [to the Danes] because there was no one who would oppose them. Again, they [the Danes] advanced up the Seine to the Marne River and built a castra near Chézy.</p> <p>The Norsemen devastated all the land up to the Meuse and</p>
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												part of Burgundy in their usual manner.
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Master Source Reference

887	887	Annals of St-Vaast	Burgundy	Burgundy	NULL	F	47.048498	4.384740	F	2	<p>The Norsemen wandered between the Saône, and the Loire in their usual manner. At this time, Bishop Eberhard died and was succeeded by the young Walter. They [the Norsemen] remained there continuously during the summer, reducing the land to desert through burning and slaughter. Sigfrid and his men returned to the Seine at the end of spring, in the usual way, and near autumn time made for Frisia, where he was killed. The Danes returned to Paris for the promised tribute from the emperor. Askericus brought this issue before the emperor, received the tributum and delivered it [to the Danes] because there was no one who would oppose them. Again, they [the Danes] advanced up the Seine to the Marne River and built a castra near Chézy.</p> <p>The Norsemen devastated all the land up to the Meuse and</p>
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												part of Burgundy in their usual manner.
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Master Source Reference

887	887	Annals of St-Vaast	Frisia	Frisia	NULL	F	53.124808	5.454697	F	2	<p>The Norsemen wandered between the Saône, and the Loire in their usual manner. At this time, Bishop Eberhard died and was succeeded by the young Walter. They [the Norsemen] remained there continuously during the summer, reducing the land to desert through burning and slaughter. Sigfrid and his men returned to the Seine at the end of spring, in the usual way, and near autumn time made for Frisia, where he was killed. The Danes returned to Paris for the promised tribute from the emperor. Askericus brought this issue before the emperor, received the tributum and delivered it [to the Danes] because there was no one who would oppose them. Again, they [the Danes] advanced up the Seine to the Marne River and built a castra near Chézy.</p> <p>The Norsemen devastated all the land up to the Meuse and</p>
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												part of Burgundy in their usual manner.
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
887	884	Annals of the Four Masters	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	2	Cuilen, son of Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, and Maelfebhail, son of Muircheartach, were slain by the Norsemen. Of whom was said: May Cuilen be under the protection of God from the pains of hell of ill favour, We did not think that Cuilen would thus have perished we thought he would be king.
887	887	Chronicon Scotorum	Luimnech	Limerick	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A slaughter of the foreigners of Luimnech at the hands of the Connachta.

Master Source Reference

887	887	Annals of Fulda	Rheims	Reims	84	F	49.2583	4.0317	T	2	<p>The Northmen, hearing of the dissensions among the Franks and the casting-down of their emperor, laid waste places which they had previously hardly touched. They are said to have come as far as the town of Rheims, but God for the merits of St Remigius surrounded the monastery outside the city and the city itself with a dense fog for the space of three days, so that they could not find or even see either the monastery or the city. So, amazed, and ashamed as well, they departed.</p> <p>The Northmen seized everything that they could and - what was worse and more horrible to see - burnt some places and churches and ruined others and returned to their fortress which was surrounded by a wall and situated on the banks of the Meuse in a place called Asselt, fourteen miles from the Rhine.</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>verse: What do I care whether I win by force or tricks?</p> <p>And so it would have turned out, if some of our men from the among the Franks, bribed as it was said, had not been traitors and prevented it. However, having killed a few men, they returned to the king. On their return the king straightaway set out with all his army and occupied the Northmen's territory and besieged their fortifications with their kings inside, that is Sigifried and Godafried and the princes Wurm and Hals. He had the camps of the army set up in a circle around the city and so held it besieged for twelve days. Then one day a thing remarkable for both besiegers and besieged occurred. For on July 21 in the afternoon a sudden darkness covered the whole of the sun, and with thunder and lightning there was such a hailstorm that no mortal could claim to</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>have seen anything like it before. The hailstones were not, as they usually are, smooth and equal in size, but jagged and unequal and with rough edges, so that they offered to all who beheld them an unusual and extraordinary spectacle. It is remarkable and incredible to relate that they could scarcely or not at all be spanned with one's thumb and middle finger. The horses were so startled that they uprooted their tethering-posts and tore their bridles and ran around wildly and in fright both inside and outside the camps. A great part of the city which they were besieging also collapsed under the storm, so that a column in formation could have ridden in if the wall which surrounded it had not held them back. Because the siege had gone on for so many days in the summer, the great army began to fall ill and be nauseated by the putrefaction of the many corpses. Those</p>
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Master Source Reference

887	887	Annals of St-Vaast	Meuse River	Meuse River	NULL	F	51.722798	4.952401	F	2	<p>The Norsemen wandered between the Saône, and the Loire in their usual manner. At this time, Bishop Eberhard died and was succeeded by the young Walter. They [the Norsemen] remained there continuously during the summer, reducing the land to desert through burning and slaughter. Sigfrid and his men returned to the Seine at the end of spring, in the usual way, and near autumn time made for Frisia, where he was killed. The Danes returned to Paris for the promised tribute from the emperor. Askericus brought this issue before the emperor, received the tributum and delivered it [to the Danes] because there was no one who would oppose them. Again, they [the Danes] advanced up the Seine to the Marne River and built a castra near Chézy.</p> <p>The Norsemen devastated all the land up to the Meuse and</p>
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Master Source Reference

												part of Burgundy in their usual manner.
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Master Source Reference

887	887	Annals of Fulda	Meuse River	Meuse River	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	<p>The Northmen, hearing of the dissensions among the Franks and the casting-down of their emperor, laid waste places which they had previously hardly touched. They are said to have come as far as the town of Rheims, but God for the merits of St Remigius surrounded the monastery outside the city and the city itself with a dense fog for the space of three days, so that they could not find or even see either the monastery or the city. So, amazed, and ashamed as well, they departed.</p> <p>The Northmen seized everything that they could and - what was worse and more horrible to see - burnt some places and churches and ruined others and returned to their fortress which was surrounded by a wall and situated on the banks of the Meuse in a place called Asselt, fourteen miles from the Rhine.</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>verse: What do I care whether I win by force or tricks?</p> <p>And so it would have turned out, if some of our men from the among the Franks, bribed as it was said, had not been traitors and prevented it. However, having killed a few men, they returned to the king. On their return the king straightaway set out with all his army and occupied the Northmen's territory and besieged their fortifications with their kings inside, that is Sigifried and Godafried and the princes Wurm and Hals. He had the camps of the army set up in a circle around the city and so held it besieged for twelve days. Then one day a thing remarkable for both besiegers and besieged occurred. For on July 21 in the afternoon a sudden darkness covered the whole of the sun, and with thunder and lightning there was such a hailstorm that no mortal could claim to</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>were trapped inside were no less oppressed. There were negotiations between the two sides, and it was agree that we should give hostages, and that Sigifrid, who was strong, should come outside the fortifications for a distance of six miles to the king. First he swore an oath that he would never again come into his kingdom to plunder it as an enemy. Then he accepted Christianity, and the emperor himself stood godfather as his baptism. They spent two days there together in joy, and then our hostages were sent back from the fortification, and he contrariwise returned home with great gifts. These were the gifts: in gold and silver 2,080 pounds or a little more. Once the affair had been settled in this way the king departed in the castle of Koblenz he graciously allowed his army leave to go home.</p>
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Master Source Reference

887	887	Annals of Fulda	Rhine River	Rhine River	NULL	F	51.848036	6.1098118	F	2	<p>The Northmen, hearing of the dissensions among the Franks and the casting-down of their emperor, laid waste places which they had previously hardly touched. They are said to have come as far as the town of Rheims, but God for the merits of St Remigius surrounded the monastery outside the city and the city itself with a dense fog for the space of three days, so that they could not find or even see either the monastery or the city. So, amazed, and ashamed as well, they departed.</p> <p>The Northmen seized everything that they could and - what was worse and more horrible to see - burnt some places and churches and ruined others and returned to their fortress which was surrounded by a wall and situated on the banks of the Meuse in a place called Asselt, fourteen miles from the Rhine.</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>When Charles heard of the death of his elder brother, he made his way from Italy through Bavaria to Francia, and held a general assembly at Worms in the month of May, receiving the leading men from his brother's kingdom. After this he gathered troops from the whole of his kingdom. He took the Lombards, Alemans and Frnaks with him moved up the western bank of the Rhine against the Northmen; the Bavarians proceeded up the eastern bank as far as Andernach, where they crossed over. There the army divided: the Bavarians, under their prince, Arnulf, and the Franks under Henry were sent with a strong force in advance of the king and the army so that they might find an unprepared and unsuspecting army outside their fortifications and capture them in ambushes, following the thought in the poet's famous</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>verse: What do I care whether I win by force or tricks?</p> <p>And so it would have turned out, if some of our men from the among the Franks, bribed as it was said, had not been traitors and prevented it. However, having killed a few men, they returned to the king. On their return the king straightaway set out with all his army and occupied the Northmen's territory and besieged their fortifications with their kings inside, that is Sigifried and Godafried and the princes Wurm and Hals. He had the camps of the army set up in a circle around the city and so held it besieged for twelve days. Then one day a thing remarkable for both besiegers and besieged occurred. For on July 21 in the afternoon a sudden darkness covered the whole of the sun, and with thunder and lightning there was such a hailstorm that no mortal could claim to</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>have seen anything like it before. The hailstones were not, as they usually are, smooth and equal in size, but jagged and unequal and with rough edges, so that they offered to all who beheld them an unusual and extraordinary spectacle. It is remarkable and incredible to relate that they could scarcely or not at all be spanned with one's thumb and middle finger. The horses were so startled that they uprooted their tethering-posts and tore their bridles and ran around wildly and in fright both inside and outside the camps. A great part of the city which they were besieging also collapsed under the storm, so that a column in formation could have ridden in if the wall which surrounded it had not held them back. Because the siege had gone on for so many days in the summer, the great army began to fall ill and be nauseated by the putrefaction of the many corpses. Those</p>
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Master Source Reference

887	887	Annals of St-Vaast	Saone, Loire Rivers	Saone, Loire Rivers	NULL	F	46.563525	4.409339	F	2	<p>The Norsemen wandered between the Saône, and the Loire in their usual manner. At this time, Bishop Eberhard died and was succeeded by the young Walter. They [the Norsemen] remained there continuously during the summer, reducing the land to desert through burning and slaughter. Sigfrid and his men returned to the Seine at the end of spring, in the usual way, and near autumn time made for Frisia, where he was killed. The Danes returned to Paris for the promised tribute from the emperor. Askericus brought this issue before the emperor, received the tributum and delivered it [to the Danes] because there was no one who would oppose them. Again, they [the Danes] advanced up the Seine to the Marne River and built a castra near Chézy.</p> <p>The Norsemen devastated all the land up to the Meuse and</p>
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Master Source Reference

											part of Burgundy in their usual manner.
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Master Source Reference

887	887	Annals of St-Vaast	Seine River	Seine River	NULL	F	49.434501	0.253951	F	2	<p>The Norsemen wandered between the Saône, and the Loire in their usual manner. At this time, Bishop Eberhard died and was succeeded by the young Walter. They [the Norsemen] remained there continuously during the summer, reducing the land to desert through burning and slaughter. Sigfrid and his men returned to the Seine at the end of spring, in the usual way, and near autumn time made for Frisia, where he was killed. The Danes returned to Paris for the promised tribute from the emperor. Askericus brought this issue before the emperor, received the tributum and delivered it [to the Danes] because there was no one who would oppose them. Again, they [the Danes] advanced up the Seine to the Marne River and built a castra near Chézy. The Norsemen devastated all the land up to the Meuse and part of</p>
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Master Source Reference

											Burgundy in their usual manner.
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
888	888	Annals of Ulster	N/A	Dublin	20	F	53.349804	-6.26031	T	4	Sigfrith son of Ímar, king of the Norsemen, was deceitfully killed by his kinsman.
888	885	Annals of the Four Masters	Cluian Uamha	Cloyne	26	F	51.86302	-8.11892	T	2	Fearghal, son of Finnachta, Abbot of Cluain Uamha, and Uamanain, son of Ceren, Prior of Cluain Uamha, were slain by the Norsemen.
888	888	Annals of Ulster	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	2	The foreigners inflicted a battle-rout on Flann son of Mael Sechnaill and there fell there Aed son of Conchobor, king of Connact, and Lergus son of Cruinnén bishop of Cell Dara, and Donnchad son of Mael Dúin, superior of Cell Delca and other monsteries. The battle of the Pilgrim.

888	888	Annals of St-Vaast	Meaux	Meaux	60	F	48.9582708	2.8773541	T	2	<p>... But while this was happening, King Odo seized (contingo) an unexpected victory through the mercy of God. For on the birth of Saint John the Baptist, with a small army parvus Exercitus), he opposed an army of the Danes near the river Aisne. The battle (proelium) [the battle of Montfaucon, 24 June 889] soon began and he emerged the victor. From this victory he [Odo] gained no small glory...</p> <p>Meanwhile, the Norsemen circumvallated the city of Meaux by siege, and constructed machines and an embankment in an attempt to seize the city. Against this [onslaught] Count Theodebert stood strong, until he perished with nearly all of his fighting men. With the death of the count, Bishop Sigemund, struck with dread, ordered the city gates to be blocked with stone. Those who were trapped in the city, wearied by</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>much as it was decided, and remained therein continuously, nearly the entire month of November.</p> <p>Around the time of autumn, King Odo, having united the army, came to Paris. There they measured out a castra near the city, in order that the city would not again be besieged. The Norsemen returned through the Marne and Seine and from there sailed and marched over land, to enter the Loing river, where they fortified a camp on his [Odo's] side of the river....</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
888	888	Chronicon Scotorum	N/A	Dublin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The foreigners of Duiblinn inflicted a battle rout on Flann son of Mael Sechnaill and there fell there Aed son of Conchobor, king of Connacht, and Lergus son of Cruinnén bishop of Cell Dara, and Donnchad son of Mael Dúin, superior of Cell Delca, and many others.
888	888	Chronicon Scotorum	Ireland	Dublin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	4	Sigfrith son of Ímar, king of the Norsemen, was treacherously killed by his kinsman.
888	885	Annals of the Four Masters	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A battle was gained over Flann, son of Maelsechnaill, by the foreigners of Ath Cliath, in which were slain Aedh, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht, and Lergus, son of Cruinden, Bishop of Cill Dara, and Donnchadh, son of Maelduin, Abbot of Cill Dealga and other churches, and many others not enumerated.

Master Source Reference

888	888	Annals of St-Vaast	Loing River	Loing River	NULL	F	48.337138	2.784379	F	3	<p>... But while this was happening, King Odo seized (contingo) an unexpected victory through the mercy of God. For on the birth of Saint John the Baptist, with a small army parvus Exercitus), he opposed an army of the Danes near the river Aisne. The battle (proelium) [the battle of Montfaucon, 24 June 889] soon began and he emerged the victor. From this victory he [Odo] gained no small glory...</p> <p>Meanwhile, the Norsemen circumvallated the city of Meaux by siege, and constructed machines and an embankment in an attempt to seize the city. Against this [onslaught] Count Theodebert stood strong, until he perished with nearly all of his fighting men. With the death of the count, Bishop Sigemund, struck with dread, ordered the city gates to be blocked with stone. Those who were trapped in the city, wearied by</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>much as it was decided, and remained therein continuously, nearly the entire month of November.</p> <p>Around the time of autumn, King Odo, having united the army, came to Paris. There they measured out a castra near the city, in order that the city would not again be besieged. The Norsemen returned through the Marne and Seine and from there sailed and marched over land, to enter the Loing river, where they fortified a camp on his [Odo's] side of the river....</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
888	885	Annals of the Four Masters	Ulidia	Ulster	NULL	F	54.644089	-6.593980	F	2	Eremhon, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was slain by Eloir, son of Iargni, one of the Norsemen.

888	888	Annals of St-Vaast	Montfaucon	Montfaucon	517	F	47.240340	6.083267	T	2	<p>... But while this was happening, King Odo seized (contingo) an unexpected victory through the mercy of God. For on the birth of Saint John the Baptist, with a small army parvus Exercitus), he opposed an army of the Danes near the river Aisne. The battle (proelium) [the battle of Montfaucon, 24 June 889] soon began and he emerged the victor. From this victory he [Odo] gained no small glory...</p> <p>Meanwhile, the Norsemen circumvallated the city of Meaux by siege, and constructed machines and an embankment in an attempt to seize the city. Against this [onslaught] Count Theodebert stood strong, until he perished with nearly all of his fighting men. With the death of the count, Bishop Sigemund, struck with dread, ordered the city gates to be blocked with stone. Those who were trapped in the city, wearied by</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>much as it was decided, and remained therein continuously, nearly the entire month of November.</p> <p>Around the time of autumn, King Odo, having united the army, came to Paris. There they measured out a castra near the city, in order that the city would not again be besieged. The Norsemen returned through the Marne and Seine and from there sailed and marched over land, to enter the Loing river, where they fortified a camp on his [Odo's] side of the river....</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
889	890	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	St Lô	St Lô	14	F	49.1155	-1.0828	T	3	<p>... And Guthrum, the northern king, whose baptismal name was Athelstan, passed away; he was king Alfred's godson, and dwelt in East Anglia, and was the first to take possession of that country.</p> <p>And this same year [889] the host went from the Seine to St Lô [dép Manche], which lies between the Bretons and the Franks; and [890] the Bretons fought against them and were victorious, and drove them out into a river, and drowned many.</p>
889	889	Annals of St-Vaast	Paris	Paris	35	F	48.8566101	2.3514992	T	2	<p>... And thus, the king [Odo] having received part of Aquitaine, hastened to return to Francia on account of the Norsemen.</p>

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
889	889	Annals of St-Vaast	Coutances	Coutances	86	F	49.051253	-1.441829	T	3	... And thus, the king [Odo] having received part of Aquitaine, hastened to return to Francia on account of the Norsemen.
889	889	Annals of St-Vaast	Aquitaine	Aquitaine	NULL	F	44.804636	-0.595378	F	2	... And thus, the king [Odo] having received part of Aquitaine, hastened to return to Francia on account of the Norsemen.
889	889	Annals of St-Vaast	Burgundy	Burgundy	NULL	F	47.048498	4.384740	F	2	... And thus, the king [Odo] having received part of Aquitaine, hastened to return to Francia on account of the Norsemen.
889	889	Annals of St-Vaast	Neustria	Neustria	NULL	F	48.248972	0.334169	F	2	... And thus, the king [Odo] having received part of Aquitaine, hastened to return to Francia on account of the Norsemen.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
889	890	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	St Lô	St Lô	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	... And Guthrum, the northern kind, whose baptismal name was Athelstan, passed away; he was the godson of king alfred, and he dwelt in East Anglia and the first to take possession of that country. And that same year [889] the host went from the Sein to St Lô [dép Manche], which lies between the Bretons and the Franks; and [890] The Bretons fought against them and were victorious, and drove them out into a river and drowned many.
889	889	Annals of St-Vaast	St-Lô	St-Lô	NULL	F	49.115080	-1.089984	F	2	... And thus, the king [Odo] having received part of Aquitaine, hastened to return to Francia on account of the Norsemen.
889	889	Chronicon Scotorum	Ulster	Ulster	NULL	F	54.644089	-6.593980	F	2	An expedition by Domnall son of Aed with the men of the North of Ireland and the foreigners against the southern Uí Néill.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
889	889	Annals of Fulda	Forchheim	Forchheim	265	F	49.7213	11.0699	T	1	At the end of May the king held a general assembly in the villa which is called Forchheim... There came there also ambassadors from the nations all around, that is to say from the Northemen in the north and from the Slav, asking for peace, who the king heard and gave leave to depart without delay.

890	890	Annals of St-Vaast	St-Lô	St-Lô	14	F	49.115080	-1.089984	T	2	<p>During this siege, Lista - the bishop of the aforementioned city - died. At the same time - the nobles within the castrum having been annihilated by the sword - the fortifications of this castrum were seized, its inhabitants were killed, and that castrum was leveled to the foundation of the earth. The Bretons strongly defended their kingdom and compelled the defeated Danes to return to the Seine.</p> <p>Near the festival of All Saints, the Danes entered the Oise from the Seine and made for Nigmegen to establish their winder castra. King Odo rushed to intercept those marching by land near Guerbigny; but he was unable to inflict either disadvantage or injury upon them. The Norsemen continued their march and constructed a castra for themselves, opposite the city. However, Hasting, along with his men,</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>fortified themselves on the Somme at Argoeuves. King Odo gathered the army and re-encamped it on the banks of the Oise, to prevent [the Norsemen] from destroying the kingdom.</p> <p>Hasting deceitfully made an agreement with Abbot Rudolf in order to move unimpeded wherever he wished. On the holy feast of John the Evangelist, Hasting came towards the castrum [at Arras] and the monastery of St-Vaast. Abbot Rudolf, fearing that the multitude from Nijmegen might reach him, and also fearing traps - which that same Hasting had ordered - detained his people, but after learning the truth, allowed many to disperse. He [Hasting] terrified them with frequent assaults, so that afterwards they dared not approach the aforementioned castrum.</p>
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Master Source Reference

890	890	Annals of St-Vaast	Nijmegen	Nijmegen	17	F	51.845599	5.863368	T	3	<p>During this siege, Lista - the bishop of the aforementioned city - died. At the same time - the nobiles within the castrum having been annihilated by the sword - the fortifications of this castrum were seized, its inhabitants were killed, and that castrum was leveled to the foundation of the earth. The Bretons strongly defended their kingdom and compelled the defeated Danes to return to the Seine.</p> <p>Near the festival of All Saints, the Danes entered the Oise from the Seine and made for Nijmegen to establish their winter castra. King Odo rushed to intercept those marching by land near Guerbigny; but he was unable to inflict either disadvantage or injury upon them. The Norsemen continued their march and constructed a castra for themselves, opposite the city. However, Hasting, along with his men,</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>fortified themselves on the Somme at Argoeuves. King Odo gathered the army and re-encamped it on the banks of the Oise, to prevent [the Norsemen] from destroying the kingdom.</p> <p>Hasting deceitfully made an agreement with Abbot Rudolf in order to move unimpeded wherever he wished. On the holy feast of John the Evangelist, Hasting came towards the castrum [at Arras] and the monastery of St-Vaast. Abbot Rudolf, fearing that the multitude from Nijmegen might reach him, and also fearing traps - which that same Hasting had ordered - detained his people, but after learning the truth, allowed many to disperse. He [Hasting] terrified them with frequent assaults, so that afterwards they dared not approach the aforementioned castrum.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
890	886	Annals of the Four Masters	Domhnach Padraig	Donaghpatrick	47	F	54.327884	-5.721157	T	2	The plundering of Ard Breacain, Domhnach Padraig, Tuilen, and Gleann Da Locha, by the foreigners.

890	890	Annals of St-Vaast	St-Vaast	St-Vaast	58	F	50.291944	2.773333	T	2	<p>During this siege, Lista - the bishop of the aforementioned city - died. At the same time - the nobles within the castrum having been annihilated by the sword - the fortifications of this castrum were seized, its inhabitants were killed, and that castrum was leveled to the foundation of the earth. The Bretons strongly defended their kingdom and compelled the defeated Danes to return to the Seine.</p> <p>Near the festival of All Saints, the Danes entered the Oise from the Seine and made for Nigmegen to establish their winder castra. King Odo rushed to intercept those marching by land near Guerbigny; but he was unable to inflict either disadvantage or injury upon them. The Norsemen continued their march and constructed a castra for themselves, opposite the city. However, Hasting, along with his men,</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>fortified themselves on the Somme at Argoeuves. King Odo gathered the army and re-encamped it on the banks of the Oise, to prevent [the Norsemen] from destroying the kingdom.</p> <p>Hasting deceitfully made an agreement with Abbot Rudolf in order to move unimpeded wherever he wished. On the holy feast of John the Evangelist, Hasting came towards the castrum [at Arras] and the monastery of St-Vaast. Abbot Rudolf, fearing that the multitude from Nijmegen might reach him, and also fearing traps - which that same Hasting had ordered - detained his people, but after learning the truth, allowed many to disperse. He [Hasting] terrified them with frequent assaults, so that afterwards they dared not approach the aforementioned castrum.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
890	886	Annals of the Four Masters	Tuilen	Dulane	65	F	53.75187	-6.88819	T	2	The plundering of Ard Breacain, Domhnach Padraig, Tuilen, and Gleann Da Locha, by the foreigners.
890	886	Annals of the Four Masters	Ard Breacain	Ardraccan	67	F	53.6465	-6.74751	T	2	The plundering of Ard Breacain, Domhnach Padraig, Tuilen, and Gleann Da Locha, by the foreigners.

Master Source Reference

890	890	Annals of St-Vaast	Arras	Arras	72	F	50.2910	2.7775	T	2	<p>During this siege, Lista - the bishop of the aforementioned city - died. At the same time - the nobles within the castrum having been annihilated by the sword - the fortifications of this castrum were seized, its inhabitants were killed, and that castrum was leveled to the foundation of the earth. The Bretons strongly defended their kingdom and compelled the defeated Danes to return to the Seine.</p> <p>Near the festival of All Saints, the Danes entered the Oise from the Seine and made for Nigmegen to establish their winder castra. King Odo rushed to intercept those marching by land near Guerbigny; but he was unable to inflict either disadvantage or injury upon them. The Norsemen continued their march and constructed a castra for themselves, opposite the city. However, Hasting, along with his men,</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>fortified themselves on the Somme at Argoeuves. King Odo gathered the army and re-encamped it on the banks of the Oise, to prevent [the Norsemen] from destroying the kingdom.</p> <p>Hasting deceitfully made an agreement with Abbot Rudolf in order to move unimpeded wherever he wished. On the holy feast of John the Evangelist, Hasting came towards the castrum [at Arras] and the monastery of St-Vaast. Abbot Rudolf, fearing that the multitude from Nijmegen might reach him, and also fearing traps - which that same Hasting had ordered - detained his people, but after learning the truth, allowed many to disperse. He [Hasting] terrified them with frequent assaults, so that afterwards they dared not approach the aforementioned castrum.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
890	890	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	East Anglia	East Anglia	NULL	F	52.636423	1.292379	F	1	<p>... And Guthrum, the northern king, whose baptismal name was Athelstan, passed away; he was king Alfred's godson, and dwelt in East Anglia, and was the first to take possession of that country.</p> <p>And this same year [889] the host went from the Seine to St Lô [dép Manche], which lies between the Bretons and the Franks; and [890] the Bretons fought against them and were victorious, and drove them out into a river, and drowned many.</p>

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
890	890	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	East Anglia	East Anglia	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	1	... And Guthrum, the northern kind, whose baptismal name was Athelstan, passed away; he was the godson of king alfred, and he dwelt in East Anglia and the first to take possession of that country. And that same year [889] the host went from the Sein to St Lô [dép Manche], which lies between the Bretons and the Franks; and [890] The Bretons fought against them and were victorious, and drove them out into a river and drowned many.

Master Source Reference

890	890	Annals of St-Vaast	Guerbigny	Guerbigny	NULL	F	49.696993	2.663100	F	2	<p>During this siege, Lista - the bishop of the aforementioned city - died. At the same time - the nobiles within the castrum having been annihilated by the sword - the fortifications of this castrum were seized, its inhabitants were killed, and that castrum was leveled to the foundation of the earth. The Bretons strongly defended their kingdom and compelled the defeated Danes to return to the Seine.</p> <p>Near the festival of All Saints, the Danes entered the Oise from the Seine and made for Nigmegen to establish their winder castra. King Odo rushed to intercept those marching by land near Guerbigny; but he was unable to inflict either disadvantage or injury upon them. The Norsemen continued their march and constructed a castra for themselves, opposite the city. However, Hasting, along with his men,</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>fortified themselves on the Somme at Argoeuves. King Odo gathered the army and re-encamped it on the banks of the Oise, to prevent [the Norsemen] from destroying the kingdom.</p> <p>Hasting deceitfully made an agreement with Abbot Rudolf in order to move unimpeded wherever he wished. On the holy feast of John the Evangelist, Hasting came towards the castrum [at Arras] and the monastery of St-Vaast. Abbot Rudolf, fearing that the multitude from Nijmegen might reach him, and also fearing traps - which that same Hasting had ordered - detained his people, but after learning the truth, allowed many to disperse. He [Hasting] terrified them with frequent assaults, so that afterwards they dared not approach the aforementioned castrum.</p>
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
890	890	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	St Lô	St Lô	NULL	F	49.1155	-1.0828	F	2	<p>... And Guthrum, the northern king, whose baptismal name was Athelstan, passed away; he was king Alfred's godson, and dwelt in East Anglia, and was the first to take possession of that country.</p> <p>And this same year [889] the host went from the Seine to St Lô [dép Manche], which lies between the Bretons and the Franks; and [890] the Bretons fought against them and were victorious, and drove them out into a river, and drowned many.</p>

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
890	890	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	St Lô	St Lô	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	... And Guthrum, the northern kind, whose baptismal name was Athelstan, passed away; he was the godson of king alfred, and he dwelt in East Anglia and the first to take possession of that country. And that same year [889] the host went from the Sein to St Lô [dép Manche], which lies between the Bretons and the Franks; and [890] The Bretons fought against them and were victorious, and drove them out into a river and drowned many.
890	886	Annals of the Four Masters	Gleann Da Locha	Glendalough	218	F	53.0114939	-6.3308313	T	2	The plundering of Ard Breacain, Domhnach Padraig, Tuilen, and Gleann Da Locha, by the foreigners.

890	890	Annals of St-Vaast	Argoeuves	Argoeuves	77	F	49.929232	2.226333	T	3	<p>During this siege, Lista - the bishop of the aforementioned city - died. At the same time - the nobiles within the castrum having been annihilated by the sword - the fortifications of this castrum were seized, its inhabitants were killed, and that castrum was leveled to the foundation of the earth. The Bretons strongly defended their kingdom and compelled the defeated Danes to return to the Seine.</p> <p>Near the festival of All Saints, the Danes entered the Oise from the Seine and made for Nigmegen to establish their winder castra. King Odo rushed to intercept those marching by land near Guerbigny; but he was unable to inflict either disadvantage or injury upon them. The Norsemen continued their march and constructed a castra for themselves, opposite the city. However, Hasting, along with his men,</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>fortified themselves on the Somme at Argoeuves. King Odo gathered the army and re-encamped it on the banks of the Oise, to prevent [the Norsemen] from destroying the kingdom.</p> <p>Hasting deceitfully made an agreement with Abbot Rudolf in order to move unimpeded wherever he wished. On the holy feast of John the Evangelist, Hasting came towards the castrum [at Arras] and the monastery of St-Vaast. Abbot Rudolf, fearing that the multitude from Nijmegen might reach him, and also fearing traps - which that same Hasting had ordered - detained his people, but after learning the truth, allowed many to disperse. He [Hasting] terrified them with frequent assaults, so that afterwards they dared not approach the aforementioned castrum.</p>
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Master Source Reference

891	891	Annals of St-Vaast	Galthera	Dender	11	F	50.925699	4.045008	T	2	<p>Those Norsemen were in Nijmegen, moving as an army, roamed everywhere over all the land around the Meuse. From there they returned through Brabant, crossed the Scheldt and prepared to return through impassable places to their castra.</p> <p>King Odo followed them and caught them at Galthera, but not in a manner that he wished, for they [the Norsemen] dropped their plunder, dispersed through the forests to escape, and in that manner returned to their castra. In the autumn (spring?), they left Nijmegen for the coast, where they remained the entire summer, and from there again began a march up the Meuse. Hearing of this, King Arnulf quickly hastened [to pursue] them all the way over the Scheldt, and followed them nearly to Arras, but did not catch them and he returned to his kingdom. The</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Norsemen, who had [previously] wintered in Nijmegen, decided to fortify themselves in Leuven for the winter, and made the journey there in November. Those [Norsemen] in Argoeuves encamped in Amiens. King Arnulf assembled the army and came against the Norsemen; and with God's protection, he seized the castrum. After accomplishing this victory and killing no modest multitude of Danes, he returned to his kingdom. The Norsemen, who had dispersed from that place, united there again and fortified a camp for themselves. King Odo assembled an army and marched to Amiens, but had no luck there. Later, in the region of Vermandois, the Danes overcame him [Odo] and forced him to flee, because the watch had been neglected.</p>
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Master Source Reference

891	891	Annals of St-Vaast	Leuven	Leuven	32	F	50.8798	4.7138	T	3	<p>Those Norsemen were in Nijmegen, moving as an army, roamed everywhere over all the land around the Meuse. From there they returned through Brabant, crossed the Scheldt and prepared to return through impassable places to their castra.</p> <p>King Odo followed them and caught them at Galthera, but not in a manner that he wished, for they [the Norsemen] dropped their plunder, dispersed through the forests to escape, and in that manner returned to their castra. In the autumn (spring?), they left Nijmegen for the coast, where they remained the entire summer, and from there again began a march up the Meuse. Hearing of this, King Arnulf quickly hastened [to pursue] them all the way over the Scheldt, and followed them nearly to Arras, but did not catch them and he returned to his kingdom. The</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Norsemen, who had [previously] wintered in Nijmegen, decided to fortify themselves in Leuven for the winter, and made the journey there in November. Those [Norsemen] in Argoeuves encamped in Amiens. King Arnulf assembled the army and came against the Norsemen; and with God's protection, he seized the castrum. After accomplishing this victory and killing no modest multitude of Danes, he returned to his kingdom. The Norsemen, who had dispersed from that place, united there again and fortified a camp for themselves. King Odo assembled an army and marched to Amiens, but had no luck there. Later, in the region of Vermandois, the Danes overcame him [Odo] and forced him to flee, because the watch had been neglected.</p>
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Master Source Reference

891	891	Annals of St-Vaast	Amiens	Amiens	33	F	49.8941	2.2958	T	3	Those Norsemen were in Nijmegen, moving as an army, roamed everywhere over all the land around the Meuse. From there they returned through Brabant, crossed the Scheldt and prepared to return through impassable places to their castra. King Odo followed them and caught them at Galthera, but not in a manner that he wished, for they [the Norsemen] dropped their plunder, dispersed through the forests to escape, and in that manner returned to their castra. In the autumn (spring?), they left Nijmegen for the coast, where they remained the entire summer, and from there again began a march up the Meuse. Hearing of this, King Arnulf quickly hastened [to pursue] them all the way over the Scheldt, and followed them nearly to Arras, but did not catch them and he returned to his kingdom. The Norsemen, who had [previously] wintered in
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Nijmegen, decided to fortify themselves in Leuven for the winter, and made the journey there in November. Those [Norsemen] in Argoeuves encamped in Amiens. King Arnulf assembled the army and came against the Norsemen; and with God's protection, he seized the castrum. After accomplishing this victory and killing no modest multitude of Danes, he returned to his kingdom. The Norsemen, who had dispersed from that place, united there again and fortified a camp for themselves. King Odo assembled an army and marched to Amiens, but had no luck there. Later, in the region of Vermandois, the Danes overcame him [Odo] and forced him to flee, because the watch had been neglected.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
891	887	Annals of the Four Masters	Cluain Iraird	Clonard Abbey	71	F	53.43773	-6.99988	T	2	The plundering of Cill Dara and Cluain Iraird by the foreigners.

891	891	Annals of St-Vaast	Brabant	Brabant	NULL	F	51.547814	5.283403	F	2	<p>Those Norsemen were in Nijmegen, moving as an army, roamed everywhere over all the land around the Meuse. From there they returned through Brabant, crossed the Scheldt and prepared to return through impassable places to their castra.</p> <p>King Odo followed them and caught them at Galthera, but not in a manner that he wished, for they [the Norsemen] dropped their plunder, dispersed through the forests to escape, and in that manner returned to their castra. In the autumn (spring?), they left Nijmegen for the coast, where they remained the entire summer, and from there again began a march up the Meuse. Hearing of this, King Arnulf quickly hastened [to pursue] them all the way over the Scheldt, and followed them nearly to Arras, but did not catch them and he returned to his kingdom. The</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
891	891	Chronicon Scotorum	Cluain Iraird	Clonard Abbey	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Cell Dara and Cluain Iraird were plundered by the heathens.
891	888	Annals of the Four Masters	Connacht	Connacht	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A battle was gained by North Connaught over the foreigners, in which Eloir, son of Barith, was slain.
891	887	Annals of the Four Masters	Connacht	Connacht	NULL	F	53.844909	-8.849928	F	2	A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Ui Amhalghaidh, in which fell Elair, son of Bairid, one of their chieftains, and others along with him.

891	891	Annals of Fulda	France	France	NULL	F	48.8566102	2.3514993	F	2	Then the Northmen invaded the lands of the western Franks, and army was sent from Francia to repel them. There Sunderolt, the archbishop of Mainz, attacked them rashly and was killed, and in his place Hatto, abbot of the Reichenau, a man of subtle mind, was made archbishop. Therefore King Arnulf set out with the Franks, after gathering to him a useless Aleman army, to avenge this on the Northmen. But the Alemans pretended to be sick and left the king and returned home. But he continued successfully with the Franks to the west. The Northmen, having laid waste a great part of Lothar's kingdom, pitched their camp, untroubled, by the River Dyle in the place which is called Louvain, and after their fashion surrounded it with a fortified ditch. The king and his army then arrived unexpectedly at that place. They quickly crossed the river
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Master Source Reference

											<p>standards moved through the camps. Swords were drawn on both sides, and the armies clashed like iron on stone. The Danes were there, the most powerful people among the Northmen, who had never been heard to have been captured or conquered in any fortification. There was a fierce battle, but after a short time, with the aid of God's grace, the victory fell to the Christians. The Northmen sought safety in flight and found that the river, which before they had thought of as a wall to their rear, was now their death. For with the Christians bringing death from the other side they were forced to throw themselves into the river, and grasping at each other in heaps by hand, neck and limbs, they sank in hundreds and thousands, so that their corpses blocked the riverbed and it seemed to run dry. In that battle two of their kings were killed, that is Sigifrid and Godafrid, and</p>
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Master Source Reference

											sixteen royal standards were carried off and sent to Bavaria as a witness...
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
891	891	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	East Frankia	Germany West	NULL	F	51.935390	7.984110	F	2	In this year the host went east; and king Arnulf fought against the mounted host, before the ships came, with the East Franks and the Saxons and Bavarians, and put it to flight...
891	891	Chronicon Scotorum	Cell Dara	Kildare	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Cell Dara and Cluain Iraid were plundered by the heathens.

891	891	Annals of Fulda	Louvain	Leuven	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Then the Northmen invaded the lands of the western Franks, and army was sent from Francia to repel them. There Sunderolt, the archbishop of Mainz, attacked them rashly and was killed, and in his place Hatto, abbot of the Reichenau, a man of subtle mind, was made archbishop. Therefore King Arnulf set out with the Franks, after gathering to him a useless Aleman army, to avenge this on the Northmen. But the Alemans pretended to be sick and left the king and returned home. But he continued successfully with the Franks to the west. The Northmen, having laid waste a great part of Lothar's kingdom, pitched their camp, untroubled, by the River Dyle in the place which is called Louvain, and after their fashion surrounded it with a fortified ditch. The king and his army then arrived unexpectedly at that place. They quickly crossed the river
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Master Source Reference

											<p>standards moved through the camps. Swords were drawn on both sides, and the armies clashed like iron on stone. The Danes were there, the most powerful people among the Northmen, who had never been heard to have been captured or conquered in any fortification. There was a fierce battle, but after a short time, with the aid of God's grace, the victory fell to the Christians. The Northmen sought safety in flight and found that the river, which before they had thought of as a wall to their rear, was now their death. For with the Christians bringing death from the other side they were forced to throw themselves into the river, and grasping at each other in heaps by hand, neck and limbs, they sank in hundreds and thousands, so that their corpses blocked the riverbed and it seemed to run dry. In that battle two of their kings were killed, that is Sigifrid and Godafrid, and</p>
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Master Source Reference

											sixteen royal standards were carried off and sent to Bavaria as a witness...
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
891	891	Chronicon Scotorum	Uí Amalgaid, Brega	Louth, Meath Co.s	NULL	F	53.760483	-6.447102	F	2	A slaughter of the foreigners by the Uí Amalgaid, and Elair son of Barid fell there.

891	891	Annals of St-Vaast	Meuse River	Meuse River	NULL	F	51.722798	4.952401	F	2	<p>Those Norsemen were in Nijmegen, moving as an army, roamed everywhere over all the land around the Meuse. From there they returned through Brabant, crossed the Scheldt and prepared to return through impassable places to their castra.</p> <p>King Odo followed them and caught them at Galthera, but not in a manner that he wished, for they [the Norsemen] dropped their plunder, dispersed through the forests to escape, and in that manner returned to their castra. In the autumn (spring?), they left Nijmegen for the coast, where they remained the entire summer, and from there again began a march up the Meuse. Hearing of this, King Arnulf quickly hastened [to pursue] them all the way over the Scheldt, and followed them nearly to Arras, but did not catch them and he returned to his kingdom. The</p>
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Master Source Reference

891	891	Annals of St-Vaast	Scheldt River	Scheldt River	NULL	F	51.318728	3.824811	F	2	Those Norsemen were in Nijmegen, moving as an army, roamed everywhere over all the land around the Meuse. From there they returned through Brabant, crossed the Scheldt and prepared to return through impassable places to their castra. King Odo followed them and caught them at Galthera, but not in a manner that he wished, for they [the Norsemen] dropped their plunder, dispersed through the forests to escape, and in that manner returned to their castra. In the autumn (spring?), they left Nijmegen for the coast, where they remained the entire summer, and from there again began a march up the Meuse. Hearing of this, King Arnulf quickly hastened [to pursue] them all the way over the Scheldt, and followed them nearly to Arras, but did not catch them and he returned to his kingdom. The Norsemen, who had [previously] wintered in
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Nijmegen, decided to fortify themselves in Leuven for the winter, and made the journey there in November. Those [Norsemen] in Argoeues encamped in Amiens. King Arnulf assembled the army and came against the Norsemen; and with God's protection, he seized the castrum. After accomplishing this victory and killing no modest multitude of Danes, he returned to his kingdom. The Norsemen, who had dispersed from that place, united there again and fortified a camp for themselves. King Odo assembled an army and marched to Amiens, but had no luck there. Later, in the region of Vermandois, the Danes overcame him [Odo] and forced him to flee, because the watch had been neglected.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
891	887	Annals of the Four Masters	Cill Dara	Kildare	104	F	53.1582195	-6.9143968	T	2	The plundering of Cill Dara and Cluain Iraird by the foreigners.

891	891	Annals of St-Vaast	Vermandois	Vermandois	NULL	F	49.984086	3.457162	F	2	<p>Those Norsemen were in Nijmegen, moving as an army, roamed everywhere over all the land around the Meuse. From there they returned through Brabant, crossed the Scheldt and prepared to return through impassable places to their castra.</p> <p>King Odo followed them and caught them at Galthera, but not in a manner that he wished, for they [the Norsemen] dropped their plunder, dispersed through the forests to escape, and in that manner returned to their castra. In the autumn (spring?), they left Nijmegen for the coast, where they remained the entire summer, and from there again began a march up the Meuse. Hearing of this, King Arnulf quickly hastened [to pursue] them all the way over the Scheldt, and followed them nearly to Arras, but did not catch them and he returned to his kingdom. The</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Norsemen, who had [previously] wintered in Nijmegen, decided to fortify themselves in Leuven for the winter, and made the journey there in November. Those [Norsemen] in Argoeuves encamped in Amiens. King Arnulf assembled the army and came against the Norsemen; and with God's protection, he seized the castrum. After accomplishing this victory and killing no modest multitude of Danes, he returned to his kingdom. The Norsemen, who had dispersed from that place, united there again and fortified a camp for themselves. King Odo assembled an army and marched to Amiens, but had no luck there. Later, in the region of Vermandois, the Danes overcame him [Odo] and forced him to flee, because the watch had been neglected.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
892	888	Annals of the Four Masters	Teach Moling	St. Mullins	10	F	52.489366	-6.928851	T	3	A battle was gained by Riagan, son of Dunghal, over the foreigners of Port Lairge, Loch Carman, and Teach Moling, in which two hundred heads were left behind.

892	893	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Boulogne	Boulogne	NULL	F	51.0538	-4.1931	F	1	<p>In this year the great host about which we formerly spoke went again from the east kingdom [the kingdom of the East Franks] westward to Boulogne, and were there provided with ships so that they crossed in one voyage, horses and all, and then came up into the mouth of the Lypne with two hundred and fifty ships.</p> <p>That estuary is in east Kent, at the east end of the great forest which we call Andred [the Weald]. This forest from east to west is a hundred and twenty miles long or longer, and thirty miles broad. The river which we mentioned before flows out of hte forest, four files from the entrance to the estuary, and there stormed a fort within the fen; occupying it were a few peasants and was half built.</p> <p>Then soon after this Hæsten came with eighty ships in the</p>
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												mouth of the Thames and made himself a fort at Milton Royal, and the other host at Appledore.
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
892	888	Annals of the Four Masters	Port Lairge	Waterford	15	F	52.260989	-7.110020	T	3	A battle was gained by Riagan, son of Dunghal, over the foreigners of Port Lairge, Loch Carman, and Teach Moling, in which two hundred heads were left behind.
892	888	Annals of the Four Masters	Loch Carman	Wexford	20	F	52.337938	-6.460823	T	3	A battle was gained by Riagan, son of Dunghal, over the foreigners of Port Lairge, Loch Carman, and Teach Moling, in which two hundred heads were left behind.

892	893	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Appledore	Appledore	69	F	51.0538	-4.1931	T	3	<p>In this year the great host about which we formerly spoke went again from the east kingdom [the kingdom of the East Franks] westward to Boulogne, and were there provided with ships so that they crossed in one voyage, horses and all, and then came up into the mouth of the Lympne with two hundred and fifty ships.</p> <p>That estuary is in east Kent, at the east end of the great forest which we call Andred [the Weald]. This forest from east to west is a hundred and twenty miles long or longer, and thirty miles broad. The river which we mentioned before flows out of hte forest, four files from the entrance to the estuary, and there stormed a fort within the fen; occupying it were a few peasants and was half built.</p> <p>Then soon after this Hæsten came with eighty ships in the</p>
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												mouth of the Thames and made himself a fort at Milton Royal, and the other host at Appledore.
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Master Source Reference

892	893	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	84	F	52.0406	-0.7594	T	3	<p>In this year the great host about which we formerly spoke went again from the east kingdom [the kingdom of the East Franks] westward to Boulogne, and were there provided with ships so that they crossed in one voyage, horses and all, and then came up into the mouth of the Lympe with two hundred and fifty ships.</p> <p>That estuary is in east Kent, at the east end of the great forest which we call Andred [the Weald]. This forest from east to west is a hundred and twenty miles long or longer, and thirty miles broad. The river which we mentioned before flows out of hte forest, four files from the entrance to the estuary, and there stormed a fort within the fen; occupying it were a few peasants and was half built.</p> <p>Then soon after this Hæsten came with eighty ships in the</p>
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												mouth of the Thames and made himself a fort at Milton Royal, and the other host at Appledore.
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
892	893	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Appledore	Appledore	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	1	In this year the great host about which we formerly spoke went again from the east kingdom [the kingdom of the East Franks] westward to Boulogne, and were there provided with ships so that they crossed in one voyage, horses and all, and then came up into the mouth of the Lymphne with two hundred and fifty ships. That estuary is in east Ken, at the east end of the great forest which we call Andræd [the Weald]. This forest from east to west is a hundred and twenty miles long or longer, and thirty miles broad. The river which we mentioned before flows out from the forest; they pulled their ships upstream as far as the forest, four miles from the entrance to the estuary, and there stormed a fort within the fen; occupying it were a few peasants and it was half built.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											Then soon after this Hæsten came with eighty ships into the mouth of the Thames, and made himself a fort at Milton Royal and the other host at Appledore.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
892	893	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Boulogne	Boulogne	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the great host about which we formerly spoke went again from the east kingdom [the kingdom of the East Franks] westward to Boulogne, and were there provided with ships so that they crossed in one voyage, horses and all, and then came up into the mouth of the Lymphne with two hundred and fifty ships. That estuary is in east Ken, at the east end of the great forest which we call Andræd [the Weald]. This forest from east to west is a hundred and twenty miles long or longer, and thirty miles broad. The river which we mentioned before flows out from the forest; they pulled their ships upstream as far as the forest, four miles from the entrance to the estuary, and there stormed a fort within the fen; occupying it were a few peasants and it was half built.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											Then soon after this Hæsten came with eighty ships into the mouth of the Thames, and made himself a fort at Milton Royal and the other host at Appledore.

892	894	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Wessex	England Southwest	NULL	F	51.2	-2.0	F	1	In this year, twelve months from the time that they had made the fort in the east kingdom [at Louvain], the Northumbrians and East Anglians had given oaths to king Alfred, and the East Angles six preliminary hostages, yet, contrary to the pledge, as often as the other hosts sailed forth in full force, then went they either with them or alone on their own account. And then king Alfred gathered his levies and marched so that he was encamped between the two hosts, at a convenient distance from the stronghold in the forest [Appledore] and the stronghold on the water [Milton], so that he could overtake either if they wished to make for any open country. Then afterwards they moved through the woods in gangs and bands, wherever the margin was left unguarded; and almost every day other troops, both from the levies
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Master Source Reference

											<p>and also from the forts, went to attack them <either by day> or by night. And the king had divided his levies into two sections, so that there was always half at home and half on active service, with the exception of those men whose duty it was to man the fortresses. Only twice did the host come out from the camps in full force; on the one occasion when they first landed, before the levies were mustered, and on the other occasion when they wished to evacuate those position.</p> <p>They had then seized much plunder, and wished to carry that northwards across the Thames into Essex to meet the ships. Then the levies rode and intercepted them and fought against them at Farnham, and put the host to flight and recovered the plunder; and they fled across Thames without using any ford, then up by the Colne on</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>to an island. Then the levies surrounded them there as long as their provisions lasted; but they had completed their tour of duty and had come to an end of their food, and the king was on his way thither [to relieve him] with the division which was campaigning with him. When he was on his way thither and the other levies were on their way home - the Danes remaining behind in their position because their king had been wounded in the fight and could not be moved - the Danes dwelling in Northumbria and East Anglia assembled about a hundred ships which sailed south about besieged Exeter. When the king learnt of this, he marched west towards Exeter with all the levies, with the exception of a very inconsiderable part who continued eastward.</p> <p>They went on until they came to London, and then the citizens with the help which</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>came to them from the west, they went east to Benfleet. Hæsten had come there with his host, which had been encamped at Milton; and in addition the great host had arrived there, which had been encamped at Appledore at the mouth of the Lympe. Hæsten had made that fort at Benfleet before this, and was then off on a plundering raid while the great host was in occupation. Then they [the English] advanced and put that host to flight, stormed the fort, and seized everything inside it, both property and women and also children, and conveyed them all into London: and all the ships they either broke up or burned up or brought to London or to Rochester. And Hæsten's wife and his two sons were brought to the king, and he restored them to him, because one of them was his godson, and the other the godson of ealdorman Æthelred. They had stood</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>sponsors for them before Hæsten had come to Benfleet, and he had given him hostages and oaths, and the king in addition had presented him with much property, and he did likewise when he restored the boy and the lady. But as soon as they came to Benflet and the fort was built he [Hæsten] went harrying in that very quarter of Alfred's kingdom that his son's godfather Æthelred had to rule over: and again on this second occasion he was away harrying in that very kingdom when his fort was stormed over.</p> <p>Then the king was on his way west with the levies towards Exeter, as I said before, and the host had besieged the town; when he had arrived there they retired to their ships.</p> <p>When the king was occupied against the host there in the west, both the hosts were</p>
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											<p>concentrated at Shoebury in Essex, and there they made a fort and marched in company up the Thames, joined by great reinforcements both from East Anglia and from Northumbria. They went up along the Thames until they reached the Severn, then up along the Severn. Then assembled ealdorman Æthelred and ealdorman Æthelhelm and ealdorman Æthelnoth, and the king's thanes who were occupying the forts, from every fortress east of the Parret, both west and east of Selwood, and also north of Thames and west of Severn, together with a second of the Welsh. When they were all assembled they overtook the host at Buttingtom on Severn shore, and surrounded them on every side in a stronghold. When they had been encamped for many weeks on the two sides of the river, the king being occupied west in Devon against the pirate host, they</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>became distressed for lack of food, and had devoured most of their horses, the remainder perishing with hunger; then they sallied forth against the men encamped on the east side of the river and fought against them, and the Christians had the victory. And there Ordheh, the king's thane, was slain, and also many other king's thanes were slain: <and very great slaughter was made there of the Danes>, and the remnant that escaped were saved by flight.</p> <p>When they came to their fort and to their ships in Essex, the remained again gathered together a great host from East Anglia and Northumbira before winter; and placing their women, their ships and their property in safety in East Anglia, they marched without a halt by day and night, until they arrived at a deserted Roman site in Wirral, called Chester. The levies were unable to</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
892	888	Annals of the Four Masters	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	2	A battle was gained by Riagan, son of Dunghal, over the foreigners of Port Lairge, Loch Carman, and Teach Moling, in which two hundred heads were left behind.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
892	893	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Lympne River (Weald Forest)	Lympne River (Weald Forest)	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the great host about which we formerly spoke went again from the east kingdom [the kingdom of the East Franks] westward to Boulogne, and were there provided with ships so that they crossed in one voyage, horses and all, and then came up into the mouth of the Lympne with two hundred and fifty ships. That estuary is in east Ken, at the east end of the great forest which we call Andræd [the Weald]. This forest from east to west is a hundred and twenty miles long or longer, and thirty miles broad. The river which we mentioned before flows out from the forest; they pulled their ships upstream as far as the forest, four miles from the entrance to the estuary, and there stormed a fort within the fen; occupying it were a few peasants and it was half built.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											Then soon after this Hæsten came with eighty ships into the mouth of the Thames, and made himself a fort at Milton Royal and the other host at Appledore.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
892	893	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	In this year the great host about which we formerly spoke went again from the east kingdom [the kingdom of the East Franks] westward to Boulogne, and were there provided with ships so that they crossed in one voyage, horses and all, and then came up into the mouth of the Lymgne with two hundred and fifty ships. That estuary is in east Ken, at the east end of the great forest which we call Andræd [the Weald]. This forest from east to west is a hundred and twenty miles long or longer, and thirty miles broad. The river which we mentioned before flows out from the forest; they pulled their ships upstream as far as the forest, four miles from the entrance to the estuary, and there stormed a fort within the fen; occupying it were a few peasants and it was half built.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											Then soon after this Hæsten came with eighty ships into the mouth of the Thames, and made himself a fort at Milton Royal and the other host at Appledore.

Master Source Reference

892	893	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Weald Forest	Weald Forest	NULL	F	50.956529	0.728884	F	3	<p>In this year the great host about which we formerly spoke went again from the east kingdom [the kingdom of the East Franks] westward to Boulogne, and were there provided with ships so that they crossed in one voyage, horses and all, and then came up into the mouth of the Lypne with two hundred and fifty ships.</p> <p>That estuary is in east Kent, at the east end of the great forest which we call Andred [the Weald]. This forest from east to west is a hundred and twenty miles long or longer, and thirty miles broad. The river which we mentioned before flows out of hte forest, four files from the entrance to the estuary, and there stormed a fort within the fen; occupying it were a few peasants and was half built.</p> <p>Then soon after this Hæsten came with eighty ships in the</p>
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												mouth of the Thames and made himself a fort at Milton Royal, and the other host at Appledore.
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
892	892	Annals of St-Vaast	Laon	Laon	179	F	49.5641	3.6199	T	2	In the autumn, the Norsemen, returning from Laon, saw that the kingdom was wasted by famine, so they left Francia and crossed the sea...

893	894	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Shoebury	Shoebury	7	F	51.530381	0.782437	T	3	In this year, twelve months from the time that they had made the fort in the east kingdom [at Louvain], the Northumbrians and East Anglians had given oaths to king Alfred, and the East Angles six preliminary hostages, yet, contrary to the pledge, as often as the other hosts sailed forth in full force, then went they either with them or alone on their own account. And then king Alfred gathered his levies and marched so that he was encamped between the two hosts, at a convenient distance from the stronghold in the forest [Appledore] and the stronghold on the water [Milton], so that he could overtake either if they wished to make for any open country. Then afterwards they moved through the woods in gangs and bands, wherever the margin was left unguarded; and almost every day other troops, both from the levies
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Master Source Reference

										<p>and also from the forts, went to attack them <either by day> or by night. And the king had divided his levies into two sections, so that there was always half at home and half on active service, with the exception of those men whose duty it was to man the fortresses. Only twice did the host come out from the camps in full force; on the one occasion when they first landed, before the levies were mustered, and on the other occasion when they wished to evacuate those position.</p> <p>They had then seized much plunder, and wished to carry that northwards across the Thames into Essex to meet the ships. Then the levies rode and intercepted them and fought against them at Farnham, and put the host to flight and recovered the plunder; and they fled across Thames without using any ford, then up by the Colne on</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>to an island. Then the levies surrounded them there as long as their provisions lasted; but they had completed their tour of duty and had come to an end of their food, and the king was on his way thither [to relieve him] with the division which was campaigning with him. When he was on his way thither and the other levies were on their way home - the Danes remaining behind in their position because their king had been wounded in the fight and could not be moved - the Danes dwelling in Northumbria and East Anglia assembled about a hundred ships which sailed south about besieged Exeter. When the king learnt of this, he marched west towards Exeter with all the levies, with the exception of a very inconsiderable part who continued eastward.</p> <p>They went on until they came to London, and then the citizens with the help which</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>came to them from the west, they went east to Benfleet. Hæsten had come there with his host, which had been encamped at Milton; and in addition the great host had arrived there, which had been encamped at Appledore at the mouth of the Lympe. Hæsten had made that fort at Benfleet before this, and was then off on a plundering raid while the great host was in occupation. Then they [the English] advanced and put that host to flight, stormed the fort, and seized everything inside it, both property and women and also children, and conveyed them all into London: and all the ships they either broke up or burned up or brought to London or to Rochester. And Hæsten's wife and his two sons were brought to the king, and he restored them to him, because one of them was his godson, and the other the godson of ealdorman Æthelred. They had stood</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>sponsors for them before Hæsten had come to Benfleet, and he had given him hostages and oaths, and the king in addition had presented him with much property, and he did likewise when he restored the boy and the lady. But as soon as they came to Benfleet and the fort was built he [Hæsten] went harrying in that very quarter of Alfred's kingdom that his son's godfather Æthelred had to rule over: and again on this second occasion he was away harrying in that very kingdom when his fort was stormed over.</p> <p>Then the king was on his way west with the levies towards Exeter, as I said before, and the host had besieged the town; when he had arrived there they retired to their ships.</p> <p>When the king was occupied against the host there in the west, both the hosts were</p>
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											<p>became distressed for lack of food, and had devoured most of their horses, the remainder perishing with hunger; then they sallied forth against the men encamped on the east side of the river and fought against them, and the Christians had the victory. And there Ordheh, the king's thane, was slain, and also many other king's thanes were slain: <and very great slaughter was made there of the Danes>, and the remnant that escaped were saved by flight.</p> <p>When they came to their fort and to their ships in Essex, the remained again gathered together a great host from East Anglia and Northumbira before winter; and placing their women, their ships and their property in safety in East Anglia, they marched without a halt by day and night, until they arrived at a deserted Roman site in Wirral, called Chester. The levies were unable to</p>
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Master Source Reference

893	894	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Benfleet	Benfleet	8	F	51.5662	0.5793	T	2	In this year, twelve months from the time that they had made the fort in the east kingdom [at Louvain], the Northumbrians and East Anglians had given oaths to king Alfred, and the East Angles six preliminary hostages, yet, contrary to the pledge, as often as the other hosts sailed forth in full force, then went they either with them or alone on their own account. And then king Alfred gathered his levies and marched so that he was encamped between the two hosts, at a convenient distance from the stronghold in the forest [Appledore] and the stronghold on the water [Milton], so that he could overtake either if they wished to make for any open country. Then afterwards they moved through the woods in gangs and bands, wherever the margin was left unguarded; and almost every day other troops, both from the levies
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Master Source Reference

											<p>there with his host, which had been encamped at Milton; and in addition the great host had arrived there, which had been encamped at Appledore at the mouth of the Lympe. Hæsten had made that fort at Benfleet before this, and was then off on a plundering raid while the great host was in occupation. Then they [the English] advanced and put that host to flight, stormed the fort, and seized everything inside it, both property and women and also children, and conveyed them all into London: and all the ships they either broke up or burned up or brought to London or to Rochester. And Hæsten's wife and his two sons were brought to the king, and he restored them to him, because one of them was his godson, and the other the godson of ealdorman Æthelred. They had stood sponsors for them before Hæsten had come to Benfleet, and he had given him</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

893	894	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Benfleet	Benfleet	8	F	51.5662	0.5793	T	3	In this year, twelve months from the time that they had made the fort in the east kingdom [at Louvain], the Northumbrians and East Anglians had given oaths to king Alfred, and the East Angles six preliminary hostages, yet, contrary to the pledge, as often as the other hosts sailed forth in full force, then went they either with them or alone on their own account. And then king Alfred gathered his levies and marched so that he was encamped between the two hosts, at a convenient distance from the stronghold in the forest [Appledore] and the stronghold on the water [Milton], so that he could overtake either if they wished to make for any open country. Then afterwards they moved through the woods in gangs and bands, wherever the margin was left unguarded; and almost every day other troops, both from the levies
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

										<p>to an island. Then the levies surrounded them there as long as their provisions lasted; but they had completed their tour of duty and had come to an end of their food, and the king was on his way thither [to relieve him] with the division which was campaigning with him. When he was on his way thither and the other levies were on their way home - the Danes remaining behind in their position because their king had been wounded in the fight and could not be moved - the Danes dwelling in Northumbria and East Anglia assembled about a hundred ships which sailed south about besieged Exeter. When the king learnt of this, he marched west towards Exeter with all the levies, with the exception of a very inconsiderable part who continued eastward.</p> <p>They went on until they came to London, and then the citizens with the help which</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

893	894	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	London	London	11	F	51.50735	-0.12776	T	1	In this year, twelve months from the time that they had made the fort in the east kingdom [at Louvain], the Northumbrians and East Anglians had given oaths to king Alfred, and the East Angles six preliminary hostages, yet, contrary to the pledge, as often as the other hosts sailed forth in full force, then went they either with them or alone on their own account. And then king Alfred gathered his levies and marched so that he was encamped between the two hosts, at a convenient distance from the stronghold in the forest [Appledore] and the stronghold on the water [Milton], so that he could overtake either if they wished to make for any open country. Then afterwards they moved through the woods in gangs and bands, wherever the margin was left unguarded; and almost every day other troops, both from the levies
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

											<p>came to them from the west, they went east to Benfleet. Hæsten had come there with his host, which had been encamped at Milton; and in addition the great host had arrived there, which had been encamped at Appledore at the mouth of the Lympe. Hæsten had made that fort at Benfleet before this, and was then off on a plundering raid while the great host was in occupation. Then they [the English] advanced and put that host to flight, stormed the fort, and seized everything inside it, both property and women and also children, and conveyed them all into London: and all the ships they either broke up or burned up or brought to London or to Rochester. And Hæsten's wife and his two sons were brought to the king, and he restored them to him, because one of them was his godson, and the other the godson of ealdorman Æthelred. They had stood</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>sponsors for them before Hæsten had come to Benfleet, and he had given him hostages and oaths, and the king in addition had presented him with much property, and he did likewise when he restored the boy and the lady. But as soon as they came to Benfleet and the fort was built he [Hæsten] went harrying in that very quarter of Alfred's kingdom that his son's godfather Æthelred had to rule over: and again on this second occasion he was away harrying in that very kingdom when his fort was stormed over.</p> <p>Then the king was on his way west with the levies towards Exeter, as I said before, and the host had besieged the town; when he had arrived there they retired to their ships.</p> <p>When the king was occupied against the host there in the west, both the hosts were</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
893	893	Annals of Ulster	Ath Cliath	Dublin	20	F	53.349804	-6.26031	T	4	A great dissension among the foreigners of Áth Cliath, and they became dispersed, one section of them following Ímar's son, and the other Sigfrith the jarl.

893	894	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Exeter	Exeter	27	F	50.7184	-3.5339	T	2	In this year, twelve months from the time that they had made the fort in the east kingdom [at Louvain], the Northumbrians and East Anglians had given oaths to king Alfred, and the East Angles six preliminary hostages, yet, contrary to the pledge, as often as the other hosts sailed forth in full force, then went they either with them or alone on their own account. And then king Alfred gathered his levies and marched so that he was encamped between the two hosts, at a convenient distance from the stronghold in the forest [Appledore] and the stronghold on the water [Milton], so that he could overtake either if they wished to make for any open country. Then afterwards they moved through the woods in gangs and bands, wherever the margin was left unguarded; and almost every day other troops, both from the levies
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Master Source Reference

										<p>and also from the forts, went to attack them <either by day> or by night. And the king had divided his levies into two sections, so that there was always half at home and half on active service, with the exception of those men whose duty it was to man the fortresses. Only twice did the host come out from the camps in full force; on the one occasion when they first landed, before the levies were mustered, and on the other occasion when they wished to evacuate those position.</p> <p>They had then seized much plunder, and wished to carry that northwards across the Thames into Essex to meet the ships. Then the levies rode and intercepted them and fought against them at Farnham, and put the host to flight and recovered the plunder; and they fled across Thames without using any ford, then up by the Colne on</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

											<p>came to them from the west, they went east to Benfleet. Hæsten had come there with his host, which had been encamped at Milton; and in addition the great host had arrived there, which had been encamped at Appledore at the mouth of the Lympe. Hæsten had made that fort at Benfleet before this, and was then off on a plundering raid while the great host was in occupation. Then they [the English] advanced and put that host to flight, stormed the fort, and seized everything inside it, both property and women and also children, and conveyed them all into London: and all the ships they either broke up or burned up or brought to London or to Rochester. And Hæsten's wife and his two sons were brought to the king, and he restored them to him, because one of them was his godson, and the other the godson of ealdorman Æthelred. They had stood</p>
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Master Source Reference

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											<p>concentrated at Shoebury in Essex, and there they made a fort and marched in company up the Thames, joined by great reinforcements both from East Anglia and from Northumbria. They went up along the Thames until they reached the Severn, then up along the Severn. Then assembled ealdorman Æthelred and ealdorman Æthelhelm and ealdorman Æthelnoth, and the king's thanes who were occupying the forts, from every fortress east of the Parret, both west and east of Selwood, and also north of Thames and west of Severn, together with a second of the Welsh. When they were all assembled they overtook the host at Buttingtom on Severn shore, and surrounded them on every side in a stronghold. When they had been encamped for many weeks on the two sides of the river, the king being occupied west in Devon against the pirate host, they</p>
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											<p>became distressed for lack of food, and had devoured most of their horses, the remainder perishing with hunger; then they sallied forth against the men encamped on the east side of the river and fought against them, and the Christians had the victory. And there Ordheh, the king's thane, was slain, and also many other king's thanes were slain: <and very great slaughter was made there of the Danes>, and the remnant that escaped were saved by flight.</p> <p>When they came to their fort and to their ships in Essex, the remained again gathered together a great host from East Anglia and Northumbira before winter; and placing their women, their ships and their property in safety in East Anglia, they marched without a halt by day and night, until they arrived at a deserted Roman site in Wirral, called Chester. The levies were unable to</p>
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893	894	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Chester	Chester	32	F	53.1934	-2.8931	T	2	In this year, twelve months from the time that they had made the fort in the east kingdom [at Louvain], the Northumbrians and East Anglians had given oaths to king Alfred, and the East Angles six preliminary hostages, yet, contrary to the pledge, as often as the other hosts sailed forth in full force, then went they either with them or alone on their own account. And then king Alfred gathered his levies and marched so that he was encamped between the two hosts, at a convenient distance from the stronghold in the forest [Appledore] and the stronghold on the water [Milton], so that he could overtake either if they wished to make for any open country. Then afterwards they moved through the woods in gangs and bands, wherever the margin was left unguarded; and almost every day other troops, both from the levies
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Master Source Reference

										<p>and also from the forts, went to attack them <either by day> or by night. And the king had divided his levies into two sections, so that there was always half at home and half on active service, with the exception of those men whose duty it was to man the fortresses. Only twice did the host come out from the camps in full force; on the one occasion when they first landed, before the levies were mustered, and on the other occasion when they wished to evacuate those position.</p> <p>They had then seized much plunder, and wished to carry that northwards across the Thames into Essex to meet the ships. Then the levies rode and intercepted them and fought against them at Farnham, and put the host to flight and recovered the plunder; and they fled across Thames without using any ford, then up by the Colne on</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

										<p>sponsors for them before Hæsten had come to Benfleet, and he had given him hostages and oaths, and the king in addition had presented him with much property, and he did likewise when he restored the boy and the lady. But as soon as they came to Benflet and the fort was built he [Hæsten] went harrying in that very quarter of Alfred's kingdom that his son's godfather Æthelred had to rule over: and again on this second occasion he was away harrying in that very kingdom when his fort was stormed over.</p> <p>Then the king was on his way west with the levies towards Exeter, as I said before, and the host had besieged the town; when he had arrived there they retired to their ships.</p> <p>When the king was occupied against the host there in the west, both the hosts were</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>concentrated at Shoebury in Essex, and there they made a fort and marched in company up the Thames, joined by great reinforcements both from East Anglia and from Northumbria. They went up along the Thames until they reached the Severn, then up along the Severn. Then assembled ealdorman Æthelred and ealdorman Æthelhelm and ealdorman Æthelnoth, and the king's thanes who were occupying the forts, from every fortress east of the Parret, both west and east of Selwood, and also north of Thames and west of Severn, together with a second of the Welsh. When they were all assembled they overtook the host at Buttingtom on Severn shore, and surrounded them on every side in a stronghold. When they had been encamped for many weeks on the two sides of the river, the king being occupied west in Devon against the pirate host, they</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

893	894	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Farnham	Farnham	67	F	51.210614	-0.792964	T	2	In this year, twelve months from the time that they had made the fort in the east kingdom [at Louvain], the Northumbrians and East Anglians had given oaths to king Alfred, and the East Angles six preliminary hostages, yet, contrary to the pledge, as often as the other hosts sailed forth in full force, then went they either with them or alone on their own account. And then king Alfred gathered his levies and marched so that he was encamped between the two hosts, at a convenient distance from the stronghold in the forest [Appledore] and the stronghold on the water [Milton], so that he could overtake either if they wished to make for any open country. Then afterwards they moved through the woods in gangs and bands, wherever the margin was left unguarded; and almost every day other troops, both from the levies
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Master Source Reference

										<p>and also from the forts, went to attack them <either by day> or by night. And the king had divided his levies into two sections, so that there was always half at home and half on active service, with the exception of those men whose duty it was to man the fortresses. Only twice did the host come out from the camps in full force; on the one occasion when they first landed, before the levies were mustered, and on the other occasion when they wished to evacuate those position.</p> <p>They had then seized much plunder, and wished to carry that northwards across the Thames into Essex to meet the ships. Then the levies rode and intercepted them and fought against them at Farnham, and put the host to flight and recovered the plunder; and they fled across Thames without using any ford, then up by the Colne on</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

											<p>came to them from the west, they went east to Benfleet. Hæsten had come there with his host, which had been encamped at Milton; and in addition the great host had arrived there, which had been encamped at Appledore at the mouth of the Lympe. Hæsten had made that fort at Benfleet before this, and was then off on a plundering raid while the great host was in occupation. Then they [the English] advanced and put that host to flight, stormed the fort, and seized everything inside it, both property and women and also children, and conveyed them all into London: and all the ships they either broke up or burned up or brought to London or to Rochester. And Hæsten's wife and his two sons were brought to the king, and he restored them to him, because one of them was his godson, and the other the godson of ealdorman Æthelred. They had stood</p>
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										<p>sponsors for them before Hæsten had come to Benfleet, and he had given him hostages and oaths, and the king in addition had presented him with much property, and he did likewise when he restored the boy and the lady. But as soon as they came to Benfleet and the fort was built he [Hæsten] went harrying in that very quarter of Alfred's kingdom that his son's godfather Æthelred had to rule over: and again on this second occasion he was away harrying in that very kingdom when his fort was stormed over.</p> <p>Then the king was on his way west with the levies towards Exeter, as I said before, and the host had besieged the town; when he had arrived there they retired to their ships.</p> <p>When the king was occupied against the host there in the west, both the hosts were</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>became distressed for lack of food, and had devoured most of their horses, the remainder perishing with hunger; then they sallied forth against the men encamped on the east side of the river and fought against them, and the Christians had the victory. And there Ordheh, the king's thane, was slain, and also many other king's thanes were slain: <and very great slaughter was made there of the Danes>, and the remnant that escaped were saved by flight.</p> <p>When they came to their fort and to their ships in Essex, the remained again gathered together a great host from East Anglia and Northumbira before winter; and placing their women, their ships and their property in safety in East Anglia, they marched without a halt by day and night, until they arrived at a deserted Roman site in Wirral, called Chester. The levies were unable to</p>
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Master Source Reference

893	894	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Appledore	Appledore	69	F	51.0538	-4.1931	T	3	In this year, twelve months from the time that they had made the fort in the east kingdom [at Louvain], the Northumbrians and East Anglians had given oaths to king Alfred, and the East Angles six preliminary hostages, yet, contrary to the pledge, as often as the other hosts sailed forth in full force, then went they either with them or alone on their own account. And then king Alfred gathered his levies and marched so that he was encamped between the two hosts, at a convenient distance from the stronghold in the forest [Appledore] and the stronghold on the water [Milton], so that he could overtake either if they wished to make for any open country. Then afterwards they moved through the woods in gangs and bands, wherever the margin was left unguarded; and almost every day other troops, both from the levies
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Master Source Reference

											hostages and oaths, and the king in addition had presented him with much property, and he did likewise when he restored the boy and the lady. But as soon as they came to Benflet and the fort was built he [Hæsten] went harrying in that very quarter of Alfred's kingdom that his son's godfather Æthelred had to rule over: and again on this second occasion he was away harrying in that very kingdom when his fort was stormed over. Then the king was on his way west with the levies towards Exeter, as I said before, and the host had besieged the town; when he had arrived there they retired to their ships. When the king was occupied against the host there in the west, both the hosts were concentrated at Shoebury in Essex, and there they made a fort and marched in company up the Thames, joined by great reinforcements both from East Anglia and from
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Master Source Reference

											<p>men encamped on the east side of the river and fought against them, and the Christians had the victory. And there Ordheh, the king's thane, was slain, and also many other king's thanes were slain: <and very great slaughter was made there of the Danes>, and the remnant that escaped were saved by flight. When they came to their fort and to their ships in Essex, they remained again gathered together a great host from East Anglia and Northumbira before winter; and placing their women, their ships and their property in safety in East Anglia, they marched without a halt by day and night, until they arrived at a deserted Roman site in Wirral, called Chester. The levies were unable to overtake them before they got inside the fort, but they besieged it some two days, and seized all the cattle in the vicinity, slaying all the men they could intercept outside the fort: they burnt up</p>
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Master Source Reference

893	894	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Buttington	Buttington	69	F	52.6722	-3.1082	T	2	In this year, twelve months from the time that they had made the fort in the east kingdom [at Louvain], the Northumbrians and East Anglians had given oaths to king Alfred, and the East Angles six preliminary hostages, yet, contrary to the pledge, as often as the other hosts sailed forth in full force, then went they either with them or alone on their own account. And then king Alfred gathered his levies and marched so that he was encamped between the two hosts, at a convenient distance from the stronghold in the forest [Appledore] and the stronghold on the water [Milton], so that he could overtake either if they wished to make for any open country. Then afterwards they moved through the woods in gangs and bands, wherever the margin was left unguarded; and almost every day other troops, both from the levies
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Master Source Reference

										<p>and also from the forts, went to attack them <either by day> or by night. And the king had divided his levies into two sections, so that there was always half at home and half on active service, with the exception of those men whose duty it was to man the fortresses. Only twice did the host come out from the camps in full force; on the one occasion when they first landed, before the levies were mustered, and on the other occasion when they wished to evacuate those position.</p> <p>They had then seized much plunder, and wished to carry that northwards across the Thames into Essex to meet the ships. Then the levies rode and intercepted them and fought against them at Farnham, and put the host to flight and recovered the plunder; and they fled across Thames without using any ford, then up by the Colne on</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

											<p>came to them from the west, they went east to Benfleet. Hæsten had come there with his host, which had been encamped at Milton; and in addition the great host had arrived there, which had been encamped at Appledore at the mouth of the Lympe. Hæsten had made that fort at Benfleet before this, and was then off on a plundering raid while the great host was in occupation. Then they [the English] advanced and put that host to flight, stormed the fort, and seized everything inside it, both property and women and also children, and conveyed them all into London: and all the ships they either broke up or burned up or brought to London or to Rochester. And Hæsten's wife and his two sons were brought to the king, and he restored them to him, because one of them was his godson, and the other the godson of ealdorman Æthelred. They had stood</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>sponsors for them before Hæsten had come to Benfleet, and he had given him hostages and oaths, and the king in addition had presented him with much property, and he did likewise when he restored the boy and the lady. But as soon as they came to Benflet and the fort was built he [Hæsten] went harrying in that very quarter of Alfred's kingdom that his son's godfather Æthelred had to rule over: and again on this second occasion he was away harrying in that very kingdom when his fort was stormed over.</p> <p>Then the king was on his way west with the levies towards Exeter, as I said before, and the host had besieged the town; when he had arrived there they retired to their ships.</p> <p>When the king was occupied against the host there in the west, both the hosts were</p>
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Master Source Reference

893	894	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	84	F	52.0406	-0.7594	T	2	In this year, twelve months from the time that they had made the fort in the east kingdom [at Louvain], the Northumbrians and East Anglians had given oaths to king Alfred, and the East Angles six preliminary hostages, yet, contrary to the pledge, as often as the other hosts sailed forth in full force, then went they either with them or alone on their own account. And then king Alfred gathered his levies and marched so that he was encamped between the two hosts, at a convenient distance from the stronghold in the forest [Appledore] and the stronghold on the water [Milton], so that he could overtake either if they wished to make for any open country. Then afterwards they moved through the woods in gangs and bands, wherever the margin was left unguarded; and almost every day other troops, both from the levies
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Master Source Reference

											<p>and also from the forts, went to attack them <either by day> or by night. And the king had divided his levies into two sections, so that there was always half at home and half on active service, with the exception of those men whose duty it was to man the fortresses. Only twice did the host come out from the camps in full force; on the one occasion when they first landed, before the levies were mustered, and on the other occasion when they wished to evacuate those position.</p> <p>They had then seized much plunder, and wished to carry that northwards across the Thames into Essex to meet the ships. Then the levies rode and intercepted them and fought against them at Farnham, and put the host to flight and recovered the plunder; and they fled across Thames without using any ford, then up by the Colne on</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>to an island. Then the levies surrounded them there as long as their provisions lasted; but they had completed their tour of duty and had come to an end of their food, and the king was on his way thither [to relieve him] with the division which was campaigning with him. When he was on his way thither and the other levies were on their way home - the Danes remaining behind in their position because their king had been wounded in the fight and could not be moved - the Danes dwelling in Northumbria and East Anglia assembled about a hundred ships which sailed south about besieged Exeter. When the king learnt of this, he marched west towards Exeter with all the levies, with the exception of a very inconsiderable part who continued eastward.</p> <p>They went on until they came to London, and then the citizens with the help which</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>sponsors for them before Hæsten had come to Benfleet, and he had given him hostages and oaths, and the king in addition had presented him with much property, and he did likewise when he restored the boy and the lady. But as soon as they came to Benflet and the fort was built he [Hæsten] went harrying in that very quarter of Alfred's kingdom that his son's godfather Æthelred had to rule over: and again on this second occasion he was away harrying in that very kingdom when his fort was stormed over.</p> <p>Then the king was on his way west with the levies towards Exeter, as I said before, and the host had besieged the town; when he had arrived there they retired to their ships.</p> <p>When the king was occupied against the host there in the west, both the hosts were</p>
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											<p>concentrated at Shoebury in Essex, and there they made a fort and marched in company up the Thames, joined by great reinforcements both from East Anglia and from Northumbria. They went up along the Thames until they reached the Severn, then up along the Severn. Then assembled ealdorman Æthelred and ealdorman Æthelhelm and ealdorman Æthelnoth, and the king's thanes who were occupying the forts, from every fortress east of the Parret, both west and east of Selwood, and also north of Thames and west of Severn, together with a second of the Welsh. When they were all assembled they overtook the host at Buttingtom on Severn shore, and surrounded them on every side in a stronghold. When they had been encamped for many weeks on the two sides of the river, the king being occupied west in Devon against the pirate host, they</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>became distressed for lack of food, and had devoured most of their horses, the remainder perishing with hunger; then they sallied forth against the men encamped on the east side of the river and fought against them, and the Christians had the victory. And there Ordheh, the king's thane, was slain, and also many other king's thanes were slain: <and very great slaughter was made there of the Danes>, and the remnant that escaped were saved by flight.</p> <p>When they came to their fort and to their ships in Essex, the remained again gathered together a great host from East Anglia and Northumbira before winter; and placing their women, their ships and their property in safety in East Anglia, they marched without a halt by day and night, until they arrived at a deserted Roman site in Wirral, called Chester. The levies were unable to</p>
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Master Source Reference

893	894	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Colne	Colne	NULL	F	53.8556	-2.1770	F	2	In this year, twelve months from the time that they had made the fort in the east kingdom [at Louvain], the Northumbrians and East Anglians had given oaths to king Alfred, and the East Angles six preliminary hostages, yet, contrary to the pledge, as often as the other hosts sailed forth in full force, then went they either with them or alone on their own account. And then king Alfred gathered his levies and marched so that he was encamped between the two hosts, at a convenient distance from the stronghold in the forest [Appledore] and the stronghold on the water [Milton], so that he could overtake either if they wished to make for any open country. Then afterwards they moved through the woods in gangs and bands, wherever the margin was left unguarded; and almost every day other troops, both from the levies
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Master Source Reference

										<p>and also from the forts, went to attack them <either by day> or by night. And the king had divided his levies into two sections, so that there was always half at home and half on active service, with the exception of those men whose duty it was to man the fortresses. Only twice did the host come out from the camps in full force; on the one occasion when they first landed, before the levies were mustered, and on the other occasion when they wished to evacuate those position.</p> <p>They had then seized much plunder, and wished to carry that northwards across the Thames into Essex to meet the ships. Then the levies rode and intercepted them and fought against them at Farnham, and put the host to flight and recovered the plunder; and they fled across Thames without using any ford, then up by the Colne on</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>to an island. Then the levies surrounded them there as long as their provisions lasted; but they had completed their tour of duty and had come to an end of their food, and the king was on his way thither [to relieve him] with the division which was campaigning with him. When he was on his way thither and the other levies were on their way home - the Danes remaining behind in their position because their king had been wounded in the fight and could not be moved - the Danes dwelling in Northumbria and East Anglia assembled about a hundred ships which sailed south about besieged Exeter. When the king learnt of this, he marched west towards Exeter with all the levies, with the exception of a very inconsiderable part who continued eastward.</p> <p>They went on until they came to London, and then the citizens with the help which</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>came to them from the west, they went east to Benfleet. Hæsten had come there with his host, which had been encamped at Milton; and in addition the great host had arrived there, which had been encamped at Appledore at the mouth of the Lympe. Hæsten had made that fort at Benfleet before this, and was then off on a plundering raid while the great host was in occupation. Then they [the English] advanced and put that host to flight, stormed the fort, and seized everything inside it, both property and women and also children, and conveyed them all into London: and all the ships they either broke up or burned up or brought to London or to Rochester. And Hæsten's wife and his two sons were brought to the king, and he restored them to him, because one of them was his godson, and the other the godson of ealdorman Æthelred. They had stood</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>sponsors for them before Hæsten had come to Benfleet, and he had given him hostages and oaths, and the king in addition had presented him with much property, and he did likewise when he restored the boy and the lady. But as soon as they came to Benflet and the fort was built he [Hæsten] went harrying in that very quarter of Alfred's kingdom that his son's godfather Æthelred had to rule over: and again on this second occasion he was away harrying in that very kingdom when his fort was stormed over.</p> <p>Then the king was on his way west with the levies towards Exeter, as I said before, and the host had besieged the town; when he had arrived there they retired to their ships.</p> <p>When the king was occupied against the host there in the west, both the hosts were</p>
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											<p>concentrated at Shoebury in Essex, and there they made a fort and marched in company up the Thames, joined by great reinforcements both from East Anglia and from Northumbria. They went up along the Thames until they reached the Severn, then up along the Severn. Then assembled ealdorman Æthelred and ealdorman Æthelhelm and ealdorman Æthelnoth, and the king's thanes who were occupying the forts, from every fortress east of the Parret, both west and east of Selwood, and also north of Thames and west of Severn, together with a second of the Welsh. When they were all assembled they overtook the host at Buttingtom on Severn shore, and surrounded them on every side in a stronghold. When they had been encamped for many weeks on the two sides of the river, the king being occupied west in Devon against the pirate host, they</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>became distressed for lack of food, and had devoured most of their horses, the remainder perishing with hunger; then they sallied forth against the men encamped on the east side of the river and fought against them, and the Christians had the victory. And there Ordheh, the king's thane, was slain, and also many other king's thanes were slain: <and very great slaughter was made there of the Danes>, and the remnant that escaped were saved by flight.</p> <p>When they came to their fort and to their ships in Essex, the remained again gathered together a great host from East Anglia and Northumbira before winter; and placing their women, their ships and their property in safety in East Anglia, they marched without a halt by day and night, until they arrived at a deserted Roman site in Wirral, called Chester. The levies were unable to</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
893	893	Annals of Ulster	England	England	NULL	F	52.557356	-0.999307	F	2	The Saxons won a battle against the dark foreigners in which countless multitudes fell.
893	893	Annals of Inisfallen	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	1	The heathens departed from Ireland this year.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
894	895	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Chichester	Chichester	44	F	50.8376	0.7749	T	2	<p>Soon after this, in this year, the host moved from Wirral into Wales: they were unable to remain there because they had been deprived of both the cattle and corn which had been plundered. Then again they moved from Wales with the plunder they had taken there, marching across Northumbria and East Anglia so that the levies were unable to get at them, until they reached east Essex, on an island out at sea called Mersea. When the host which had besieged Exeter sailed back on its way home, it harried inland in Sussex near Chichester, but the garrison put them to flight and slew many hundred of them, capturing some of their ships.</p> <p>Then the same year before winter, the Danish who occupied Mersea pulled their</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											ships up Thames and then up the Lea. That was two year after they had come hither oversea.
894	894	Annals of Ulster	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	3	Ímar's son came again to Ireland.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
894	895	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Lea River	Lea River	NULL	F	51.808283	-0.030599	F	3	<p>Soon after this, in this year, the host moved from Wirral into Wales: they were unable to remain there because they had been deprived of both the cattle and corn which had been plundered. Then again they moved from Wales with the plunder they had taken there, marching across Northumbria and East Anglia so that the levies were unable to get at them, until they reached east Essex, on an island out at sea called Mersea. When the host which had besieged Exeter sailed back on its way home, it harried inland in Sussex near Chichester, but the garrison put them to flight and slew many hundred of them, capturing some of their ships.</p> <p>Then the same year before winter, the Danish who occupied Mersea pulled their</p>

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											ships up Thames and then up the Lea. That was two year after they had come hither oversea.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
894	895	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Mersea	Mersea Island	NULL	F	51.7903	0.9510	F	3	<p>Soon after this, in this year, the host moved from Wirral into Wales: they were unable to remain there because they had been deprived of both the cattle and corn which had been plundered. Then again they moved from Wales with the plunder they had taken there, marching across Northumbria and East Anglia so that the levies were unable to get at them, until they reached east Essex, on an island out at sea called Mersea. When the host which had besieged Exeter sailed back on its way home, it harried inland in Sussex near Chichester, but the garrison put them to flight and slew many hundred of them, capturing some of their ships.</p> <p>Then the same year before winter, the Danish who occupied Mersea pulled their</p>

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											ships up Thames and then up the Lea. That was two year after they had come hither oversea.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
894	895	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Wales	Wales	NULL	F	52.339661	-3.654855	F	3	Soon after this, in this year, the host moved from Wirral into Wales: they were unable to remain there because they had been deprived of both the cattle and corn which had been plundered. Then again they moved from Wales with the plunder they had taken there, marching across Northumbria and East Anglia so that the levies were unable to get at them, until they reached east Essex, on an island out at sea called Mersea. When the host which had besieged Exeter sailed back on its way home, it harried inland in Sussex near Chichester, but the garrison put them to flight and slew many hundred of them, capturing some of their ships. Then the same year before winter, the Danish who occupied Mersea pulled their ships up Thames and then up

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											the Lea. That was two year after they had come hither oversea.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
895	895	Annals of Ulster	Ard Macha	Armagh	42	F	52.060145	-9.50024	T	2	Ard Macha was plundered by the foreigners of Áth Cliath i.e. by Glún Iarainn, and they took away seven hundred and ten persons into captivity. 1. (Alas, o holy Patrick/That your prayers did not protect it/When the foreigners with their axes/Were smiting your oratory!)

895	896	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Bridgnorth	Bridgnorth	62	F	52.5345	-2.4245	T	3	In the same year the aforementioned host built a fort by the Lea, twenty miles above the city of London. Then later in the summer, a large body of the garrison and of other forces set out and reached the Danish fort, and there they were repulsed and some four king's thanes were slain. Then the following autum the king encamped in the neighbourhood fo the foretress while the corn was being reaped, so that the Danish men could not keep them back from the reaping. One day the king rode up along the river and looked to see where the river could be blocked, so that they would not be able to bring out their ships. This they proceeded to do: they made two forts on the two sides of the river, but when they had just begun that operation and had encamped thereby, the host saw that they could not bring out their ships. Thereupon they abandoned
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Master Source Reference

												<p>them and went across country until they reached Bridgnorth on Severn, and there built a fort. Then the levies rode west after the host, and the men of London fetched the ships, and all that they could not take away they brok up, and those that were serviceable they brought into London. The Danish men had placed their women in safety in East Anglia before they went out from that fort. They remained at Bridgnoth for the winter. That was three years since they had arrived hither at the mouth of the Lymgne from oversea.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
895	890	Annals of the Four Masters	Ard Macha	Armagh	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	<p>Ard Macha was plundered by Gluniarainn, and the foreigners of Ath Cliath; and they carried off seven hundred and ten persons into captivity, after having destroyed a part of the church, and broken the oratory; of which was said:</p> <p>Pity, O Saint Patrick, that thy prayers did not stay The foreigners with their axes when striking thy oratory.</p>

895	896	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Lea River	Lea River	NULL	F	51.808283	-0.030599	F	2	In the same year the aforementioned host built a fort by the Lea, twenty miles above the city of London. Then later in the summer, a large body of the garrison and of other forces set out and reached the Danish fort, and there they were repulsed and some four king's thanes were slain. Then the following autumn the king encamped in the neighbourhood of the fortress while the corn was being reaped, so that the Danish men could not keep them back from the reaping. One day the king rode up along the river and looked to see where the river could be blocked, so that they would not be able to bring out their ships. This they proceeded to do: they made two forts on the two sides of the river, but when they had just begun that operation and had encamped thereby, the host saw that they could not bring out their ships. Thereupon they abandoned
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
895	890	Annals of the Four Masters	Ossory	Ossory	NULL	F	52.925750	-7.641502	F	2	Ruadhachan, son of Cathan, lord of Feara Cul, and Innrechtach, son of Maelduin, lord of Caille Follamhain, were slain in Ossory, in the army of Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, and of the son of Imhar.

896	897	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Wessex	England Southwest	NULL	F	51.2	-2.0	F	2	<p>Then the following summer, in this year, the host dispersed, some to East Anglia, some to Northumbria, and those without stock got themselves ships there, and sailed south oversea to the Seine.</p> <p>The host, by the mercy of God, had not altogether utterly crushed the English people; but they were much more severely crushed during those three years by murrain and plague, most of all by the fact that many of the best of the king's servants in the land passed away during those three years...</p> <p>This same year the hosts in East Anglia and Northumbria greatly harassed Wessex along the south coast with predatory bands, most of all with the warships they had built many years before. Then king Alfred ordered warships to be built to meet the Danish ships: they were almost twice</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>all but five were slain; and they escaped because the ships of the others were aground: they were also very awkwardly aground; three had gone aground on the side of the channel where the Danish ships were aground, and the others all on the other side, so that none of them could reach the others. But, when the tide had ebbed many furlongs from the ships, the Danes went from the three ships to the other three which were stranded on their side, and then there they fought. There were slain Lucumon, the king's reeve, and Wulfheard the Frisian, and Æbbe the Frisian, and Æthelhere the Frisian, and Æthelfrith of the king's household, totaling sixty-two killed of English and Frisians, and one hundred and twenty of the Danes. The tide however, came first to the Danish ships, before the Christians could push off theirs, and hence they rowed away out to sea. They</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
896	896	Annals of St-Vaast	Choisy	Choisy-au-Bac	42	F	49.436069	2.882688	T	3	Also at this same time, again the Norsemen entered the Seine in five barchis, under a dux named Hundeus; and while the king [Odo] was attending to other things, great evil fell on him and the kingdom. Rudolf was moved to anger due to the destruction of the castella, while they [the Norsemen] ceaselessly ravaged, and the abbot of St-Quentin was struck down in war by Herbert. The Norsemen had already been augmented [by a force] entering the Oise a few days before Christmas. They constructed a strong camp near Choisy and met no resistance.

896	897	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Isle of Wight	Isle of Wight	NULL	F	50.678279	-1.309282	F	2	<p>Then the following summer, in this year, the host dispersed, some to East Anglia, some to Northumbria, and those without stock got themselves ships there, and sailed south oversea to the Seine.</p> <p>The host, by the mercy of God, had not altogether utterly crushed the English people; but they were much more severely crushed during those three years by murrain and plague, most of all by the fact that many of the best of the king's servants in the land passed away during those three years...</p> <p>This same year the hosts in East Anglia and Northumbria greatly harassed Wessex along the south coast with predatory bands, most of all with the warships they had built many years before. Then king Alfred ordered warships to be built to meet the Danish ships: they were almost twice</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>all but five were slain; and they escaped because the ships of the others were aground: they were also very awkwardly aground; three had gone aground on the side of the channel where the Danish ships were aground, and the others all on the other side, so that none of them could reach the others. But, when the tide had ebbed many furlongs from the ships, the Danes went from the three ships to the other three which were stranded on their side, and then there they fought. There were slain Lucumon, the king's reeve, and Wulfheard the Frisian, and Æbbe the Frisian, and Æthelhere the Frisian, and Æthelfrith of the king's household, totaling sixty-two killed of English and Frisians, and one hundred and twenty of the Danes. The tide however, came first to the Danish ships, before the Christians could push off theirs, and hence they rowed away out to sea. They</p>
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
896	891	Annals of the Four Masters	Olbha	Elvey	79	F	52.244	-7.04	T	2	Flannagan, son of Ceallach, lord of all Breagh, was slain at Olbha by the Norsemen.
896	891	Annals of the Four Masters	Ireland	Dublin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	4	Sitriuc, son of Imhar, was slain by other Norsemen.
896	896	Annals of Ulster	Ireland	Dublin	NULL	F	53.349804	-6.26031	F	4	Sitriuc son of Ímar was killed by other Norsemen.
896	891	Annals of the Four Masters	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Conailli, and by Athdeidh, son of Laighne, in which were slain Amhlaeibh, grandson of Imhar, and Gluntradhna, son of Gluniarainn, with eight hundred along with them.
896	896	Chronicon Scotorum	Conaille	Louth Co.	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A slaughter of the foreigners by the Conaille and Aitéid son of Laigne, in which Amlaib son of Ímar fell, and Glún Tradna

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											son of Glún Iarainn, with eight hundred.
896	896	Annals of Ulster	Conaille	Louth Co.	NULL	F	53.864090	-6.410388	F	2	A slaughter of the foreigners by the Conaille and Laigne's son, in which Amlaib son of Ímar fell.
896	896	Annals of Ulster	Brega	Louth, Meath, Dublin Co.s	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Flannascán son of Cellach, king of Brega, was killed by the Norsemen.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
896	896	Annals of St-Vaast	Oise River	Oise River	NULL	F	49.034488	2.043463	F	2	Also at this same time, again the Norsemen entered the Seine in five barchis, under a dux named Hundeus; and while the king [Odo] was attending to other things, great evil fell on him and the kingdom. Rudolf was moved to anger due to the destruction of the castella, while they [the Norsemen] ceaselessly ravaged, and the abbot of St-Quentin was struck down in war by Herbert. The Norsemen had already been augmented [by a force] entering the Oise a few days before Christmas. They constructed a strong camp near Choisy and met no resistance.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
896	896	Annals of St-Vaast	Seine River	Seine River	NULL	F	49.434501	0.253951	F	2	Also at this same time, again the Norsemen entered the Seine in five barchis, under a dux named Hundeus; and while the king [Odo] was attending to other things, great evil fell on him and the kingdom. Rudolf was moved to anger due to the destruction of the castella, while they [the Norsemen] ceaselessly ravaged, and the abbot of St-Quentin was struck down in war by Herbert. The Norsemen had already been augmented [by a force] entering the Oise a few days before Christmas. They constructed a strong camp near Choisy and met no resistance.
897	892	Annals of the Four Masters	Feara Rois	Carrickmacro ss	NULL	F	53.9781	-6.7188	F	2	Maeleitigh, son of Fearadhach, lord of Feara Rois, was slain by the foreigners.

Master Source Reference

897	897	Annals of St-Vaast	France	France	NULL	F	48.8566101	2.3514992	F	2	<p>After this, they [the Norsemen] continuously took booty from the Meuse with no resistance. When they were returning from plundering, the king's [Odo's] army rushed to intercept them, but with no success. Fearing the large army, the Norsemen returned to their ships, and to avoid being besieged, returned to the Seine, where they plundered all summer, with no one to resist them.</p> <p>At Easter, Charles [the Simple] accepted Hundeus [as a retainer] and directed him to the monastery of Duninium, to baptize him.</p> <p>... Relying on superior numbers, the Norsemen laid to waste the rest of the kingdom with sword and fire. The king [Odo] sent word to them, hoping to buy back the kingdom; and having made an agreement, they proceeded</p>
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Master Source Reference

												beyond the Loire because winter was approaching.
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Master Source Reference

897	897	Annals of St-Vaast	Duninium	France [Unknown]	NULL	F	48.8566101	2.3514992	F	1	<p>After this, they [the Norsemen] continuously took booty from the Meuse with no resistance. When they were returning from plundering, the king's [Odo's] army rushed to intercept them, but with no success. Fearing the large army, the Norsemen returned to their ships, and to avoid being besieged, returned to the Seine, where they plundered all summer, with no one to resist them.</p> <p>At Easter, Charles [the Simple] accepted Hundeus [as a retainer] and directed him to the monastery of Duninium, to baptize him.</p> <p>... Relying on superior numbers, the Norsemen laid to waste the rest of the kingdom with sword and fire. The king [Odo] sent word to them, hoping to buy back the kingdom; and having made an agreement, they proceeded</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

897	897	Annals of St-Vaast	Meuse River	Meuse River	NULL	F	51.722798	4.952401	F	2	<p>After this, they [the Norsemen] continuously took booty from the Meuse with no resistance. When they were returning from plundering, the king's [Odo's] army rushed to intercept them, but with no success. Fearing the large army, the Norsemen returned to their ships, and to avoid being besieged, returned to the Seine, where they plundered all summer, with no one to resist them.</p> <p>At Easter, Charles [the Simple] accepted Hundeus [as a retainer] and directed him to the monastery of Duninium, to baptize him.</p> <p>... Relying on superior numbers, the Norsemen laid to waste the rest of the kingdom with sword and fire. The king [Odo] sent word to them, hoping to buy back the kingdom; and having made an agreement, they proceeded</p>
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Master Source Reference

												beyond the Loire because winter was approaching.
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Master Source Reference

897	897	Annals of St-Vaast	Seine river	Seine river	NULL	F	49.434501	0.253951	F	2	<p>After this, they [the Norsemen] continuously took booty from the Meuse with no resistance. When they were returning from plundering, the king's [Odo's] army rushed to intercept them, but with no success. Fearing the large army, the Norsemen returned to their ships, and to avoid being besieged, returned to the Seine, where they plundered all summer, with no one to resist them.</p> <p>At Easter, Charles [the Simple] accepted Hundeus [as a retainer] and directed him to the monastery of Duninium, to baptize him.</p> <p>... Relying on superior numbers, the Norsemen laid to waste the rest of the kingdom with sword and fire. The king [Odo] sent word to them, hoping to buy back the kingdom; and having made an agreement, they proceeded</p>
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Master Source Reference

												beyond the Loire because winter was approaching.
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
898	893	Annals of the Four Masters	Ard Macha	Armagh	42	F	52.060145	-9.50024	T	2	Ard Macha was plundered by the foreigners of Loch Febhail; and Cumascach was taken by them, and his son, Aedh mac Cumascaigh, was slain.

898	898	Annals of St-Vaast	Montreiul	Montreiul	75	F	48.862043	2.443116	T	2	<p>During the spring, the Norsemen returned to their ships and ravaged part of Aquitaine and Neustria. As well, they destroyed a great many castra and killed the inhabitants. After this, King Charles [the Simple] pursued the Norsemen with a small army, and as they were returning with their plunder to the area of Vimeux, near a certain... [village?] [Since] some of them had been killed and many wounded, and because they were holding an unfavorable position, the Norsemen returned to their ships, in their usual manner. *</p> <p>They [Norsemen] besieged the castrum called Montreiul. The Norsemen made for Brittany, in order to wait out the winter. But the Bretons brought them to battle. The Norsemen turned and fled, and altogether 14,000 from them were cut down, while the rest returned to their ships on the Seine. In the winter, they made for</p>
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Master Source Reference

898	898	Annals of St-Vaast	Aquitaine	Aquitaine	NULL	F	44.804636	-0.595378	F	2	<p>During the spring, the Norsemen returned to their ships and ravaged part of Aquitaine and Neustria. As well, they destroyed a great many castra and killed the inhabitants.</p> <p>After this, King Charles [the Simple] pursued the Norsemen with a small army, and as they were returning with their plunder to the area of Vimeux, near a certain... [village?] [Since} some of them had been killed and many wounded, and because they were holding an unfavorable position, the Norsemen returned to their ships, in their usual manner. *</p> <p>They [Norsemen] besieged the castrum called Montreuil. The Norsemen made for Brittany, in order to wait out the winter. But the Bretons brought them to battle. The Norsemen turned and fled, and altogether 14,000 from them were cut</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>down, while the rest returned to their ships on the Seine.</p> <p>In the winter, they made for Burgundy, and established a camp there for the winter. But during the night of the feast of the Innocent, Count Richard brought them to battle and emerged as the victor, compelling them to retreat to the Seine... [[*This entire section is only in A, and may be a reference to the battle in Brittay 890. Regino mentions this battle and the numbers, but places it in 890. Simson chose to include it in his edition, so I [Bivans] have done so as well, but the chronology is questionable.]]</p>
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Master Source Reference

898	898	Annals of St-Vaast	Brittany	Brittany	NULL	F	48.206922	-3.024782	F	2	<p>During the spring, the Norsemen returned to their ships and ravaged part of Aquitaine and Neustria. As well, they destroyed a great many castra and killed the inhabitants.</p> <p>After this, King Charles [the Simple] pursued the Norsemen with a small army, and as they were returning with their plunder to the area of Vimeux, near a certain... [village?] [Since} some of them had been killed and many wounded, and because they were holding an unfavorable position, the Norsemen returned to their ships, in their usual manner. *</p> <p>They [Norsemen] besieged the castrum called Montreuil. The Norsemen made for Brittany, in order to wait out the winter. But the Bretons brought them to battle. The Norsemen turned and fled, and altogether 14,000 from them were cut</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>down, while the rest returned to their ships on the Seine.</p> <p>In the winter, they made for Burgundy, and established a camp there for the winter. But during the night of the feast of the Innocent, Count Richard brought them to battle and emerged as the victor, compelling them to retreat to the Seine... [[*This entire section is only in A, and may be a reference to the battle in Brittay 890. Regino mentions this battle and the numbers, but places it in 890. Simson chose to include it in his edition, so I [Bivans] have done so as well, but the chronology is questionable.]]</p>
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Master Source Reference

898	898	Annals of St-Vaast	Burgundy	Burgundy	NULL	F	47.048498	4.384740	F	3	<p>During the spring, the Norsemen returned to their ships and ravaged part of Aquitaine and Neustria. As well, they destroyed a great many castra and killed the inhabitants.</p> <p>After this, King Charles [the Simple] pursued the Norsemen with a small army, and as they were returning with their plunder to the area of Vimeux, near a certain... [village?] [Since} some of them had been killed and many wounded, and because they were holding an unfavorable position, the Norsemen returned to their ships, in their usual manner. *</p> <p>They [Norsemen] besieged the castrum called Montreuil. The Norsemen made for Brittany, in order to wait out the winter. But the Bretons brought them to battle. The Norsemen turned and fled, and altogether 14,000 from them were cut</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>down, while the rest returned to their ships on the Seine.</p> <p>In the winter, they made for Burgundy, and established a camp there for the winter. But during the night of the feast of the Innocent, Count Richard brought them to battle and emerged as the victor, compelling them to retreat to the Seine... [[*This entire section is only in A, and may be a reference to the battle in Brittay 890. Regino mentions this battle and the numbers, but places it in 890. Simson chose to include it in his edition, so I [Bivans] have done so as well, but the chronology is questionable.]]</p>
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Master Source Reference

898	898	Annals of St-Vaast	Neustria	Neustria	NULL	F	48.248972	0.334169	F	2	<p>During the spring, the Norsemen returned to their ships and ravaged part of Aquitaine and Neustria. As well, they destroyed a great many castra and killed the inhabitants.</p> <p>After this, King Charles [the Simple] pursued the Norsemen with a small army, and as they were returning with their plunder to the area of Vimeux, near a certain... [village?] [Since} some of them had been killed and many wounded, and because they were holding an unfavorable position, the Norsemen returned to their ships, in their usual manner. *</p> <p>They [Norsemen] besieged the castrum called Montreuil. The Norsemen made for Brittany, in order to wait out the winter. But the Bretons brought them to battle. The Norsemen turned and fled, and altogether 14,000 from them were cut</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>down, while the rest returned to their ships on the Seine.</p> <p>In the winter, they made for Burgundy, and established a camp there for the winter. But during the night of the feast of the Innocent, Count Richard brought them to battle and emerged as the victor, compelling them to retreat to the Seine... [[*This entire section is only in A, and may be a reference to the battle in Brittay 890. Regino mentions this battle and the numbers, but places it in 890. Simson chose to include it in his edition, so I [Bivans] have done so as well, but the chronology is questionable.]]</p>
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Master Source Reference

898	898	Annals of St-Vaast	Seine River	Seine River	NULL	F	49.434501	0.253951	F	3	<p>During the spring, the Norsemen returned to their ships and ravaged part of Aquitaine and Neustria. As well, they destroyed a great many castra and killed the inhabitants.</p> <p>After this, King Charles [the Simple] pursued the Norsemen with a small army, and as they were returning with their plunder to the area of Vimeux, near a certain... [village?] [Since} some of them had been killed and many wounded, and because they were holding an unfavorable position, the Norsemen returned to their ships, in their usual manner. *</p> <p>They [Norsemen] besieged the castrum called Montreuil. The Norsemen made for Brittany, in order to wait out the winter. But the Bretons brought them to battle. The Norsemen turned and fled, and altogether 14,000 from them were cut</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>down, while the rest returned to their ships on the Seine.</p> <p>In the winter, they made for Burgundy, and established a camp there for the winter. But during the night of the feast of the Innocent, Count Richard brought them to battle and emerged as the victor, compelling them to retreat to the Seine... [[*This entire section is only in A, and may be a reference to the battle in Brittay 890. Regino mentions this battle and the numbers, but places it in 890. Simson chose to include it in his edition, so I [Bivans] have done so as well, but the chronology is questionable.]]</p>
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Master Source Reference

898	898	Annals of St-Vaast	Vimeux	Vimeux	NULL	F	50.060220	1.603229	F	2	<p>During the spring, the Norsemen returned to their ships and ravaged part of Aquitaine and Neustria. As well, they destroyed a great many castra and killed the inhabitants. After this, King Charles [the Simple] pursued the Norsemen with a small army, and as they were returning with their plunder to the area of Vimeux, near a certain... [village?] [Since] some of them had been killed and many wounded, and because they were holding an unfavorable position, the Norsemen returned to their ships, in their usual manner. *</p> <p>They [Norsemen] besieged the castrum called Montreuil. The Norsemen made for Brittany, in order to wait out the winter. But the Bretons brought them to battle. The Norsemen turned and fled, and altogether 14,000 from them were cut down, while the rest returned to their ships on the Seine. In the winter, they made for</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
898	893	Annals of the Four Masters	Gabhran	Gowran	NULL	F	52.6294	-7.065	F	2	An army was led by the Deisi, the foreigners, and Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, over Osraighe, as far as Gabhran, where Maelmordha, son of Maelmhuaidh, and a great number of others along with him, were slain.
898	893	Annals of the Four Masters	Loch Febhail	Lough Foyle	NULL	F	55.116667	-7.083333	F	3	Ard Macha was plundered by the foreigners of Loch Febhail; and Cumascach was taken by them, and his son, Aedh mac Cumascaigh, was slain.
898	898	Chronicon Scotorum	Loch Febail	Lough Foyle	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Ard Macha was plundered by the foreigners of Loch Febail and Cumascach was taken prisoner by them and his son, Aed son of Cumascach, slain.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
899	899	Annals of St-Vaast	Meuse River	Meuse River	NULL	F	51.722798	4.952401	F	2	Baldwin [II] invaded Peronne against the king's will, but quickly lost. After this, in November, the Norsemen took possession of a camp beyond the Oise, and roamed all the land of the Meuse. King Zwentibald followed them but did not catch them.
899	899	Annals of St-Vaast	Oise River	Oise River	NULL	F	49.034488	2.043463	F	2	Baldwin [II] invaded Peronne against the king's will, but quickly lost. After this, in November, the Norsemen took possession of a camp beyond the Oise, and roamed all the land of the Meuse. King Zwentibald followed them but did not catch them.
900	895	Annals of the Four Masters	Cill Dara	Kildare	104	F	53.1582195	-6.9143968	T	2	The plundering of Cill Dara by the foreigners.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
900	895	Annals of the Four Masters	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	2	Rian, son of Bruadair, was slain by the foreigners.
900	900	Chronicon Scotorum	Cell Dara	Kildare	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Cell Dara was plundered by the heathens.
900	895	Annals of the Four Masters	Etach Padraig	Lough Neagh	NULL	F	54.618333	-6.395278	F	2	The foreigners were on Loch Eathach on the Calends of January, and they seized on Etach Padraig.
900	895	Annals of the Four Masters	Loch Eathach	Lough Neagh	NULL	F	54.618333	-6.395278	F	3	The foreigners were on Loch Eathach on the Calends of January, and they seized on Etach Padraig.
901	896	Annals of the Four Masters	Ulidia	Ulster	NULL	F	54.644089	-6.593980	F	2	A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Ulidians.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
902	902	Annals of Ulster	Ath Cliath	Dublin	20	F	53.349804	-6.26031	T	2	The heathens were driven from Ireland, i.e. from the fortress of Áth Cliath, by Mael Finnia son of Flannacán with the men of Brega and by Cerball son of Muircán, with the Laigin; and they abandoned a good number of their ships, and escaped half dead after they had been wounded and broken.
902	902	Chronicon Scotorum	N/A	Dublin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The heathens were driven from Ireland, i.e. from the fortress of Áth Cliath, by Cerball son of Muirecán with the Laigin and by Mael Finnia son of Flannacán with the men of Brega; and they abandoned a good number of their ships.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
902	897	Annals of the Four Masters	Ath Cliath	Dublin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The expulsion of the foreigners from Ireland, from the fortress of Ath Cliath, by Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, and by the Leinstermen; by Maelfinnia, with the men of Breagh about him; and, leaving great numbers of their ships behind them, they escaped half dead across the sea.
902	897	Annals of the Four Masters	Inis Mic Neachtain	Ireland's Eye	NULL	F	53.4058	-6.0624	F	2	The foreigners of Ath Cliath were besieged on Inis Mic Neachtain.
902	902	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle C	the Holm	Holme [Possible]	-2	F	52.47588	-0.242472	T	2	In this year Ealhswith passed away, and the same year was fought that battle at the Holm between the Kentishmen and the Danes.

904	905	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Cricklade	Cricklade	90	F	51.6381	-1.8564	T	2	In this year Æthewold seduced the host in East Anglia to begin hostilities, with the result that they harried across Mercia until they came to Cricklade and there crossed the Thames: they seized all that they could, both in Braydon Forest and in the surrounding countryside, and then returned home. Then king Edward marched after them as quickly as he could gather his levies together, and ravaged all their territory between the [Cambridgeshire] dikes and the Wissey, all of it as far north as the fens. When he wished to withdraw, he had the order given throughout the levies for a general retirement; then the Kentishmen remained behind disobeying the order, and seven messengers he had sent to them. Then they were caught there by the host and a battle was fought. Among the slain were ealdorman Sigewulf, and ealdorman Sigehelm, and Eadwold the
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Master Source Reference

												king's thane, and abbot Cenwulf, and Sigeberht, son of Sigewulf, and Eadwold, son of Acca, and many others besides these, though I have named the most distinguished. On the Danish side were slain their king Eohric and prince Æthelwold, who had incited him to his rebellion, and Beortsige, son of prince Beornnoth, and the Scandinavian barons Ysopa and Oscytel, and many others besides these whom we cannot name here: on each side there was great slaughter made, and although the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter they suffered greater losses.
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Master Source Reference

904	905	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Braydon Forest	Braydon Forest	NULL	F	51.5967	-1.9164	F	2	In this year Æthewold seduced the host in East Anglia to begin hostilities, with the result that they harried across Mercia until they came to Cricklade and there crossed the Thames: they seized all that they could, both in Braydon Forest and in the surrounding countryside, and then returned home. Then king Edward marched after them as quickly as he could gather his levies together, and ravaged all their territory between the [Cambridgeshire] dikes and the Wissey, all of it as far north as the fens. When he wished to withdraw, he had the order given throughout the levies for a general retirement; then the Kentishmen remained behind disobeying the order, and seven messengers he had sent to them. Then they were caught there by the host and a battle was fought. Among the slain were ealdorman Sigewulf, and ealdorman Sigehelm, and Eadwold the
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Master Source Reference

											<p>king's thane, and abbot Cenwulf, and Sigeberht, son of Sigewulf, and Eadwold, son of Acca, and many others besides these, though I have named the most distinguished. On the Danish side were slain their king Eohric and prince Æthelwold, who had incited him to his rebellion, and Beortsige, son of prince Beornnoth, and the Scandinavian barons Ysopa and Oscytel, and many others besides these whom we cannot name here: on each side there was great slaughter made, and although the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter they suffered greater losses.</p>
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904	905	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle D	Braydon Forest	Braydon Forest	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year a comet appeared on 20 October. In this year Æthelwold led the host in East Anglia to begin hostilities, with the result that they harried across the whole of Mercia until they came to Cricklade and there crossed the Thames; they seized all that they could, both in Braydon Forest and in the surrounding countryside, and then went east homewards. Then king Edward marched after them as quickly as he could gather his levies together, and ravaged all their territory between the [Cambridgeshire] dikes and the Wissey, all of it as far north as the fens. When he wished to withdraw, he had the order given throughout the levies for a general retirement; then the Kentishmen remained behind disobeying the order, and seven messengers he had sent to them. Then they were caught there by the host and a battle was fought. Among the slain were eladorman
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Master Source Reference

904	905	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire	NULL	F	52.2053	0.1218	F	2	In this year Æthewold seduced the host in East Anglia to begin hostilities, with the result that they harried across Mercia until they came to Cricklade and there crossed the Thames: they seized all that they could, both in Braydon Forest and in the surrounding countryside, and then returned home. Then king Edward marched after them as quickly as he could gather his levies together, and ravaged all their territory between the [Cambridgeshire] dikes and the Wissey, all of it as far north as the fens. When he wished to withdraw, he had the order given throughout the levies for a general retirement; then the Kentishmen remained behind disobeying the order, and seven messengers he had sent to them. Then they were caught there by the host and a battle was fought. Among the slain were ealdorman Sigewulf, and ealdorman Sigehelm, and Eadwold the
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Master Source Reference

												king's thane, and abbot Cenwulf, and Sigeberht, son of Sigewulf, and Eadwold, son of Acca, and many others besides these, though I have named the most distinguished. On the Danish side were slain their king Eohric and prince Æthelwold, who had incited him to his rebellion, and Beortsige, son of prince Beornnoth, and the Scandinavian barons Ysopa and Oscytel, and many others besides these whom we cannot name here: on each side there was great slaughter made, and although the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter they suffered greater losses.
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Master Source Reference

904	905	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle D	Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	<p>In this year a comet appeared on 20 October.</p> <p>In this year Æthelwold led the host in East Anglia to begin hostilities, with the result that they harried across the whole of Mercia until they came to Cricklade and there crossed the Thames; they seized all that they could, both in Braydon Forest and in the surrounding countryside, and then went east homewards. Then king Edward marched after them as quickly as he could gather his levies together, and ravaged all their territory between the [Cambridgeshire] dikes and the Wissey, all of it as far north as the fens. When he wished to withdraw, he had the order given throughout the levies for a general retirement; then the Kentishmen remained behind disobeying the order, and seven messengers he had sent to them. Then they were caught there by the host and a</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>battle was fought. Among the slain were eladorman Sigewulf, and ealdorman Sigehelm, And Eadwold the king's thane, and abbout Cenwulf, and Sigeberht, son of Sigewulf, and Eawold, son of Acca, and many other besides there, though I have named the most distinguished. On the Danish side were slain king Eohric and prince Æthewold, who they had elected as their king, and Beorhtsige, son of prince Beorhtnoth, and the Scandinavian barons Ysopa and Oscytel, and many others besides these whome we cannot name here: on each side there was great slaughter made, and although the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter they suffered greater losses. And Ealhswith died the same year.</p>
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904	902	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle D	Cricklade	Cricklade	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	<p>In this year a comet appeared on 20 October.</p> <p>In this year Æthelwold led the host in East Anglia to begin hostilities, with the result that they harried across the whole of Mercia until they came to Cricklade and there crossed the Thames; they seized all that they could, both in Braydon Forest and in the surrounding countryside, and then went east homewards. Then king Edward marched after them as quickly as he could gather his levies together, and ravaged all their territory between the [Cambridgeshire] dikes and the Wissey, all of it as far north as the fens. When he wished to withdraw, he had the order given throughout the levies for a general retirement; then the Kentishmen remained behind disobeying the order, and seven messengers he had sent to them. Then they were caught there by the host and a</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>battle was fought. Among the slain were eladorman Sigewulf, and ealdorman Sigehelm, And Eadwold the king's thane, and about Cenwulf, and Sigeberht, son of Sigewulf, and Eawold, son of Acca, and many other besides there, though I have named the most distinguished. On the Danish side were slain king Eohric and prince Æthewold, who they had elected as their king, and Beorhtsige, son of prince Beorhtnoth, and the Scandinavian barons Ysopa and Oscytel, and many others besides these whome we cannot name here: on each side there was great slaughter made, and although the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter they suffered greater losses. And Ealhswith died the same year.</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
904	904	Chronicon Scotorum	Ailech	Grianan of Aileach	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Ailech was plundered by the foreigners.
904	904	Annals of Ulster	Foitriu	Scotland [Strathearn]	NULL	F	56.3325	-3.6825	F	2	Ímar grandson of Ímar, was killed by the men of Foirtiu, and there was a great slaughter around him.
904	904	Chronicon Scotorum	Scotland	Scotland [Strathearn]	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Ead, king of the Picts, fell by the two grandsons of Ímar and by Cathal with two hundred.
905	906	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Tiddingford	Tiddingford	83	F	51.8137	-0.8095	T	1	In this year died Alfred, who was reeve at Bath: and in the same year peace was ratified at Tiddingford, as king Edward ordained, both with the host from East Anglia and with the Northumbrians.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
905	906	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Tiddingford	Tiddingford	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	1	In this year king Edward was compelled to make peace both with the host from East Anglia and with the Northumbrians.
905	906	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle D	Tiddingford	Tiddingford	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	1	... and in this same year peace was ratified at Tiddingford, as king Edward ordained, both with the host from East Anglia and with the Northumbrians.
905	900	Annals of the Four Masters	Oileach Frigreann	Grianan of Aileach	238	F	55.023794	-7.427592	T	2	Oileach Frigreann was plundered by the foreigners.
910	910	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle C	Tettenhall	Tettenhall	121	F	52.5983	-2.1607	T	2	In this year English and Danes fought at Tettenhall, and the English had the victory. This same year Æthelflæd built the fortress at Bremesburgh.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
910	910	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Brittany	Brittany	NULL	F	48.206917	-3.024777	F	3	In this year the English army and the Danes fought at Tettenhall, and Æthelred, lord of Mercia, passed away, and king Edward occupied London and Oxford, and all the lands which belonged thereto. A great host of pirates came hither from the south, from Brittany, and severely harried along the Severn, but almost all of them afterwards perished there.
910	910	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	England North	England North	NULL	F	54.908902	-2.381923	F	2	...And in this same year king Edward sent levies from both Wessex and Mercia, and severely harried the host in the north, destroying both people and every kind of cattle: they slew many Danes and were five weeks in their territory.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
910	910	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle D	England North	England North	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	... And in this same year king Edward sent levies from both Wessex and Mercia, and severly harried the host in the north, destroying both people and every kind of cattle; they slew many Danes, and were five weeks in the territory.
910	910	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Severn River	Severn River	NULL	F	51.4617	-2.9965	F	2	In this year the English army and the Danes fought at Tettenhall, and Æthelred, lord of Mercia, passed away, and king Edward occupied London and Oxford, and all the lands which belonged thereto. A great host of pirates came hither from the south, from Brittany, and severly harried along the Severn, but almost all of them afterwards perished there.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
910	909	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle D	Tettenhall	Tettenhall	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year the Mercians and West Saxons fought against the host near Tettenhall on 6 August and were victorious...
910	910	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle E	Tettenhall	Tettenhall	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year the English army and the Danes fought at Tettenhall, and Æthelred, lord of Mercia, passed away, and king Edward occupied London and Oxford, and all the lands which belonged thereto. A great host of pirates came hither from the south, from Brittany, and severely harried along the Severn, but almost all of them afterwards perished there.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
911	911	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Mercia	England Midlands	NULL	F	52.6	-1.6	F	2	In this year the host in Northumbria broke the truce, and rejecting with scorn whatever peace king Edward and his councillors offered them, harried across Mercia And the king, who was then in Kent, had mustered about a hundred ships which sailed east along the south coast to meet him. The host, believed that the chief strength of the king lay in his ships thought that they could range unchecked wherever thy pleased. When the king learnt that they had gone out harrying, he sent his levies both from Wessex and from Mercia, and they intercepted the host as it was on its way home, and fought and put it to flight, slaying many thousands thereof, including their king Eowils.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
911	911	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle D	Mercia	England Midlands	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year the host in Northumbria broke the truce, and rejecting with scorn whatever fair terms king Edward and his councillors offered them, harried across Mercia. The king, who was then in Kent, had mustered about a hundred ships which sailed east along the south coast to meet him. The host, believing that the chief strength of the king lay in his ships, thought that they could range unchecked wherever they pleased. When the king learnt that they had gone out harrying, he sent his elvies both from Wessex and from Mercia, and they intercepted the host as it was on its way home, and fought and put it to flight, slaying many thereof. And there was slain king Eowils, king halfdan, jarl Othor, jarl Scurfa, and the

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											Scandinavian barons Athulf and Agmund.
912	910	Annals of the Four Masters	Port Lairge	Waterford	15	F	52.260989	-7.110020	T	3	Foreigners arrived in Ireland, and took up at Port-Lairge.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
913	913	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Maldon	Maldon	NULL	F	51.715556	0.684355	F	1	In this year, about Martinmas, king Edward had the more murtherly fortress at Herford built [ie north of the Lea], between the Maran and the Beanne and the lea. Then afterwards, the summer after, between Rogation days and midsummer, king Edward went with part of his force to Maldon in Essex, and encamped there whilst the earthwork at Witham was being built and stockaded: and a good number of people who had earlier been under Danish domination sumitted ot him. Another part of his forces built the fortress at Hertford meawhile ont he southern bank of the Lea.
913	913	Annals of Ulster	Ulaid	Ulster [Sea]	NULL	F	54.804682	-5.399980	F	2	The heathens inflicted a battle-rout on the crew of a new fleet of the Ulaid, on the coast of England, and many fell, including Cumuscach son of

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											Mael Mocheirgi, son of the king of Leth Cathail.
913	908	Annals of the Four Masters	Ulaid	Ulster [Sea]	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A battle was gained by the foreigners over a crew or fleet of Ulidians, in the region of Saxonland i.e. in England, where many were slain with Cumascach, son of Maelmoicheirghe, Tanist of Leath-Cathail.
914	914	Annals of Ulster	Loch dá Caech	Waterford	15	F	52.260989	-7.110020	T	3	A great new fleet of the heathens on Loch dá Caech.
914	914	Annals of Ulster	Manu	Scotland [Stirlingshire]	NULL	F	56.239640	-4.315238	F	2	A naval battle at Manu between Barid son of Oitir and Ragnall grandsom of Ímar, in which Barid and almost all his army were destroyed.
914	912	Annals of the Four Masters	Loch Dachaech	Waterford	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	A great new fleet of foreigners came to Loch-Dachaech, and placed a stronghold there.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
914	914	Chronicon Scotorum	Port Láirge	Waterford	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Foreigners came into Ireland at Port Láirge.
915	913	Annals of the Four Masters	Corcah	Cork	15	F	51.8943543	-8.4822317	T	2	The plundering of Corcach, Lis-mor, and Achadh-bo, by strangers.
915	915	Annals of Ulster	Loch dá Caech	Waterford	15	F	52.260989	-7.110020	T	3	A great and frequent increase in the number of heathens arriving at Loch dá Chaech, and the laity and clergy of Mumu were plundered by them.
915	913	Annals of the Four Masters	Lis-mor	Lismore	39	F	52.1367	-7.9308	T	2	The plundering of Corcach, Lis-mor, and Achadh-bo, by strangers.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
915	913	Annals of the Four Masters	Achadh-bo	Aghaboe Abbey	106	F	52.922242	-7.513908	T	2	The plundering of Corcach, Lis-mor, and Achadh-bo, by strangers.
915	915	Chronicon Scotorum	Corcach	Cork	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Corcach and Les Mór and Achad Bó were plundered by the heathens.
915	915	Chronicon Scotorum	Les Mór	Lismore	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Corcach and Les Mór and Achad Bó were plundered by the heathens.
915	913	Annals of the Four Masters	Munster	Munster	NULL	F	52.240900	-8.743207	F	2	Great and frequent reinforcements of foreigners arrived in Loch-Dachaech; and the lay districts and churches of Munster were constantly plundered by them.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
915	913	Annals of the Four Masters	Loch Dachaech	Waterford	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Great and frequent reinforcements of foreigners arrived in Loch-Dachaech; and the lay districts and churches of Munster were constantly plundered by them.
916	916	Annals of Ulster	Loch dá Caech	Waterford	15	F	52.260989	-7.110020	T	3	The foreigners of Loch dá Chaech continued to harry Mumu and Laigin.
916	914	Annals of the Four Masters	Loch Dachaech	Waterford	15	F	52.260989	-7.110020	T	3	Ainle, son of Cathan, lord of Uaithne-Cliach, was put to death by the foreigners of Loch Dachaech.
916	914	Annals of the Four Masters	Ui-Ceinnsealaigh	Ferns	60	F	52.5909	-6.498	T	2	Bran, son of Echtighearn, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by the Norsemen, and by Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, lord of Osraig.
916	914	Annals of the Four Masters	Ui-Fidhgeinte	Lagore	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Gebhennach, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, was slain by the Norsemen.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
916	916	Annals of Inisfallen	Gabair	Lagore	NULL	F	53.508063	-6.506375	F	2	The slaying of Gébennach son of Aed, king of Gabair, by foreigners.
916	914	Annals of the Four Masters	N/A	Leinster	NULL	F	53.326698	-6.650330	F	2	The foreigners of Loch Dachaech still continued to plunder Munster and Leinster.
916	914	Annals of the Four Masters	N/A	Munster	NULL	F	52.240900	-8.743207	F	2	The foreigners of Loch Dachaech still continued to plunder Munster and Leinster.
916	916	Annals of Ulster	Uaithne of Cliú	Owneybeg	NULL	F	52.647222	-8.358333	F	2	Ainnle son of Cathán, king of Uaithne of Cliú, was put to death by the foreigners of Loch dá Chaech.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
917	917	Annals of Ulster	Loch dá Caech	Waterford	15	F	52.260989	-7.110020	T	3	Sitriuc, grandson of Ímar, landed with his fleet at Cenn Fuit on the coast of Laigin. Ragnall, grandson of Ímar, with his second fleet moved against the foreigners of Loch dá Chaech. A slaughter of the foreigners at Neimlid in Muma. The Eóganacht and the Ciarraige made another slaughter.
917	917	Annals of Ulster	Áth Cliath	Dublin	20	F	53.349804	-6.26031	T	3	Sitriuc grandson of Ímar entered Áth Cliath.
917	915	Annals of the Four Masters	Eoghanachta	Onaght	35	F	53.14225	-9.79597	T	2	A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Munstermen. Another slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Eoghanachta, and by the Ciarraighi.
917	915	Annals of the Four Masters	Ceann-fuaid	Glynn	45	F	52.3736	-6.5855	T	3	The plundering of Cill-dara by the foreigners of Ceann-Fuaid.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
917	917	Annals of Ulster	Cenn Fuit	Glynn	45	F	52.3736	-6.5855	T	3	Sitriuc, grandson of Ímar, landed with his fleet at Cenn Fuit on the coast of Laigin. Ragnall, grandson of Ímar, with his second fleet moved against the foreigners of Loch dá Chaech. A slaughter of the foreigners at Neimlid in Muma. The Eóganacht and the Ciarraige made another slaughter.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
917	917	Annals of Ulster	Cenn Fuait	Glynn	45	F	52.3736	-6.5855	T	2	<p>Niall son of Aed, king of Ireland, led an army of the southern and northern Uí Néill to Munster to make war on the heathens. He halted on the 22nd day of the month of August at Topar Glethrach in Mag Feimin. The heathens had come into the district on the same day. The Irish attacked them between the hour of tierce and midday and they fought until eventide, and about a hundred men, the majority foreigners, fell between them.</p> <p>Reinforcements(?) came from the camp of the foreigners to aid their fellows. The Irish turned back to their camp in face of the last reinforcement, i.e. Ragnall, king of the dark foreigners, accompanied by a large force of foreigners. Niall son of Aed proceeded with a small number against the heathens, so that God</p>

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											prevented a great slaughter of the others through him.

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917	928	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Buckingham	Buckingham	89	F	51.8137	-0.8095	T	1	<p>In this year a great pirate host came over hither from the south of Brittany under two jarls Othor and Hroald, and sailed west about until they reached the estuary of the Severn, and harried at will everywhere along the Welsh coast. They seized Cyfeiliog, bishop of Archenfield [on the borders of Herefordshire and Gloucestershire], and took him with them to the ships, but king Edward ransomed him afterwards for forty pounds. Then after this they whole host went inland with the intention of renewing their raids in the direction of Archenfield: they were opposed by the men from Hereford and Gloucester and from the nearest fortresses who fought against them and put them to flight. They slew the jarl Hroald and other jarl Ohtor's brother and a great part of the host, and drove them into an enclosure and besieged them there until they gave them hostages and</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>promised to depart from king Edward's dominion.</p> <p>The king had arranged that the coast should be guarded along the southern shore of the Severn estuary, from Cornwall in the west eastwards as far as the mouth of the Avon, with the result that they durst not land anywhere in that region. However, they landed secretly by night on two separate occasion the English struck them so that only those few escaped who swam out to the ships. They encamped out on the island of Flatholme until the time came that they were very short of food, and many men perished of hunger, since they were unable to obtain provisions. They went thence to Dyfed [S. Wales] and then out to Ireland, and this was in the autumn.</p> <p>Then afterwards, in the same year before Martinmas [11 November], king Edward went</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
917	915	Annals of the Four Masters	Cill-dara	Kildare	104	F	53.1582195	-6.9143968	T	2	The plundering of Cill-dara by the foreigners of Ceann-Fuaid.

917	928	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Archenfield	Archenfield	NULL	F	52.0770	-3.0895	F	2	In this year a great pirate host came over hither from the south of Brittany under two jarls Othor and Hroald, and sailed west about until they reached the estuary of the Severn, and harried at will everywhere along the Welsh coast. They seized Cyfeiliog, bishop of Archenfield [on the borders of Herefordshire and Gloucestershire], and took him with them to the ships, but king Edward ransomed him afterwards for forty founds. Then after this they whole host went inland with the intention of renewing their raids in the direction of Archenfield: they were opposed by the men from Hereford and Gloucester and from the nearest fortresses who fought against them and put them to flight. They slew the jarl Hroald and other jarl Ohtor's brother and a great part of the host, and drove them into an enclosure and besieged them there until they gave them hostages and
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Master Source Reference

										<p>promised to depart from king Edward's dominion.</p> <p>The king had arranged that the coast should be guarded along the southern shore of the Severn estuary, from Cornwall in the west eastwards as far as the mouth of the Avon, with the result that they durst not land anywhere in that region. However, they landed secretly by night on two separate occasion the English struck them so that only those few escaped who swam out to the ships. They encamped out on the island of Flatholme until the time came that they were very short of food, and many men perished of hunger, since they were unable to obtain provisions. They went thence to Dyfed [S. Wales] and then out to Ireland, and this was in the autumn.</p> <p>Then afterwards, in the same year before Martinmas [11 November], king Edward went</p>
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917	917	Annals of Inisfallen	Raiten Mór	Ardraheen More	NULL	F	54.019059	-8.552434	F	2	Bissextile. Kl. A slaughter of foreigners, viz. Seven hundred, by the Uí Chonaill Gabra and by the Fir Maige Féine at Raiten Mór.

917	928	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Brittany	Brittany	NULL	F	48.206917	-3.024777	F	3	<p>In this year a great pirate host came over hither from the south of Brittany under two jarls Othor and Hroald, and sailed west about until they reached the estuary of the Severn, and harried at will everywhere along the Welsh coast. They seized Cyfeiliog, bishop of Archenfield [on the borders of Herefordshire and Gloucestershire], and took him with them to the ships, but king Edward ransomed him afterwards for forty pounds. Then after this they whole host went inland with the intention of renewing their raids in the direction of Archenfield: they were opposed by the men from Hereford and Gloucester and from the nearest fortresses who fought against them and put them to flight. They slew the jarl Hroald and other jarl Ohtor's brother and a great part of the host, and drove them into an enclosure and besieged them there until they gave them hostages and</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>promised to depart from king Edward's dominion.</p> <p>The king had arranged that the coast should be guarded along the southern shore of the Severn estuary, from Cornwall in the west eastwards as far as the mouth of the Avon, with the result that they durst not land anywhere in that region. However, they landed secretly by night on two separate occasion the English struck them so that only those few escaped who swam out to the ships. They encamped out on the island of Flatholme until the time came that they were very short of food, and many men perished of hunger, since they were unable to obtain provisions. They went thence to Dyfed [S. Wales] and then out to Ireland, and this was in the autumn.</p> <p>Then afterwards, in the same year before Martinmas [11 November], king Edward went</p>
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
917	917	Chronicon Scotorum	Ath Cliath	Dublin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Áth Cliath was taken by force by the foreigners from the men of Ireland.
917	917	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Hook Norton	Hook Norton	175	F	51.9947	-1.4819	T	2	In this year after Easter the host rode out from Northampton and from Leicester and broke the peace, slaying many men at Hook Norton and thereabout; and very quickly after this, as these first raiders were on their way home, they came across a second troop of marauders riding out in the direction of Luton. And then the people of country became aware of it, and fought against them and routed them completely, recovering all that they had taken and also a great part of their hroses and their weapons.

917	928	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Flat Holm	Flat Holm	NULL	F	51.3777	-3.1219	F	3	<p>In this year a great pirate host came over hither from the south of Brittany under two jarls Othor and Hroald, and sailed west about until they reached the estuary of the Severn, and harried at will everywhere along the Welsh coast. They seized Cyfeiliog, bishop of Archenfield [on the borders of Herefordshire and Gloucestershire], and took him with them to the ships, but king Edward ransomed him afterwards for forty founds. Then after this they whole host went inland with the intention of renewing their raids in the direction of Archenfield: they were opposed by the men from Hereford and Gloucester and from the nearest fortresses who fought against them and put them to flight. They slew the jarl Hroald and other jarl Ohtor's brother and a great part of the host, and drove them into an enclosure and besieged them there until they gave them hostages and</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>promised to depart from king Edward's dominion.</p> <p>The king had arranged that the coast should be guarded along the southern shore of the Severn estuary, from Cornwall in the west eastwards as far as the mouth of the Avon, with the result that they durst not land anywhere in that region. However, they landed secretly by night on two separate occasion the English struck them so that only those few escaped who swam out to the ships. They encamped out on the island of Flatholme until the time came that they were very short of food, and many men perished of hunger, since they were unable to obtain provisions. They went thence to Dyfed [S. Wales] and then out to Ireland, and this was in the autumn.</p> <p>Then afterwards, in the same year before Martinmas [11 November], king Edward went</p>
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
917	917	Chronicon Scotorum	Cenn Fuait	Glynn	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The battle-rout of Cenn Fuait inflicted on the Laigin by the grandson of Ímar. Six hundred or more were killed including the royal house and over-king i.e. Augaire son of Ailill and the king of Airther Life i.e. Maelmórda son of Muiricén and Mugrón son of Cendétigh king of the three Comann and of Laígis and Cinaedh son of Tuathal king of Uí Enechglais and many others and including the chief bishop.
917	917	Chronicon Scotorum	Cenn Fuait	Glynn	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	The plundering of Cell Dara by the foreigners of Cenn Fuait.

917	915	Annals of the Four Masters	Ceannfuait	Glynn	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	<p>The army of the Ui-Neill of the South and North was led by Niall, son of Aedh, King of Ireland, to the men of Munster, to wage war with the foreigners. He pitched his camp at Tobar-Glethrach, in Magh-Feimhin, on the 22nd of August. The foreigners went into the territory on the same day. The Irish attacked them the third hour before mid-day, so that one thousand one hundred men were slain between them; but more of the foreigners fell, and they were defeated. There fell here in the heat of the conflict the chief of Carraig-Brachaidhe, and Maelfinnen, son of Donnagan, chief of Ui-Cearnaigh; Fearghal, son of Muirigen, chief of Ui-Creamhthainn; and others besides them. Reinforcements set out from the fortress of the foreigners to relieve their people. The Irish returned back to their camp before the arrival of the last host, i.e. before the arrival of</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>Maelmaedhog, son of Diarmaid, who was one of the Ui-Conannla, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, a distinguished scribe, anchorite, and an adept in the Latin learning and the Scotie language. It was concerning the battle of Ceann-Fuaid the following lines were composed:</p> <p>The expedition of the Leinstermen of many youths, upon a very fine road, royal the march;</p> <p>Scarcely heard they the sound of the road; they received death at Ceann-Fuaid.</p> <p>The chiefs of Liphe of broad deeds waged a battle with a sacred shrine.</p> <p>There were cut off five hundred heads in the valley over Tigh-Moling.</p> <p>Great its renown in every thing, rightly indeed, for celebrated is the spot,</p> <p>Over the plain with thousands of hundreds, Leinster sends its troops of youths.</p>
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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
917	915	Annals of the Four Masters	Ceann-fuait	Glynn	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Sitric, grandson of Imhar, with his fleet, took up at Ceann-fuait, in the east of Leinster. Ragnall, grandson of Imhar, with another fleet, went to the foreigners of Loch Dachaech.
917	914	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle D	Hook Norton	Hook Norton	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year after Easter the host rode out from Northampton and from Leicester and broke the peace, slaying many men at Hook Norton and thereabout; and very quickly after this, as these first raiders were on their way home, they came across a second troop of marauders riding out in the direction of Luton. And then the people of the country became aware of it, and fought against them and routed them completely, recovering all that they had taken and also a great part of their horses and their weapons.

Master Source Reference

917	928	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	3	In this year a great pirate host came over hither from the south of Brittany under two jarls Ohtor and Hroald, and sailed west about until they reached the estuary of the Seern, and harried at will everywhere along the Welsh coast. The seized Cyfeiliog, bishop of Archenfield [on the borders of Herefordshire and Gloucestershire], and took him with them to the ships, but king Edward ransomed him afterwards for forty founds. Then after this they whole host went inland with the intention of renewing their raids in the direction of Archenfield: they were opposed by the men from Hereford and Gloucester and fro the nearest fortresses who fought agains them and put them to flight. They slew the jarl Hroald and ther other jarl Ohtor's brother and a great part of the host, and drove them into an enclosure and besieged them there until they gave them hostages and
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Master Source Reference

												constructing both of the fortifications, one on each side of the river, before he left; and jarl Thurcytel submitted to him, and all the [Scandinavian] barons, and almost all of the chief men who owed allegiance to Bedford, besides man of those who woed allegiance to Northampton.
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
917	917	Chronicon Scotorum	Cell Dara	Kildare	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	The plundering of Cell Dara by the foreigners of Cenn Fuait.
917	917	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Luton	Luton	NULL	F	51.8787	-0.4200	F	2	In this year after Easter the host rode out from Northampton and from Leicester and broke the peace, slaying many men at Hook Norton and thereabout; and very quickly after this, as these first raiders were on their way home, they came across a second troop of marauders riding out in the direction of Luton. And then the people of country became aware of it, and fought against them and routed them completely, recovering all that they had taken and also a great part of their hroses and their weapons.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
917	914	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle D	Luton	Luton	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	In this year after Easter the host rode out from Northampton and from Leicester and broke the peace, slaying many men at Hook Norton and thereabout; and very quickly after this, as these first raiders were on their way home, they came across a second troop of marauders riding out in the direction of Luton. And then the people of the country became aware of it, and fought against them and routed them completely, recovering all that they had taken and also a great part of their horses and their weapons.
917	917	Annals of Ulster	Muma	Munster	NULL	F	52.240900	-8.743207	F	2	Sitriuc, grandson of Ímar, landed with his fleet at Cenn Fuait on the coast of Laigin. Ragnall, grandson of Ímar, with his second fleet moved against the foreigners of Loch dá Chaech. A slaughter of the foreigners at Neimlid in Muma.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											The Eóganacht and the Ciarraige made another slaughter.
917	915	Annals of the Four Masters	Munster	Munster	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Munstermen. Another slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Eoghanachta, and by the Ciarraighi.

917	928	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Dyfed	Pembrokeshire	NULL	F	51.845766	-4.935423	F	3	<p>In this year a great pirate host came over hither from the south of Brittany under two jarls Othor and Hroald, and sailed west about until they reached the estuary of the Severn, and harried at will everywhere along the Welsh coast. They seized Cyfeiliog, bishop of Archenfield [on the borders of Herefordshire and Gloucestershire], and took him with them to the ships, but king Edward ransomed him afterwards for forty pounds. Then after this they whole host went inland with the intention of renewing their raids in the direction of Archenfield: they were opposed by the men from Hereford and Gloucester and from the nearest fortresses who fought against them and put them to flight. They slew the jarl Hroald and other jarl Ohtor's brother and a great part of the host, and drove them into an enclosure and besieged them there until they gave them hostages and</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>promised to depart from king Edward's dominion.</p> <p>The king had arranged that the coast should be guarded along the southern shore of the Severn estuary, from Cornwall in the west eastwards as far as the mouth of the Avon, with the result that they durst not land anywhere in that region. However, they landed secretly by night on two separate occasion the English struck them so that only those few escaped who swam out to the ships. They encamped out on the island of Flatholme until the time came that they were very short of food, and many men perished of hunger, since they were unable to obtain provisions. They went thence to Dyfed [S. Wales] and then out to Ireland, and this was in the autumn.</p> <p>Then afterwards, in the same year before Martinmas [11 November], king Edward went</p>
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Master Source Reference

917	928	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Severn River	Severn River	NULL	F	51.4617	-2.9965	F	2	In this year a great pirate host came over hither from the south of Brittany under two jarls Othor and Hroald, and sailed west about until they reached the estuary of the Severn, and harried at will everywhere along the Welsh coast. They seized Cyfeiliog, bishop of Archenfield [on the borders of Herefordshire and Gloucestershire], and took him with them to the ships, but king Edward ransomed him afterwards for forty pounds. Then after this they whole host went inland with the intention of renewing their raids in the direction of Archenfield: they were opposed by the men from Hereford and Gloucester and from the nearest fortresses who fought against them and put them to flight. They slew the jarl Hroald and other jarl Ohtor's brother and a great part of the host, and drove them into an enclosure and besieged them there until they gave them hostages and
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Master Source Reference

											<p>promised to depart from king Edward's dominion. The king had arranged that the coast should be guarded along the southern shore of the Severn estuary, from Cornwall in the west eastwards as far as the mouth of the Avon, with the result that they durst not land anywhere in that region. However, they landed secretly by night on two separate occasion the English struck them so that only those few escaped who swam out to the ships. They encamped out on the island of Flatholme until the time came that they were very short of food, and many men perished of hunger, since they were unable to obtain provisions. They went thence to Dyfed [S. Wales] and then out to Ireland, and this was in the autumn. Then afterwards, in the same year before Martinmas [11 November], king Edward went to Buckingham with his levies and was there for four weeks,</p>
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Master Source Reference

												constructing both of the fortifications, one on each side of the river, before he left; and jarl Thurcytel submitted to him, and all the [Scandinavian] barons, and almost all of the chief men who owed allegiance to Bedford, besides man of those who owed allegiance to Northampton.
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
917	915	Annals of the Four Masters	Ciarraige	Sliabh Luachra	NULL	F	52.114311	-9.245079	F	2	A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Munstermen. Another slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Eoghanachta, and by the Ciarraighi.
917	917	Chronicon Scotorum	Loch dá Caech	Waterford	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	An army of the men of Ireland was led by Niall son of Aed to the foreigners of Loch Dá Caech, and foreigners and Irish were killed there including the king of Carraic Brachaide and the chief of Uí Chernaigh i.e. Maelfinnéin son of Donnacán and the chief of Uí Chremthainne i.e. Fergus son of Muiricén and many others were killed.
917	915	Annals of the Four Masters	Loch Dachaech	Waterford	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Sitric, grandson of Imhar, with his fleet, took up at Ceann-fuait, in the east of Leinster. Ragnall, grandson of Imhar, with another fleet, went to the foreigners of Loch Dachaech.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
918	918	Annals of Ulster	Loch dá Chaech	Waterford	15	F	52.260989	-7.110020	T	3	The foreigners of Loch dá Chaech, i.e. Ragnall, king of the dark foreigners, and the two jarls, Oitir and Gragabai, forsook Ireland and proceeded afterwards against the men of Scotland. The men of Scotland, moreover, moved against them and they met on the bank of the Tyne in northern Saxonland. The heathens formed themselves into four battalions: a battalion with Gothfrith grandson of Ímar, a battalion with the two jarls, and a battalion with the young lords. There was also a battalion in ambush with Ragnall, which the men of Scotland did not see. The Scotsmen routed the three battalions which they saw, and made a very great slaughter of the heathens, including Oitir and Gragabai. Ragnall, however, then attacked in the rear of the Scotsmen, and

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											made a slaughter of them, although none of their kings or earls was cut off. Nightfall caused the battle to be broken off.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
918	916	Annals of the Four Masters	Ath Cliath	Dublin	20	F	53.349804	-6.26031	T	3	Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Athcliath.
918	916	Annals of the Four Masters	Leithghlinn	Leighlinbride	55	F	52.7364	-6.9725	T	2	The plundering of Leithghlinn by the foreigners, where Maelpadraig, a priest and anchorite, and Mongan, anchorite, and many others along with them, were slain.
918	916	Annals of the Four Masters	Cill-Dara	Kildare	104	F	53.1582195	-6.9143968	T	2	Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Athcliath.
918	918	Annals of Ulster	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	2	Warfare between Niall son of Aed, king of Temair, and Sitriuc grandson of Ímar.
918	918	Chronicon Scotorum	Cell Dara	Kildare	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Cell Dara was plundered again by heathens from Áth Cliath.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
918	918	Annals of Ulster	Brega	Louth, Meath, Dublin Co.s	NULL	F	53.643788	-6.412144	F	2	Mael Mithig son of Flannacán, king of Cnogba, went over to the heathens with a view to defending northern Brega from(?) the heathens, which availed him not at all.
918	916	Annals of the Four Masters	Scotland	Tyne River	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Oitir and the foreigners went from Loch Dachaech to Alba; and Constantine, the son of Aedh, gave them battle, and Oitir was slain, with a slaughter of the foreigners along with him.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
918	918	Annals of Ulster	Tyne River	Tyne River	NULL	F	54.959283	-1.632947	F	2	The foreigners of Loch dá Chaech, i.e. Ragnall, king of the dark foreigners, and the two jarls, Oitir and Gragabai, forsook Ireland and proceeded afterwards against the men of Scotland. The men of Scotland, moreover, moved against them and they met on the bank of the Tyne in northern Saxonland. The heathens formed themselves into four battalions: a battalion with Gothfrith grandson of Ímar, a battalion with the two jarls, and a battalion with the young lords. There was also a battalion in ambush with Ragnall, which the men of Scotland did not see. The Scotsmen routed the three battalions which they saw, and made a very great slaughter of the heathens, including Oitir and Gragabai. Ragnall, however, then attacked in the rear of the Scotsmen, and

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											made a slaughter of them, although none of their kings or earls was cut off. Nightfall caused the battle to be broken off.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
918	916	Annals of the Four Masters	Loch Dachaech	Waterford	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Oitir and the foreigners went from Loch Dachaech to Alba; and Constantine, the son of Aedh, gave them battle, and Oitir was slain, with a slaughter of the foreigners along with him.
919	919	Annals of the Four Masters	Ceann Maghair	Derrymore	19	F	55.125284	-7.702418	T	3	A fleet of foreigners, consisting of thirty-two ships, at Loch-Feabhail, under Olbh; and Inis-Eoghain was plundered by them. Fearghal, son of Domhnall, lord of the North, was at strife with them, so that he slew the crew of one of their ships, broke the ship itself, and carried off its wealth and goods. Twenty ships more arrived at Ceann-Maghair, in the east of Tir-Chonaill, under the conduct of Uathmharan, son of Barith, but they committed no depredation on that occasion.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
919	919	Annals of Inisfallen	Áth Cliath	Dublin	20	F	53.349804	-6.26031	T	3	The battle of Áth Cliath, in which the men of Ireland were defeated by In Caech, grandson of Ímar, and there fell therein nobles of the north of Ireland, including Niall Glúndub son of Aed, king of Ireland, and Aed son of Eochucán, king of Ulaid, and Mael Mithig son of Flannacán, king of the men of Brega, and Conaing son of Flann, royal heir of Temuir, and many others.
919	919	Annals of the Four Masters	Mochua	Lismore	39	F	52.1368	-7.9309	T	2	The plundering of Cluain-eidhneach, the burning of the oratory of Mochua, and the burning of Fearnam-mor-Maethog, by the foreigners.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
919	919	Annals of the Four Masters	Ard Macha	Armagh	42	F	52.060145	-9.50024	T	2	Godfrey, grandson of Imhar, took up his residence at Ath-cliaith; and Ard-Macha was afterwards plundered by him and his army, on the Saturday before St. Martin's festival; but he spared the oratories, with their Ceile-Des Culdees, and the sick. The country was plundered by him in every direction, i.e. westwards as far as Inis-Labhradha, eastwards as far as the Banna, and northwards as far as Magh-Uillseann. But, however, the host that went northwards was overtaken by Muircheartach, son of Niall, and Aighneart, son of Murchadh, so that the foreigners were defeated, a very great number of them was slain; but a few escaped in the darkness of the very beginning of the night, because they were not visible to them the Irish.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
919	919	Annals of the Four Masters	Inis Eoghain	Inishowen	NULL	F	55.12669	-7.21338	F	2	A fleet of foreigners, consisting of thirty-two ships, at Loch-Feabhail, under Olbh; and Inis-Eoghain was plundered by them. Fearghal, son of Domhnall, lord of the North, was at strife with them, so that he slew the crew of one of their ships, broke the ship itself, and carried off its wealth and goods. Twenty ships more arrived at Ceann-Maghair, in the east of Tir-Chonaill, under the conduct of Uathmharan, son of Barith, but they committed no depredation on that occasion.
919	917	Annals of the Four Masters	Fearna	Ferns	60	F	52.5897902	-6.4974626	T	2	The plundering of Fearna and Teach-Munna by the foreigners.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
919	917	Annals of the Four Masters	Teach Munna	Taghmon	69	F	52.322885	-6.654711	T	2	The plundering of Fearna and Teach-Munna by the foreigners.
919	919	Annals of the Four Masters	Cluain eidhneach	Clonenagh	110	F	53.0093	-7.4261	T	2	The plundering of Cluain-eidhneach, the burning of the oratory of Mochua, and the burning of Fearna-mor-Maethog, by the foreigners.
919	919	Chronicon Scotorum	Ath Cliath	Dublin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	The battle of Áth Cliath won over the Irish by the foreigners i.e. by Ímar i.e. Sitriuc Gaile in which fell Niall Glúndub son of Aed, king of Temair, and Conchobor grandson of Mael Sechnaill heir designate of Ireland i.e. the king of Mide and Aed son of Eochucán king of Ulaid and Maelmithid son of Flannacán king of Brega and Maelcraíbe grandson of Dubsinach king of Airgialla and Mael Craíbe son of Doligén king of Tortan, Cellach son of Fogartach king of southern

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
											Brega, Eiremón son of Cendétigh lord of Cenél Maine and many other chiefs who are not named were slain in the battle of Áth Cliath with Niall.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
919	919	Annals of the Four Masters	Ath-Cliath	Dublin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Godfrey, grandson of Imhar, took up his residence at Ath-cliaith; and Ard-Macha was afterwards plundered by him and his army, on the Saturday before St. Martin's festival; but he spared the oratories, with their Ceile-Des Culdees, and the sick. The country was plundered by him in every direction, i.e. westwards as far as Inis-Labhradha, eastwards as far as the Banna, and northwards as far as Magh-Uillseann. But, however, the host that went northwards was overtaken by Muircheartach, son of Niall, and Aighneart, son of Murchadh, so that the foreigners were defeated, a very great number of them was slain; but a few escaped in the darkness of the very beginning of the night, because they were not visible to them the Irish.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
919	919	Annals of Ulster	Duiblinn	Dublin	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	The heathens won a battle against the Irish at Duiblinn in which fell Niall Glúndub son of Aed, king of Ireland, in the third year of his reign, on the fourth feria, the eighteenth of the Kalends of October 14 Sept., and here fell also Aed son of Eochucán, king of Conchobor's Province, and Mael Mithig son of Flannacán, king of Brega, and Conchobor grandson of Mael Sechnaill, heir designate or king of Temair, and Flaithbertach son of Domnall, heir designate of the North, and the son of Dub Sínaig, i.e. Mael Craibe, king of Airgialla, and many other nobles.—The battle of Áth Cliath won by the foreigners.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
919	920	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	France	France	NULL	F	48.867435	2.177964	F	3	In this year, before midsummer, king Edward went to Maldon and built the fortress and garrisoned it before he left. In this same earl jarl Thurcytel went oversea to France with men who wished to follow him, under the protection of king Edward and with his assistance.
919	919	Annals of the Four Masters	Feara mor Maedhog	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	2	The plundering of Cluain-eidhneach, the burning of the oratory of Mochua, and the burning of Fearna-mor-Maedhog, by the foreigners.

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
919	919	Annals of the Four Masters	Inis-Labhradha	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	2	Godfrey, grandson of Imhar, took up his residence at Ath-cliaith; and Ard-Macha was afterwards plundered by him and his army, on the Saturday before St. Martin's festival; but he spared the oratories, with their Ceile-Des Culdees, and the sick. The country was plundered by him in every direction, i.e. westwards as far as Inis-Labhradha, eastwards as far as the Banna, and northwards as far as Magh-Uillseann. But, however, the host that went northwards was overtaken by Muircheartach, son of Niall, and Aighneart, son of Murchadh, so that the foreigners were defeated, a very great number of them was slain; but a few escaped in the darkness of the very beginning of the night, because they were not visible to them the Irish.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
919	919	Annals of the Four Masters	Magh-Uillseann	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	2	Godfrey, grandson of Imhar, took up his residence at Ath-cliath; and Ard-Macha was afterwards plundered by him and his army, on the Saturday before St. Martin's festival; but he spared the oratories, with their Ceile-Des Culdees, and the sick. The country was plundered by him in every direction, i.e. westwards as far as Inis-Labhradha, eastwards as far as the Banna, and northwards as far as Magh-Uillseann. But, however, the host that went northwards was overtaken by Muircheartach, son of Niall, and Aighneart, son of Murchadh, so that the foreigners were defeated, a very great number of them was slain; but a few escaped in the darkness of the very beginning of the night, because they were not visible to them the Irish.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
919	919	Annals of the Four Masters	The Banna	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	2	Godfrey, grandson of Imhar, took up his residence at Ath-cliaith; and Ard-Macha was afterwards plundered by him and his army, on the Saturday before St. Martin's festival; but he spared the oratories, with their Ceile-Des Culdees, and the sick. The country was plundered by him in every direction, i.e. westwards as far as Inis-Labhradha, eastwards as far as the Banna, and northwards as far as Magh-Uillseann. But, however, the host that went northwards was overtaken by Muircheartach, son of Niall, and Aighneart, son of Murchadh, so that the foreigners were defeated, a very great number of them was slain; but a few escaped in the darkness of the very beginning of the night, because they were not visible to them the Irish.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
919	919	Annals of the Four Masters	Loch Feabhail	Lough Foyle	NULL	F	55.116667	-7.083333	F	3	A fleet of foreigners, consisting of thirty-two ships, at Loch-Feabhail, under Olbh; and Inis-Eoghain was plundered by them. Fearghal, son of Domhnall, lord of the North, was at strife with them, so that he slew the crew of one of their ships, broke the ship itself, and carried off its wealth and goods. Twenty ships more arrived at Ceann-Maghair, in the east of Tir-Chonaill, under the conduct of Uathmharan, son of Barith, but they committed no depredation on that occasion.

919	917	Annals of the Four Masters	Cill-Mosamhog	Kilmashogue	400	F	53.25981	-6.27568	T	2	<p>The battle of Ath-cliaith (i.e. of Cill-Mosamhog, by the side of Ath-cliaith) was gained over the Irish, by Imhar and Sitric Gale, on the 17th of October, in which were slain Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland, after he had been three years in the sovereignty; Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland; Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia; Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, lord of Breagh; Maelcraeibhe Ua Duibhsinaich, lord of Oirghialla; Maelcraeibhe, son of Doilghen, lord of Tortan; Ceallach, son of Fogartach, lord of South Breagh; Cromman, son of Cinneitich; and many other noblemen and plebeians, who are not enumerated, along with the king. Of this battle was said: Fierce and hard was the Wednesday On which hosts were strewn under the feet of shields:</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>It shall be called, till Judgment's day, The destructive morning of Ath-cliath, On which fell Niall, the noble hero; Conchobhar, chief of fierce valour; Aedh, son of valiant Eochaidh of Ulidia; Maelmithidh of the proud, lofty dignity. Many a countenance of well- known Gaeidhil, Many a chief of grey-haired heroes, Of the sons of queens and kings, Were slain at Ath-cliath of swords. The strength of a brave lord was subdued. Alas that he was deceived in the strength of an army, There would otherwise be no moan upon the strand. Fierce was the hard Wednesday! In lamentation of Niall was moreover said:</p>
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											<p>Sorrowful this day is sacred Ireland, Without a valiant chief of hostage reign; It is to see the heavens without a sun To view Magh-Neill without Niall. There is no cheerfulness in the happiness of men; There is no peace or joy among the hosts; No fair can be celebrated Since the sorrow of sorrow died. p.597</p> <p>This is a pity, O beloved Magh- Breagh, Country of beautiful face, Thou hast parted with thy lordly king, Thou hast lost Niall the wounding hero. Where is the chief of the western world? Where the sun of every clash of arms? The place of great Niall of</p>
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											<p>Cnucha Has been changed, ye great wretches! Niall said this before the battle:</p> <p>Whoever wishes for a speckled boss, and a sword of sore-inflicting wounds, And a green javelin for wounding wretches, let him go early in the morning to Ath-cliaith.</p> <p>Celedabhaill, son of Scannall, successor of Comhghall, and confessor of Niall Glundubh, was he who had requested of Niall to come to this battle; and it was he that gave the viaticum to Niall, after having refused to give him a horse to carry him from the battle. Gormlaith, daughter of Flann, said:</p> <p>Evil to me the compliment of the two foreigners who slew Niall and Cearbhall; Cearbhall was slain by Hulb, a</p>
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												great deed; Niall Glundubh by Amhlaeibh.
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Master Source Reference

920	921	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Cambridge	Cambridge	6	F	52.2053	0.1218	T	1	The same summer, between Lammas and midsummer, the host from Northampton and Leicester and north from there, broke the peace and went to Towcester and besieged the fortress the whole day, thinking that they would be able to take it by storm: but the garrison inside defended it until reinforcements came up, so the Danes gave up the siege and went away. Very soon after that, however, they sallied forth in marauding bands at night, and waylaid unsuspecting folk, taking considerable spoil both in captives and cattle between Bernwood and Aylesbury. At the same time the host went from Huntingdon and from East Anglia and built the fortress at Tempsford: they occupied it after its construction, abandoning the other fortress at Huntingdon, thinking that by operating from there they could in the future dominate a wider area by war
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Master Source Reference

											<p>prisoners of the rest and seizing everything inside the fortress. Then very quickly after a great force gathered together in the autumn, from Kent, Surrey, and Essex, and from all parts from the nearest fortresses, and marched on Colchester and surrounded the fortress and attacked until they had captured it: they slew all the inhabitants and seized everything inside, except the men who escaped over the wall. Yet again after this, the same autumn, a great host assembled from East Anglia, composed of Danes then in the country and pirates whom they had enticed to their aid: their intention was to avenge the reverses they had suffered. They went to Maldon, surrounded the fortress, and attacked it until reinforcements came from without to their relief; thereupon they gave up the siege and went away. Then sallied out the garrison in pursuit; and, with the</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>assistance of the reinforcements, put the host to flight and slew many hundreds of them, both pirates and others. Then very quickly after this the same autumn, king Edward went with the levies of Wessex to Passenham, and encamped there whilst the fortress at Towcester was being reinforced by a stone wall. Jarl Thurferth and the [Scandinavian] barons submitted to him, together with the entire host which owed allegiance to Northampton, as far north as the Welland, and made their submission to him as their lord and protector... Yet again after this, before Martinmas in the same year, king Edward went with West Saxon levies to Colchester, and repaired and rebuilt the fortress where it had been destroyed. Many people, both from East Anglia and From Essex, who had previously been under Danish domination, submitted to him:</p>
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Master Source Reference

920	921	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Huntingdon	Huntingdon	17	F	52.328308	-0.185971	T	3	<p>The same summer, between Lammas and midsummer, the host from Northampton and Leicester and north from there, broke the peace and went to Towcester and besieged the fortress the whole day, thinking that they would be able to take it by storm: but the garrison inside defended it until reinforcements came up, so the Danes gave up the siege and went away. Very soon after that, however, they sallied forth in marauding bands at night, and waylaid unsuspecting folk, taking considerable spoil both in captives and cattle between Bernwood and Aylesbury.</p> <p>At the same time the host went from Huntingdon and from East Anglia and built the fortress at Tempsford: they occupied it after its construction, abandoning the other fortress at Huntingdon, thinking that by operating from there they could in the future</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>dominate a wider area by war and hostility. They went out and reached Bedford, but the garrison sallied out to meet them, fought against them and put them to flight, slaying a good part of them.</p> <p>Yet again after this a great host assembled from East Anglia and Mercia, and went to the fortress at Wigingamere and besieged it: they fought against it until far into the day and carried off the cattle thereabouts: but the garrison defended the fortress with the result that the Danes gave up the siege and went away.</p> <p>Then after this, in the same summer, a great force assembled in king Edward's dominion, and all the men from the nearest fortresses who could reach it marched to Tempsford and besieged the fortress: they attacked it until they took it by storm, and slew the king, and jarl Toglos, and</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>his son, jarl Manna, and his brother, and all the garrison who put a resistance, making prisoners of the rest and seizing everything inside the fortress.</p> <p>Then very quickly after a great force gathered together in the autumn, from Kent, Surrey, and Essex, and from all parts from the nearest fortresses, and marched on Colchester and surrounded the fortress and attacked until they had captured it: they slew all the inhabitants and seized everything inside, except the men who escaped over the wall.</p> <p>Yet again after this, the same autumn, a great host assembled from East Anglia, composed of Danes then in the country and pirates whom they had enticed to their aid: their intention was to avenge the reverses they had suffered. They went to Maldon,</p>
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										<p>surrounded the fortress, and attacked it until reinforcements came from without to their relief; thereupon they gave up the siege and went away. Then sallied out the garrison in pursuit; and, with the assistance of the reinforcements, put the host to flight and slew many hundreds of them, both pirates and others.</p> <p>Then very quickly after this the same autumn, king Edward went with the levies of Wessex to Passenham, and encamped there whilst the fortress at Towcester was being reinforced by a stone wall. Jarl Thurferth and the [Scandinavian] barons submitted to him, together with the entire host which owed allegiance to Northampton, as far north as the Welland, and made their submission to him as their lord and protector...</p> <p>Yet again after this, before</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
920	920	Annals of Ulster	Áth Cliath	Dublin	20	F	53.349804	-6.26031	T	2	Sitriuc, grandson of Ímar, abandoned Áth Cliath, through the power of God.

920	921	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Tempsford	Tempsford	24	F	52.170556	-0.288838	T	2	<p>The same summer, between Lammas and midsummer, the host from Northampton and Leicester and north from there, broke the peace and went to Towcester and besieged the fortress the whole day, thinking that they would be able to take it by storm: but the garrison inside defended it until reinforcements came up, so the Danes gave up the siege and went away. Very soon after that, however, they sallied forth in marauding bands at night, and waylaid unsuspecting folk, taking considerable spoil both in captives and cattle between Bernwood and Aylesbury.</p> <p>At the same time the host went from Huntingdon and from East Anglia and built the fortress at Tempsford: they occupied it after its construction, abandoning the other fortress at Huntingdon, thinking that by operating from there they could in the future</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

										<p>his son, jarl Manna, and his brother, and all the garrison who put a resistance, making prisoners of the rest and seizing everything inside the fortress.</p> <p>Then very quickly after a great force gathered together in the autumn, from Kent, Surrey, and Essex, and from all parts from the nearest fortresses, and marched on Colchester and surrounded the fortress and attacked until they had captured it: they slew all the inhabitants and seized everything inside, except the men who escaped over the wall.</p> <p>Yet again after this, the same autumn, a great host assembled from East Anglia, composed of Danes then in the country and pirates whom they had enticed to their aid: their intention was to avenge the reverses they had suffered. They went to Maldon,</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

920	921	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Maldon	Maldon	29	F	51.715556	0.684355	T	2	<p>The same summer, between Lammas and midsummer, the host from Northampton and Leicester and north from there, broke the peace and went to Towcester and besieged the fortress the whole day, thinking that they would be able to take it by storm: but the garrison inside defended it until reinforcements came up, so the Danes gave up the siege and went away. Very soon after that, however, they sallied forth in marauding bands at night, and waylaid unsuspecting folk, taking considerable spoil both in captives and cattle between Bernwood and Aylesbury.</p> <p>At the same time the host went from Huntingdon and from East Anglia and built the fortress at Tempsford: they occupied it after its construction, abandoning the other fortress at Huntingdon, thinking that by operating from there they could in the future</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

920	921	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Colchester	Colchester	30	F	51.889489	0.905362	T	2	<p>The same summer, between Lammas and midsummer, the host from Northampton and Leicester and north from there, broke the peace and went to Towcester and besieged the fortress the whole day, thinking that they would be able to take it by storm: but the garrison inside defended it until reinforcements came up, so the Danes gave up the siege and went away. Very soon after that, however, they sallied forth in marauding bands at night, and waylaid unsuspecting folk, taking considerable spoil both in captives and cattle between Bernwood and Aylesbury.</p> <p>At the same time the host went from Huntingdon and from East Anglia and built the fortress at Tempsford: they occupied it after its construction, abandoning the other fortress at Huntingdon, thinking that by operating from there they could in the future</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
920	920	Annals of Ulster	Tuilén	Dulane	65	F	53.7567	-6.90587	T	2	The stone church of Cenannas was broken down by the heathens, and a large number suffered violent death in it. The stone church of Tuilén was burned on the same day.
920	920	Annals of Ulster	Cenannas	Kells	66	F	53.72582	-6.87917	T	2	The stone church of Cenannas was broken down by the heathens, and a large number suffered violent death in it. The stone church of Tuilén was burned on the same day.

920	921	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Towcester	Towcester	303	F	52.131899	-0.989839	T	2	The same summer, between Lammas and midsummer, the host from Northampton and Leicester and north from there, broke the peace and went to Towcester and besieged the fortress the whole day, thinking that they would be able to take it by storm: but the garrison inside defended it until reinforcements came up, so the Danes gave up the siege and went away. Very soon after that, however, they sallied forth in marauding bands at night, and waylaid unsuspecting folk, taking considerable spoil both in captives and cattle between Bernwood and Aylesbury. At the same time the host went from Huntingdon and from East Anglia and built the fortress at Tempsford: they occupied it after its construction, abandoning the other fortress at Huntingdon, thinking that by operating from there they could in the future dominate a wider area by war
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Master Source Reference

											<p>and hostility. They went out and reached Bedford, but the garrison sallied out to meet them, fought against them and put them to flight, slaying a good part of them. Yet again after this a great host assembled from East Anglia and Mercia, and went to the fortress at Wigingamere and besieged it: they fought against it until far into the day and carried off the cattle thereabouts: but the garrison defended the fortress with the result that the Danes gave up the siege and went away. Then after this, in the same summer, a great force assembled in king Edward's dominion, and all the men from the nearest fortresses who could reach it marched to Tempsford and besieged the fortress: they attacked it until they took it by storm, and slew the king, and jarl Toglos, and his son, jarl Manna, and his brother, and all the garrison who put a resistance, making</p>
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											<p>prisoners of the rest and seizing everything inside the fortress. Then very quickly after a great force gathered together in the autumn, from Kent, Surrey, and Essex, and from all parts from the nearest fortresses, and marched on Colchester and surrounded the fortress and attacked until they had captured it: they slew all the inhabitants and seized everything inside, except the men who escaped over the wall. Yet again after this, the same autumn, a great host assembled from East Anglia, composed of Danes then in the country and pirates whom they had enticed to their aid: their intention was to avenge the reverses they had suffered. They went to Maldon, surrounded the fortress, and attacked it until reinforcements came from without to their relief; thereupon they gave up the siege and went away. Then sallied out the garrison in pursuit; and, with the</p>
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Master Source Reference

											<p>assistance of the reinforcements, put the host to flight and slew many hundreds of them, both pirates and others. Then very quickly after this the same autumn, king Edward went with the levies of Wessex to Passenham, and encamped there whilst the fortress at Towcester was being reinforced by a stone wall. Jarl Thurferth and the [Scandinavian] barons submitted to him, together with the entire host which owed allegiance to Northampton, as far north as the Welland, and made their submission to him as their lord and protector... Yet again after this, before Martinmas in the same year, king Edward went with West Saxon levies to Colchester, and repaired and rebuilt the fortress where it had been destroyed. Many people, both from East Anglia and From Essex, who had previously been under Danish domination, submitted to him:</p>
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Master Source Reference

920	921	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Towcester	Towcester	303	F	52.131899	-0.989839	T	1	<p>The same summer, between Lammas and midsummer, the host from Northampton and Leicester and north from there, broke the peace and went to Towcester and besieged the fortress the whole day, thinking that they would be able to take it by storm: but the garrison inside defended it until reinforcements came up, so the Danes gave up the siege and went away. Very soon after that, however, they sallied forth in marauding bands at night, and waylaid unsuspecting folk, taking considerable spoil both in captives and cattle between Bernwood and Aylesbury.</p> <p>At the same time the host went from Huntingdon and from East Anglia and built the fortress at Tempsford: they occupied it after its construction, abandoning the other fortress at Huntingdon, thinking that by operating from there they could in the future</p>
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Master Source Reference

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Master Source Reference

											<p>Martinmas in the same year, king Edward went with West Saxon levies to Colchester, and repaired and rebuilt the fortress where it had been destroyed. Many people, both from East Anglia and From Essex, who had previously been under Danish domination, submitted to him: and the entire Danish host in East Anglia swore union with him, 'that they wished all that he wished, protecting all that he protected, by sea and land.' The host which owed allegiance to Cambridge independently chose him as lord and protector: the treaty was ratified with oaths exactly as he drew it up.</p>
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Master Source Reference

920	921	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	East Anglia	East Anglia	NULL	F	52.636423	1.292379	F	1	<p>The same summer, between Lammas and midsummer, the host from Northampton and Leicester and north from there, broke the peace and went to Towcester and besieged the fortress the whole day, thinking that they would be able to take it by storm: but the garrison inside defended it until reinforcements came up, so the Danes gave up the siege and went away. Very soon after that, however, they sallied forth in marauding bands at night, and waylaid unsuspecting folk, taking considerable spoil both in captives and cattle between Bernwood and Aylesbury.</p> <p>At the same time the host went from Huntingdon and from East Anglia and built the fortress at Tempsford: they occupied it after its construction, abandoning the other fortress at Huntingdon, thinking that by operating from there they could in the future</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>surrounded the fortress, and attacked it until reinforcements came from without to their relief; thereupon they gave up the siege and went away. Then sallied out the garrison in pursuit; and, with the assistance of the reinforcements, put the host to flight and slew many hundreds of them, both pirates and others.</p> <p>Then very quickly after this the same autumn, king Edward went with the levies of Wessex to Passenham, and encamped there whilst the fortress at Towcester was being reinforced by a stone wall. Jarl Thurferth and the [Scandinavian] barons submitted to him, together with the entire host which owed allegiance to Northampton, as far north as the Welland, and made their submission to him as their lord and protector...</p> <p>Yet again after this, before</p>
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Master Source Reference

920	921	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A	Wigingamere	England	NULL	F	52.557356	-0.999307	F	2	<p>The same summer, between Lammas and midsummer, the host from Northampton and Leicester and north from there, broke the peace and went to Towcester and besieged the fortress the whole day, thinking that they would be able to take it by storm: but the garrison inside defended it until reinforcements came up, so the Danes gave up the siege and went away. Very soon after that, however, they sallied forth in marauding bands at night, and waylaid unsuspecting folk, taking considerable spoil both in captives and cattle between Bernwood and Aylesbury.</p> <p>At the same time the host went from Huntingdon and from East Anglia and built the fortress at Tempsford: they occupied it after its construction, abandoning the other fortress at Huntingdon, thinking that by operating from there they could in the future</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>dominate a wider area by war and hostility. They went out and reached Bedford, but the garrison sallied out to meet them, fought against them and put them to flight, slaying a good part of them.</p> <p>Yet again after this a great host assembled from East Anglia and Mercia, and went to the fortress at Wigingamere and besieged it: they fought against it until far into the day and carried off the cattle thereabouts: but the garrison defended the fortress with the result that the Danes gave up the siege and went away.</p> <p>Then after this, in the same summer, a great force assembled in king Edward's dominion, and all the men from the nearest fortresses who could reach it marched to Tempsford and besieged the fortress: they attacked it until they took it by storm, and slew the king, and jarl Toglos, and</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>his son, jarl Manna, and his brother, and all the garrison who put a resistance, making prisoners of the rest and seizing everything inside the fortress.</p> <p>Then very quickly after a great force gathered together in the autumn, from Kent, Surrey, and Essex, and from all parts from the nearest fortresses, and marched on Colchester and surrounded the fortress and attacked until they had captured it: they slew all the inhabitants and seized everything inside, except the men who escaped over the wall.</p> <p>Yet again after this, the same autumn, a great host assembled from East Anglia, composed of Danes then in the country and pirates whom they had enticed to their aid: their intention was to avenge the reverses they had suffered. They went to Maldon,</p>
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Master Source Reference

										<p>surrounded the fortress, and attacked it until reinforcements came from without to their relief; thereupon they gave up the siege and went away. Then sallied out the garrison in pursuit; and, with the assistance of the reinforcements, put the host to flight and slew many hundreds of them, both pirates and others.</p> <p>Then very quickly after this the same autumn, king Edward went with the levies of Wessex to Passenham, and encamped there whilst the fortress at Towcester was being reinforced by a stone wall. Jarl Thurferth and the [Scandinavian] barons submitted to him, together with the entire host which owed allegiance to Northampton, as far north as the Welland, and made their submission to him as their lord and protector...</p> <p>Yet again after this, before</p>
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Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
920	920	Chronicon Scotorum	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	A battle-rout inflicted by Donnchad son of Flann on the heathens and slaughter was inflicted on them so that it was impossible to count them, but there were more foreigners killed there than Irish killed in the preceding battle. Muirchertach, son of Tigernán fell in a counter-attack therein.
920	920	Annals of Ulster	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	F	53.412818	-7.633171	F	2	Donnchad, grandson of Mael Sechnaill, inflicted a battle-rout on the heathens, in which a very large number were slaughtered.
920	920	Chronicon Scotorum	Cenannas	Kells	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Cenannas was attacked by foreigners thereafter and the church broken.
920	918	Annals of the Four Masters	Ceanannus	Kells	NULL	T	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Ceanannus was plundered by the foreigners, and the Daimhliag was demolished.

Master Source Reference

Date	Date [Text]	Source	Location [Text]	Location [Modern]	Elevation	Repeat T/F	Latitude	Longitude	Exact T/F	Activity	Passage
920	916	Annals of the Four Masters	Cill-dara	Kildare	NULL	F	53.1582195	-6.9143968	F	2	Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Athcliath.
920	918	Annals of the Four Masters	Cianachta-Breagh	Louth, Meath, Dulbin Co.s	NULL	F	53.643788	-6.412144	F	2	A battle was gained in Cianachta-Breagh (i.e. at Tighmic-nEathach) by Donnchadh, son of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, over the foreigners, wherein a countless number of the foreigners was slain; indeed in this battle revenge was had of them for the battle of Athcliath, for there fell of the nobles of the Norsemen here as many as had fallen of the nobles and plebeians of the Irish in the battle of Ath-cliaith. Muircheartach, son of Tighearnan, i.e. heir apparent of Breifne, was wounded in the battle of Cianachta, and he afterwards died of his wounds.

Master Source Reference

Master Databank for Silver Hoards

T/F: T=True; F=False

Unique ID	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
1	England	near Torksey, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire	53.3025	-0.7426	c. 700-1000	NULL	Coinless	F
2	Poland	Lubin I	51.3977	16.2096	NULL	NULL	Dirhams	T
3	France	Carcassonne	43.2132	2.3518	768-94	NULL	Coin Hoard	T
4	Ireland	Magheralagan, Co. Down	54.466667	-6.266667	Late 8th/early 9th century	NULL	Mixed	T
5	Poland	Wolin VIII	53.9229	14.5493	late 8th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
6	Ireland	Unlocalised, Co. Louth	NULL	NULL	Late 8th/early 9th century?	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
7	Denmark	Ribe	55.3269	8.7747	780s	NULL	Dirhams	T
8	Sweden	Hesselby (Hässelby) (Dalhem, Gotland)	57.5524	18.5324	NULL	792	Dirhams	T
9	Switzerland	Ilanz	47.7742	9.2047	NULL	793	Dirhams	T
10	Switzerland	Ilanz II	47.7742	9.2047	794-5	NULL	Coin Hoard	T
11	Germany	Wiesbaden-Biebrich	50.0517	8.2391	795-813	NULL	Coin Hoard	T
12	Germany	Biebrich	50.0517	8.2391	NULL	795	Dirhams	T
13	Germany	Penzlin	53.5039	13.0842	NULL	798	Dirhams	T

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
14		Switzerland	Steckborn	47.668	8.9823	800-13	NULL	Dirhams	T
15		Germany	Krumbeck	53.4039	13.44779	9th-10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
16		Poland	Strzelce Dolne I	53.2076	18.1771	NULL	800	Dirhams	T
17		Sweden	Kvie (Martebo, Gotland)	57.7493	18.4878	9th-10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
18		Sweden	Mallgårds V (Levide, Gotland)	57.2827	18.2668	9th-10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
19		Sweden	Snörom-Läby (Bondkyrka Helga Trefaldighet)	59.8569	17.6328	9th-10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
20		Sweden	Stora Enbjänne II (Hogrän, Gotland)	57.5046	18.3079	9th-10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
21		Sweden	Vivlings I (Viflings) (Hellvi, Gotland)	57.7723	18.8940	9th-10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
22		Sweden	Enge (Änge) (Gammelgarn, Gotland)	57.3948	18.8077	NULL	800	Dirhams	T
23		England	Marbury cum Quoisleys', Cheshire East	53.007	-2.6553	9th century	NULL	Mixed	F
24		England	Nateby', Eden, Cumbria	54.546	-2.3491	c. 800-900	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
25		England	Skirpenbeck', East Riding of Yorkshire	54.0034	-0.8649	c. 800-1000	NULL	Coinless	F

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
26		Germany	Prerow-Darss	54.4439	12.5652	NULL	803	Dirhams	T
27		Sweden	Hammars (Fårö, Gotland)	57.9442	19.1425	NULL	804	Dirhams	T
28		Poland	Kretomino	54.1604	16.2157	NULL	808	Dirhams	T
29		Denmark	Østerhalne Enge	57.09998	9.8156	NULL	808-809	Dirhams	T
30		Sweden	Birka III	59.3304	17.5420	NULL	810	Dirhams	T
31		Poland	Stegna	54.3263	19.1123	NULL	811	Dirhams	T
32		Germany	Bergen/Rugard	52.8092	9.9642	NULL	815	Dirhams	T
33		Poland	Grzybowo	54.1615	15.4955	NULL	815	Dirhams	T
34		Poland	Janów Pomorski I	54.111	19.4877	NULL	815	Dirhams	T
35		Sweden	outside Visby (Visby, Gotland)	57.6348	18.2948	NULL	816	Dirhams	T
36		Germany	Anklam	53.8503	13.696	NULL	818	Dirhams	T
37		Germany	Neubrandenburg	53.5678	13.2779	NULL	818	Dirhams	T
38		Sweden	Norrgårda-Norrby I (Björke, Gotland)	57.5064	18.4207	NULL	818	Dirhams	T
39		Sweden	Hejde vickagarage (Pfarrhof, Tass) (Hejde, Gotland)	57.4126	18.3451	NULL	824	Dirhams	T
40		England	Blandford (area, Dorset)	50.8569	-2.1654	c. 827	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

Unique ID	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
41	Ireland	Delgany, Co. Wicklow	53.1326	-6.0923	c. 830 (EARLIEST COIN HOARD)	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
42	Sweden	Norrgårda-Norrby II (Björke, Gotland)	57.5064	18.4207	NULL	833	Dirhams	T
43	Sweden	Sandegårde II (Sanda, Gotland)	57.4295	18.2223	NULL	834	Dirhams	T
44	Sweden	Känne I (Kärne, "Stavgard") (Burs, Gotland)	57.2454	18.5083	NULL	835	Dirhams	T
45	Sweden	Norrkvie I (Grötlingbo, Gotland)	57.1329	18.3438	NULL	835	Dirhams	T
46	Sweden	Ocksarve I (Oxarve) (Hemse, Gotland)	57.2373	18.3767	NULL	840	Dirhams	T
47	Belgium	Lokeren	51.1023	3.9941	840-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
48	Germany	Ralswiek	54.4745	13.4457	NULL	842	Dirhams	T
49	Sweden	Norrgårda-Jakobsson I (Björke, Gotland)	57.5064	18.4207	NULL	842	Dirhams	T
50	England	Hampshire (no. 2)	NULL	NULL	c. 845?	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
51	Belgium	Ekeren	51.2773	4.4181	845-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
52	Sweden	Sundveda	59.629	17.8155	NULL	846	Dirhams	T

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
53		Denmark	Sønder Kirkeby	54.7705	11.9763	NULL	846-847	Dirhams	T
54		Ireland	Mullaghboden, Coughlanstown (west), Co. Kildare	53.1473	-6.6388	c. 847	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
55		Norway	Hoer	59.796	9.8519	850-75	NULL	Mixed	T
56		England	Bedale Area', Hambleton, North Yorkshire	54.2887	-1.5933	c. 850-950	NULL	Mixed	F
57		Ireland	Clonmany, Roosky, Co. Donegal	55.2628	-7.4116	850-950?	NULL	Coinless	F
58		Ireland	Cushendall, Red Bay, Co. Antrim	55.082877	-6.0590	9th cent., c. 850?	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
59		England	Huxley', Cheshire West and Chester	53.1481	-2.7318	c. 850-950	NULL	Coinless	F
60		England	Roosecote, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria	54.09311841	-3.17879757	c. 850-950	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
61		England	West Coast Cumbria', Copeland, Cumbria	54.4306	-3.3892	c. 850-950	NULL	Mixed	F
62		Sweden	Kättilstorp	57.7452	14.1384	851-60	NULL	Mixed	T
63		Sweden	Sicklings (Klinte, Gotland)	57.379	18.2327	NULL	855	Dirhams	T
64		Sweden	Svenskens (Endre, Gotland)	57.6109	18.4673	NULL	856	Dirhams	T
65		Sweden	Helgö-Bona	59.2788	17.6803	NULL	858	Dirhams	T

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
66		Sweden	Norrgårda (Runne) (Sanda, Gotland)	57.4295	18.2223	NULL	859	Dirhams	T
67		France	Matha	45.8664	-0.321	c. 860-70	NULL	Coin Hoard	T
68		France	Angeac-Champagne	45.6089	-0.0295	c. 860 - c. 925	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
69		France	Chauvigny	46.5711	0.6441	c. 860 - c. 925	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
70		France	Jarnac	45.6814	-0.1739	c. 860 - c. 925	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
71		France	Melle I	46.2235	-0.1429	c. 860 - c. 925	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
72		France	Vouillé	46.6383	0.1677	c. 860 - c. 925	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
73		Netherlands	Voorhout	52.2223	4.4863	c. 860-90?	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
74		France	Vendée	46.6614	-1.4483	c.860- c.925	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
75		Germany	Pinnow	53.6035	11.5571	NULL	862	Dirhams	T
76		Norway	Torgård	63.61125	11.0390	NULL	862-863	Dirhams	T
77		Sweden	Lunds (Västerhejde, Gotland)	57.5829	18.2179	NULL	864	Dirhams	T
78		Sweden	Väsby	59.5196	17.9283	NULL	864	Dirhams	T

Unique ID	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
79	Jersey	Île Agois	49.2491	-2.1821	864-77	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
80	Sweden	Långhalsen	58.9099	16.7768	NULL	865	Dirhams	T
81	Sweden	Rosendal II (Follingbo, Gotland)	57.5832	18.3760	NULL	865	Dirhams	T
82	Sweden	Fittja	59.2501	17.8650	NULL	866	Dirhams	T
83	Sweden	Lilla Vågome (Lärbro, Gotland)	57.7844	18.7890	NULL	866	Dirhams	T
84	Poland	Karnice	54.0296	15.0549	NULL	867	Dirhams	T
85	Sweden	Ammor I (Ajmunds) (Mästerby, Gotland)	57.477	18.3005	NULL	867	Dirhams	T
86	Sweden	Häffinds V (Burs, Gotland)	57.2454	18.5083	NULL	867	Dirhams	T
87	Sweden	Hässelby I (Linde, Gotland)	57.2821	18.3840	NULL	867	Dirhams	T
88	Sweden	Sigwards (Eskelhelm, Gotland)	57.4901	18.2087	NULL	867	Dirhams	T
89	Sweden	Tuna (Viklau, Gotland)	57.4655	18.4564	NULL	867	Dirhams	T
90	Germany	Busdorf I/Hedeby	54.4896	9.5548	NULL	867	Dirhams	T
91	Sweden	Alskute I (Hallbåter) (Levide, Gotland)	57.2827	18.2668	NULL	868	Dirhams	T
92	Sweden	Hemmor (När, Gotland)	57.2573	18.6351	NULL	868	Dirhams	T

Unique ID	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
93	Sweden	Rangsarve II (Alva, Gotland)	57.2075	18.3609	NULL	868	Dirhams	T
94	Sweden	Häffinds I (Heffinds) (Burs, Gotland)	57.2454	18.5083	NULL	869	Dirhams	T
95	Sweden	Östris (Alva, Gotland)	57.2075	18.3609	NULL	869	Dirhams	T
96	Sweden	Spillings 1999 (Othem, Gotland)	57.7532	18.7416	NULL	870	Dirhams	T
97	England	Hitchin (village north of), Hertfordshire	51.9492	-0.2834	c. 870	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
98	Sweden	Vikare (Viklau, Gotland)	57.4655	18.4564	NULL	872	Dirhams	T
99	England	Leckhampton, Glos.	51.8754	-2.0865	c. 872?	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
100	Germany	Rantrum	54.4399	9.1286	NULL	873-877	Dirhams	T
101	England	St Albans (Abbey Orchard), Hertfordshire	51.7527	-0.3394	c. 873/888	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
102	Sweden	Spillings III (SHM 6128) (Othem, Gotland)	57.7532	18.7416	NULL	874	Dirhams	T
103	Scotland	Talntotrie, Kirkcudbrightshire	54.8376	-4.0488	c. 875	NULL	Coinless	T
104	England	ARSNY/Ainsbrook Hoard, Yorkshire	NULL	NULL	c. 875-880	NULL	Mixed	T

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
105		England	Beeston Tor., Staffordshire	53.0832	-1.8443	c. 875	NULL	Mixed	F
106		England	Gainford, Durham	54.5481	-1.7395	c. 875	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
107		Ireland	Hare Island 1, Kilkenny West, Co. Westmeath	53.473788	-7.9339	Late 9th/early 10th century?	NULL	Coinless	F
108		England	Hook Norton, Oxon.	51.9947	-1.4819	c. 875	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
109		England	Laxfield	52.3022	1.3672	875-77	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
110		England	Laxfield, Suffolk	52.3022	1.3672	C. 875?	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
111		Belgium	Zelzate	51.1987	3.8120	875-77	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
112		England	Satley, Durham	54.7877	-1.8141	c. 875?	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
113		England	Watlington', South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire	51.6451	-1.0105	c. 875-880	NULL	Mixed	F
114		Sweden	Bölske (Eke, Gotland)	57.1674	18.3786	NULL	876	Dirhams	T
115		Sweden	Kysings (Vall, Gotland)	57.5138	18.3224	NULL	876	Dirhams	T

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
116		Sweden	near Slite II (KMK 100718a) (Othem, Gotland)	57.7532	18.7416	NULL	877	Dirhams	T
117		Sweden	Asarve I (Hemse, Gotland)	57.2373	18.3767	NULL	878	Dirhams	T
118		Sweden	Dals (Grötlingbo, Gotland)	57.1329	18.3438	NULL	880	Dirhams	T
119		Ireland	Cloghermore Cave, Co. Kerry	52.256499	-9.6028	880-940 (most likely 910-40)	NULL	Coinless	F
120		Ireland	Hare Island 2, Kilkenny West, Co. Westmeath	53.473788	-7.9339	880-930?	NULL	Coinless	F
121		France	Cauroir	50.1739	3.3010	c. 880	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
122		France	Glisy	49.8759	2.3849	c. 880	NULL	Mixed	F
123		Sweden	Kinner (Lummelunda, Gotland)	57.763	18.4610	NULL	883	Dirhams	T
124		Sweden	Sojvide (Eskelhem, Gotland)	57.4901	18.2087	NULL	885	Dirhams	T
125		Sweden	Smis II (Linde, Gotland)	57.2821	18.3840	NULL	886	Dirhams	T
126		Sweden	Hägvide (Lärbro, Gotland)	57.7844	18.7890	NULL	887	Dirhams	T
127		France	Saint-Pierre-des-Fleurs II	49.2512	0.9661	888-95	NULL	Mixed	T

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
128		Sweden	Larsarve (Roma, Gotland)	57.5167	18.4505	NULL	890	Dirhams	T
129		England	Ashdon	52.055	0.3131	c. 890-95	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
130		England	Erith (near), Kent	51.48	0.1778	c. 890	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
131		France	La Couvertoirade	43.9129	3.3166	c. 890	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
132		France	Chaley	45.955	5.5306	c. 890-901	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
133		France	Féchain	50.2692	3.2135	c. 890	NULL	Mixed	F
134		Sweden	Översävja (Danmark)	59.8327	17.7459	NULL	892	Dirhams	T
135		France	Montrieux-en-Sologne I	47.5541	1.7249	c. 892-97	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
136		France	Montrieux-en-Sologne II	47.5541	1.7249	c. 892-97	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
137		France	Montrieux-en-Sologne II	47.5541	1.7249	c. 892-97	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
138		Italy	Pavia	45.1847	9.1582	c. 892	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
139		Sweden	Lingsarve (Näs, Gotland)	57.1102	18.2646	NULL	896	Dirhams	T
140		Czech Republic	Mikulčice	48.8164	17.0511	898-900	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
141		Hungary	Karos-Eperjesszög II	48.33	21.7394	899-911	NULL	Coin Hoard	T
142		Netherlands	Zuidbarge	52.7553	6.9036	900-11	NULL	Mixed	T
143		England	Penrith', Eden, Cumbria	54.6641	-2.7527	c. 900-1066	NULL	Coinless	T
144		England	Silverdale', Lancaster, Lancashire	54.1675	-2.8268	c. 900-910	NULL	Mixed	T
145		Germany	Gellmersdorf	52.9706	14.0818	10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
146		Germany	Pragsdorf	53.5389	13.394	10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
147		Germany	Rutenberg	53.252	13.3066	10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
148		Poland	Budzistowo II	54.158	15.5812	10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
149		Poland	Garsk I	53.7012	17.1740	10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
150		Poland	Gdańsk I	54.352	18.6466	10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
151		Poland	Golczewo	53.8242	14.9783	10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
152		Poland	Kania	52.5257	21.1393	10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
153		Poland	Kolbudy	54.2714	18.4710	10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
154		Poland	Krzemień II	53.3685	15.5342	10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
155		Poland	Rydzewo	53.9656	21.7637	10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
156		Poland	Stawiec	51.5565	17.2634	10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
157		Poland	Wolin III	53.9229	14.5493	10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
158		Poland	Wolin IX	53.9229	14.5493	10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T

Unique ID	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
159	Poland	Wolin V	53.9229	14.5493	10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
160	Poland	Wolin VI	53.9229	14.5493	10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
161	Poland	Wolin VII	53.9229	14.5493	10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
162	Poland	Wolin X	53.9229	14.5493	10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
163	Poland	Wolin XI	53.9229	14.5493	10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
164	Poland	Wolin XVI	53.9229	14.5493	10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
165	Poland	Wrzaca	51.7481	19.2222	10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
166	Sweden	Stockholm-Långholmen	59.321	18.0281	10th century	NULL	Dirhams	T
167	Sweden	Mörby (Lokrume, Gotland)	57.6879	18.5411	NULL	900	Dirhams	T
168	Ireland	Dysart 1, Co. Westmeath	53.4723	-7.4586	Early 10th century? C14 date 700x850	NULL	Coinless	F
169	Scotland	Galloway Hoard', Dumfries and Galloway	55.0701	-3.6053	Early 10th Century	NULL	Mixed	F
170	Netherlands	Zuidlaren	53.0941	6.6848	c. 900	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
171	Spain	Catalonia	41.5912	1.5209	c. 900	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
172	Sweden	Lilla Hammars (Lokrume, Gotland)	57.6879	18.5411	NULL	903	Dirhams	T

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
173		Poland	Charstnica/Karzniczka	50.409	19.9305	NULL	904	Dirhams	T
174		Sweden	Mallgårds IV (Levide, Gotland)	57.2827	18.2668	NULL	904	Dirhams	T
175		Ireland	Millockstown, Co. Louth	53.8319	-6.5245	>905-6	NULL	Mixed	T
176		England	Cambridge (Castle Hill)	52.2128	0.1128	c. 905	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
177		Austria	Gnadendorf	48.6216	16.3987	905-10	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
178		Sweden	Buters (Hörsne, Gotland)	57.561	18.5797	NULL	906	Dirhams	T
179		Poland	Łężyca II	51.9833	15.4833	NULL	907	Dirhams	T
180		Sweden	Lilla Väller (Lilla Veller) (Roma, Gotland)	57.5167	18.4505	NULL	907	Dirhams	T
181		Poland	Wolin IV	53.9229	14.5493	NULL	909	Dirhams	T
182		Sweden	Godrings (Ganthem, Gotland)	57.5148	18.5820	NULL	909	Dirhams	T
183		Sweden	Skogs (Hamra, Gotland)	56.9781	18.3155	NULL	909	Dirhams	T
184		Sweden	Stora Vellinge I (Buttle, Gotland)	57.4026	18.5290	NULL	910	Dirhams	T

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
185		Sweden	Storms (Vamlingbo, Gotland)	56.9691	18.2319	NULL	910	Dirhams	T
186		Ireland	Unlocalised, Co. Derry	NULL	NULL	c. 910?	NULL	Coin Hoard	T
187		Belgium	Assebroek	51.202	3.2551	c.910-22	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
188		Germany	Torgelow	53.6327	14.0055	NULL	911	Dirhams	T
189		Sweden	Ockses II (Gisle) (Öja, Gotland)	57.0364	18.3009	NULL	911	Dirhams	T
190		Sweden	Bote I (Alskog, Gotland)	57.3315	18.6287	NULL	912	Dirhams	T
191		Sweden	Frleringe (Fleringe, Gotland)	57.8708	18.8749	NULL	912	Dirhams	T
192		Germany	Görke	53.848	13.6364	NULL	913	Dirhams	T
193		Poland	Bierkowo (Stupsk)	54.4777	16.9319	NULL	913	Dirhams	T
194		Sweden	Dåderö	59.0584	17.6522	NULL	913	Dirhams	T
195		Germany	Wiestock	52.2655	13.3198	NULL	914	Dirhams	T
196		Ireland	Nobber (near), Leggagh, Co. Meath	53.8217	-6.7479	<c. 925 (915-950)	NULL	Mixed	T
197		Wales	Anglesey?	53.2653	-4.4291	c. 915	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
198		England	Lancashire	NULL	NULL	c. 915	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
199		Sweden	Alskute III (Levide, Gotland)	57.2827	18.2668	NULL	916	Dirhams	T
200		Sweden	Södra Lövtorp (Grimsta) (Sorunda)	58.9833	17.7667	NULL	916	Dirhams	T
201		Sweden	Harka	59.7515	18.7770	NULL	917	Dirhams	T
202		Sweden	Kännungs I (Hellvi, Gotland)	57.7723	18.8940	NULL	917	Dirhams	T
203		England	Chester (St. John's)	53.1891	-2.8861	c. 917	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
204		Sweden	Österlings I (Stånga, Gotland)	57.2806	18.4712	NULL	919	Dirhams	T
205		Sweden	Hejdes I (Fole, Gotland)	57.6515	18.5479	NULL	920	Dirhams	T
206		England	Thurcaston, Charnwood, Leicestershire	52.6944	-1.1617	c. 920-925	NULL	Coin Hoard	T
207		England	Amesbury, Wiltshire	51.1679	-1.7630	c. 920?	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
208		Ireland	Castlebellingham, Co. Louth	53.8979	-6.3894	c. 920	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
209		Ireland	Fennor, Co. Meath	53.7918	-7.1647	920/945?	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
210		France	Juaye-Mondaye	49.2061	-0.6915	c. 920	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
211		France	Blois	47.5861	1.3359	c. 920-40	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
212		England	Northampton, Northants.	52.2405	-0.9027	c. 920	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
213		England	Nottingham, Nottinghamshire	52.9548	-1.1581	c. 920	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
214		Germany	Giekau	54.319	10.5047	921-30	NULL	Mixed	T
215		Sweden	Fardume träsk (Hellvi, Gotland)	57.7723	18.8940	NULL	921	Dirhams	T
216		Sweden	Magnuse (Levide, Gotland)	57.2827	18.2668	NULL	921	Dirhams	T
217		Sweden	Ingwards (Träkumla, Gotland)	57.5612	18.3063	NULL	922	Dirhams	T
218		Sweden	Nyhagen (Pfarrhof) (Klinte, Gotland)	57.379	18.2327	NULL	922	Dirhams	T
219		Sweden	Norrvange (Lärbro, Gotland)	57.7844	18.7890	NULL	923	Dirhams	T
220		Sweden	Sandäskes (Sanda, Gotland)	57.4295	18.2223	NULL	923	Dirhams	T
221		Sweden	Domerarve (Grötlingbo, Gotland)	57.1329	18.3438	NULL	924	Dirhams	T
222		Sweden	Önnestand/Önsta	59.6524	16.5334	NULL	924	Dirhams	T
223		France	Aspres-lès-Corps	44.8014	5.9820	924	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
224		Sweden	Furubjärs (Tingstäde, Gotland)	57.736	18.6118	NULL	925	Dirhams	T
225		Sweden	Sigers, (Havdhem, Gotland)	57.1607	18.3333	NULL	925	Dirhams	T
226		England	Tewitfield, Warton, Carnforth, Lancashire	54.1564	-2.7326	c. 925-935	NULL	Mixed	T
227		England	Morley St Peter, Norf.	52.5412	1.0483	c. 925	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
228		England	Northampton (near)	52.2405	-0.9027	c. 925	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
229		Sweden	Spillings I (SHM 5807a-b) (Othem, Gotland)	57.7532	18.7416	NULL	926	Dirhams	T
230		Italy	Rome II (Vatican)	41.9029	12.4534	c. 927	NULL	Mixed	F
231		Sweden	Dalbo I (När, Gotland)	57.2573	18.6351	NULL	930	Dirhams	T
232		Sweden	Lilla Bjärs (Lärbro, Gotland)	57.7844	18.7890	NULL	930	Dirhams	T
233		Sweden	Rosarve (Tingstäde, Gotland)	57.736	18.6118	NULL	930	Dirhams	T
234		Ireland	Co. Kildare	NULL	NULL	c. 930-935	NULL	Coin Hoard	T
235		Sweden	Östby (Anga, Gotland)	57.479	18.7054	NULL	931	Dirhams	T
236		Poland	Łabędzie II	51.6737	18.5920	NULL	932	Dirhams	T

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
237		Sweden	Asa (Ase) (Lojsta, Gotland)	57.3113	18.3687	NULL	932	Dirhams	T
238		Sweden	Broa (Fårö, Gotland)	57.9442	19.1425	NULL	932	Dirhams	T
239		Sweden	Halvands (Hallvans) (Garda, Gotland)	57.3153	18.5858	NULL	932	Dirhams	T
240		Sweden	Bägerstad (Stockholm)	59.3293	18.0686	NULL	933	Dirhams	T
241		Sweden	near Visby (Visby, Gotland)	57.6348	18.2948	NULL	933	Dirhams	T
242		Sweden	Gannarve II (Hall, Gotland)	57.9054	18.7040	NULL	934	Dirhams	T
243		Sweden	Häffinds IV (Burs, Gotland)	57.2454	18.5083	NULL	934	Dirhams	T
244		Sweden	Hassle (Väte, Gotland)	57.4493	18.3627	NULL	934	Dirhams	T
245		Sweden	Kisslings (Kisslings I-III and Fole (stray)) (Fole, Gotland)	57.6515	18.5479	NULL	934	Dirhams	T
246		Sweden	Kulståde (Vall, Gotland)	57.5138	18.3224	NULL	934	Dirhams	T
247		Sweden	Öja Hof (Öja, Gotland)	57.0364	18.3009	NULL	934	Dirhams	T
248		Sweden	Halfose (Halfoser) (Dalhem, Gotland)	57.5524	18.5324	NULL	935	Dirhams	T

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
249		Scotland	Storr Rock, Trotternish, Skye	57.50669	-6.18368	c. 935?	NULL	Coinless	T
250		England	Deptford (near), Kent	51.478	-0.0265	c. 935?	NULL	Mixed	F
251		England	Oxford	51.752	-1.2577	c. 935?	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
252		Scotland	St Helen's, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire	55.9333296	-2.3667	c. 935?	NULL	Coinless	F
253		Germany	Görzitz	53.406	13.912	NULL	936	Dirhams	T
254		Poland	Ploty-Resko	53.8015	15.2673	NULL	936	Dirhams	T
255		Sweden	Ale (Rute, Gotland)	57.8345	18.9230	NULL	936	Dirhams	T
256		Sweden	Spillings II (SHM 6043) (Othem, Gotland)	57.7532	18.7416	NULL	936	Dirhams	T
257		Sweden	Jugenäs (Ljugännes) (Burs, Gotland)	57.2454	18.5083	NULL	937	Dirhams	T
258		Sweden	Snauvalds (Snovalds) (Roma, Gotland)	57.5167	18.4505	NULL	937	Dirhams	T
259		Sweden	Vanges II (Burs, Gotland)	57.2156	18.5181	NULL	937	Dirhams	T
260		Sweden	Vårby	59.2635	17.8876	NULL	937	Dirhams	T
261		Poland	Bielkowo	54.3135	16.3053	NULL	938	Dirhams	T
262		Sweden	Birka IV	59.3304	17.5420	NULL	938	Dirhams	T

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
263		Sweden	Gannarve III (Hall, Gotland)	57.9054	18.7040	NULL	938	Dirhams	T
264		Poland	Szczecin-Niemierzyn	53.4579	14.5184	NULL	939	Dirhams	T
265		Sweden	Stockvik (Öja, Gotland)	57.0364	18.3009	NULL	939	Dirhams	T
266		Sweden	Vestris I (Västris) (Tingstäde, Gotland)	57.736	18.6118	NULL	939	Dirhams	T
267		Denmark	Terslev	55.3755	11.9692	940-45	NULL	Mixed	T
268		Sweden	Båta (Fårö, Gotland)	57.9442	19.1425	NULL	940	Dirhams	T
269		Sweden	Nors (Lärbro, Gotland)	57.7844	18.7890	NULL	940	Dirhams	T
270		Netherlands	Dalen	52.6994	6.7568	c. 940	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
271		Poland	Opalenie	53.7424	18.8235	NULL	941	Dirhams	T
272		Sweden	Mellings (Stora Mellings) (Eksta, Gotland)	57.2873	18.2056	NULL	941	Dirhams	T
273		Poland	Gdańsk-Wrzeszcz	54.3754	18.6091	NULL	942	Dirhams	T
274		Poland	Jezierzyce	53.6591	19.6405	NULL	942	Dirhams	T
275		Sweden	Juves (Väte, Gotland)	57.4493	18.3627	NULL	942	Dirhams	T
276		Sweden	Utoje (Utöja) (Flinge, Gotland)	57.8708	18.8749	NULL	942	Dirhams	T

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
277		Ireland	Co. Tipperary	NULL	NULL	c. 942	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
278		Sweden	Lilla Tollby (Uggårds) (Källunge, Gotland)	57.6077	18.5773	NULL	943	Dirhams	T
279		Sweden	Gannarve (Lokrume, Gotland)	57.6879	18.5411	NULL	944	Dirhams	T
280		Sweden	near Slite I (Othem, Gotland)	57.7532	18.7416	NULL	944	Dirhams	T
281		Sweden	Bredsättra	56.8444	16.7948	NULL	945	Dirhams	T
282		Sweden	Dablo II (När, Gotland)	57.2573	18.6351	NULL	945	Dirhams	T
283		Sweden	Myrungs II (Linde, Gotland)	57.2821	18.3840	NULL	945	Dirhams	T
284		Sweden	Närs (När) (Othem, Gotland)	57.7532	18.7416	NULL	945	Dirhams	T
285		Sweden	Stortorp	59.2399	18.1296	NULL	945	Dirhams	T
286		Sweden	Takstens (Lärbro, Gotland)	57.7844	18.7890	NULL	945	Dirhams	T
287		Sweden	Tänglings (Etelhem, Gotland)	57.3376	18.4951	NULL	945	Dirhams	T
288		England	Castle Freke, Rathbarry, Co. Cork	51.573	-8.9637	c. 945	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
289		Poland	Gogolice	52.9122	14.5969	NULL	946	Dirhams	T
290		Poland	Gostyń	51.8786	17.0122	NULL	946	Dirhams	T

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
291		Sweden	Lilla Kruse (Alva, Gotland)	57.2075	18.3609	NULL	946	Dirhams	T
292		Sweden	Petarve (Garda, Gotland)	57.3153	18.5858	NULL	946	Dirhams	T
293		Sweden	Nystugu (Hellvi, Gotland)	57.7723	18.8940	NULL	947	Dirhams	T
294		Sweden	Asarve II (Hemse, Gotland)	57.2373	18.3767	NULL	949	Dirhams	T
295		Poland	Dramino	53.8817	14.6992	NULL	950	Dirhams	T
296		Poland	Modlimowo	53.8602	15.3334	NULL	950	Dirhams	T
297		Sweden	Ammor III (Mästerby, Gotland)	57.477	18.3005	NULL	950	Dirhams	T
298		Sweden	Kyrkeby I (Etelhem, Gotland)	57.3376	18.4951	NULL	950	Dirhams	T
299		Sweden	Suerbys I (Sorby's) (Dalhem, Gotland)	57.5524	18.5324	NULL	950	Dirhams	T
300		Sweden	Vanges I (Burs, Gotland)	57.2156	18.5181	NULL	950	Dirhams	T
301		Ireland	Knowth, Co. Meath	53.7012	-6.4914	c. 950?	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
302		Netherlands	Wijk bij Duurstede II	51.9756	5.3384	755-68	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
303		Switzerland	La Tour-de-Peilz	46.4533	6.8613	755-68	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
304		France	Chézy-sur-Marne	48.989	3.3658	768-94	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
305		France	Jura	46.7625	5.6729	768-94	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
306		Germany	Zetel	53.4181	7.9738	768-94	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
307		Netherlands	Gelderland	52.0452	5.8718	768-94	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
308		Netherlands	Jelsum	53.2347	5.7831	768-94	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
309		France	Seiches-sur-le-Loir	47.5775	-0.3635	768-90	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
310		France	Dijon	47.322	5.0415	770-80	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
311		France	Imphy	46.9338	3.2605	781-5	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
312		France	Breuvery-sur-Coole	48.8599	4.3131	781-94	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
313		Italy	Sarzana	44.116667	9.9667	781-94	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
314		Italy	Vercelli	45.3202	8.4186	781-94	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
315		Switzerland	Bel-Air	NULL	NULL	781-94	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
316		Germany	Krinkberg	53.6062	10.6332	790-4	NULL	Mixed	F
317		Italy	Larino	41.8052	14.9191	793	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
318		France	Château Roussillon	42.7107	2.9474	794-813	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
319		Germany	Ibersheim	49.7202	8.3993	794-813	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
320		Italy	Bondeno	44.8862	11.4230	794-813	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
321		Netherlands	Katwijk II	52.198	4.4199	794-800	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
322		Netherlands	Borne	52.3002	6.7537	794-813	NULL	Mixed	F
323		Germany	Nr. Trier	49.75	6.6371	794-813	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
324		France	Angers I	47.4712	-0.5518	816-22	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
325		France	Anse I	45.9364	4.7287	816-22	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
326		Germany	Frankfurt	50.1109	8.6821	816-22	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
327		Netherlands	Wijk bij Duurstede III	51.9756	5.3384	816-22	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
328		France	Apremont	46.7494	-1.7418	820-2	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

Unique ID	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
329	France	Lamairé	46.7553	-0.1257	823-30	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
330	France	Belvézet	44.0845	4.3650	823-4	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
331	France	Barbentane	43.8986	4.7479	823-40	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
332	France	Catillon	50.074	3.6428	823-40	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
333	France	Isle-Aumont I	48.2125	4.1247	823-40	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
334	France	Saint-Pierre-de-Maillé	46.6784	0.8420	823-40	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
335	France	Saint-Seine-l'Abbaye	47.4441	4.7822	823-40	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
336	France	Thouars	46.9762	-0.2168	823-40	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
337	France	Tournedos-sur-Seine	49.2741	1.2609	823-40	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
338	France	Valence	44.9334	4.8924	823-40	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
339	France	Hénouville	49.4758	0.9586	823-40?	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
340	France	Melle IV	46.2235	-0.1429	823-5	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

e ID	Unique ID	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
341		Germany	Koblenz?	50.3569	7.5890	823-30	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
342		Germany	Drantum	52.8151	8.1916	823-40	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
343		Germany	Freising	48.4029	11.7412	823-40	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
344		Germany	Holtland	53.2819	7.5758	823-40	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
345		Germany	Karden	50.1781	7.3022	823-40	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
346		Germany	Paderborn	51.7189	8.7575	823-40	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
347		Netherlands	Oosterend	53.0854	4.8769	823-40	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
348		Netherlands	Wijk bij Duurstede I	51.9756	5.3384	823-40	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
349		Netherlands	Wijk bij Duurstede IV	51.9756	5.3384	823-40	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
350		Sweden	Häljarp	55.8567	12.9109	823-40	NULL	Mixed	F
351		Switzerland	Hermenches	46.642	6.7602	823-40	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
352		France	Cosne d'Allier	46.4751	2.8306	825-40	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

Unique ID	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
353	France	Loire River Bank	NULL	NULL	825-40	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
354	France	Nr. Troyes	48.2973	4.0744	825-40	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
355	France	Yonne	47.8653	3.6080	825-40	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
356	England	Suffolk (NE corner)	NULL	NULL	c. 835	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
357	France	Bourgneuf-en-Retz	47.0429	-1.9535	840- c. 865	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
358	France	Deux-Sèvres?	46.5927	-0.3963	840- c. 865	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
359	France	Le Faouët	48.0324	-3.4900	840- c. 865	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
360	France	Machecoul	46.9923	-1.8172	840- c. 865	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
361	France	Melle II	46.2235	-0.1429	840- c. 865	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
362	France	Prinçay	46.9298	0.2457	840- c. 865	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
363	France	Bordeaux	44.8378	-0.0579	840-5	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
364	France	Bressuire	46.8425	-0.4929	840-5	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

Unique ID	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
365	France	Chaumoux-Marcilly	47.125	2.7783	840-5	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
366	France	La Tessoualle	47.005	-0.8518	840-5	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
367	France	Langon	44.5554	-0.2451	840-5	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
368	France	Saint-Martin-sur-le-Pré	48.9761	4.3375	840-5	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
369	France	Saint-Pierre-des-Fleurs I	49.2512	0.9661	840-5	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
370	France	Vallée de la Risle	49.1146	0.7275	840-5	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
371	France	Auxerre	47.7982	3.5738	840-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
372	France	Brion	46.1713	5.5534	840-64	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
373	France	Campeaux	48.9521	-0.9315	840-64	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
374	France	Lillebonne	49.5189	0.5345	840-64	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
375	France	Saint-Emilion	44.8944	-0.1557	840-64	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
376	Germany	Regensburg	49.0134	12.1016	840-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
377		Netherlands	Tzummarum I	53.2375	5.5498	840-5	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
378		Netherlands	Balloo	52.9961	6.6312	840-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
379		Netherlands	Burgum	53.1937	5.9914	840-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
380		Netherlands	Groningen	53.2194	6.5665	840-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
381		Netherlands	Harlingen	53.1746	5.4252	840-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
382		Netherlands	Kimswerd-Pingjum I	53.140278	5.4356	840-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
383		Netherlands	Loppersum	53.3322	6.7480	840-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
384		Netherlands	Marssum	53.2108	5.7267	840-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
385		Netherlands	Aalst	50.9378	4.0410	840-55	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
386		Norway	Søndre Bø	59.76594	10.4577	840-5	NULL	Mixed	F
387		France	Corrèze	45.3721	1.8737	840- c. 865	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
388		France	Paule	48.236	-3.4437	840- c. 865	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

e ID	Unique ID	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
389		Netherlands	Bikbergen	52.2881	5.1962	840-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
390		England	London (Middle Temple)	51.5112	-0.1109	c. 842	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
391		France	Angers II (Saint-Julien)	47.4712	-0.5518	845-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
392		France	Aquitaine (?)	NULL	NULL	845-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
393		France	Ballon	48.1751	0.2329	845-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
394		France	Fontaines	45.1928	5.6882	845-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
395		France	Indre	46.6614	1.4483	845-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
396		France	Lauzès	44.5682	1.5813	845-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
397		France	Lésigny-sur-Creuse	46.8494	0.7683	845-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
398		France	Lussac-les-Châteaux	46.4038	0.7251	845-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
399		France	Neuvy-au-Houlme	48.8184	-0.2001	845-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
400		France	Indre-et-Loire I	47.2895	0.8161	845-64	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

Unique ID	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
401	France	Thoiry	48.8653	1.7949	845-64	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
402	Netherlands	Frisia	NULL	NULL	845-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
403	Netherlands	Kimswerd-Pingjum II	53.140278	5.4356	845-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
404	Netherlands	Lutkesaaxum	NULL	NULL	845-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
405	Netherlands	Oudwoude	53.2833	6.1167	845-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
406	France	Dauphiné	45.3913	5.2388	845-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
407	France	Indre II	46.6614	1.4483	845-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
408	France	Neufchâteau II	49.8418	5.4342	845-55	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
409	France	Maine-et-Loire	47.2914	-0.4878	845-60	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
410	France	Bourges	47.081	2.3988	848-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
411	France	Plessé	47.5424	-1.8848	848-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
412	France	Brioux-sur-Boutonne	46.1414	-0.2201	848?	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
413		Netherlands	Westerklief I	52.8955	4.9524	c. 850	NULL	Mixed	T
414		Scotland	Croy, Inverness-shire	57.521175	-4.0111	c. 850	NULL	Coinless	F
415		France	Auzeville	43.5292	1.4837	850-55	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
416		France	Bray-sur-Seine	48.4151	3.2395	850-60	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
417		France	Cosne-Cours-sur-Loire II	47.3824	2.9253	850-64	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
418		France	Etréchy	48.4935	2.1906	850-64	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
419		France	Méréville	48.316	2.0938	850-64	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
420		France	Molliens-Vidame	49.884	2.0199	850-64	NULL	Mixed	F
421		France	Orléans	47.903	1.9093	850-64	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
422		Netherlands	Emmen	52.7132	6.9558	850-55	NULL	Mixed	F
423		Netherlands	Rijs	52.8633	5.4993	850-55	NULL	Mixed	F
424		Netherlands	Aalsum	53.3397	6.0041	850-60	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
425		Netherlands	Achlum	53.148	5.4847	850-64	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
426		Netherlands	Raalte	52.3799	6.2862	850-64	NULL	Mixed	F

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
427		Netherlands	s-Hertogenbosch	51.6978	5.3037	850-55	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
428		Wales	Pennard, Glam	51.5758	-4.0883	c. 850	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
429		England	Sevington, Wiltshire	51.5072	-2.1887	c. 850	NULL	Mixed	F
430		Netherlands	Roermond	51.1913	5.983333	853-54	NULL	Mixed	F
431		Germany	Pilligerheck	50.2051	7.3116	855-64	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
432		Netherlands	Wagenborgen	53.2562	6.9306	855-64	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
433		Netherlands	Yde	53.1138	6.5907	855-64	NULL	Mixed	F
434		Netherlands	Tzummarum II	53.2375	5.5498	855-65	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
435		England	Croydon (Old Palace), Surrey	51.3725	-0.1047	c. 857	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
436		England	Dorking, Surrey	51.2322	-0.3324	c. 862	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
437		France	Luzancy	48.9727	3.1877	864-65	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
438		France	Foissy-lès-Vézelay	47.4361	3.7646	864-70	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
439		France	Limoux	43.0533	2.2181	864-75	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
440		France	? Loire river	NULL	NULL	864-77	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
441		France	Questembert	47.6601	-2.4507	864-77	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
442		France	Saint-Brieuc	48.5142	-2.7658	864-77	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
443		France	Saint-Calais	47.9209	0.7447	864-77	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
444		France	Saint-Cyr-en-Talmonda	46.4602	-1.3378	864-77	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
445		France	Saint-Michel-de-Chavaignes	48.0185	0.5692	864-77	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
446		France	Taizy (no date)	49.5214	4.2597	864-77	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
447		France	Teloché	47.8875	0.2677	864-77	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
448		France	Vire	48.8378	-0.8885	864-77	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
449		Netherlands	Amerongen	52.0026	5.4605	864-69	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
450		Netherlands	Midlaren	53.1097	6.6779	864-69	NULL	Mixed	F
451		Belgium	La Roche-en-Ardenne	50.1816	5.5759	864-77	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
452		France	Entrammes	47.9973	-0.7156	864-70	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
453		France	Dordives	48.1455	2.7675	864-75	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
454		England	York (Coney Street)	53.96	-1.0873	c. 865	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
455		England	Trewhiddle, Cornwall	50.3238	-4.8008	c. 868	NULL	Mixed	F
456		France	Imbleville	49.7132	0.9433	869-77	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
457		France	Nourray	47.7168	1.0592	869-77	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
458		France	Pont Saint-Pierre	49.3416	1.2893	869-77	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
459		France	Saint-Denis	48.9362	2.3574	869-77	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
460		England	South Norfolk', South Norfolk, Norfolk	52.4828	1.2295	c. 869	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
461		Belgium	Muizen	51.0104	11.90052	c. 870	NULL	Dirhams	T
462		England	Great Casterton, Rutland	52.6728	-0.5199	c. 870	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
463		England	Hampshire (no. 1)	NULL	NULL	c.870	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
464		England	Reading, Berkshire	51.4543	-0.9781	c. 870	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
465		England	Gravesend, Kent	51.4419	0.3708	c. 871	NULL	Mixed	F
466		England	London (Waterloo Bridge)	51.5084	-0.1167	c. 872	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
467		England	London (Westminster Bridge)	51.5008	-0.1213	c. 872	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
468		England	Repton (no. 1), Derby	52.8387	-1.5495	c. 873	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
469		England	Wandsworth, Surrey	51.4544	-0.1902	c. 873	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
470		England	Repton (no. 2), Derby	52.8387	-1.5495	c. 874	NULL	Mixed	F
471		England	Croydon	51.3762	-0.0982	c. 875	NULL	Mixed	T
472		England	Cuerdale Hoard', Cuerdale, Preston, Lancashire	53.7554	-2.6389	c. 903-910	NULL	Coin Hoard	T
473		England	Dean, Cumbria	54.6138	-3.4358	c. 915	NULL	Coin Hoard	T
474		England	Dunsforth, Yorkshire	54.0766	-1.3274	c. 875	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
475		France	Chalon-sur-Saône	46.7808	4.8539	875-77	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
476		France	Cosne-Cours-sur-Loire III	47.3824	2.9253	875-77	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
477		France	Mercurey	46.8337	4.7216	875-77	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
478		France	Gannat	46.1002	3.1991	875-87	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
479		France	Huriel	46.3756	2.4756	875-87	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
480		France	Levet	46.9253	2.4069	875-87	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
481		Italy	Guardamiglio	45.1095	9.6825	875-87	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
482		Ireland	Unlocalised, Ireland	NULL	NULL	c. 875	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
483		France	Compiègne	49.4178	2.8261	877-79	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
484		France	? Nr. Compiègne?	NULL	NULL	877-82	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
485		France	Savigné-sous-le-Lude	47.6183	0.0572	877-82	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
486		France	Vrigny	49.2355	3.9120	877-82	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
487		Netherlands	Roswinkel	52.8375	7.0389	877-85	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
488		France	Ablaincourt	49.8381	2.8209	879-84	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
489		France	Anglure	48.5838	3.8130	879-84	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

Unique ID	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
490	France	Chalo-Saint-Mars	48.4266	2.0671	879-84	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
491	France	Langres II	47.8668	5.3343	879-84	NULL	Mixed	F
492	Netherlands	Marsum	53.333	6.8830	879-84	NULL	Mixed	F
493	Netherlands	Westerklief II	52.8955	4.9524	c. 880	NULL	Dirhams	T
494	France	Saumeray	48.2502	1.3226	880-82	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
495	France	Longjumeaux	48.6931	2.2948	882-85	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
496	France	? Verdun	NULL	NULL	882-87	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
497	France	Avignon	43.9493	4.8055	882-87	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
498	France	Bligny	49.1947	3.8605	882-87	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
499	France	Verdun	49.1599	5.3844	882-87	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
500	France	Yronde	45.6151	3.2563	882-87	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
501	England	Washington, Sussex	50.9039	-0.4086	c. 882	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
502	France	Marçay	47.1008	0.2183	888-95	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

Unique ID	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
503	France	Choisy-au-Bac	49.4364	2.8791	888-97	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
504	France	Pouzauges	46.7826	-0.8372	888-97	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
505	France	Toulouse	43.6047	1.4442	888-97	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
506	France	? Charente-Maritime	NULL	NULL	888-97?	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
507	France	Roches l'Evêque	47.7772	0.8919	888-97?	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
508	England	London (Bucklersbury)	51.5137	-0.0895	c. 890	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
509	France	Sardent	46.0497	1.8550	890-950	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
510	Italy	Briosco	45.7091	9.2396	894	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
511	England	Leigh-on-Sea, Essex	51.5424	0.6535	c. 895	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
512	England	Stamford, Lincolnshire	52.6513	-0.4802	c. 895	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
513	France	Saumur-Thouars	NULL	NULL	898-900	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
514	France	Indre-et-Loire II	47.2895	0.8161	898-905	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
515		France	Ardres	50.854	1.9766	898-922	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
516		France	Isle-Aumont II	48.2125	4.1247	898-922	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
517		France	Langres I	47.8668	5.3343	898-922	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
518		Switzerland	Ellikon an der Thur	47.563	8.8246	898-905	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
519		France	Saverne	48.742	7.3616	899-911	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
520		France	Monchy-au-Bois	50.1801	2.6581	900-10	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
521		France	Issy l'Evêque	46.7079	3.9740	900-25	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
522		France	Mourlieu 'en Angoumois'	45.6499974	0.1667	900-25	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
523		Netherlands	Assen	52.9928	6.5642	900-11	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
524		Netherlands	Midlum	54.715	8.5206	900-11	NULL	Mixed	F
525		Netherlands	Pingjum	53.1158	5.4393	900-11	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
526		Netherlands	Ter Apel	52.8772	7.0592	900-11	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

Unique ID	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
527	France	Neufchâteau I	49.8418	5.4342	900-10	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
528	France	Meurthe-et-Moselle	48.7997	6.0947	900-25	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
529	Hungary	Ladánybene	47.0344	19.4568	901-15	NULL	Mixed	F
530	Switzerland	Ilanz I	47.7742	9.2047	901-15	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
531	Switzerland	Lauterach	47.4744	9.7302	901-15	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
532	Ireland	Drogheda (near), Co. Louth	53.7179	-6.3561	c. 905	NULL	Coin Hoard	T
533	Ireland	Dysart 4, Co. Westmeath	53.4723	-7.4586	c. 907	NULL	Mixed	T
534	England	Harkirke	53.502	-3.02	c. 910	NULL	Mixed	T
535	Spain	Cordoba	37.8882	-4.7794	c. 910	NULL	Coin Hoard	T
536	England	Shrewsbury, Shropshire	52.5053	-2.7553	c. 910	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
537	Ireland	Unlocalised, Co. Antrim	NULL	NULL	c. 910	NULL	Mixed	F
538	France/Switzerland	Strasbourg-Basel	NULL	NULL	911-22	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
539	Germany	Eichstetten	48.0943	7.7414	911-22	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

Unique ID	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
540	Germany	Freiburg im Breisgau	47.999	7.8421	911-22	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
541	Netherlands	Katwijk I	52.198	4.4199	911-22	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
542	France	Rennes	48.1173	-1.6778	915-23	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
543	Hungary	Karos-Eperjesszög I	48.33	21.7394	915-24	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
544	Hungary	Kecel	46.5243	19.2452	915-24	NULL	Mixed	F
545	Hungary	Szabadegyháza	47.077	18.6912	915-24	NULL	Mixed	F
546	Hungary	Vereb	47.3185	18.6197	915-24	NULL	Mixed	F
547	Hungary	Szeged-Öthalom	46.255	20.166667	915-24	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
548	England	York (Walmgate)	53.9564	-1.0739	c. 915	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
549	England	Goldsborough, Yorkshire	53.9997	-1.4202	c. 920	NULL	Mixed	T
550	Ireland	Geashill, Co. Offaly	53.2352	-7.3210	c. 920	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
551	France	Coudres	48.863	1.2451	920-25	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
552	Hungary	Kiskunfélegyháza	46.7113	19.8515	922-26	NULL	Mixed	F
553	Italy	Ornavasso	45.9685	8.4119	922-26	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

Unique ID	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
554	France	Fresnes	48.7572	2.3262	923-25	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
555	France	? Île-de-France	NULL	NULL	923-36	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
556	Wales	Bangor (Midland Bank), Caer.	53.2274	-4.1293	c. 925	NULL	Mixed	T
557	England	Bossall/Flaxton, Yorkshire	54.0524	-0.9647	c. 925	NULL	Mixed	T
558	England	Penrith', Eden, Cumbria	54.1156	-3.1902	c. 925	NULL	Coinless	T
559	Hungary	Csorna	47.6103	17.2462	926-31	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
560	Hungary	Halimba	47.0328	17.5353	926-31	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
561	Hungary	Nagyszokoly	46.7209	18.2115	926-31	NULL	Mixed	F
562	Hungary	Nagyvázsony	46.9835	17.6941	926-31	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
563	Hungary	Szekszárd	46.3474	18.7062	926-31	NULL	Mixed	F
564	Hungary	Tiszanána	47.562	20.5222	926-31	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
565	Ireland	Glasnevin, Co. Dublin	53.3789	-6.2669	c. 927	NULL	Coin Hoard	T
566	Ireland	Dunmore Cave, Co. Kilkenny	52.734	-7.2469	c. 928	NULL	Mixed	T

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
567		England	Vale of York Hoard, Harrogate, North Yorkshire	53.9921	-1.5418	c. 928	NULL	Mixed	F
568		France	Chef-Boutonne	46.1104	-0.0734	930-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
569		England	Tywardreath, Cornwall	50.3577	-4.6917	c. 930	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
570		England	Whippendell Woods, Watford, Hertfordshire	51.6688	-0.4427	c. 930	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
571		France	Dommartin-Lettrée	48.7666	4.2987	931-36	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
572		Hungary	Kenézlő	48.2004	21.5311	931-45	NULL	Mixed	F
573		Hungary	Szabadbattyán	47.1176	18.3681	931-45	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
574		Switzerland	Zillis	46.6346	9.4448	931-45	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
575		England	Scotby, Cumbria	54.8888	-2.8745	c. 935	NULL	Mixed	F

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
576		France	? Loiret	NULL	NULL	936-54	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
577		France	Metz	49.1193	6.1757	936-73	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
578		Hungary	Bakonyszombathely	47.4726	17.9600	936-73	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
579		Ireland	Durrow, Co. Offaly	53.3282	-7.5288	c. 940	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
580		France	Saint-Même-le-Tenu	47.0209	-1.7942	940-45	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
581		England	York (Coppergate)	53.9579	-1.0807	c. 940	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
582		Ireland	Glendalough (no. 2), Co. Wicklow	53.012	-6.3298	c. 942	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
583		Italy	Rome I Forum	41.8925	12.4853	942-46	NULL	Mixed	F
584		France	Evreux	49.027	1.1514	943-45	NULL	Mixed	F
585		France	Chartres	48.4439	1.4890	943-78	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
586		Denmark	Grisebjerggård	NULL	NULL	c. 945	NULL	Mixed	T
587		England	London (Threadneedle Street)	51.5141	-0.0868	c. 945	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
588		Hungary	Kiskundorozsma-Hosszúhát	46.253	20.1414	945-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F

e ID	Uniqu	Modern Country	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Deposition Date	TPQ	Content	Dirhams
589		Hungary	Nr. Győr	47.6875	17.6504	945-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
590		Hungary	Tiszaeszlár I	48.0376	21.4562	945-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
591		Hungary	Tiszaeszlár II	48.0376	21.4562	945-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
592		Hungary	Győr	47.6875	17.6504	945-50	NULL	Mixed	F
593		Slovakia	Bátorove Kosihy	47.8308	18.4108	945-50	NULL	Mixed	F
594		Slovakia	Červeník	48.4613	17.7565	945-50	NULL	Mixed	F
595		Slovakia	Levice-Géňa	48.1852	18.6054	945-50	NULL	Coin Hoard	F
596		Scotland	Skaill, Sandwick, Orkney	59.0477	-3.3368	c. 950	NULL	Coinless	F

Master Databank for Norse Burials

T/F: T=True; F=False

Master Silver Hoards

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
E27	England	Acomb (Severus' Hill), York	53.96	-1.12	F	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	Spearhead, Sword (?) Harrison (Thesis, p. 559): 'Having been unable to identify an original source for this find, a possible weapon burial'
E3	England	Adwick-le-Street (Red House Park)	53.7522	-1.1891	F	1	T	F	F	T	T	F	Two late-9th century tortoise brooches (unmatched pair), copper-alloy bow, small flat- backed knife, iron latch-lifter, textile fragments
E18	England	Carlisle (Cathedral), Cumbria	54.8947	-2.9385	T	3	T	F	F	T	F	F	Christian cemetery; 1. buckle, knife in sheath, silver capped pendant whetstone, copper-alloy scale pan fragment, copper-alloy ingot; Msc: ring-headed pin, dot and ring decorated buckle, gold toggle decorated with gold wire ball

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
E28	England	Cumwhitton, Cumbria	54.86	-2.77	F	6	T	F	T	T	T	F	<p>1. 2 oval brooches (double-shelled), trefoil brooch, bead, knife, latch-lifter / key, weaving sword (bent)?, chest (under excavation)</p> <p>2. sword, beads (number unknown, but including Roman melon bead), 3 silver rings, strike-a-light (CA?)</p> <p>3. sword, spearhead, strike-a-light, bridle (?), spurs</p> <p>4. oval brooches (single shelled?), beads (number unknown), jet bracelet, jet ring, CA strap end, composite iron (and CA?) object</p> <p>5. sword(?), spearhead, knife, CA pin (unspecified)</p> <p>6. sword, shield boss (type unknown), spearhead, CA pin, composite iron fragments</p>

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
E13	England	Eaglesfield (Tendley Hill), Cumbria	54.644	-3.412	F	1	T	F	T	T	T	F	Christian cemetery; sword with silver inscribed hilt, spearhead, copper-alloy penannular brooch
E15	England	Aspatra, Beacon Hill, Cumbria	54.7634	-3.3331	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	1788 (lost): sword, knife/spear, gold buckle, gold ornamented strap-end of Carolingian style, shield fragments, damaged axe-head, iron bridle-bit, fragment of iron spur; 1997: left and right tibia of adult (female), copper-alloy ring-headed pin, iron buckle and buckle-plate, tin-plated strap guide, folding knife, part of spur, top part of axehead, unidentified pieces of iron, nails, iron cauldron
E9	England	Leeming Lane, Bedale, North Yorkshire	54.3007	-1.5642	F	1	T	F	F	T	T	F	mid-10th century tortoise brooches and a spearhead

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
E14	England	Brigham Church, Cumbria	54.665	-3.419	T	1	F	F	F	F	F	F	Christian cemetery; ring-headed pin, perhaps associated with partial hogback tombstone
E8	England	Camphill, North Yorkshire	54.236737	-1.51961	T	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	Christian cemetery; sword (Petersen Type L), spearhead
E2	England	Repton (St Wystan's Church), Derbyshire	52.841109	-1.552661	T	266	T	F	T	T	T	F	Christian cemetery; numerous, inclusive of swords and pendants/brooches
E24	England	Santon Downham	52.4572	0.668	T	1	F	F	T	T	T	F	Christian cemetery; iron sword, pair of oval brooches

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
<p>sword (double-edged)</p> <p>Harrison (Thesis, p. 568): 'Although Anglo-Saxon, and often considered of eleventh-century date, its blade inscription is very unusual, and it is <i>possible</i> that it is tenth century, and as such may be considered evidence for a possible weapon burial.'</p>	F	T	F	T	F	F	1	L	-0.54	53.21	Canwick (South?) Common, Lincolnshire	England	E29
<p>sword (Petersen Type L), dagger/spearhead, urn/pot (lost, "apparently bore scorch marks presumably from a pyre")</p>	F	T	F	T	F	F	1	L	-2.718724	53.87497	Crossmoor	England	E5

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
<p>sword (double-edged)</p> <p>Harrison (Thesis, p. 568-69): 'According to Graham-Campbell, citing the BM register, this intact sword was found while digging a staircase to the heating chamber below the church at Farndon. While the current St. Peter's Church is rather late, it probably occupies an older, comparatively high status location. Graham-Campbell and Wilson consider it evidence for a probable disturbed grave, but while Richards mapped it, he does not discuss it in his text.'</p>	F	T	F	T	F	F	1	F	-0.86	53.06	Farndon Church, Nottinghamshire	England	E30
<p>sword (double-edged, bent)</p>	F	T	F	T	F	F	1	F	0.59	52.59	Gooderstone, Norfolk	England	E31

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
E32	England	Harrold, Bedfordshire	52.21	-0.61	T	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	sword (double-edged), spearhead, glass bead, iron 'bucket', heckle, knife difficult to date, possibly late- Anglo-Saxon?
E1	England	Heath Wood (Ingleby)	52.828643	-1.492631	T	59	T	T	T	F	T	T	Numerous; Example, Mound 50 - Silver sword hilt mound, parts of a shield, knife, 2 copper-alloy tacks, hinge pivot from chest
E16	England	Hesket, Cumbria	54.77	-2.8	F	2	T	T	T	F	T	F	sword (double-edged, bent), spear-head (point bent), spear-head (bent), axe-head, shield boss (Scandinavian; damaged), bit, two spurs (lost), sickle, whetstone, two buckles (horse trappings?)
E6	England	Heysham (St Peter's Church), Lancashire	54.047457	-2.901649	T	1	F	F	F	F	F	F	Christian cemetery spearhead (lost) found between hogback stone, bone comb

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
E20	England	Hook Norton	51.993123	-1.48128	F	2	T	F	F	F	F	F	skeletons found associated with late 9th century coin hoard
E35	England	Kersey, Suffolk	52.05	0.82	F	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	sword (double-edged)
E11	England	Kildale, North Yorkshire	54.478001	-1.068598	T	8	T	F	T	F	T	F	<p>Christian Cemetery</p> <p>1. sword, knife, copper-alloy tweezers, copper-alloy scales with pans, lead weight, copper-alloy plate, wooden box;</p> <p>2. sword, dagger/spearhead;</p> <p>3. sword, dagger/spearhead;</p> <p>Msc. Axe, spear, knife, spurs, concave metal object, whetstone; 4. sword in scabbard, copper-alloy buckle</p>

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
E21	England	Middle Harling	52.4301	0.9171	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	Christian cemetery; 4 knives, copper alloy buckle with iron plate, iron buckle, whetstone, copper alloy earscoop, iron spur
E22	England	Nottingham (Bath Street)	52.954	-1.155	T	2	T	F	T	F	T	F	Christian cemetery; 2 skulls; two swords, spear, traces of wood
E12	England	Ormside, Cumbria	54.552	-2.462	T	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	Christian cemetery; sword, shield boss (and part of rim), knife; Ormside bowl also recovered from churchard, not clear if linked to burial
E26	England	Oysterbanks, Workington, Cumbria	54.65	-3.55	F	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	sword (double-edged, bent)

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
Christian cemetery; 1. covered by large slab; sword; 2. sword in scabbard (Petersen Type M)	F	T	F	T	F	T	2	F	-3.165	54.056	Rampside (St Michael's Churchyard), Cumbria	England	E7
Christian cemetery; bent sword, horse	T	T	F	T	F	T	1	F	-0.9787	51.4551	Reading (The Ballast Pit), Berkshire	England	E23
Christian cemetery; sword, ring-headed pin, Anglo-Saxon knife, 6 arrowheads	F	T	F	T	F	T	2	F	-0.9132	51.4668	Sonning (Play Hatch), Berkshire	England	E25

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
E19	England	St Mary Bishophill Junior, York	53.955873	-1.086975	F	8	T	F	F	F	F	F	Christian cemetery; series of 10th century burials; 1. young adult male: St Peter's penny (905-15), knife, whetstone, buckle plate; 2. young adult unknown sex: penannular silver arm-ring; 3. young child: silver armlet; 4. female: bone bin; 4 other associated unaccompanied burials of 1 male, 2 females, 1 child; central fragment of hogback also survives from site
E33	England	Thetford (Queensway), Norfolk	52.41	0.74	F	2	T	F	T	F	T	F	1. Sword (double-edged, Anglo-Saxon) 2. Spearhead, knife
E36	England	Tilhurst (Oxford Road), Berkshire	51.46	-1.02	F	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	sword (double-edged)

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
E10	England	Wensley, North Yorkshire	54.301135	-1.860275	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	Christian cemetery sword (Petersen Type L), spear, knife, sickle
E34	England	Wicken Fen, Cambridgeshire	52.31	0.27	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	Scramasax' / 'seax', knife
E17	England	York Minster, York	53.961919	-1.08132	F	3	T	F	F	F	F	F	Christian cemetery "series of inhumations": finger-rings, comb fragments, grave-slabs of Scandinavian design, key, chest fragments, ships' timbers reused as coffin, pottery, glass; fragments of hogback tombstones also survive from Minster site

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
Sword, 23-27 coins, horse skeleton	T	T	F	T	F	T	1	F	0.65	51.54	Leigh-on-Sea, Essex	England	E37
sword (double-edged)	F	T	F	T	F	F	1	F	-0.17	51.48	Battersea, London	England	E38
sword, spearhead (bent), axehead, shield boss	F	T	F	T	F	F	1	F	-3.16	53.41	Dove Point, Meols, Merseyside	England	E39
2 oval brooches	F	T	T	F	F	F	1	F	1.2	49.31	Pitres (Saint Martin a)	France	F2

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
F1	France	Ile de Groix	47.6377	-3.463	F	2	T	F	T	F	T	T	11-13m ship (800-1000 rivets; remains of 2 people (1 mature. 1 adolescent); weapons. riding gear. jewellery. tools. vessels. gaming pieces. agricultural implements
Ice10	Iceland	Knafahólar	63.86348	-20.178806	F	1	T	F	F	T	T	F	two oval brooches (now lost)
Ice126.2	Iceland	Dadastadir	66.207465	-16.455589	F	1	T	F	F	T	T	F	2 dog molars, 2 oval brooches (P 51b and 51d), trefoil brooch (P97), 52 beads, ringed pin, twisted wire arm-ring of copper alloy, belt clasp, bone comb, iron shears, knife, two spindle-whorls, iron sickle (Petersen 1951), wool-combs, piece of flint, iron hook, strap-end, five iron fragments, small copper-alloy cylinder

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
Ice130.1	Iceland	Reykjasel	65.016403	-15.658475	F	1	T	F	F	T	T	T	horse buried at foot end; 35 beads, oval brooch, textile remains, buckle, iron fragments; 2 more beads and iron fragment found in 1975
Ice137	Iceland	Valthjófssstadir	65.018389	-14.95497	F	1	T	F	F	T	T	F	beads (lost), 2 oval brooches, disc brooch
Ice140	Iceland	Hóll	65.621716	-14.242345	F	2	F	F	F	T	T	F	4 oval brooches and disc brooch which appear to represent remains of 2 eroded burials; artefacts now lost

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
Ice142	Iceland	Ketilsstaðir	65.543174	-14.165829	F	1	T	F	F	T	T	F	appears to be surrounded by low circular wall; 2 oval brooches (P 52), copper-alloy trefoil brooch (resembles P 91), 40 whole beads, bead fragments, textile remains, soapstone spindle-whorl, bone fragments (possibly a comb), 2 whetstones, iron shears, unusually shaped stone
Ice150	Iceland	Snæhvammur	64.792569	-14.099701	F	1	F	F	F	T	T	T	soapstone vessel, 2 oval brooches (P 57), trefoil brooch (P 97), textile remains, small copper-alloy fragment, horse bones - assemblage appears to represent grave deposit
Ice151	Iceland	Alaungarey	64.246817	-15.200762	F	1	T	F	F	T	T	F	low mound without stones covered grave; iron spit, 2 oval brooches (P 51a), arm-ring made of jet or lignite, bone comb, pair of iron shears (Rygh 442 and 443), knife, iron ring, 2 iron fragments, textile remains

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
Ice156	Iceland	Flaga	63.73105	-18.572996	F	1	F	F	F	T	T	F	2 oval brooches (P 51b) and unknown number of possible beads - appears to represent remains of burial deposit
Ice157.1-.4	Iceland	Granagil	63.806021	-18.589096	T	4	T	F	T	T	T	F	bead, fragments of sword, whetstone, textile remains, 4 pendants (3 P 158 and 1 P 155), 3 beads, fragment of tongue-shaped brooch (or strap-end?), wooden shaft, sickle, knife, lead weight, iron fragments - unknown which goods belong to which graves; site has never been investigated
Ice30	Iceland	Thjórárdalur	64.228463	-19.35189	F	1	F	F	F	T	T	F	two oval brooches (P51c) and a round brooch

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
Ice35	Iceland	Brú	64.317432	-20.26551	F	1	T	F	T	T	T	T	remains of a horse and a dog; spear-head (Petersen type K 22); another spear-head, axe (type H or K), shield-boss, twenty-six beads, copper-alloy bell, quernstone, two rivets, fragments of an oval brooch (P51), iron fragments (possibly a cauldron) and a lead fragment
Ice36	Iceland	Miklaholt	64.195684	-20.565162	F	1	F	F	F	T	T	F	two oval brooches (probably P 51c), one round brooch, one trefoil brooch (P 97), eleven beads, a bridle-bit, and iron fragments; close to the site were "four to five cairns made of stone slabs" - possible cemetery?
Ice4	Iceland	Gamla Berjanes	63.689648	-20.097017	F	1	F	F	F	T	T	F	two oval brooches (P 51c) found together in a heavily eroded area

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
Ice1.1	Iceland	Kornhöll	63.443653	-20.262186	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	iron knife, spear-head fragment
Ice1.2	Iceland	Kornhöll	63.443653	-20.262186	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	twisted wire arm-ring of copper alloy (and possibly silver), fragments of bone comb, two pieces of flint, stone pebble and iron fragments
Ice42	Iceland	Skógar	64.621547	-21.586231	F	1	F	F	F	T	T	F	Two oval brooches (Berdal type, P 52)
Ice100.1	Iceland	Sydra-Krossanes	65.692986	-18.102914	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	no grave goods

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
Ice100.2	Iceland	Sydra-Krossanes	65.692986	-18.102914	F	2	T	F	F	F	F	T	remains of 2 individuals recovered with a few horse bones
Ice101.1	Iceland	Kroppur	65.587062	-18.10772	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	axe-spear-head
Ice101.2	Iceland	Kroppur	65.587062	-18.10772	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	copper-alloy pin a folded sheet of same metal
Ice102	Iceland	Gardsá	65.580534	-17.968331	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	T	axe (Petersen type I), knife, buckle; 12-15 m south, disturbed horse burial identified with layer of stones on top - horse skeleton with buckle, iron hook and 2 iron bosses

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
Ice103.1	Iceland	Björk	65.579398	-17.991677	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	human skull (lost)
Ice103.2	Iceland	Björk	65.579398	-17.991677	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	28 beads
Ice104	Iceland	Ytri-Tjarnir	65.579682	-18.057595	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	spear-head (Petersen type G), copper-alloy disc brooch (resembles P 126)
Ice105	Iceland	Bringa	65.535928	-18.10772	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	sword (Petersen type Q), spear-head (Petersen type H)

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
Ice106	Iceland	Laufás	65.890641	-18.075448	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	iron fragment (possibly from sword) and remains of human bone
Ice107.1	Iceland	Lómajörn	65.906623	-18.080941	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	human skeleton, horse bones and iron bridle-bit found during original exposure 1930 - finds now lost; 1949 horse grave found with 2 horse skeletons, 2 buckles, 1 iron bridle-bit and a few nails
Ice107.2	Iceland	Lómajörn	65.906623	-18.080941	F	1	F	F	F	F	F	T	2 horse graves found 7m north of 107.1: (a) horse skeleton, small spear-head, cattle bones (unlikely to belong to original grave deposit; (b) horse skeleton, buckle, nails - no human grave found, but spear-head indicates at least one such grave had been destroyed

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
Ice108	Iceland	Skógar	65.725489	-17.910078	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	iron bridle-bit found on hill where human bones, horse bones, dog bones, and large whetstone had been found earlier
Ice109	Iceland	Draflastadir	65.821288	-17.916945	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	layer of stones covered grave; decomposed wood in soil indicated presence of coffin; no grave goods
Ice11	Iceland	Laufahvammur	63.866358	-20.038357	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	small axe (possibly a toy) and a spear-head
Ice110	Iceland	Ystafell	65.779098	-17.583608	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	knife found with human and horse bones

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Ice111	Iceland	Hrafnasstaðir	65.799935	-17.565131	F	3	T	F	T	F	T	F	3 individuals found with axe (Petersen type G), whetstone
Ice112.1	Iceland	Kálfborgará	65.565092	-17.491457	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	no grave goods
Ice112.2	Iceland	Kálfborgará	65.565092	-17.491457	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	Borre style disc brooch (P 128), furs disc brooch without decoration, 4 beads, ringed pin
Ice112.3	Iceland	Kálfborgará	65.565092	-17.491457	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	spear-head (Petersen type K 22)

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
Ice112.4	Iceland	Kálfborgará	65.565092	-17.491457	T	1	F	F	F	F	F	T	2 horse skeletons in 1 grave with buckle
Ice112.5	Iceland	Kálfborgará	65.565092	-17.491457	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	no grave goods
Ice113	Iceland	Framdalir	NULL	NULL	F	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	sword (Petersen type M), spear-head (Petersen type K 21)
Ice114	Iceland	Vindelgur	65.616658	-17.070497	F	1	F	F	F	F	F	F	spear-head (Petersen type K), fragment of buckle, 11 iron nails

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Ice115	Iceland	Ytri-Neslönd	65.629885	-16.986015	F	2	T	F	F	F	F	T	burial destroyed during construction; skeletal remains of 2 individuals recovered with horse bones; spear-head, bridle-bit, buckle, iron fragment
Ice116.1	Iceland	Grimsstadir	65.652714	-16.985044	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	no grave goods
Ice116.2	Iceland	Grimsstadir	65.652714	-16.985044	F	2	T	F	F	F	F	T	no grave goods; horse grave with 2 horse skeletons and iron nails found nearby
Ice117	Iceland	Baldurshaimur	65.519461	-17.053018	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	T	dice, 24 gaming pieces, sword, spear-head (Petersen type K 21), knife, axe, figurine made of bone, shield boss (Rygh 562), iron fragment, whetstone, one bead (now lost); horse grave with bridle-bit, buckle

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
dog bones, knife, whetstone	F	F	F	F	F	T	1	F	-17.165661	65.550427	Gautlönd	Iceland	Ice118
few fragments of human skull and horse bones remaining	T	F	F	F	F	T	1	F	-17.30161	65.719883	Thverá	Iceland	Ice119
copper-alloy weight (similar to Rygh 478)	F	F	F	F	F	T	1	F	-20.184106	63.784993	Stóra-Hof	Iceland	Ice12

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Ice120	Iceland	Glaumbaer	65.741835	-17.364729	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	6-7m north of site: fragment of human skull; horse grave containing 2 horse skeletons also found; bones from these burials belong to at least 2 individuals, both male?, 1 46+, the age of other could not be identified... evidence is confusing, possible that only 2 individuals recovered from this site with 1 horse grave each + further double horse grave
Ice120.1	Iceland	Glaumbaer	65.741835	-17.364729	T	1	F	F	F	F	F	T	horse skeleton in disturbed grave
Ice120.2	Iceland	Glaumbaer	65.741835	-17.364729	T	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	5.5m long impression possibly of small boat; dog bones, 25 rivets, spear-head fragment, 3 iron fragments (possibly a sword), fragments of wood

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Ice120.3	Iceland	Glaumbær	65.741835	-17.364729	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	remains of human skeleton covered by severely disturbed mound; dog bone fragments, iron nail, iron fragments
Ice120.4	Iceland	Glaumbær	65.741835	-17.364729	T	1	F	F	F	F	F	T	remains of horse skeleton; iron bridle-bit, 3 buckles, 3 iron loops, hook and nails, 3 plated bosses
Ice121	Iceland	Núpar	65.966967	-17.417954	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	human skeleton; horse grave with 2 horse skeletons found 14m to NW
Ice122	Iceland	Grásíða	66.098063	-16.745189	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	remains of wooden planking on each side of grave; spear-head (probably Petersen type K 22), knife

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
Ice123	Iceland	Austara-Land	66.008236	-16.441303	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	human skull found in 1900; excavations in 1904/5 found horse bones and iron buckle
Ice124	Iceland	Ferlaekur	66.111072	-16.425941	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	stones, remains of human skeleton, and "iron implements"
Ice125	Iceland	Grimstadir (gömlu)	65.64025	-16.122359	F	3	T	F	F	F	F	F	skeletal remains of 3 individuals found with spear-head (Petersen type K)
Ice126.1	Iceland	Dadastadir	66.207465	-16.455589	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	remains of horse skeleton; human bones and bridle-bit found at earlier date

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Ice45	Iceland	Mjódalur	64.881022	-21.373327	F	1	T	F	F	T	T	F	two oval brooches (P 48), tefoil brooch (P 97), 25 beads and two Cufic coins (AD 917-18 and 926-27), patch of cloth (lost), iron piece (lost)
Ice127	Iceland	Bakki	66.040931	-14.779993	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	knife
Ice128	Iceland	Brú	65.024708	-15.65629	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	previously disturbed burial; skeleton and horse bones, few nails and remains of wood
Ice129	Iceland	Adalból	64.98316	-15.74806	F	2	T	F	F	F	F	F	remains of wood (birdh) laid on top of grave; no grave goods except for patches of iron corrosion and verdigris in soil

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
Ice13	Iceland	Lambhagi	63.778926	-20.323838	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	spear-head (Petersen type K 21)
Ice60	Iceland	Midhóp	65.499312	-20.450732	F	1	T	F	F	T	T	T	human skeleton, horse bones, and one oval brooch recorded during road construction; site could not longer be located in 1958; only the brooch and one horse tooth survive
Ice130.2	Iceland	Reykjasel	65.016403	-15.658475	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	covered by pile of stones; 34 beads, knife, whetstone, spear-head, iron ring(possibly from shaft of knife)
Ice131	Iceland	Hrólfssstaðir	65.418916	-14.653719	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	previously disturbed; stones and remains of wood, comb, knife, pieces of charcoal

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Ice132	Iceland	Surtstadir	65.549868	-14.525227	F	2	T	F	F	F	F	F	10 complete beads, 4 bead fragments, knife
Ice133	Iceland	Blöndugurdi	65.484942	-14.557914	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	key (resembles Rygh 459), knife; pices of charcoal, iron fragments, whetstone found at same/nearby site in 1985
Ice134.1	Iceland	Staurmur	65.412355	-14.356917	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	remains of wood (possibly part of boat); small axe (Petersen type K), c. 30 boat rivets, lead weights, two pebbles, knife
Ice134.2-4	Iceland	Staurmur	65.412355	-14.356917	T	3	T	F	F	F	F	T	3 other locations in vicinity of 134.1 piles of human bone found representing M 46+, F? 46+, Unknown 46+; single horse bone recovered

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
Ice135	Iceland	Rangá	65.354453	-14.490868	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	human skeleton, horse and dog bones in eroded burial; fragments of iron cauldron, shell fragments, fragments of bone comb
Ice136	Iceland	Sturhúffötur	64.915973	-15.061498	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	bead, knife, bridle-bit, iron fragments; horse grave at northern end; both human and horse covered with pile of stones
Ice62	Iceland	Hof(?)	65.413581	-20.291143	F	1	F	F	F	T	T	F	pair of oval brooches (one of pair now lost)
Ice138	Iceland	Glísá	65.060699	-14.838258	F	1	F	F	F	F	F	T	remains of eroded burial with round stone setting and hollow depression in its top; horse bones found there an earlier date

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Ice139	Iceland	Dalir	65.564442	-14.09005	F	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	spear-head and axe - artefacts appear to represent remains of grave deposit
Ice14	Iceland	Grafarbakki	63.863293	-20.306672	F	2	T	F	F	F	F	T	two eroded burials, each contained human skeleton and horse skeleton; corroded iron object, presumably the remains of weapon
Ice63	Iceland	Kornsá	65.424269	-20.293452	F	1	T	F	T	T	T	T	covered with a pile of small stones, presumably overlying a now disintegrated wooden cover; iron cauldron, iron shears, weaving sword, comb, scale-pan, two tongue-shaped brooches, bell, thirty-tree beads, pair of tweezers, pin (possibly from a brooch, now lost), knife and further iron fragments; horse and dog bones

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
fragments of human bone; no grave goods	F	F	F	F	F	T	1	F	-14.298814	65.589508	Hrollaugsstadir	Iceland	Ice141.1
previously disturbed eroded hummock; horse bones	T	F	F	F	F	T	1	F	-14.298814	65.589508	Hrollaugsstadir	Iceland	Ice141.2
oval brooch (donated to NM in Copenhagen in 1835)	F	T	T	F	F	T	1	F	-20.264325	65.642479	Saudanes	Iceland	Ice64
disc brooch, 4 beads; separate horse grave at northern end with iron buckle	T	F	F	F	F	F	1	F	-14.428605	65.14175	Stóra-Sandfell	Iceland	Ice143

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Ice144	Iceland	Eyrateigur	65.047973	-14.375091	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	T	sword, spear-head, remains of second spear-head (or possibly arrowhead), axe, two whetstones, ringed pin, belt buckle, strap-end, coin (955-75 AD), bead, tin ring, 4 lead weights in a purse, piece of agate, soapstone vessel; horse skeleton in grave found 40 cm north: 2 buckles, 8 nails, bridle-bit (lost); horse skeleton C14 dated to 935-1015
Ice145.1	Iceland	Vad	65.11634	-14.54599	F	1	T	F	F	F	T	F	disc brooch with chains attached to it, thin sheet of copper alloy, buttons (lost)
Ice145.2	Iceland	Vad	65.11634	-14.54599	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	body covered with 2 large stone slabs with boulders placed on top; whetstone, dog bones, remains of wood, nail

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Ice146	Iceland	Brennistaðir	65.372588	-14.277143	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	grave covered by small mound without stones; remains of sword (Petersen type M), spear-head, iron buckle, knife, 2 beads, remains of wood
Ice147.1	Iceland	Gilsárteigur	65.347203	-14.270117	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	badly damaged; knife
Ice147.2	Iceland	Gilsárteigur	65.347203	-14.270117	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	remains of wooden coffin, probably with lid; knife, charcoal, iron slag
Ice148	Iceland	Ormsstaðir	65.319348	-14.272459	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	axe (probably Petersen type K), knife, 3 lead weights; single bone belonging to another individual retrieved from 15m south

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Icø149.1	Iceland	Fliótsbakki	65.329614	-14.367303	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	knife, 10-20 rivets (only 1 has survived)
Icø149.2	Iceland	Fliótsbakki	65.329614	-14.367303	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	only human leg bones recovered
Icø15	Iceland	Mörk	64.029683	-19.968746	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	weaving implement made of iron (Rygh 413); badly eroded horse grave found one metre to east of grave, together with some horse bones and fragments of iron bridle-bit
Icø78	Iceland	Sydri-Hofdalir	65.679441	-19.376571	F	1	T	F	F	T	T	F	human skull fragments, iron ring, oval brooch (P 56)

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
Ice83	Iceland	Hrisar	65.955238	-18.51543	F	1	T	F	F	T	T	F	oval brooch (P 51c), ringed pin, spindle-whorl of lead and iron fragments (possibly pair of shears)
Ice152	Iceland	Hólmur (Árnanes)	64.302238	-15.216696	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	horse at foot end; 3 whetstones, 3 beads, iron fragments (all finds thought to be lost; layer of charcoal observed beneath and around the bones)
Ice153	Iceland	Einholt	64.286211	-15.387763	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	iron nail, 1 bead
Ice154	Iceland	Kirkjubæur	63.778293	-18.154301	F	1	F	F	F	F	F	T	legendary accounts, report describing discovery shield-boss in eroding mound; spear-head and a few horse teeth

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Ice155.1	Iceland	Hrifunes	63.713901	-18.544945	T	1	F	F	F	F	F	T	oblong layer of small stones covered oval-shaped horse grave; bridle-bit, buckle; covered by tephra layer datin to c. 934
Ice155.2	Iceland	Hrifunes	63.713901	-18.544945	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	remains of human skull found beneath single stone
Ice155.3	Iceland	Hrifunes	63.713901	-18.544945	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	disturbed grave; strike-a-light, 5 jasper fragments, 2 lead weights, several unidentifiable pieces of lead
Ice155.4	Iceland	Hrifunes	63.713901	-18.544945	T	1	F	F	F	F	F	T	horse grave: bridle-bit; grave later than Landnám tephra (872 +/-2) but earlier than E-1 (934 +/-2)

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
Ice155.5	Iceland	Hrífunes	63.713901	-18.544945	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	covered in layer of stones; knife, 11 beads; grave later than Landnám tephra (872 +/-2) but dug either during or immediately after fallout of E-1 tephra (934 +/-2)
Ice89.5	Iceland	Dalvík (Brimnes)	65.983068	-18.532483	T	1	T	F	F	T	T	T	oval brooch (P 51b), knife, 3 iron fragments, 6 fragments of a stone bowl; horse grave recovered at foot end with 2 buckles and 3 iron nails
Ice16	Iceland	Skardstangi	64.056582	-20.041531	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	fragments of two bone implements (possibly a comb and a needle case); turf spread at base of grave, corpse covered by turf and wooden planks

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
Ice17	Iceland	Galtalækur	63.999599	-19.945401	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	T	horse skeleton at foot end; spear-head (Petersen type K 21), shield-boss (Rygh 562), axe (possibly type K), two whetstones, two pieces of flint (one has the remains of a strike-a-light attached to it), knife, four lead weights, vices, three fish-hooks, one iron hook, some pieces of charcoal, iron bridle-bit, buckle and some iron fragments (possibly the remains of a saddle)
Ice18.1	Iceland	Stóri-Klofi	64.010004	-20.110222	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	knife, whetstone, jasper (worn on one side) and iron fragments (possibly remain of a strike-a-light). Few metres from grave scattered horse bones found, possibly remains of horse grave
Ice18.2	Iceland	Stóri-Klofi	64.010005	-20.110223	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	spear-head (possibly Petersen type K), whetstone, knife, lead weight, riveted nail and some iron fragments

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Ice19	Iceland	Húsagardur (gamli)	63.941998	-20.172293	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	bone implement, spear-head, whetstone (all finds now lost)
Ice2	Iceland	Áslakshöll	63.657272	-19.666967	F	1	F	F	F	F	F	F	spear-head, whetstone, copper-alloy ring (possibly from a bridle-bit); human skeletal remains and a fragment of a spear-head said to be found at same site/nearby in 1870 report
Ice20.1	Iceland	Fellsmúli (gamli)	64.016041	-20.177328	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	no grave goods
Ice20.2-.3	Iceland	Fellsmúli (gamli)	64.016041	-20.177328	T	2	T	F	F	F	F	F	no grave goods

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Ice20.4-.6	Iceland	Fellsmúli (gamli)	64.016041	-20.177328	T	3	T	F	F	F	F	F	spear-head (Petersen type K 21) and copper alloy loop
Ice20.7	Iceland	Fellsmúli (gamli)	64.016041	-20.177328	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	no grave goods
Ice21	Iceland	Karlsnes	64.055591	-20.089369	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	spear-head, two lead weights, three beads, one small stone, and knife
Ice22	Iceland	Efri-Raudalækur	63.868376	-20.426723	F	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	axe (Petersen type G) and a crampon

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Ice23	Iceland	Häbaer	63.752334	-20.616681	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	spear-head recovered 1919; human teeth, shield-boss (Rygh 562), axe (Petersen type M) recovered 1957-58
Ice24	Iceland	Kolsholt	63.865055	-20.803397	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	horse bones and three iron fragments
Ice25.1	Iceland	Tradarholt	63.82126	-20.974678	T	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	thirteen beads and a length of corroded iron, possibly a sword
Ice25.2	Iceland	Tradarholt	63.82126	-20.974678	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	horse skeleton at food end; bridle-bit

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Ice25.3	Iceland	Tradarholt	63.82126	-20.974678	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	horse skeleton at foot end; buckle, bridle-bit, shield-boss (Rygh 562), knife, belt-buckle, buckle fragment, four wooden shafts, and three dog bone fragments
Ice25.4	Iceland	Tradarholt	63.82126	-20.974678	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	horse skeleton at foot end; spear-head found at this site in 1862, may have come from any one of Tradarholt mounds
Ice26.1	Iceland	Selfoss	63.9332	-21.018497	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	small, round stones and iron fragments
Ice26.2	Iceland	Selfoss	63.933201	-21.018498	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	twelve beads, iron knife, sickle, iron fragments (possibly bands from a wooden chest) and textile remains

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Ice27	Iceland	Unknown location, Hraungerdishre ppur	NULL	NULL	F	2	T	F	T	F	T	F	sword, spear-head, "iron helmet" - all finds are now lost
Ice28	Iceland	Lækur	63.891111	-20.933504	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	small piece of flint; 2m away horse bones and iron bridle-bit recovered
Ice29.1	Iceland	Álfsstaðir	64.074661	-20.489007	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	three beads
Ice29.2	Iceland	Álfsstaðir	64.074661	-20.489007	T	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	two spear-heads, axe, belt-buckle, lead weight and two buckles

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
no grave goods	F	F	F	F	F	T	1	T	-20.489007	64.074661	Álfstaðir	Iceland	Ice29.3
lower part of human skeleton recovered	F	F	F	F	F	T	1	T	-19.478465	63.71124	Kápa	Iceland	Ice3.1
remains of human skeleton and a few horse teeth recovered	T	F	F	F	F	T	1	T	-19.478465	63.71124	Kápa	Iceland	Ice3.2

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Ice3.3	Iceland	Kápa	63.71124	-19.478465	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	horse grave to left of burial; three silver wire buttons, gold thread, spear-head (Petersen type K 21), pieces of charcoal, two iron buckles and some iron fragments (possible the remains of a saddle); in 1934 a few more objects were recovered: gold wire button, copper-alloy buckle and lead weight; a few metres to the east, as well as to the west of this burial, clusters of stones were identified - possibly the remains of additional disturbed burials. In addition, two human skulls are said to have been found at this site by a shepherd c. 1900
Ice31.1	Iceland	Skeljastadir	64.124725	-19.832359	F	1	F	F	F	F	F	F	two whetstones

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
perforated copper-alloy plaque	F	F	F	F	F	F	1	F	-19.832359	64.124725	Skeljastadir	Iceland	Ice31.2
axe (Petersen type L)	F	T	F	T	F	T	1	F	-19.785013	64.099516	Búrfellsháls	Iceland	Ice32
spear-head (now lost)	F	F	F	F	F	T	1	F	-20.012507	64.088921	Gaukshöfði	Iceland	Ice33
fifteen beads and gragments of wood stained with corroded iron	T	F	F	F	F	T	1	F	-19.634889	64.16451	Hólaskógur	Iceland	Ice34.1

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Ice34.2	Iceland	Hólaskógur	64.16451	-19.634889	F	1	F	F	F	F	F	F	small spear-head (resembles Petersen type G)
Ice37	Iceland	Kaldárhöfði	64.126907	-21.038195	F	2	T	F	T	F	T	F	adult and child buried in small boat; sword (Petersen type O), spear-head (Petersen type I), five arrowheads and part of a sixth, axe (Petersen type G), belt buckle (similar to Rygh 605), strap-end, silver wire, two jasper fragments, eighty or ninety rivets and nails, shield-boss (Rygh 562), fragment of a second shield-boss, spear-head (version of Petersen type K), axe (Petersen type H), fish-hook, boat-hook(?), lead sinker, two knives, two flint fragments, iron fragments, textile fragment

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Ice38	Iceland	Snaefoksstadir	64.018814	-20.873015	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	axe (possibly Petersen type E or F) now lost
Ice39.1	Iceland	Gerdakot	63.972174	-22.741424	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	wooden shaft with iron corrosion at one end
Ice39.2	Iceland	Gerdakot	63.972174	-22.741424	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	grave lined with vertical stone slabs and another stone over top
Ice40.1	Iceland	Hafurbjarnarsta dir	64.077933	-22.684916	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	upper part of body covered with large stone slab, lower part with whalebone plaque; ringed pin, trefoil brooch, knife, comb, two pebbles of unusual shape, three shells, iron fragments

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Ice40.2	Iceland	Hafurbjarnarsta dir	64.077933	-22.684916	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	wooden coffin; stone slabs lined sides of coffin
Ice40.3	Iceland	Hafurbjarnarsta dir	64.077933	-22.684916	T	2	T	F	T	F	T	T	two skeletons together with bones of a horse and a dog at the foot end; spear-head (Petersen type K 21), bridle-bit, sword (Petersen type S) with a copper-alloy chape, shield-boss (Rygh 562), comb and a comb-case, whetstone, axe (Petersen type K), buckle, iron cauldron (resembling Rygh 731), four rivets and iron fragments
Ice40.4	Iceland	Hafurbjarnarsta dir	64.077933	-22.684916	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	comb, three beads, silver finger-ring, and possible spear-head

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Ice40.5	Iceland	Hafurbjarnarsta dir	64.077933	-22.684916	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	dog bones and a spear-head (Petersen type K)
Ice40.6	Iceland	Hafurbjarnarsta dir	64.077933	-22.684916	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	dog bones
Ice40.7-.9	Iceland	Hafurbjarnarsta dir	64.077933	-22.684916	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	bone fragments together with fragment of comb found on site, but from which burial remains uncertain
Ice41	Iceland	Snartarstaðir	64.54781	-21.665651	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	horse bones; spear-head (Petersen type K) and buckle

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
Ice43	Iceland	Bargarnes	64.559151	-21.906246	F	1	F	F	F	F	F	F	Alleged burial mound; neither human bones nor artefacts were recovered. Two available reports confusing and contradictory: description of man-made mound with all the characteristics of a disturbed grave mound
Ice44	Iceland	Straumfjörður	64.482599	-22.231206	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	small-spear, two knives (lost), and bone comb (lost)
Ice46	Iceland	Laugarbrekka	64.758426	-23.661442	T	24	T	F	F	F	F	T	1817 Antiquities Commission: site consisted of 24 small hummock-shaped mounds. Horse skeleton, spear-head, and 10-12 rivets found in one excavated mound; 1818 excavation of 3 mounds found neither bones nor grave-goods

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Ice47	Iceland	Öndervdarnes	64.875815	-23.983225	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	shallow grave filled with sand; sword (Petersen type M), spear-head (Petersen type K), shield-boss, knife, bone pin, iron fragments
Ice48	Iceland	Rútsstaðir	65.052881	-21.76422	F	1	F	F	F	F	F	T	oval brooch (possibly P 51) and horse bones
Ice49	Iceland	Innri-Fagradalur	65.36045	-22.042908	T	4	T	F	F	F	F	F	1881 survey of burial site identified four mounds. Three had hollow depressions in upper surfaces, indicating disturbance. Excavation of one mound found dark soil with patches of verdigris and iron corrosion, very small bone fragments and one decorated copper-alloy boss

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Ice5.1	Iceland	Hemla	63.724038	-20.235764	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	T	two horse graves; spear-head (Petersen type K 21), axe (type K), shield-boss (Rygh 562), knife, whetstone, lead weight, bead, comb, piece of wood, four pieces of jasper (probably for fire-making), iron bridle-bit, buckle, and some iron fragments
Ice5.2	Iceland	Hemla	63.724039	-20.235765	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	remains of wooden coffin 170x40cm, no grave-goods
Ice50.1	Iceland	Berufjörður	65.539185	-22.106027	T	5	F	F	F	F	F	F	one bead and a few iron fragments (now lost)

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Ice50.2	Iceland	Berufjörður	65.539185	-22.106027	T	7	F	F	F	F	F	F	remains of 7 burials, each had a stone setting; one was excavated but no finds were made
Ice50.3	Iceland	Berufjörður	65.539185	-22.106027	T	6	T	F	T	F	T	T	4 were excavated: (1) empty; (2) remains of a human skeleton - whetstone, axe, iron chisel, iron fragments, textile remains, and flint (possible) found in this burial at an earlier date; (3) horse teeth; (4) grave with stone setting, empty
Ice51	Iceland	Skerðingsstaðir	65.469531	-22.31869	T	5	T	F	F	F	F	F	"a number" of ancient burials in the inlet of Thrælavogur and excavated one of them: poorly preserved remains of a human skeleton, E-W, with a large stone slab on top of its chest and further slabs lining the sides; a fragment of corroded iron and pieces of charcoal

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
skeleton with stone slab on chest and further slabs lining sides; fragment of corroded iron and pieces of charcoal	F	F	F	F	F	T	2	F	-23.201079	65.521829	Brjónslækur	Iceland	Ice52
human bones and horse bones	T	F	F	F	F	T	1	F	-24.337367	65.551498	Breidavík	Iceland	Ice53

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Ice54.1	Iceland	Vatnsdalur	65.560942	-24.039073	T	7	T	F	F	F	F	F	boat grave dug into sand-dune, covered with soil and a layer of stone; seven individuals in boat: (1) sex unknown, 13-17; (2) F, 18-25; (3) F, 36-45; (4) M, 13-17; (5) M, 18-25; (6) M, 26-35; (7) M, 36-45. Dog also found in boat. 30 beads, silver Thor's hammer, copper-alloy bell, fragment of Cufic coin (a dirhem, probably c. 870-930 AD), pendant, copper-alloy chain, copper-alloy pin, small piece of lead with inlaid cross, two arm-rings, finger-ring, two combs, fragment of a third and fragments of comb-case, fourteen lead weights, small wooden pin, knife, perforated white pebble, round perforated piece of bone and fragments of copper alloy and iron - Th. Magnússon suggests originally woman's grave with bones of other individuals added later

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Ice54.2	Iceland	Vatnsdalur	65.560942	-24.039073	T	1	F	F	F	F	F	T	small stone cist made of two rows of stones; no human bones; whetstone and horse tooth; two more horse teeth and tooth of pig found close by
Ice55	Iceland	Höfði	65.886963	-23.437544	F	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	spear-head, rivets, remains of a sword (artefacts now lost)
Ice56.1	Iceland	Tyrdilmýri	66.107613	-22.58859	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	skeleton covered with three large stone slabs
Ice56.2	Iceland	Tyrdilmýri	66.107613	-22.58859	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	skeleton covered with flat stones, no grave goods

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Ice57	Iceland	Urridaá	65.310167	-20.881117	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	skeleton covered with boulders; no grave goods have been discovered
Ice58	Iceland	Thóreyjarnúpur	65.357407	-20.695221	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	human bones, horse bones, three nails, and flat iron object (possibly belonging to a saddle)
Ice59	Iceland	Gröf	65.424636	-20.956827	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	twelve rivet fragments
Ice6	Iceland	Strandarhöfud	63.709682	-20.297964	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	small iron fragments and some wood

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Ice61	Iceland	Gljúfrá	65.477283	-20.433101	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	human skeleton with horse skeleton at the foot end
Ice65.1	Iceland	Smyrlaberg	65.621043	-20.19368	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	small stones placed at the foot end; traces of wood and six iron nails (possibly remains of wooden coffin); iron knife
Ice65.2	Iceland	Smyrlaberg	65.621043	-20.19368	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	bone and iron fragments
Ice66	Iceland	Tindar	65.578583	-20.072774	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	spear-head, ringed pin, fish-hook, remains of a wooden shaft; horse grave at foot end of grave

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Ice67	Iceland	Stafn	65.348249	-19.51658	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	strap-end, iron ring, and iron fragments; horse burial 1.5m to the east of the grave
Ice68	Iceland	Brandstadir	65.465103	-19.80717	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	horse grave at foot end; corroded iron fragments, remains of wood; bone fragments from two other individuals mixed in with deposit
Ice69	Iceland	Höskuldastadir	65.758172	-20.255662	F	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	account of grave-robber who found sword and whetstone inside a cairn
Ice7	Iceland	Stóri-Moshvoll	63.731154	-20.162992	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	T	axe (Petersen type E) and fragment of knife blade; in 1912 horse bones recovered from same location

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Ice70	Iceland	Sólheimar	65.629358	-19.597429	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	male(?) skeleton found with horse bones
Ice70	Iceland	Sólheimar	65.629359	-19.59743	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	hummock-like mound made of boulders covering skeleton; horse grave 45cm to south; goods in horse grave: buckle, iron nail and fragments of iron
Ice71	Iceland	Vík	65.680771	-19.575488	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	Farmer's description: square stone-setting containing human skeleton, horse bones, patches of leather and fragments of copper alloy and iron, including broken buckles, and shoe (all lost except shoe)
Ice72	Iceland	Elivogar	65.583573	-19.518903	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	covered with some large stones; human bones in west end, horse bones in east end; iron fragments

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Ice73	Iceland	Skidastadir	65.486051	-19.384709	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	in coffin, no grave goods
Ice74	Iceland	Thorjótstadir	65.191611	-18.650172	T	6	T	F	F	F	F	F	reported find of six human skulls, ringed pin, and silver object (now lost)
Ice74	Iceland	Thorjótstadir	65.191611	-18.650172	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	horse bones, dog bones, fragments of iron cauldron, strap-end, wood and iron fragments; originally identified by farmer around 1900, who had recovered a round brooch (P 128) and two beads (one bead now lost)
Ice75	Iceland	Milkibaer	65.537944	-19.322601	T	4	T	F	F	F	F	T	human skeleton, horse bones, two buckles and iron nails; eye-witness account that three human skulls were came out of construction trenches

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Ice75	Iceland	Milkibær	65.537945	-19.322602	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	remains of knife, large nail; at head end number of horse bones but not a complete skeleton (horse meat as food offering?)
Ice76	Iceland	Öxnadalshéidi	65.496823	-18.87881	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	previously disturbed grave; remains of wood, two beads, two buttons, twenty iron fragments; horse skeleton at foot end included buckle and three nails
Ice76	Iceland	Öxnadalshéidi	65.496824	-18.878811	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	destroyed by construction; few human and horse bones remaining
Ice77	Iceland	Enni	65.725532	-19.310748	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	human and horse skeleton in previously disturbed graves; nail and some iron fragments

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Ice79	Iceland	Brimnes	65.794279	-19.367333	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	pile of human bones found in already disturbed grave; horse skeletons at SE end of burial; spear-head (Petersen type K21), bridle-bit and iron fragment
Ice79	Iceland	Brimnes	65.79428	-19.367334	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	covered by rectangular layer of stones; fragments of sickle and pair of iron shears; horse skeleton in grave found at SE end of human grave
Ice79	Iceland	Brimnes	65.794281	-19.367335	T	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	human skeleton covered by small pile of stones; remains of birch branches placed beneath corpse; axe (Petersen type G), knife, fragment of silver ring, two lead weights
Ice8	Iceland	Dufthaksholt	63.729498	-20.285412	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	fragments of wood, stained by corroded iron

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
previously disturbed; human skeleton covered by stony hummock; small flat piece of whalebone carved with Mammen-style figure (usage unknown), whetstone and some iron fragment; horse skeleton discovered in previously disturbed grave 70cm to the east	T	F	F	F	F	T	1	F	-19.384687	65.904517	Ljósstaðir	Iceland	Ice80
no grave goods	F	F	F	F	F	T	1	F	-19.392649	65.890011	Grafargerði	Iceland	Ice81
small oblong mound contained female grave in northern end and horse grave in southern end	T	F	F	F	F	T	1	F	-19.392649	65.890011	Grafargerði	Iceland	Ice81

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Ice82	Iceland	Austarhöll	66.040979	-19.118781	F	1	F	F	F	F	F	T	no human bones; horse bones in NE end; spear-head (possibly Petersen type I or K), five arrowheads (Rygh 539), iron shears (Rygh 443), spindle-whorl, one nail, seven pebbles, some iron fragments, fragment of a bone artefact (possibly a comb), crampon (for horse), and pieces of charcoal
Ice84	Iceland	Sakka	65.915759	-18.545642	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	T	human skull found with horse bones, sword and silver need or pin (all lost)
Ice85	Iceland	Ytra-Hvarf	65.888284	-18.580661	F	1	F	F	F	F	F	T	southern end: spear-head (probably Petersen type I) and strap-end, no human bones; northern end: horse skeleton with buckle and iron fragments

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Ice85	Iceland	Ytra-Hvarf	65.888284	-18.580661	F	1	F	F	F	F	F	T	southern end: corroded iron fragments, no human bones; northern end: horse bones, buckle, iron fragments
Ice86	Iceland	Dælli	65.868922	-18.608814	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	destroyed by field leveling; only a few human teeth, some horse bones, pin made of whalebone, and fragment of another (identical?) pin were recovered
Ice87.1	Iceland	Ytra-Gardshorn	65.889126	-18.601947	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	disturbed grave covered with stones; additional human bone fragments identified (not necessarily part of this grave); two beads, three gaming pieces, lead weight and iron fragments; horse grave at northern end contained two horse skeletons, two buckles, some nails and iron fragments

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Ice87.1	Iceland	Ytra-Gardshorn	65.889126	-18.601947	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	human skeleton in disturbed grave; 4 beads, iron fragments, fragments of comb; horse skeleton found in NE end with 2 buckles and 5 rivets
Ice87.2	Iceland	Ytra-Gardshorn	65.889126	-18.601947	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	badly distrubed; horse burial at food end contained buckled and nail
Ice87.3	Iceland	Ytra-Gardshorn	65.889126	-18.601947	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	grave covered by layer of stones; two beads, knife, strike-a-light, iron shears, some iron fragments, pieces of charcoal; horse skeleton at eastern end
Ice87.4	Iceland	Ytra-Gardshorn	65.889126	-18.601947	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	disturbed grave; skeleton covered by irregular layer of stones

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
Ice87.5	Iceland	Ytra-Gardshorn	65.889126	-18.601947	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	disturbed grave; iron nails, remains of knife
Ice87.6	Iceland	Ytra-Gardshorn	65.889126	-18.601947	T	1	F	F	F	F	F	T	disturbed grave covered with unusually large stones; no human bones; horse skeleton with nail and buckle found in NE end
Ice87.7	Iceland	Ytra-Gardshorn	65.889126	-18.601947	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	disturbed grave covered by layer of stones; a few scattered horse bones; eight lead weights and fragments thereof; piece of flint, some iron fragments]
Ice87.8	Iceland	Ytra-Gardshorn	65.889126	-18.601947	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	disturbed grave covered by layer of stones; knife, fragments of comb, spear-head (Petersent type K); horse skeleton placed at foot end

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
Ice87.9	Iceland	Ytra-Gardshorn	65.889126	-18.601947	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	human skeleton and horse bones; disturbed grave covered by layer of stones; twenty-five beads, ring of copper alloy, iron tweezers, 58 small pieces of chalcedony, piece of wax
Ice88.1	Iceland	Dalvík (Böggvissstadir)	65.964952	-18.547456	T	1	F	F	T	F	T	T	disturbed burial in shape of boat; decomposed remains of wood, 24 rivets, ~100 nail fragments, horse bones, iron fragments (possibly remains of sword)
Ice88.2	Iceland	Dalvík (Böggvissstadir)	65.964952	-18.547456	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	burial of man and horse; discovery not investigated
Ice88.3	Iceland	Dalvík (Böggvissstadir)	65.964952	-18.547456	T	1	F	F	F	F	F	F	grave not investigated

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Ice89.1	Iceland	Dalvík (Brimnes)	65.983068	-18.532483	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	10 beads (thereof one originally a lead weight), remains of iron and wood
Ice89.1	Iceland	Dalvík (Brimnes)	65.983068	-18.532483	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	remains of human skeleton in southern end
Ice89.11	Iceland	Dalvík (Brimnes)	65.983068	-18.532483	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	iron fragment, pieces of charcoal
Ice89.12	Iceland	Dalvík (Brimnes)	65.983068	-18.532483	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	oblong mound; remains of human skull in southern end; dog's skull in northern end; 19 gaming pieces made of bone, 3 iron fragments, whetsone

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Ice89.13	Iceland	Dalvík (Brimnes)	65.983068	-18.532483	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	oblong mound; 5 beads, fragments of iron, bone and shell; horse skeleton found to the north of grave
Ice89.14	Iceland	Dalvík (Brimnes)	65.983068	-18.532483	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	human skeleton covered with stones; foot end horse skeleton and iron fragments (possibly buckle) identified
Ice89.2	Iceland	Dalvík (Brimnes)	65.983068	-18.532483	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	whetstone, knife, 8 lead weights, spear-head; horse skeleton found at foot end together with iron fragments
Ice89.3	Iceland	Dalvík (Brimnes)	65.983068	-18.532483	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	remains of wood, spear-head, some iron fragments, three lead weights

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Ice89.4	Iceland	Dalvík (Brimnes)	65.983068	-18.532483	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	boat grave; boat had disintegrated; 52 rivets and 70 iron fragments recovered; dog bones identified at south end; horse bones with buckle at northern end
Ice89.6	Iceland	Dalvík (Brimnes)	65.983068	-18.532483	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	horse grave at northern end
Ice89.7	Iceland	Dalvík (Brimnes)	65.983068	-18.532483	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	flat stones erected at northern and north-eastern sides; dog bones
Ice89.8	Iceland	Dalvík (Brimnes)	65.983068	-18.532483	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	dog bones

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Ice89.9	Iceland	Dalvík (Brimnes)	65.983068	-18.532483	T	1	F	F	F	F	F	T	horse skeleton likely belong to 89.10
Ice9	Iceland	Rangá eystri	63.816622	-20.031742	T	5	T	F	F	F	F	T	five human skeletons reported in 1818 said to have been exposed c. 1800; 1866 decorated bone object donated to NM; in 1876 poorly preserved human bones donated to NM; 1883 horse leg-bone, spear-head and hobbles donated to NM; later bridle-bit and copper-alloy pendant donated to NM; site surveyed in 1948 and 1954 produced horse teeth
Ice90	Iceland	Lækjarbakki	66.015783	-18.519009	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	no grave goods

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Ice91	Iceland	Stærri-Árskógur	65.904383	-18.294991	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	iron rod, knife; horse skeleton and iron fragments found 5m to north
Ice92	Iceland	Hámundarstada hals	65.958315	-18.452945	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	human skull, spear-head and 2 horse skeletons
Ice93	Iceland	Litli-Dunhagi	65.77404	-18.232314	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	human skull and a few horse bones
Ice94	Iceland	Mödruvellir	65.793579	-18.21557	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	knife with wooden handle, silver ring, silver coin (lost)

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
no grave goods	F	F	F	F	F	T	1	F	-18.205177	65.804112	Sydri-Reistará	Iceland	Ice95.1
no grave goods	F	F	F	F	F	T	1	F	-18.205177	65.804112	Sydri-Reistará	Iceland	Ice95.2
bones from three individuals (2M 36-45, 1M(?) 46+), recovered with dog, horse, and iron buckle. Human skull recovered 1962, may belong to 1 of skeletons found previously	T	F	F	F	F	T	3	F	-18.385922	65.64964	Stadartunga	Iceland	Ice96
human skull and horse tooth	T	F	F	F	F	T	1	F	-18.490797	65.62801	Thúfnaveilir	Iceland	Ice97

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Ice98.1	Iceland	Silastadir	65.730832	-18.166085	T	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	sword (Petersen type M), axe (possibly Petersen type F), another axe (probably I), spear-head (Petersen type K 21), knife, whetstone, 2 buckles, piece of flint, shield-boss (Rygh 562), bark, quantity of wood. (1 of axes may have come from 98.2)
Ice98.2	Iceland	Silastadir	65.730832	-18.166085	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	spear-head (Petersen type K), knife, whetstone, jasper, strike-a-light, two silver coin fragments, silver-thread, iron fragment, shell fragment, bead, penannular brooch (similar to P 212) and quantity of wood
Ice98.3	Iceland	Silastadir	65.730832	-18.166085	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	covered with stones; 6 beads, iron fragments, knife, 3 fragments of wartz

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Ice98.4	Iceland	Silastadir	65.730832	-18.166085	T	1	T	F	T	F	T	T	covered by a hummock with scatter of stones; human bones were in southern end; sword (Petersen type Q), axe (Petersen type G or K), shield-boss (Rygh 563), spear-head (Petersen type K), knife, 2 lead weights, iron fragment, jasper, semi-transparent pebble; horse skeleton found in northern end with bridle-bit, 5 nails, buckle
Ice99.1	Iceland	Moldhaugar	65.78102	-18.170892	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	remains of human skeleton, bones of horse and dog
Ice99.2	Iceland	Moldhaugar	65.78102	-18.170892	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	3 shells, some iron fragments, fragment of a comb

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
110	Ireland	Kilmainham 1847	53.3429	-6.3083	T	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	Sword D361
111	Ireland	Kilmainham 1848	53.3454	-6.3017	T	2	F	F	T	F	T	F	Shield boss W43; spearhead (not located) W48; four "arrowheads" (not located) W49-52; Arrowhead W53; Arrowhead W54; Arrowhead (possible) W55; Sword W78; Sword W79
112	Ireland	Kilmainham 1849	53.3454	-6.3017	T	2	F	F	T	F	T	F	Whalebone plaque W70; conical mount W75; Sword W85; Sword blade (not located); Bead W104; Bead W105; Bead W106; Bead W107; Bead W108; Bead W109; Bead W110; Bead W110; Bead W112; Bead W113; Bead W114; Bead (destroyed) Mallet Glass 4; Bead (destroyed) Mallet Glass 5; Linen-smoother W122; Bracelet 1906:480; Shield boss? (lost)

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
113	Ireland	Kilmainham 1851	53.3425	-6.3091	T	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	Sword W86
114	Ireland	Kilmainham 1861	53.3461	-6.2978	T	2	T	F	T	F	T	F	Skeletal remains R430A not located; Sword R425; Sword R426; Spearhead R427; Shield boss R428; Spoon R429; Knife(?) R430B; Copper-alloy disc R430C
115	Ireland	Kilmainham	53.3469	-6.3069	T	1	F	F	F	F	F	F	Balance R1856

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116	Ireland	Kilmainham Wakeman	53.3469	-6.3069	T	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	Sword Wk1; Sheild boss Wk6; Shield boss Wk8; Knife (tanged) Wk14; Arrowhead Wk18; Speahead Wk19; Shield boss Wk21; Spearhead Wk26; Iron fragment Wk30; Iron fragment Wk44; Spearhead Wk46; Iron fragment Wk48; Knife (tanged) Wk50; Iron fragment Wk59; Iron fragment Wk60; Iron fragment Wk61
117	Ireland	Islandbridge 1860	53.3454	-6.3093	T	2	T	F	T	F	T	F	Skull R421 "These remains consist of the skull of a younger or middle adult male. A skull fragment from a second individual, the left parietal of a child, is also present" (Barra O Donnabhain); Sword R417; Spearhead R418; Fourteen "fragments of implements" (not located) R419; Balance R420; animal bone R422

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
118	Ireland	Islandbridge 1866	53.3445	-6.3114	T	4	T	F	T	F	T	F	Human remains not located R2379; Human bones "portions of human skulls and bones" not located R2381; Sword R2356; Sword R2357; Sword R2358; Shield R2362; R2363; Shield R2364; Spear R2365; Spear R2366; Sickle R2367; Shears R2368; Hammer R2369; Hammer R2370; Sharpening stone R2374; Rivet- or nail-head R2375; spindle whorl R2376; Spindle whorl R2377; Stud (buckle) R2378; Horse-bit R2380; Mount (weight) R2382; Weight R2389A; Weight R2389B; Sword Hilt R2390;
12	Ireland	Kilmainham 1785B	53.3423	-6.3068	T	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	Sword (lost): double-edged, unclassified

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
Spearhead R2372; Sword R2391; Crucible(?) tongs R2392; Smiths tongs R2393; Hammerhead R2394; Balance R2395; Stick-pin R2396; Spindle whorl R2398; Weight R2399; Weight R2400; Weight R2401; Buckle loop R2407; Weight R2414; Weight R2415; Weight R2416; Zoomorphic mount R2418	F	T	F	T	F	F	1	T	-6.3114	53.3445	Islandbridge 1866	Ireland	120
Brooch-pin 1885:120	F	F	F	F	F	F	1	T	-6.3123	53.3478	Islandbridge 1879	Ireland	123

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
124	Ireland	Islandbridge 2008	53.6462	-6.3118	T	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	Sword 2007:215; Spearhead 2007:216; Ringed Pin 08E0693:002; Balance pan (possible) 08E0693:003; Balance pointer (possible) 08E093:004; Human remains 08E0693:001 - "remains were those of a young individual, probably aged 18-20 at death, and the morphology of the sciatic notch of the left hip bone suggests that it was male"
125	Ireland	Bride Street 1861	53.3415	-6.2701	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	Sword R431; Spearhead R432; Halberd R433 (Bronze Age); "Iron spike" R434A; Shield boss R434B; Human skull (not located) R445
126	Ireland	College Green 1819	53.3441	-6.2601	T	2	F	F	T	F	T	F	Sword Sirr 260; Sword Sirr 261; Spearhead Sirr 262; Spearhead Sirr 263; Spearhead Sirr 264; Spearhead Sirr 265; Shield boss Sirr 266; Buckle Sirr 267;

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
Sword 1882:153; "Armour" (lost)	F	T	F	T	F	T	1	T	-6.260688	53.34359	College Green 1850	Ireland	127
(Possible) shield boss (lost)	F	F	F	F	F	T	1	T	-6.260688	53.343952	College Green 1855	Ireland	128
Sword Dawson 376	F	T	F	T	F	F	1	T	-6.277832	53.338851	Cork Street 1840	Ireland	129
Sword (lost): double-edged?, unclassified	F	T	F	T	F	F	1	T	-6.3028	53.3458	Kilmainham 1832	Ireland	13

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
130	Ireland	Dollymount 1872	53.36108	-6.181878	F	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	Sword 1872:36
131	Ireland	Donnybrook 1879	53.319205	-6.231309	T	2	T	F	T	F	T	F	Sword T608; Spearhead (lost); Three arrowheads (lost) Skull (lost); copper-alloy finger-ring (lost); Other artefacts acquired between 1879-7882 - bone spindle whorl, antler comb fragment, flint flake, charcoal

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
134	Ireland	Inchicore 1933	53.343526	-6.317939	T	2	T	F	T	F	T	F	Sword 1933:7; Spearhead 1933:8; Axehead 1933:9; Iron staple (?) 1933:10; Iron staple (?) 1933:11; Four iron nails 1933:12-15; slotted and pointed tool 1933:16; Sword 1933:16A; "Although the NMI did not acquire any skeletal remains, it is clear that this was an inhumation, almost certainly corresponding to one of Campbell's north-south graves. The various nails and staples clearly formed part of a substantial composite artefact, perhaps some form of wooden chest or coffin."
135	Ireland	Inchicore 1934A	53.343526	-6.317939	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	Human remains 1934:425 (also 1934:5599, Inchicore 1934B 5.4.8.3)

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
136	Ireland	Inchicore 1934B	53.343526	-6.317939	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	Human skeleton and animal tooth 1924:5599 (also 1934:425, Inchicore 1934A 5.4.8.2
137	Ireland	Inchicore 1934C	53.343526	-6.317939	T	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	Sword 1934:10877; Spearhead 1934:10878; Human skeleton 1934:10879 - "the remains are those of a robust young adult male. The sex is indicated by the morphology of the pelvis and skull. The age estimate is based on the face that the epiphyses at the medial ends of the clavicles were in the process of fusing at the time death. This process is usually completed in a male during his twenties."
138	Ireland	Inchicore 1989	53.3427	-6.3212	T	1	F	F	F	F	F	F	Mount adapted as a brooch E472:1

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139	Ireland	Kildare Street 1885	53.340423	-6.254933	F	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	Sword SA1898:104
140	Ireland	Parnell Square 1763	53.35402	-6.264123	T	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	Sword (lost); spearhead (lost); Rivets? (lost)
141	Ireland	Parnell Square 1765	53.35402	-6.264123	T	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	Sword (lost); possible shield boss (lost)
142	Ireland	Parnell Square 1795	53.35402	-6.264123	T	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	Sword (lost)

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
Finger-ring silver 01E772:12:1; Silver wire ring twisted 01E772:12:2; Iron fragment 01E772:12:3; Sword blade 01E772:12:4; Bead 01E772:12:5	F	T	F	T	F	T	1	L	-6.267755	53.341227	Ship Street Great 2002	Ireland	144

145	Ireland	South Great George's Street 2003	53.341772	-6.265449	T	4	T	T	T	F	T	F	<p>1. Burial F196 "the remains as those of a 'big-boned strong male who had well-developed arms' who was 1.71m and aged between 25 and 29 at the time of death"; shield boss 99E414:197:1; knife (tanged) 99E414:197:2; horn-core 99E414:197:3; carbonised wood 99E414:197:4; 2. Burial 223 "remains as those of a young male aged between 17 and 20 but could not estimate height"; shield boss 99E414:223:1; carbonised wood 99E414:224:1; 3. Burial F342 "this individual was less than 25 years old, stood 1.66m high, and was probably male"; 151 animal bone fragments - cattle, horse, dog, goat/sheep and pig; 4. Burial F598 "skeleton as that of a male aged between 17 and 25 and c. 1.76m tall, probably 'very stocky and muscular,' who had well-developed right-arm muscles, consistent with 'rotation and swinging movement such as those used frequently in battle"; bone pin 99E414:598:1; antler comb 99E414:598:2; composite artefact 99E414:598:3; knife blade 99E414:598:4; knife blade?</p>
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GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
99E414:619:1; iron hammerscale 99E414:619:2; iron rivet 99E414:619:3													
Horse-bit W71; Strap-distributor W142; mount and chain W143; ring W144; ring W145; ring W146; iron ring W147; harness mount W558; harness mount W559; harness mount W560; harness mount W561; harness mount W562; harness mount W563; harness mount W564; 'piece of bronze' (not located); six studs or buttons (not located); human remains and horse skull (lost)	T	F	F	F	F	T	1	F	-6.6716	53.6485	Athlumney, Co. Meath 1848	Ireland	147
Axehead (lost); 'other weapons' (lost)	F	T	F	T	F	T	1	F	-6.5155	53.3609	Barnhall, Co. Kildare 1785	Ireland	149

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
151	Ireland	Church Bay 1780	55.2979	-6.2073	T	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	Brooch 1963:3; beads (lost); ?spearheads
152	Ireland	Church Bay 1845A	55.2979	-6.2073	T	1	F	F	F	F	F	F	Ladle (lost); 'iron rings' (lost)
153	Ireland	Church Bay 1845B	55.2979	-6.2073	T	1	T	F	T	F	F	F	Sword (lost)
154	Ireland	Church Bay 1983-4	55.2979	-6.2073	T	1	F	F	F	F	T	F	Comb 57; rivet (clench bolt), ro reg.

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
156	Ireland	Croghan Erin, Co. Meath 1849	53.5313	-6.6669	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	Spearhead W44
157	Ireland	Eyrephort, Co. Galway 1947	53.5113	-10.135	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	skeleton 1947:55 - remains of a male, probably aged 20-25 at the time of death, who was c. 1.75m tall; Sword 1947:51; Spearhead 1947:52; Shield boss 1947:53; spearhead socket 1947:54
158	Ireland	Knoxpark, Co. Sligo 1994	54.2121	-8.509	T	3	T	F	F	F	F	F	Spearhead 94E060:429

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
At least two skeletons found and one possible lost skull; Certain Finds: Sword 1881:363; Bead 1881:486; Bead 1881:487; Bead 1881:488; Bead 1881:489; Bead 1881:490; Bead 1881:491; Bead 1881:492; Bead 1881:493; Bead 1881:494; Possible Finds: Spearhead 1881:358; Sword Wk44; Bead (destroyed) Mallet Glass I; Bead (destroyed) Mallet Glass 3; Beads (los); Sword (lost?); Sword blad (lost); 'knives and dart heads' (lost); sword Mallet Iron 1	F	T	F	T	F	T	3	T	-6.307	53.3455	Kilmainham 1845A	Ireland	16
sword SA1909:31	F	T	F	T	F	T	1	F	-6.045258	52.986658	The Murragh, Co. 1888	Ireland	160

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
sword blade Wk18	F	T	F	T	F	F	1	F	-5.657287	54.231038	St John's Point, Co. Down	Ireland	161
Sword RSAI 17; sword or spearhead? (lost)	F	T	F	T	F	T	1	F	-7.355467	52.343739	Tibberaghney, Co. Kilkenny 1851	Ireland	162
Rivet 02E441:2225:1; Conical mount 04E441:2225:2; Axehead 02E441:2225:5; Rivet 02E441:2225:6; conical mount 02E441:2225:7; Shield boss 02441:2256:1; ringed pin 02E441:2256:2; sword 02E441:2256:3; whetstone 02E441:2256:4; spearhead 02E441:2256:6; knife (tanged) 02E441:2256:10	F	T	F	T	F	T	1	F	-7.192562	52.251724	Woodstown, Co. Waterford 2004	Ireland	163

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
164	Ireland	Legar Hill, Co. Armagh 1908	54.4422	-6.6857	T	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	sword SA1908:11
17	Ireland	Kilmainham 1845ms	53.3455	-6.307	T	3	F	F	T	F	T	F	Skull not located nor registered; COPENHAGEN COLLECTION: Sword NMD 10506; Sword NMD 10507; Shield boss NMD 10508; Spearhead NMD 10509; spearhead (single-edged) NMD 10510; NMI: Iron spoke W61; seal matrix impression R1227; Oval brooch P1303; Sword 1911:65; Antler burr X4072
19	Ireland	Kilmainham 1845pb	53.3455	-6.307	T	2	F	F	T	F	T	F	'Roasting-spit' P1176; Chain (not located) P1304; Ring of pennisular brooch 1881:249; Harness mount 1881:329; Spearhead (not located) 1881:359; Spearhead socket 1881:260; Spearhead(?) socket 1881:361; Sword 1881:362; Shield boss 1881:364; Shield boss 1881:365; Iron Sword BM 1884.0318.1

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
11	Ireland	Kilmainham 1785A	53.3423	-6.3068	T	1	F	F	F	T	T	F	Silver penannular brooch: the "Kilmainham Brooch" (Dawson 1777.5 [C390, W45])
119	Ireland	Islandbridge 1866	53.3445	-6.3114	T	3	F	F	T	T	T	F	Sword R2359; Spearhead R2360; Shield boss R2361; Spearhead R2373; Buckle R2397; Balance R2402; Stick-pin R2403; Oval brooch R2404; Oval brooch R2405; Strap-end R2406; Ring R2408; Purse mount(?) R2409; Needle case R2410; Purse mounts R2411 (R2412, R2384C, R2384D, R2384E, R2384F, R2384G, R2384M [Not located]); Weight R2413; Weight R2417; Beads R2419; Oval brooch R2420; Oval brooch R2421; Ringed pin R2422; Ringed pin R2423; Annular brooch hoop R2424; Nail- or rivet-head (no located) R2425;

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121	Ireland	Islandbridge 1869	53.3446	-6.3028	T	3	F	F	T	T	T	F	Probable arrowhead 14/1869; "ramrod" (not located) 23/1869; spearhead Wk1; Shield boss Wk2; Spearhead Wk3; Knife (tanged) Wk13; Sword Wk16; Sword Wk17; Knife? Wk42; Slotted and pointed tool Wk501; (Box?) Mount Wk502; Knife (tanged)(?) (not located) Wk503; Knife (tanged) Wk504; Brooch (adapted from mount) 1906:477; Ring 1906:481; Oval brooch 2013:87; Stone artefact(s) (not located)
122	Ireland	Islandbridge 1875	53.3446	-6.3085	T	1	F	F	F	T	T	F	Oval brooch RSAI 17

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
132	Ireland	Finglas 2004	53.388742	-6.299646	F	1	T	F	F	T	T	F	Oval brooch 04E900:241:1; oval brooch (fragments) 04E900:254:2; Antler comb (broken) 04E900:254:3.1; Bone casket mounts 04E900:254:3.2; Human remains 04E900 unregistered - "partially disturbed remains of a female with an estimated age of between 25 and 35 at death were excavated"
14	Ireland	Kilmainham 1836	53.3455	-6.307	T	1	T	F	T	T	T	F	All lost: Sword - double-edged(?), unclassified; spearhead - unclassified; axehead - unclassified; shield boss - Scandinavian Type; ringed pin - unclassified; skeleton also lost
143	Ireland	Phoenix Park 1846	53.348744	-6.309384	F	1	T	F	F	T	T	F	Oval brooch NMD 10515; Oval brooch BM 1854.0307.1; Mount adapted as a brooch BM 1854.0307.3

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
Oval brooch SA1901:50; oval brooch SA1901:51; silver chain and needle case SA1901:52	F	T	T	F	F	F	1	F	-6.1013	52.8473	Arklow, Co. Wicklow 1901	Ireland	146
oval brooch 1907:113; oval brooch 1907:114; bowl 1907:115; chain (lost); 'wool' (lost); 'linen' (lost); bones (lost)	F	T	T	F	F	T	1	F	-5.6731	54.6542	Ballyholme, Co Down 1903	Ireland	148

15	Ireland	Kilmainham 1845	53.3455	-6.307	T	12	T	F	T	T	T	F	Equal-armed brooch D327; oval brooch D328; Harness(?) mount D329; Mount fragment D330; Ringed(?) pin D331; Ringed pin D332; Ringed pin(?) (not located) D333; Buckle loop(?) D334; 4 gaming pieces D336-D339; Shield boss D340; Shield boss D341; Shield boss D342; Shield boss D343; Shield boss D344; Shield boss D345; Shield boss D346; Shield boss D347; Shield boss D348; Sword D349 ; Spearhead D349A; Sword D350; Sword D351; Sword D352; Sword D354; Sword D355; Sword D 359; Sword D357; Sword D358; Sword D359; Sword D360; Sword D361; Axehead D362; Axehead D363; Spear(?) ferrule D364; Knifed (tanged) (destroyed) D 365; Arrowhead D366; Spearhead D367; Spearhead D368; Spearhead D369; Spearhead D370; Spearhead D371; Spearhead D372; Spearhead D373; Spearhead D374; Spearhead D373; Knife (tanged) D376; Arrowhead D377; Arrowhead D378; Arrowhead D379;
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GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
Arrowhead D380; Arrowhead D381; Arrowhead D382; Knife (tanged) D383; Iron rod D384; Arrowhead D385; Cauldron handle D386; Knife (tanged) D387; Knife (tanged) D388; Spearhead (single-edged) D389; Knife (tanged) D390; Spearhead (single-edged) D391; Spearhead (single-edged) D392; Spearhead (single-edged) D393; Spearhead (single-edged) D394A; Spearhead(?) (not located) D394B; pointed iron rod D395							1	F	-6.783333	55.15	Castlerock, Co. Derry 1886	Ireland	150
oval brooch 1886:31	F	T	T	F	F	F							

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
155	Ireland	Cloghermore, Co. Kerry 1999	52.256499	-9.602837	T	1	T	F	F	T	F	T	Most problematic of the furnished Viking graves in this study, and they have no direct parallels elsewhere in the Viking world. The finds offer particular challenges of interpretation, not least because they were recovered from cave deposits subject to later disturbance. At least one but perhaps as many as seven graves accompanied by grave-goods were deposited in the floor of a cave..."; Knife (tanged) 99E0413:94; Stud 99E0413:105; brooch-pin 99E0413:115; Whetstone 99E0413:116; Buckle tongue 99E0413:119; Shield boss 99E0413:145:1-3;
159	Ireland	Larne, Co. Antrim 1840	54.8428	-5.8008	F	1	T	F	T	T	T	F	sword, Alnwick 965; spearhead, Alnwick 967; ringed pin, Alnwick 931A; comb, Alnwick 931B; sword, SA1908:11

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I8	Ireland	Kilmainham 1845ca	53.3455	-6.307	F	4	F	F	T	T	T	F	Sword Mattel Iron 1; Sword W77; Shield(?) mounts W89; Spearhead P941; Speahead P942; Word pommel P943; Shield(?) mount P1242; Ring of an annular brooch 1881:250; Oval brooch 1881:253; Oval brooch 2013:86
IM1	Isle of Man	Balladoole	56.0795	-4.6822	F	2	T	F	F	F	F	F	11m clinker built ship; MALE: Shield boss, horse bridle and stirrups, knives, strike-a-light and whetsone; FEMALE
IM2	Isle of Man	Ballateare	54.359	-4.5201	F	2	T	F	T	F	T	T	sword (double-edged, broken), spearhead (Dublin type?), spearhead (Norwegian), spearhead (Norwegian, decorated), shield boss (Scandinavian, damaged), 3 CA strap-ends etc (baldric, Anglo-Saxon), ring-headed pin, knife (in leather scabbard)

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IM3	Isle of Man	Cronk Moar	54.359	-4.5201	F	1	T	F	T	T	T	F	sword (double-edged), spearhead, shield boss (& 3 nails?), ringed pin, distributor & strap end (baldric?), knife
IM4	Isle of Man	Knock y Doonee	54.388032	-4.489516	F	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	clench nails; sword. spearhead. shield. knife; smith's tools (metal tongs and hammer); lead fishing weight; decorated horse tack

IM5	Isle of Man	St Patrick's Isle, Peel	54.23	-4.7	T	7	T	F	F	T	T	F	<p>1. feather pillow, 70 bead necklace (amber), 2 knives, iron shears, comb, pestle and mortar, ammonite fossil, amber pendant, iron rod with goose-wing and seeds; woman suffered from osteomalacia (rickets)</p> <p>2. CA ringed pin, CA buckle, minimum 18 silver wire cones / balls, coin (Eadmund 939-46)</p> <p>3. 4 silver wire balls</p> <p>4. ringed pin, CA buckle, CA strap end, comb (rivets only), iron object (awl/knife?), possible purse?, composite chest (17 nails & hasp)</p> <p>5. CA buckle with decorated plate, CA mount & strap end, iron knife with glass ornament, composite artefact (box?)</p> <p>6. coin (halfpenny, Eadred 946-55), nail</p> <p>7. CA bell, minimum 6 glass & 2 amber beads, 6 nails (from coffin)</p>
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ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
IM6	Isle of Man	Ballachrink	54.4	-4.38	F	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	sword (double-edged), spearhead (shouldered), stone bead (?)
IM7	Isle of Man	Jurby Churchyard	54.36	-4.54	F	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	sword (double-edged?)
IM8	Isle of Man	Ballagh	54.31	-4.54	F	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	sword (double-edged), spearhead
IM9	Isle of Man	Claghbane	54.32	-4.39	F	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	Sword (double-edged, bent), spearhead, shield boss (Dublin type) & shield fittings, bead

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
sword, spearhead (lost), 'pieces of 'old swords and daggers'	F	T	F	T	F	F	1	T	-4.32	54.3	St Maughold Churchard	Isle of Man	IM10
spearhead	F	F	F	F	F	F	1	T	-4.59	54.29	St Michael's Church, Kirk Michael	Isle of Man	IM11
sword (double-edged)	F	T	F	T	F	F	1	F	-4.7	54.22	Ballabrooie	Isle of Man	IM12
1. axehead, stirrup, beads (a handful) 2. sword (double-edged)	F	T	F	T	F	F	2	F	-4.64	54.2	Giant's Grave, St John's	Isle of Man	IM13

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
sword (double-edged), spearhead, shield boss (Scandinavian type)	F	T	F	T	F	T	1	F	-4.64	54.2	Balladoyne, St John's Man	Isle of Man	IM14
2 swords, spearhead ('mounted with gold')	F	T	F	T	F	F	1	F	-4.7	54.15	Glen Rushen	Isle of Man	IM15
Axehead	F	T	F	T	F	F	1	F	-4.72	54.17	Balleby	Isle of Man	IM16
2 swords	F	T	F	T	F	F	1	T	-4.63	54.1	Malew, Parish Church, Man	Isle of Man	IM17

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
sword (double-edged)	F	T	F	T	F	F	1	T	-4.51	54.16	St Braddan's Church, Kirk Braddan	Isle of Man	IM18
CA chain (40cm long)	F	F	F	F	F	T	4	T	-3.11	58.46	Ackergill, Wick, Highland	Scotland	S67
CA ringed pin (plain), CA strap buckle	F	F	F	F	F	F	1	F	NULL	NULL	Ardskenish, Colonsay, Argyll & Bute	Scotland	S76

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
S1	Scotland	Ballinaby, Islay (I)	55.817417	-6.441167	T	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	double-edged iron sword (Rygh 494); Iron axe; bearded axe; iron spear-head (Rygh 525); Iron shield-boss (Anglo-Saxon or Merovingian style); Bronze shield-handle (Merovingian style); iron smith's hammer; iron forge tongs; iron axe (Rygh 403); iron ferrule; bronze piece resembling ferrule (terminal mounting of a drinking horn?); fragments iron cauldron (Rygh 731)
S80	Scotland	Ballinaby, Islay V & VI	55.82	-6.44	F	2	T	F	T	F	T	F	1. sword(s), spearhead 2. sword (double-edged)
S79	Scotland	Ballinbay, Islay IV	55.81	-6.45	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	sword (double edged, 4 fragments), axe, shield boss, ring-headed pin, strap buckle (gilt with enamel: insular), sickle (possible)

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S66	Scotland	Ballindalloch, Inveravon, Moray	57.41	-3.36	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	horse skeleton, 'small cup' (shield boss), bridle bit, 'quantity of rings and bits of iron', iron hoop (?)
S4	Scotland	Bay of Skall, Orkney	59.052817	-3.332946	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	Extended inhumation within full cist grave, skull at west corner: spearhead, comb and comb case, knife, whetstone (small), 'iron rod', iron nail / rivet, stone disc, animal bone (horse, bird, fish)
S72	Scotland	Bhalaligh / Vallay, North Uist	57.66	-7.4	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	spearhead (with CA rivet)
S5	Scotland	Birsay Bay, Red Craig, Cist Grave, Orkney	59.133869	-3.321536	T	3	T	F	F	F	F	F	MALE (50-60): knife. antler comb; FEMALE (50s): knife; NEUTRAL (30-35): unaccompanied

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
S83	Scotland	Blackerne, Dumfries & Galloway	54.96	-3.9	F	1	F	T	F	F	F	F	silver ring (arm-ring), amber bead
S6	Scotland	Boiden, Luss, Argyll	56.037977	-4.639304	F	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	sword (double-edged), shield boss (Scandinavian type, damaged), spearhead
S9	Scotland	Buckquoy, Orkney	59.13521	-3.32412	F	2	T	F	F	F	F	F	a spear, knife, whetstone, ring-headed pin, and a coin of the Anglo-Saxon king Edmund (940-6); newborn baby found under flagstone in a doorway; Other neonatal bones also found
S7	Scotland	Ardvouray / Ardvonrig, Barra	56.982467	-7.51215	F	1	T	F	F	T	T	F	2 oval brooches (single-shelled), CA penannular brooch, comb, drinking horn mounts, heckle (fragmentary), weaving sword, shears, needle case, iron knife (broken), whetstone (small), iron buckle, bronze rod, shell

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S2	Scotland	Ballinbay, Islay II	55.817417	-6.441167	T	1	T	F	F	T	T	F	bronze tortoise brooch (Rygh 657); bronze tortoise brooch; four round bronze plates (fragments of fifth); silver pin; flat chain of four-stranded silver wires; 12 beads; bronze ladle; glass linen-smoother (Rygh 446); teeth of iron heckle; small cylindrical bronze needle-case; small bronze needle; fragment of bronze edge-mount
S15	Scotland	Cnoc-nan-Gall/Machrins Machair, Colonsay	56.059083	-6.245583	T	4	T	F	T	F	T	T	1. Boat (min. 32 rivets, possibly min. 57, boat dimensions c. 9m?), iron sword (double-edged, broken), spearhead (broken), axehead, shield boss (poss.), CA penannular brooch, bronze pin, amber bead, cauldron, horse bit 2. CA ringed pin, CA fragment (adapted to strap fitting?), knife, iron nail

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S78	Scotland	Ballinbay, Islay III	55.82	-6.44	F	1	F	F	F	T	T	F	2 oval brooches
S3	Scotland	Balnakeil, Durness, Sutherland	58.577948	-4.766669	F	1	T	F	T	T	T	F	Skeletal material of a boy 8-13 years old and 1.45-1.52m tall: sword, spear, shield boss, penannular brooch (CA), three beads (amber and glass), strap end, antler comb, needle case (bone, ?), fish hook, 14 gaming pieces
S8	Scotland	Broch of Gurness	59.123967	-3.080817	T	2	T	F	F	T	T	F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2 oval brooches, iron necklet (with Thor's hammer amulet), bone pin, sickle, iron knife 2. ring-headed pin, amber bead 3. shield boss (Scandinavian type) 4. shield boss (Scandinavian type) 5. linen smoother, CA balance, spindle whord / bead (jet), whetsone, 2 fragments iron ore (nails / rivets?)

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S10	Scotland	Carn atBharrraig, Oronsay	56.014967	-6.2365	T	3	T	F	F	T	T	F	2 Bronze tortoise brooches; bronze pin with penannular head (Rygh 682); fragments of iron pair of scissors (Rygh 442); cylindrical hollow bone object; socket of iron object; bar of iron; small iron fragments; four fragments of iron rivets or nails; head of small bone needle
S77	Scotland	Druim Arstail, Oronsay, Argyll & Bute	NULL	NULL	F	2	F	F	F	F	F	F	1. ring-headed pin, blue bead (half), jet bracelet (fragment), CA fragments 2. 'several hundred iron rivets'
S81	Scotland	Drumachloy, Bute, Argyll & Bute	55.86	-5.14	F	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	Sword (double-edged, fragmentary)

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
S61	Scotland	Dunrobin Castle, Golspie, Highland 1		F	F	2	T	F	F	F	F		spear (socket only)
S11	Scotland	Carronbridge, Dumfriesshire	55.260937	-3.780634	F	1	F	F	T	T	T	F	sword in scabbard; silver penannular brooch (Insular); sickle
S12	Scotland	Castletown, Oirig, Caithness	58.59935	-3.389083	F	1	T	F	F	T	T	F	2 oval brooches, jet armet, bone bodkin
S13	Scotland	Clibberswick, Unst, Shetland	60.789183	-0.81125	F	1	F	F	F	T	T	F	pair of 9th century Berdal oval brooches; Borre trefoil brooch.; Hiberno-Scandinavian silver arm-ring; 2 glass beads

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
S21	Scotland	Eastern Tarbert Bay, Gigha, Argyll & Bute	NULL	NULL	F	1	F	F	F	F	F	F	bronze balance: balance beam with two scales and two birds; Scale 1: Rygh 467; Balance beam: Rygh 476; small round lead balance weight; flat quadrilateral lead balance weight (Rygh 482); small lead spindle-worl or balance-weight
S69	Scotland	Ensay, 'West End'	57.76	-7.08	F	1	F	F	F	F	F	F	CA balance, small hammer
S18	Scotland	Eriskay, South Uist	57.0727	-7.2924	F	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	sword (double-edged, fragmentary), spearhead, whetstone

GraveGoods	blue/white striped bead; example of the re-use of an ancient burial mound for a secondary Viking Age burial.
Horse_T/F	F
DEFINED_T/F	F
Brooch_T/F	F
Sword/Axe_T/F	F
Cremation_T/F	T
HumanRemains_T/F	T
NumIndividuals_Min	NULL
Cemetery_T/F	F
Long	-1.286883
Lat	60.263383
SiteName	Fairy Knowes, Housegord, Shetland
Country	Scotland
ID	S19

S14	Scotland	Cnip, Uig, Isle of Lewis	58.22055	-6.941717	T	7	T	F	F	T	T	F	<p>To date seven Viking Age burials have been discovered in the sand dunes above an excellent location to beach ships near the village of Cnip. In 1979 a female (35-40) burial was found accompanied by a pair of P51(early 10th century) non-matching oval brooches. 44 coloured glass beads. antler comb. iron knife in leather sheaf. whetstone pendant. bird-bone needle case and two iron needle fragments. iron sickle. Irish bronze ringed pin (10th century). and an Insular bronze belt buckle and strap-end. A boy (6) with a pendant and bead was discovered in 1991. whilst a further five burials were uncovered in 1994: two unaccompanied males (35-45 and 40+); a female (35-45) buried with a bone pin and iron plate; an infant (6-9 months) was buried with an amber bead and bone pin; and another infant (at or close to birth) was buried with a rivet-head.</p> <p>Radiocarbon dating of the burials excavated in 1991 and 1994 suggest a late 9th/early 10th-century date. Isotope analysis of all of the burials suggests that none of</p>
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GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
them had spent their childhoods in Scandinavia – some were local and some had lived elsewhere in Britain and Ireland. The burials were within 20m of a Bronze Age cairn which was visible during the Viking Age, possibly just as a sandy mound. The viewshed map demonstrates that visibility of/from the site is centred on the bay. For the nearby burial at Bhaltos see below.													
Iron rivet; very small iron rivet	F	F	F	F	F	F	1	F	NULL	NULL	Gordon Bay, Argyll	Scotland	S22
Sword (double-edged)	F	T	F	T	F	F	1	F	-3.35	57.46	Gortons, Knockando, Moray	Scotland	S65

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
S73	Scotland	Grishpoll, Coll, Argyll & Bute			F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	spearhead (broken)
S53	Scotland	Cornraigbeg, Tiree	56.515079	-6.902223	F	3	F	F	T	T	T	T	1-2: swords, shields, CA / Bronze Artefact, horse skeletons (?) 3: 2 oval brooches (one lost), lozenge-headed CA pin
S16	Scotland	Crowe Point, Sanday, Orkney: Unpublished 2015	NULL	NULL	F	1	T	F	F	T	F	F	iron knife; excavation unpublished
S29	Scotland	Cruach Mhor / Laggan Bay, Islay	55.8347222	-6.33	F	1	F	F	F	T	T	F	9th century oval brooches (P37), 6 beads (1 amber, 2 glass, 3 jet), steatite spindle whorl, weaving sword, CA buckle, 1-2 knives, sickle

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
S62	Scotland	Dunrobin Castle, Golspie, Highland 2		F	F	F	F	F	T	T	F		two oval brooches
S24	Scotland	Huna, Canisbay, Highland	58.645633	-3.104833	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	boat rivets, timber fragments, chain (iron?)
S17	Scotland	Eastern Oronsay	56.014557	-6.250254	F	2	T	F	F	T	T	F	two bronze mounts (insular); fragment of bronze penannular brooch (insular); round amber bead; fragment small bronze ring; small bronze fragments

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
250 boat rivets and nails; oval brooch. P37; In this low mound made of stones finds including boat rivets had been found over the years. leading to a legend of it being the site of a Viking warrior burial. Excavations by Time Team in 2003 found a 9th century oval brooch (see 'About' page) and iron boat rivets. The brooch suggests that the burial was of a female. but no skeletal material was found. The mound is in a very elevated cliff-top position 6m from the cliff edge above dangerous rocks. with a good beaching place for boats to the east. If kept free of turf and marked the mound would have been visible to approaching boats.	F	T	T	F	F	F	1	F	-0.835167	60.587983	Giant's Grave, Fetlar, Wick of Aith, Shetland	Scotland	S20
Whalebone plate (Rygh 449); flat mounting square iron; four iron rivets; long iron nail; pieces of bronze. Band-shaped bronze mounting; tweezers; bronze coin (Wigmund. Archbishop 837-54)	F	F	F	F	T	T	1	F	-5.08016	55.509389	King's Cross Point, Arran	Scotland	S28

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
S23	Scotland	Harray Church, Orkney	59.042646	-3.197752	F	1	T	T	F	T	F	F	64 glass, amber and cornelian beads; cruciform brooch made from Insular mount
S59	Scotland	Howar, N. Ronaldsay, Orkney			F	1	F	F	F	T	T	F	Copper Alloy Penannular Brooch and spindle whorl/bead
S26	Scotland	Kildonan, Eigg	56.8872	-6.12205	F	3	F	F	T	T	T	F	1. sword (hilt extant), CA buckle/distributor & strap ends, whetstone (small), CA object (anvil/vessel foot?) 2. axe, spearhead, knife (large), CA 'ball-type' brooch, CA buckle, 3 beads (2 amber, 1 stone), sickle 3. sword (double-edged, fragmentary), CA brooch, CA buckle, 2 beads (jet), whetstone (small, perforated), flint fragments (not extant)

GraveGoods	spearhead, comb, strap buckle
Horse_T/F	F
DEFINED_T/F	F
Brooch_T/F	F
Sword/Axe_T/F	F
Cremation_T/F	T
HumanRemains_T/F	T
NumIndividuals_Min	1
Cemetery_T/F	F
Long	-3.2654
Lat	59.0168
SiteName	Lyking, Orney
Country	Scotland
ID	S32

S27	Scotland	Kiloran Bay, Colonsay	56.102417	-6.180369	L	1	T	F	T	T	T	T	<p>Under a mound was a boat which would have been approximately 12m long, in which a stone enclosure was built. Two of these stones were marked with a Christian-shaped cross. In the enclosure was placed a male (40+) accompanied by an Irish Sea-type shield, sickle, c. 800-900 sword, axe, spear, cauldron, ring-headed pin, Norwegian silver cloak-pin, 2 arrows, 3 knives, 9 decorated mounts, Insular harness mounts, 3 perforated Northumbrian stycas (Æthelred II (841-4) and Archbishop Wigmund of York (837-54)), scales, and lead weights with Irish and Anglo-Saxon metalwork. Outside the enclosure was placed the body of a healthy 6-8 year old horse.</p> <p>Boat (130 rivets, c. 12m long), sword (double-edged, bent), spearhead, axehead, shield boss (Irish Sea B, w/ CA mount), 2 arrowheads, ringed pin, stick pin (CA), balance, 7 decorated weights, sickle (possible), iron cauldron, 3 knives (1 folding), whetstone (miniature, broken), CA horse harness, iron bit and</p>
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ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
													girth buckle, iron chest, 2 Anglo-Saxon stycas
S33	Scotland	Mayback, Papa Westray, Orkney I	59.3437	-2.8956	F	1	F	F	F	F	F	F	100+ clench blots. associated iron fittings and mineralised wood from boat; iron shield boss and possible iron key
S30	Scotland	Lamba Ness, Sanday	59.226679	-2.6779	F	2	T	T	T	T	T	F	1. sword (double-edged, fragmentary), spearhead (fragmentary), axehead, shield boss (lost), knife handle (bone), comb (bone), 2 copper alloy pins, 'deerhorn implement', 4 spindle whorls / beads ('buttons'), 'copper alloy needle' (shank of ringed pin?) 2. 2 oval brooches, ringed pin, lignight armlet, amber bead

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
S35	Scotland	Midross, Argyll	56.037983	-4.639283	T	15	T	F	F	F	F	F	6 or 8/ 15= accompanied; knives. shale finger ring and bracelets (1 child's); whetstone from Norway; tool; coin of Æthelred I of Wessex; shield-boss
S82	Scotland	Millhill, Arran, N. Ayrshire	55.54	-5.12	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	sword (single-edged, bent, broken), shield boss (Irish Sea A type)
S70	Scotland	Langay (?), Sound of Harris	57.75	-7.05	F	1	F	F	F	T	T	F	2 oval brooches (single-shelled), 2 copper alloy pins (?)
S31	Scotland	Longhills in Westerseat, near Wick, Caithness	58.455972	-3.116481	F	1	F	F	F	T	T	F	2 oval brooches (not matching)

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
S25	Scotland	Mangerstadh, Lewis			F	1	F	F	F	T	T	F	Oval brooch (fragmentary, single-shelled)
S34	Scotland	Mayback, Papa Westray, Orkney II	59.3437	-2.8956	F	1	T	F	F	T	T	F	sword. scabbard. possible spearhead. iron objects (arrowheads. whittle-tanged knife blade. second whittle tanged object). wooden shield with iron boss
S40	Scotland	Reay, Caithness (A)	58.564045	-3.791557	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	T	Axe, shield boss (Scandinavian type), knife, sickle, ring-headed pin, buckle (iron), whetstone, iron mount, iron rivet, 2 flint fragments (unrelate?)
S36	Scotland	Mull	NULL	NULL	F	1	F	F	F	T	T	F	2 bronze tortoise brooches

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
S42	Scotland	Reay, Caithness (C)	58.56455	-3.776852	F	1	F	F	F	F	F	F	2 iron buckles (horse harness?)
S71	Scotland	Rubh 'A' Charnain Mhoir, North Uist	57.697	-7.198	F	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	1. boat rivets (9), glass beads ('a number'), comb 2. iron rivet
S43	Scotland	Sand of Gill, Pierowall, Westray	59.32745	-2.989017	T	4	T	F	T	F	T	T	sword, shield boss, comb, whetstone, glass beads, composite wood and iron fragments
S37	Scotland	Newton House, Islay	55.787366	-6.237526	F	1	F	F	F	T	T	F	Two bronze tortoise brooches (Rygh 649), amber bead, iron fragments (knife?)

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
FEMALE (60s/70s); MALE (30s); CHILD (10); whalebone plaque. combs. sword. gaming pieces. quiver of arrows	F	T	F	T	F	T	3	T	-2.5679	59.2878	Scar, Sanday, Orkney	Scotland	S44

S45	Scotland	Seacliff, Auldhame	56.053983	-2.641233	L	1	T	F	F	F	F	F	<p>MALE (26-35): studded belt set, spear, decorated iron spurs;</p> <p>In 2005 a 26-35 yo male was found buried at Seacliff. Auldhame east of Tantallon Castle. in an early Christian cemetery near a chapel site in a monastic setting (burials from c. 680). He was buried with a studded belt set(similar to one from Cnip. Outer Hebrides). a spear. and decorated iron spurs. T</p> <p>he burial has been radiocarbon dated to the period 800-1000. but it has been suggested that the burial relates to the campaign of Olaf Guthfrithsson (King of York) in the area in 941 and may even be the king himself. However. this is only one possibility and isotope analysis failed to demonstrate that the burial was not of a local person. The site is on flat ground on a sea-cliff looking out to Forth of Firth and Bass Rock (location of the hermitage of St Baldred). with Law Rock inland. As with Whithorn. the viewshed map shows the visibility of the chapel since there is (as yet) no indication</p>
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S39	Scotland	Pierowall, Westray, Orkney	59.32745	-2.989017	T	12	T	F	T	T	T	T	<p>1. (Possible): bones of horses and dogs, various weapons, knives, brooches, beads, combs, spoon, gold ring, glass vessel (Roma date)</p> <p>2. (Definite): sword, 'dagger' (spearhead), shield boss, comb</p> <p>3. (Probable): sword, axe</p> <p>4. (Definite): 2 oval brooches, 'sword or dagger' (weaving sword/roasting spit?), ring-headed pin</p> <p>5. (Definite): 2 oval brooches, penannular brooch (ringed pin?), comb, sickle, spindle whorl, needle case (bone)</p> <p>6. (Definite): 2 oval brooches, 7 beads, circular brooch (?), ring-headed pin, 2 combs</p> <p>7. (Definite): ringed pin (probable), knife (?)</p> <p>8. (Definite): axe, shield boss, iron fragments</p> <p>9. (Definite): horse skeleton, dog skeleton, bridle bit, buckle, spearhead (?), iron fragments, bridle ring & 9 rivets (?)</p> <p>10. (Probable): spearhead (?), horse skeleton (disturbed), bridle bit</p> <p>11. (Definite): sword, shield boss, comb, whetstone, glass beads, composite wood & iron fragments</p>
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ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
S48	Scotland	St. Ola's cemetery, Whiteness, Shetland	60.182583	-1.304483	F	1	T	F	T	F	T	F	<p>12. (Definite): 2 oval brooches, trefoil brooch</p> <p>13. (Definite): 2 oval brooches, (ring-headed?) pin, 2 combs</p> <p>17. (Probable): Min. 21 boat rivets, 2 iron buckles, bone button, horse</p> <p>14. (Definite): 2 oval brooches (ring-headed?) pin, 2 combs</p> <p>15. (Probable): sword, spear, axe, shield boss</p> <p>16. (Probable): 2 knives, sickle, drinking horn terminal, key / latch-lifter, clay bead, composite artefact (wood and iron)</p>

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
bronze penannular brooch	F	F	F	F	F	T	1	F	-3.207	58.9879	Stennes, Orkney	Scotland	S49
Sword (double-edged), Axe, 'Cauldron' (shield boss?)	F	T	F	T	F	T	NULL	NULL	-2.607402	59.26442	Styes of Brough, Sanday	Scotland	S50

GraveGoods	<p>During the construction of the original control tower at Sumburgh Airport during the second world war a sword. shield. and part of a human skull were discovered. Close by was a Bronze Age cist burial marked by a boulder. The tower is on a mound/hill which has clearly been levelled. so the burial was probably somewhere near the top of this hill. Although the control tower is only 22m across. this burial is in the 100m category in case it wasn't found when the hill was levelled. perhaps in building an access road. The site is within 300m of Old Scatness. a Pictish settlement site with evidence of Viking Age use. Water is visible to the North. East and West from the site.</p>
Horse_T/F	F
DEFINED_T/F	T
Brooch_T/F	F
Sword/Axe_T/F	T
Cremation_T/F	F
HumanRemains_T/F	T
NumIndividuals_Min	1
Cemetery_T/F	F
Long	-1.30045
Lat	59.878683
SiteName	Sumburgh Airport, Shetland
Country	Scotland
ID	S51

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
S60	Scotland	Swandro, Rousay, Orkney			F	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	1. Sword (double-edge, 4 pieces?), shield boss (Dublin type) 2. shield boss (Scandinavian, fragmentary)
S52	Scotland	Swordle Bay - Ardnamurchan Viking Ship	56.763783	-6.0172	F	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	284 rivets; spearhead (Petersen type E); shield; broad-bladed axe (Petersen type M); ladle; tongs; small hammer head; sickle; schist whetstone; copper alloy knob-ringed pin (Irish); rim from drinking horn
S41	Scotland	Reay, Caithness (B)	58.563202	-3.784716	F	1	T	F	F	T	T	F	2 oval brooches, ringed pin, CA buckle, spindle whorl (steatite), tweezers ('small iron cross') bridle-bit & iron buckle
S54	Scotland	Torbeckhill, Ecclefechan	NULL	NULL	F	1	F	F	T	F	T	F	Double-edged iron sword (length=55cm. blade length=42cm. blade width=5.5cm. guard length=7cm); possible shield boss and iron spear-head found in 1851. now lost

GraveGoods	Horse_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Brooch_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Cremation_T/F	HumanRemains_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	Cemetery_T/F	Long	Lat	SiteName	Country	ID
Axe, ringed pin shaft, bead (bone), whetstone, wood & iron composite artefact	F	T	F	T	T	T	1	F	-6.32075	57.463817	Tote, Loch Snizort Beag, Skye	Scotland	S55
Sword, 'weapons'	F	T	F	T	F	T	3	F	-6.24	56.043	Traigh nam Bàrc, Colonsay, Argyll & Bute	Scotland	S75
spearhead (insular type?)	F	F	F	F	F	F	1	F	NULL	NULL	Uncertain Site, Kilmartin, Argyll & Bute	Scotland	S74
bone comb (Rygh 447), CA brooch, CA buckle, flint arrowhead	F	F	F	F	F	F	1	F	NULL	NULL	Unknown site, South Uist	Scotland	S46

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
S68	Scotland	St Kilda, Western Isles	57.815	-8.5875	F	2	F	F	T	T	T	F	1. 2 oval brooches (1 extant) 2. sword, spear, whetstone, iron fragments
S64	Scotland	Watten (Mill of), Watten, Highland		T	3	T	F	F	F	F	F		spearhead
S47	Scotland	St. Cutthurb's Churchyard, Kirkcudbright	54.83674	-4.05012	F	1	F	F	T	T	T	F	Double-edged Iron sword with straight guard (Length=80cm. blade length=70cm. blade width=6cm. guard length =8cm); penannular brooch of bronze; jet bead

ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
S58	Scotland	Whithorn	54.733267	-4.417367	T	7	T	T	F	F	F	F	An infant was buried with two beads (one amber, one shale), and next to this burial was placed a bag containing the partially disarticulated remains of a male and female adult along with the forelimb of a cow. Above the adult and infant burials was spread a layer of cremated bones containing the remains of at least four individuals. These burials were beside the east outside wall of burial/mortuary chapel which had been damaged in a fire in c. 845 but may have been repaired by the time of the Scandinavian burials in c. 900.
S63	Scotland	Thurso East, Thurso, Highland			F	1	F	F	F	T	T	F	1 oval brooch

GraveGoods	2 oval brooches (single-shelled), circular brooch, chain, penannular brooch, buckle (CA, silver & niello), amber bead (cylindrical), weaving sword, composite CA & iron object
Horse_T/F	F
DEFINED_T/F	T
Brooch_T/F	T
Sword/Axe_T/F	F
Cremation_T/F	F
HumanRemains_T/F	T
NumIndividuals_Min	1
Cemetery_T/F	L
Long	-6.964431
Lat	58.219433
SiteName	Valtos (Bhaltos), Uig, Isle of Lewis
Country	Scotland
ID	S56

S57	Scotland	Westness, Rousay, Orkney	59.1465	-3.092917	T	5	T	F	T	T	T	F	<p>1. Skeletal remains indicated that a woman had been buried with a newborn child, having presumably died in childbirth: 2 oval brooches, beads (40), penannular brooch (silver, 8th century), gift bronze mount (insular), 2 strap-ends (Anglo-Saxon), comb, sickle, basin (copper alloy), shears, weaving sword, 2 heckles</p> <p>2. male boat burial: boat (5.5m, 2-4 strakes), sword, axehead, spearhead, arrowheads, shield boxx, adze, sickle, whetstone, strike-a-light</p> <p>3. male boat burial, the bronken tips of 4 arrowheads in the back, arm, belly, and thighbone of the skeleton suggest that this individual met a violent death: boat (4.5m, 3-4 strakes), sword (type uncertain), axe, shield boss. arrowheads, bone comb, adze, sickle fishing weight</p> <p>4. oval stone setting, male inhumation: shield boxx (Scandinavian type), arrowheads, ring-headed pin, comb, sickle, 'dice' (gaming pieces)</p> <p>5. oval stone setting, female inhumation: CA Penannular brooch, comb, sickle, 2 spindle whorls</p>
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ID	Country	SiteName	Lat	Long	Cemetery_T/F	NumIndividuals_Min	HumanRemains_T/F	Cremation_T/F	Sword/Axe_T/F	Brooch_T/F	DEFINED_T/F	Horse_T/F	GraveGoods
													6. miscellaneous: weapons, jewellery, tools, bone comb fragment

Chapter 2.III.1 The Irish Annals

Annals of Inisfallen Sample Survey 800-50

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
800	A1800.3	Cúil Collainge	Maybe Louth: a people and and terr. in Co. Louth	NULL	NULL	Dalbach of Cúil Collainge rested in Christ.	Religious
800	A1800.1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Kl. The fourth feria [Wednesday], first of the moon.	Environmental
800	A1800.2	Glenn dá Locha	Glendalough	53,012	-6,3298	Minndenach, abbot of Glenn dá Locha, rested.	Religious
802	A1802.1	Uí Néill	Ulster	NULL	NULL	Kl. Death of Muiredach, king of Uí Néill.	Secular
802	A1802.2	Cluain Ferta Brénainn	Clonfert, Co. Galway	53,2259	-8,0619	Repose of Ólchobar, abbot of Cluain Ferta Brénainn.	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
803	AI803.1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Kl. A battle between the Ciarraige and Eógan acht, in which Aed Alláin, son of Cairpre, fell.	Secular
805	AI805.1	Mumu	Munster	NULL	NULL	Ólchobar son of Dub Indrecht, royal heir of Mumu, dies.	Secular
806	AI806.1	Ard Macna	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Kl. Gormgal son of Dindathach, abbot of Ard Macna and Cluain Eóis, rested.	Religious
807	AI807.2	Alba	Scotland	NULL	NULL	The slaying of Congal, son of Tadc, in Alba.	Secular
807	AI807.1	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Kl. Connmach son of Dub dá Leithe, abbot of Ard Macha, rested.	Religious
808	AI808.2	Liphe R.	Liffey River	NULL	NULL	A defeat [inflicted] by the Laigin on Aed, son of Niall, at the river of Liphe.	Secular
808	AI808.1	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Kl. Taicthech grandson of Tigernán, lector of Ard Macha, rested.	Religious
809	AI809.1	Lothra	Lorrha, Co. Tipperary	53,0931	-8,1228	Kl. Coibdenach the learned, abbot of Lothra, [rested].	Religious
809	AI809.2	Glenn dá Locha	Glendalough	53,012	-6,3298	Échtbrann, abbot of Glenn dá Locha, [rested].	Religious
810	AI810.1	Mumu	Munster	NULL	NULL	Kl. The law concerning cows [promulgated] in Mumu by Dáire and by Aduar, son of Echen.	Secular
811	AI811.2	Cell Druman	NULL	NULL	NULL	Repose of Dímán of Cell Druman.	Religious
811	AI811.1	Ulaid	Ulster	NULL	NULL	Kl. Ailibre of Ulaid, from whom the Book of Ailibre [is named, rested].	Religious
812	AI812.	Corcu Bascinn	Co. Clare	NULL	NULL	Kl. The foundation of Dísert Diarmata; [Diarmait], son of Aed Rón, king of Corcu Bascinn.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
812	AI812.	Dísert Diarmata	Castledermot, Co. Kildare	52,9119	-6,8376	Kl. The foundation of Dísert Diarmata; [Diarmait], son of Aed Rón, king of Corcu Bascinn.	Religious
814	AI814.1	Les Mór	Lismore, Co, Waterford	52,1358	-7,9377	Kl. Repose of Aedán moccu Raichlich, abbot of Les Mór.	Religious
814	AI814.2	Les Mór	Lismore, Co, Waterford	52,1358	-7,9377	The abbacy of Les Mór to Flann, son of Fairchellach.	Religious
815	AI815.1	Connachta	Connaght	NULL	NULL	Kl. Muirgius son of Tomaltach, king of Connachta, dies.	Secular
815	AI815.2	Corcu Laígde	Co. Cork	NULL	NULL	Forbasach, king of Corcu Laígde, dies.	Secular
816	AI816.1	Cluain Moccu Nóis	Clonmacnoise	53,3263	-7,9863	Bissextile. Kl. The burning of Cluain Moccu Nóis.	Religious
816	AI816.3	Mo-Chutu	Lismore, Co, Waterford	52,1358	-7,9377	The exhibition of the shrine of Mo-Chutu by Flann, son of Fairchellach.	Religious
816	AI816.2	Corcach	Cork	51,8985	-8,4756	Repose of Conaing son of Donat, abbot of Corcach.	Religious
817	AI817.1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Kl. The fifth feria [Thursday], ninth of the moon. Cú Chuimne, abbot of Lain Ela, [rested].	Environmental
817	AI817.1	Lain Ela	Lynally, Offaly	53,2646	-7,5619	Kl. The fifth feria [Thursday], ninth of the moon. Cú Chuimne, abbot of Lain Ela, [rested].	Religious
817	AI817.2	Cluain Ferta Brénainn	Clonfert, Co. Galway	53,2259	-8,0619	Tipraite son of Cethernach, abbot of Cluain Ferta Brénainn, [rested].	Religious
818	AI818.1	Fothain	Fahan, Co. Donegal	55,0876	-7,4724	Kl. Fothad of Fothain, i.e. Fothad Canóine, rested.	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
818	AI818.2	Les Mór	Lismore, Co, Waterford	52,1358	-7,9377	The shrine of Mochta of Lugmad in flight before Aed, son of Niall, and it came to Les Mór.	Religious
819	AI819.1	Alba	Scotland	NULL	NULL	Kl. Death of Aed son of Niall, king of Temuir, on a hosting in Alba.	Secular
819	AI819.2	Imlech Ibuir	Emly, Co. Tipperary	52,4639	-8,3513	Repose of Rehtabra son of Muchthigern, abbot of Imlech Ibuir.	Religious
820	AI820.1	Alba	Scotland	NULL	NULL	Bissextile. Kl. Death of Causantin [Custantin, king of Fortrenn (Pictland), AU] son of Fergus, king of Alba.	Secular
820	AI820.2	Kingship of Caisel	Munster	NULL	NULL	Feidlimid, son of Crimthann, took the kingship of Caisel.	Secular
821	AI821.1	King of Caisel	Munster	NULL	NULL	Kl. Artri son of Cathal, king of Caisel, dies.	Secular
822	AI822.1	Birra	Birr, Offaly	53,098	-7,9097	Kl. Mac Riaguil, abbot of Birra, rested.	Religious
823	AI823.1	Bennchor	Bangor	54,6542	-5,6731	Kl. The invasion of Bennchor by the heathens and the shrine of Comgall was broken by them, and its learned men and its bishops were put to the sword.	Norse
824	AI824.1	Bennchor	Bangor	54,6542	-5,6731	Bissextile. Kl. Mag Bile and Bennchor plundered by the heathens.	Norse
824	AI824.1	Mag Bile	Movilla	54,593	-5,689	Bissextile. Kl. Mag Bile and Bennchor plundered by the heathens.	Norse
824	AI824.3	Étgal	Howth	53,3786	-6,057	Scelec was plundered by the heathens and Étgal was carried off into captivity, and he died of hunger on their hands.	Norse

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
824	A1824.2	Tamlachta of Mael Ruain	Tallaght Monastery	53,2888	-6,3557	Tamlachta of Mael Ruain plundered by the community of Cell Dara.	Secular
824	A1824.3	Scelec	Skellig Michael	51,7722	-10,5388	Scelec was plundered by the heathens and Étgál was carried off into captivity, and he died of hunger on their hands.	Norse
825	A1825.1	Les Mór; Imlech Ibuir; Corcach	Multiple	NULL	NULL	Kl. Repose of Flann son of Fairchellach, abbot of Les Mór, Imlech Ibuir, and Corcach.	Religious
828	A1828.1	Déisi	Munster	NULL	NULL	Kl. Cormac son of Domnall, of the Déisi, dies.	Secular
828	A1828.2	Múscraige Mittaine	Munster	NULL	NULL	... Múscraige Mittaine, and they left Éladach, son of Dúnlang, and one hundred and seventy [dead]. The community of Corcach again collected the UíEchach and Corcu Laígde and Ciarraige Cuirche to Múscraige and they left two hundred [dead] with them again.	Secular
829	A1829.1	Gabair	Lough Gabor	NULL	NULL	Kl. Death of Muiredach, king of Laigin. Mael Cellaig son of Scandlán, king of Gabair, dies.	Secular
829	A1829.1	Laigen	S. Brega	NULL	NULL	Kl. Death of Muiredach, king of Laigin. Mael Cellaig son of Scandlán, king of Gabair, dies.	Secular
830	A1830.1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Kl. A defeat [inflicted] by Feidlimid, son of Crimthann, on the Connachta and Uí Néill, in which Follamon, son of Donnchadh, fell.	Secular
831	A1831.1	Glennamain	NULL	NULL	NULL	Kl. The slaying of Donnubán son of Artrí, king of Glennamain.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
832	AI832.1	Gabair	Lough Gabor	NULL	NULL	Kl. The slaying of Dub dá Bairenn, a royal heir of Gabair.	Secular
833	AI833.3	Connachta	Connaght	NULL	NULL	Death of Diarmait son of Tomaltach, king of Connachta.	Secular
833	AI833.2	Loch Léinn	Lough Lene	NULL	NULL	Death of Cobthach son of Mael Dúin, king of Loch Léin.	Secular
833	AI833.4	Temuir	Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Conchobar son of Donnchadh, king of Temuir, dies.	Secular
833	AI833.1	Cell Mo-Laise	Kilmolash	52,2835	-7,8004	Kl. Les Mór Mo-Chutu and Cell Mo-Laise plundered by the heathens.	Norse
833	AI833.1	Les Mór Mo-Chutu	Lismore, Co, Waterford	52,1358	-7,9377	Kl. Les Mór Mo-Chutu and Cell Mo-Laise plundered by the heathens.	Norse
834	AI834.3	Gabair	Lough Gabor	NULL	NULL	Death of Dúnadach son of Scandlán, king of Gabair.	Secular
834	AI834.2	Laigin	S. Brega	NULL	NULL	Death of Cellach son of Bran, king of Laigin.	Secular
834	AI834.1	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Kl. Eógan, bishop of Ard Macha, rested.	Religious
835	AI835.1	Ulaid	Ulster	NULL	NULL	Kl. Indrechtach, son of Tomaltach, one of the two kings of Ulaid, [dies].	Secular
836	AI836.1	Corcach	Cork	51,8985	-8,4756	Kl. Entry of Feidlimid into the abbacy of Corcach.	Religious
838	AI838.1	Cluain Ferta Brénainn	Clonfert, Co. Galway	53,2259	-8,0619	A great assembly of the men of Ireland in Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Niall son of Aed, king of Temuir, submitted to Feidlimid, son of Crimthann, so that Feidlimid became full king of Ireland that day, and he occupied the abbot's chair of Cluain Ferta.	Secular
839	AI839.1	Connachta	Connaght	NULL	NULL	Kl. Cathal son of Muirgius, king of Connachta, dies.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
840	AI840.1	Temuir	Tara Hill, Co. Meath	53,5788	-6,6116	Kl. Feidlimid harried Leth Cuinn from Birra to Temuir, and he was checked at Temuir, and he seized Gormlaith, daughter of Murchad, king of Laigin, together with her female train, and Indrechtach, son of Mael Dúin, was killed by him at Temuir.	Secular
841	AI841.1	Uí Echach	Ulster	NULL	NULL	Bissextile. Kl. Death of Domnall son of Cathal, king of Uí Echach.	Secular
842	AI842.1	Mumu	Munster	NULL	NULL	Kl. The Law of Patrick [brought] to Mumu by Forannán and by Diarmait.	Religious
843	AI843.1	Mide	Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Kl. Death of Mael Ruanaid, king of Mide.	Secular
844	AI844.1	Dún Másc	Dunamase Rock, near Port Laoise, Leix	53,0315	-7,2101	Kl. The plundering of Dún Másc, in which Aed son of Dub dá Chrích, abbot of Tír dá Glas, fell.	Norse
845	AI845.1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Bissextile. Kl The slaying of Donnchadh, son of Flann, by Mael Sechnaill.	Secular
845	AI845.2	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Forannán, abbot of Ard Macha, was carried off by the heathens from Cluain Comarda, and the shrine of Pátraic was broken and carried off by them.	Religious
845	AI845.2	Cluain Comarda	Colmanswell, Co. Limerick	52,3772	-8,7232	Forannán, abbot of Ard Macha, was carried off by the heathens from Cluain Comarda, and the shrine of Pátraic was broken and carried off by them.	Norse
846	AI846.1	Calann River	Callan River	NULL	NULL	Kl. Niall son of Aed, king of Temuir, was drowned in the Calann, i.e. a river beside Ard Macha.	Secular
847	AI847.1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Kl. The seventh feria [Saturday], tenth of the moon. Feidlimid, son of Crimthann, fell asleep.	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
847	A1847.1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Kl. The seventh feria [Saturday], tenth of the moon. Feidlimid, son of Crimthann, fell asleep.	Environmental
848	A1848.3	Gabair	Lough Gabor	NULL	NULL	Death of Draignén son of Dúnadach, king of Gabair.	Secular
848	A1848.1	Kingship of Caisel	Munster	NULL	NULL	Kl. Ólchobar son of Cinaed, abbot of Imlech Ibuir, took the kingship of Caisel.	Secular
848	A1848.2	Sciath Nechtain	Skenagun, Co. Kildare	52,9213	-6,8452	The battle of Sciath Nechtain in Laigin [gained] by Ólchobar over the foreigners, in which Tomrair the Jarl fell.	Norse
849	A1849.1	Dál Araide	Co. Down; Co. Antrim	NULL	NULL	Bissextile. Kl. Death of Flann son of Echaid, king of Dál Araide.	Secular
850	A1850.1	Ciarraige Luachra	Co. Kerry	NULL	NULL	Death of Cobthach, king of Ciarraige Luachra.	Secular
850	A1850.1	Cluain Moccu Nóis	Clonmacnoise	53,3263	-7,9863	Kl. Repose of Cétradach, abbot of Cluain Moccu Nóis.	Religious
850	A1850.1	Cluain Ferta Brénainn	Clonfert, Co. Galway	53,2259	-8,0619	Repose of Rechtabra, abbot of Cluain Ferta Brénainn.	Religious

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Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
800	U801.9	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	A rainy summer.	Environmental

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800	U801.8	Maenmag	Galway: bar. of Clanrickard, Co. Galway	NULL	NULL	Cathrannach son of Cathal of Maenmag, and the anchorite Ninnid, rest.	Secular
800	U801.2	Cluain Dolcáin	Clondalkin	53,3204	-6,3946	Feidlimid grandson of Lugaid, abbot of Cluain Dolcáin, dies.	Religious
800	U801.5	Domnach Sechnaill	Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath	53,5135	-6,5403	Ruamnus, abbot of Domnach Sechnaill, dies.	Religious
800	U801.4	Í	Iona	56,3347	-6,4041	Bresal son of Ségéne, abbot of Í, fell asleep in his 31st year as superior.	Religious
800	U801.1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	The placing of the relics of Rónán son of Berach in a gold and silver casket.	Religious
800	U801.7	Cenél Loegaire	Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Bresal son of Gormgal of Cenél Loegaire was treacherously killed by his kinsmen.	Secular
800	U801.3	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	A battle between the Ulaid and the Uí Echach Cobha, in which Echu son of Ailill, king of Cuib, fell, and on the opposing side in battle Cairell son of Cathal fell; and his army was victorious.	Secular
800	U801.6	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Be Fáil daughter of Cathal, Donnchad's queen, died.	Secular
801	U802.9	Iona	Iona	56,3347	-6,4041	Í Coluim Chille was burned by the heathens.	Norse
801	U802.5	Bennchor	Bangor	54,6542	-5,6731	Mac Oige of Aporcrosan, abbot of Bennchor, Muiredach son of Óchobor, abbot of Cluain Ferta Brénainn, Coscrach grandson of Fraech, abbot of Lugmad, Clemens of Tír dá Glas—all ended their lives happily and in peace.	Religious
801	U802.5	Cluain Ferta Brénainn	Clonfert, Co. Galway	53,2259	-8,0619	Mac Oige of Aporcrosan, abbot of Bennchor, Muiredach son of Óchobor, abbot of Cluain Ferta	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
						Brénainn, Coscrach grandson of Fraech, abbot of Lugmad, Clemens of Tír dá Glas—all ended their lives happily and in peace.	
801	U802.5	Lugmad	Louth	53,9508	-6,5406	Mac Oige of Aporcrosan, abbot of Bennchor, Muiredach son of Óchobor, abbot of Cluain Ferta Brénainn, Coscrach grandson of Fraech, abbot of Lugmad, Clemens of Tír dá Glas—all ended their lives happily and in peace.	Religious
801	U802.3	Sláine	Slane, Co. Meath	53,7086	-6,5437	Ailill son of Cormac, abbot of Sláine, a learned man and an excellent judge, died.	Religious
801	U802.5	Tír dá Glas	Terryglass, Co. Tipperary	53,0565	-8,1987	Mac Oige of Aporcrosan, abbot of Bennchor, Muiredach son of Óchobor, abbot of Cluain Ferta Brénainn, Coscrach grandson of Fraech, abbot of Lugmad, Clemens of Tír dá Glas—all ended their lives happily and in peace.	Religious
801	U802.7	Temair	Tara Hill, Co. Meath	53,5788	-6,6116	Euginis daughter of Donnchad, queen of the king of Temair, dies.	Secular
801	U802.8	Loch Riach	Loughrea, Co. Galway	NULL	NULL	Destruction of the fortress of Loch Riach by Muirgius.	Secular
801	U802.1	Mide	Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Muiredach son of Domnall, king of Mide, dies.	Secular
801	U802.2	Mide	Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	A hosting by Aed against Mide, and he divided Mide between two sons of Donnchad, i.e. Conchobor and Ailill.	Secular
801	U802.6	Mugdorna Maigen	Co. Monaghan; Co. Louth; Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Artrí son of Ailill, king of Mugdorna Maigen, dies.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
801	U802.4	Osraige	Ossory	NULL	NULL	Fergal son of Anmchad, king of Osraige, dies.	Secular
802	U803.2	Tamlachta Maíl Ruain	Tallaght, Do. Dublin	53,2888	-6,3557	Airfhinnán, abbot of Tamlachta Maíl Ruain, rested in peace.	Religious
802	U803.5	Ruba Conaill	Rathconnel, Co. Westmeath	53,5447	-7,2932	The battle of Ruba Conaill between two sons of Donnchad, in which Ailill fell and Conchobur was victor.	Secular
802	U803.4	Inis Cuilenrigi	probably Inch Island, off Inishowen, Co. Donegal	NULL	NULL	Artgal son of Cathusach, king of Inis Cuilenrigi, of the Cenél Eógain, was killed.	Secular
802	U803.3	Loch Cal	Loughgall, Co. Armagh	NULL	NULL	Dúnchad son of Congal, king of Loch Cal, was killed by his kinsmen.	Secular
802	U803.1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Repose of Flann son of Nárgal, who lived through painful illness lasting sixteen years.	Secular
802	U803.7	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	A skirmish between the Sogain and the sept of Maenmag, in which many were slain.	Secular
802	U803.6	Uí Fhailgi	Co. Offaly; Co. Laois; Co. Kildare	NULL	NULL	Aengus son of Muigrón, king of Uí Fhailgi, was treacherously killed by the followers of Fínnecta son of Cellach, at their king's instigation.	Secular
803	U804.1 1	Corcu Baiscinn	Co. Clare	NULL	NULL	Violent thunder, accompanied by wind and fire, on the night before St. Patrick's Day, which destroyed many persons, i.e. one thousand and ten in Corcu Baiscinn; and the sea divided the island of Fita into three parts, and covered the land of Fita with sand, that is as much land as would support 12 cows.	Environmental

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
803	U804.1 1	Fita	Inis Fitae	NULL	NULL	Violent thunder, accompanied by wind and fire, on the night before St. Patrick's Day, which destroyed many persons, i.e. one thousand and ten in Corcu Baiscinn; and the sea divided the island of Fita into three parts, and covered the land of Fita with sand, that is as much land as would support 12 cows.	Environmental
803	U804.3	Biror	Birr, Offaly	53,098	-7,9097	Repose of Caratbran, abbot of Biror.	Religious
803	U804.1 2	Cenannas	Kells, Co. Meath	53,7272	-6,877	Cenannas was given without battle to the melodious Colum Cille this year.	Religious
803	U804.6	Cell Dara	Kildare	53,1589	-6,9096	Faelán son of Cellach, superior of Cell Dara, and Cernach son of Dúnchad, king of Mugdorna, died.	Religious
803	U804.7	Dún Cuair	prob. Rathcore, Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	A meeting of the synods of the Uí Néill in Dún Cuair, presided over by Connmach, abbot of Ard Macha.	Religious
803	U804.8	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	(This year, moreover, the clerics of Ireland were freed by Aed Oirdnide, at the behest of Fothad of the Canon, from the obligation of attendance on expeditions and hostings.)	Religious
803	U804.4	Lusca	Lusk	53,5263	-6,1659	Cormac son of Conall, steward of Lusca, dies.	Secular
803	U804.1 0	Laigin	S. Leinster	NULL	NULL	A hosting by Aed oirdnide to Laigin, and Fínnechta, king of Laigin, submitted to him.	Secular
803	U804.5	Laigin	S. Leinster	NULL	NULL	Devastation of Laigin twice in one month by the son of Niall.	Secular
803	U804.6	Mugdorna	Co. Monaghan; Co. Louth; Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Faelán son of Cellach, superior of Cell Dara, and Cernach son of Dúnchad, king of Mugdorna, died.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
803	U804.1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Domnall son of Aed Muinderg, king of the North, dies.	Secular
803	U804.9	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	A battle between the Uí Chremthainn themselves, in which Echu son of Cathal and Domnall son of Echaid and Dub Rois and many others fell; and Donn Clochair, son of Artrí, was victor.	Secular
803	U804.2	Uí Téig	Co. Wicklow	NULL	NULL	Fiachra son of Tuathal, king of Uí Téig, dies.	Secular
804	U805.8	Baislec	Baislec/Baslick, in bar. Castlereagh, Co. Roscommon	53,7861	-8,4366	The killing of Cormac son of Muirgius, abbot of Baislec; and the subsequent devastation of Ciarraige by Muirgius.	Religious
804	U805.4	Cell Dara	Kildare	53,1589	-6,9096	Fine, abbess of Cell Dara, died.	Religious
804	U805.10	Cell Achaid	Killeigh: Killeighin, Offaly	53,2141	-7,4503	Cell Achaid, with its new oratory, caught fire.	Religious
804	U805.1	Leithglenn	Leighlin, Co. Carlow	52,7365	-7,0234	Muiredach son of Aimirgein, abbot of Leithglenn, Dub Dúin son of Irgus, die.	Religious
804	U805.3	Lusca	Lusk	53,5263	-6,1659	Maenach son of Colgu, abbot of Lusca, a good lector, ended his life unhappily and mournfully.	Religious
804	U805.2	Mainister Buite	Monasterboice, Co. Louth	53,7875	-6,4163	Cuana, abbot of Mainister Buite, died.	Religious
804	U805.9	Bréifne	Bawnboy: a terr. co-extensive with	54,1212	-7,6768	Muirchertach son of Donngal, king of Bréifne, died.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
			Cos. Cavan and Leitrim				
804	U805.5	Cluain Iraird	Clonard, Co. Meath	53,4515	-7,0231	Dub dá Bairrenn, grandson of Dubán, superior of Cluain Iraird, was added to his fathers.	Secular
804	U805.8	Ciarraige	Co. Mayo; Co. Roscommon	NULL	NULL	The killing of Cormac son of Muirgius, abbot of Baislec; and the subsequent devastation of Ciarraige by Muirgius.	Secular
804	U805.7	Dún Cuair	prob. Rathcore, Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	A hosting by Aed to Dún Cuair, and he divided Laigin between two Muiredachs, i.e. Muiredach son of Ruaidrí, and Muiredach son of Bran.	Secular
804	U805.6	Loch Gabor	Lagore, Ratoah, Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Cernach son of Fergus, king of Loch Gabor, dies.	Secular
805	U806.6	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	A great crop of mast.	Environmental
805	U806.8	Iona	Iona	56,3347	-6,4041	The community of Í, to the number of sixty-eight, was killed by the heathens.	Norse
805	U806.2	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Gormgal son of Dindathach, abbot of Ard Macha and Cluain Eóis, died.	Religious
805	U806.7	Bennchor	Bangor	54,6542	-5,6731	Loithech, teacher of Bennchor, rested.	Religious
805	U806.3	Sláine	Slane, Co. Meath	53,7086	-6,5437	The learned Congal son of Maenach, abbot of Sláine, fell asleep as a celibate.	Religious
805	U806.1 1	Tír da Glas	Terryglass, Co. Tipperary	53,0565	-8,1987	Tír da Glas is burned.	Religious
805	U806.5	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Patrick's law promulgated by Aed son of Niall.	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
805	U806.10	Ráith Imgáin	Rathangan, Co. Kildare	53,221	-6,9945	Flaithnia son of Cinaed, king of Uí Fhailgi, was killed in Ráith Imgáin.	Secular
805	U806.1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	In which a great pestilence broke out in the island of Ireland.	Secular
805	U806.4	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Fínnechta son of Cellach, assumed his kingship again.	Secular
805	U806.9	Uí Briúin	along the Shannon in N. Connacht	NULL	NULL	Connmach, judge of the Uí Briúin, dies.	Secular
806	U807.6	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	The moon was turned to the colour of blood.	Environmental
806	U807.8	Inis Muiredag	Inishmurray, Donegal Bay	54,4356	-8,66	The heathens burned Inis Muiredaig and invade Ros Comáin.	Norse
806	U807.8	Ros Comáin	Roscommon	53,6248	-8,1918	The heathens burned Inis Muiredaig and invade Ros Comáin.	Norse
806	U807.1	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Connmach son of Dub dá Leithe, abbot of Ard Macha, died suddenly.	Religious
806	U807.4	Cenannas	Kells, Co. Meath	53,7272	-6,877	Building of the new monastery of Colum Cille at Cenannas.	Religious
806	U807.5	Loch Cré	Monaincha, Co. Tipperary	NULL	NULL	Elarius, anchorite and scribe of Loch Cré, fell asleep.	Religious
806	U807.3	Cenn Tíre	Kintyre, Scotland	55,5	-5,5833	The killing of Conall son of Tadc, by Conall son of Aedacán in Cenn Tíre.	Secular
806	U807.2	Airthir	Meigh: Orior, a terr. (and people) in Co. Armagh,	54,1225	-6,3889	The slaying of Artgal son of Cathasach, king of Uí Chruinn of Airthir.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
			including bars, of Orior				
806	U807.9	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	A battle between the community of Corcach and the community of Cluain Ferta Brénainn, among whom resulted a slaughter of a countless number of ordinary ecclesiastics and of eminent men of the community of Corcach.	Secular
806	U807.7	Uí Fhidgeinte	Co. Limerick	NULL	NULL	Murchad son of Flann, king of Uí Fhidgeinte, died.	Secular
807	U808.2	Linn Duachail	Annagassan, Co. Louth	53,8826	-6,3435	Tomás, bishop, scribe and abbot of Linn Duachail, rested.	Religious
807	U808.1	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Death of Torbach alias Calbhach from Cluain Cracha, scribe and abbot of Ard Macha.	Religious
807	U808.3	Cell Achaid	Killeigh: Killeighin, Offaly	53,2141	-7,4503	Faelgus, superior of Cell Achaid, fell asleep.	Religious
807	U808.5	Mag Cobo	Banbridge: Co. Down, from Lisburn to near Newry	54,3487	-6,2705	The killing of Cinaed son of Conchobor in Mag Cobo by the Cruithin.	Secular
807	U808.6	Cell Dara	Kildare	53,1589	-6,9096	Fínnecta son of Cellach, king of Laigin, died of haemorrhoids in Cell Dara.	Secular
807	U808.4	Tír ind Aenaig	probably in Meath	NULL	NULL	An expeditionary force of Muirgius son of Tomaltach, with the Connachtmen, was led by Conchobur son of Donnchad as far as Tír ind Aenaig, and they hastened away suddenly after three nights, and Aed son of Niall marched to oppose them, and burned	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
						the borders of Mide; and their flight was likened to that of goats and kids.	
808	U809.5	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Fire from heaven struck down a man in the oratory of Nuadu.	Environmental
808	U809.1	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	The falling asleep of Toictech alias Taichlech from Tír Imchláir, abbot of Ard Macha.	Religious
808	U809.6	Cluain Brónaig	Clonbroney, Co. Longford	53,7746	-7,6084	Finnbil, abbess of Cluain Brónaig, dies.	Religious
808	U809.8	Finnubair Abae	Fennor, Co. Meath	53,7918	-7,1647	Mael Fothartaig son of Flann, abbot of Finnubair Abae and Cell Moinni, died.	Religious
808	U809.4	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Baetán of Cluain Tuaiscirt, Cú Chiaráin, vice-abbot of Cluain, fell asleep.	Religious
808	U809.3	Tulach Léis	NULL	NULL	NULL	The killing of Dúncú, superior of Tulach Léis, beside the shrine of Patrick in the abbot's house at Tulach Léis.	Religious
808	U809.2	Uí Cheinnselaig	Co. Wexford	NULL	NULL	A battle between the Uí Cheinnselaig themselves, in which Cellach Tosach son of Donngal, king of Ráith Étain, fell.	Secular
808	U809.7	Ulaid	Ulster	NULL	NULL	The invasion of Ulaid by Aed son of Niall, as a result of the profanation of Patrick's shrine to the dishonour of Dúncú. 1] (The distressed but valiant nobles turn back 2] The Ulaid had been cut off by Aed; 3] There they remained discomfited 4] At the fiery conflict of Bréne. 1] The haughty unshaven horde 2] Began to traverse the harbours;	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
						3] Birds' bills with bearded heads were seen 4] Coming from the churches of Ulaid.)	
808	U809.9	Ulaid	Ulster	NULL	NULL	A battle among the Ulaid between two sons of Fiachna. Cairill was victor. Echaid escaped.	Secular
809	U810.1	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Cathnia, abbot of Dam Liac, and Tigernach, founder of Daire Meilli, abbot of Cell Achaid, and Mael Fothartaig son of Aedgal, superior of Airecal Do-Chiaróc, scribe, Cathal son of Fiachra, king of Ráith Airthir and Fir Chúl, and Echaid son of Fiachna, king of Ulaid, and Mael Dúin son of Donngal, Cathnia, abbot of Dam Liac, and Tigernach, founder of Daire Meilli, abbot of Cell Achaid, and Mael Fothartaig son of Aedgal, superior of Airecal Do-Chiaróc, scribe, Cathal son of Fiachra, king of Ráith Airthir and Fir Chúl, and Echaid son of Fiachna, king of Ulaid, and Mael Dúin son of Donngal, steward of Ard Macha, Anluan son of Conchobor, king of Aidne, Mac Coirb son of Neuter, and Cellach grandson of Cú Chodaig, died.	Religious
809	U810.1	Dam Liac	Duleek, Co. Meath	53,6548	-6,4222	Cathnia, abbot of Dam Liac, and Tigernach, founder of Daire Meilli, abbot of Cell Achaid, and Mael Fothartaig son of Aedgal, superior of Airecal Do-Chiaróc, scribe, Cathal son of Fiachra, king of Ráith Airthir and Fir Chúl, and Echaid son of Fiachna, king of Ulaid, and Mael Dúin son of Donngal, Cathnia, abbot of Dam Liac, and Tigernach, founder of Daire Meilli, abbot of Cell Achaid, and Mael Fothartaig son of Aedgal, superior of Airecal Do-Chiaróc, scribe, Cathal son of Fiachra, king of Ráith Airthir and Fir Chúl, and Echaid son of Fiachna, king of Ulaid, and Mael Dúin son of Donngal, steward of Ard Macha,	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
						Anluan son of Conchobor, king of Aidne, Mac Coirb son of Neuter, and Cellach grandson of Cú Chodaig, died.	
809	U810.1	Airecal Do-Chiaróc	Errigle Keerogue, par. of Ballygawley, Co. Tyrone	54,4586	-7,0982	Cathnia, abbot of Dam Liac, and Tigernach, founder of Daire Meilli, abbot of Cell Achaid, and Mael Fothartaig son of Aedgal, superior of Airecal Do-Chiaróc, scribe, Cathal son of Fiachra, king of Ráith Airthir and Fir Chúl, and Echaid son of Fiachna, king of Ulaid, and Mael Dúin son of Donngal, Cathnia, abbot of Dam Liac, and Tigernach, founder of Daire Meilli, abbot of Cell Achaid, and Mael Fothartaig son of Aedgal, superior of Airecal Do-Chiaróc, scribe, Cathal son of Fiachra, king of Ráith Airthir and Fir Chúl, and Echaid son of Fiachna, king of Ulaid, and Mael Dúin son of Donngal, steward of Ard Macha, Anluan son of Conchobor, king of Aidne, Mac Coirb son of Neuter, and Cellach grandson of Cú Chodaig, died.	Religious
809	U810.2	Glenn dá Locha	Glendalough	53,012	-6,3298	Guaire, abbot of Glenn dá Locha, fell asleep.	Religious
809	U810.1	Cell Achaid	Killeigh: Killeighin, Offaly	53,2141	-7,4503	Cathnia, abbot of Dam Liac, and Tigernach, founder of Daire Meilli, abbot of Cell Achaid, and Mael Fothartaig son of Aedgal, superior of Airecal Do-Chiaróc, scribe, Cathal son of Fiachra, king of Ráith Airthir and Fir Chúl, and Echaid son of Fiachna, king of Ulaid, and Mael Dúin son of Donngal, Cathnia, abbot of Dam Liac, and Tigernach, founder of Daire Meilli, abbot of Cell Achaid, and Mael Fothartaig son of Aedgal, superior of Airecal Do-Chiaróc, scribe, Cathal son of Fiachra, king of Ráith Airthir and Fir Chúl, and Echaid son of Fiachna, king of Ulaid, and	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
						Mael Dúin son of Donngal, steward of Ard Macha, Anluan son of Conchobor, king of Aidne, Mac Coirb son of Neuter, and Cellach grandson of Cú Chodaig, died.	
809	U810.1	Aidne	Kiltartan, Co. Galway	53,1018	-8,8209	Cathnia, abbot of Dam Liac, and Tigernach, founder of Daire Meilli, abbot of Cell Achaid, and Mael Fothartaig son of Aedgal, superior of Airecal Do-Chiaróc, scribe, Cathal son of Fiachra, king of Ráith Airthir and Fir Chúl, and Echaid son of Fiachna, king of Ulaid, and Mael Dúin son of Donngal, Cathnia, abbot of Dam Liac, and Tigernach, founder of Daire Meilli, abbot of Cell Achaid, and Mael Fothartaig son of Aedgal, superior of Airecal Do-Chiaróc, scribe, Cathal son of Fiachra, king of Ráith Airthir and Fir Chúl, and Echaid son of Fiachna, king of Ulaid, and Mael Dúin son of Donngal, steward of Ard Macha, Anluan son of Conchobor, king of Aidne, Mac Coirb son of Neuter, and Cellach grandson of Cú Chodaig, died.	Secular
809	U810.1	Ráith Airthir	Oristown, Co. Meath	53,7265	-6,7872	Cathnia, abbot of Dam Liac, and Tigernach, founder of Daire Meilli, abbot of Cell Achaid, and Mael Fothartaig son of Aedgal, superior of Airecal Do-Chiaróc, scribe, Cathal son of Fiachra, king of Ráith Airthir and Fir Chúl, and Echaid son of Fiachna, king of Ulaid, and Mael Dúin son of Donngal, Cathnia, abbot of Dam Liac, and Tigernach, founder of Daire Meilli, abbot of Cell Achaid, and Mael Fothartaig son of Aedgal, superior of Airecal Do-Chiaróc, scribe, Cathal son of Fiachra, king of Ráith Airthir and Fir Chúl, and Echaid son of Fiachna, king of Ulaid, and Mael Dúin son of Donngal, steward of Ard Macha, Anluan son of Conchobor, king of Aidne, Mac Coirb	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
						son of Neuter, and Cellach grandson of Cú Chodaig, died.	
809	U810.1	Fir Chúl	Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Cathnia, abbot of Dam Liac, and Tigernach, founder of Daire Meilli, abbot of Cell Achaid, and Mael Fothartaig son of Aedgal, superior of Airecal Do-Chiaróc, scribe, Cathal son of Fiachra, king of Ráith Airthir and Fir Chúl, and Echaid son of Fiachna, king of Ulaid, and Mael Dúin son of Donngal, Cathnia, abbot of Dam Liac, and Tigernach, founder of Daire Meilli, abbot of Cell Achaid, and Mael Fothartaig son of Aedgal, superior of Airecal Do-Chiaróc, scribe, Cathal son of Fiachra, king of Ráith Airthir and Fir Chúl, and Echaid son of Fiachna, king of Ulaid, and Mael Dúin son of Donngal, steward of Ard Macha, Anluan son of Conchobor, king of Aidne, Mac Coirb son of Neuter, and Cellach grandson of Cú Chodaig, died.	Secular
809	U810.3	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Tadc and Flaithnia, two sons of Muirgius, were killed by the Luigni. Devastation of the Luigni by Muirgius. 1] (Muirgius killed my son; 2] Stupendous that it can befall me— 3] That it is I who plied a sword 4] On Tadc's throat for it. A warrior of the Luigni of Connacht recited.)	Secular
809	U810.1	Ulaid	Ulster	NULL	NULL	Cathnia, abbot of Dam Liac, and Tigernach, founder of Daire Meilli, abbot of Cell Achaid, and Mael Fothartaig son of Aedgal, superior of Airecal Do-Chiaróc, scribe, Cathal son of Fiachra, king of Ráith Airthir and Fir Chúl, and Echaid son of Fiachna, king of Ulaid, and Mael Dúin son of Donngal, Cathnia,	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
						abbot of Dam Liac, and Tigernach, founder of Daire Meilli, abbot of Cell Achaid, and Mael Fothartaig son of Aedgal, superior of Airecal Do-Chiaróc, scribe, Cathal son of Fiachra, king of Ráith Airthir and Fir Chúl, and Echaid son of Fiachna, king of Ulaid, and Mael Dúin son of Donngal, steward of Ard Macha, Anluan son of Conchobor, king of Aidne, Mac Coirb son of Neuter, and Cellach grandson of Cú Chodaig, died.	
810	U811.6	Ulaid	Ulster	NULL	NULL	A slaughter of the heathens by the Ulaid.	Norse
810	U811.7	Dairmag	Durrow, Offaly	53,3282	-7,5288	Blathmac grandson of Muirdibor, abbot of Dairmag, died.	Religious
810	U811.1	Connacht	Connacht	NULL	NULL	Nuadu, abbot of Ard Macha, went to Connacht with Patrick's law and his casket.	Religious
810	U811.4	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Dímán of Ara, a Munster anchorite, ended his life happily.	Religious
810	U811.5	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Tuathgal, abbot of the elders of Cluain, died.	Religious
810	U811.2	Tamlacht	Tallaght, Do. Dublin	53,2888	-6,3557	The fair of Tailtiu was prevented from being held on Saturday under the aegis of Aed son of Niall, neither horse nor chariot arriving there. It was the community of Tamlacht who caused the boycott after the Uí Néill had violated the sanctuary of Tamlacht of Mael Ruain; and many gifts were subsequently made to the community of Tamlacht.	Secular
810	U811.3	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Admaer, daughter of Aed of Laigin, died at a good old age.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
811	U812.1 1	Mumu	Munster	NULL	NULL	A slaughter of the heathens in Mumu, viz. by Cobthach son of Mael Dúin, king of Loch Léin.	Norse
811	U812.8	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	A slaughter of the heathens by the men of Umall. A slaughter of the Conmaicne by the heathens.	Norse
811	U812.8	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	A slaughter of the heathens by the men of Umall. A slaughter of the Conmaicne by the heathens.	Norse
811	U812.4	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Nuadu of Loch Uama, bishop, anchorite and abbot of Ard Macha, fell asleep.	Religious
811	U812.1	Finnglas	Finglas, Co. Dublin	53,3903	-6,2984	Flann son of Cellach, abbot of Finnglas, a scribe, anchorite and bishop, died suddenly.	Religious
811	U812.6	Cell Mór Enir	Kilmore, Co. Armagh	54,3987	-6,5472	Aengus son of Dúnlang, king of Cenél Artgail, and Flaithbertach son of Cairpre, superior of Cell Mór Enir, die.	Religious
811	U812.2	Tamlacht	Tallaght, Do. Dublin	53,2888	-6,3557	Item: the bishop and anchorite Echaid, superior of Tamlacht, rested.	Religious
811	U812.1 3	Connacht	Connacht	NULL	NULL	Daire's law promulgated in Connacht	Religious
811	U812.6	Cenél Artgail	Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Aengus son of Dúnlang, king of Cenél Artgail, and Flaithbertach son of Cairpre, superior of Cell Mór Enir, die.	Secular
811	U812.5	Ciannacht	Co. Louth; Co. Meath; Co. Dublin	NULL	NULL	Flann son of Congalach, king of Ciannacht, dies.	Secular
811	U812.7	Corcu Baiscinn	Co. Clare	NULL	NULL	Aed Rón, king of Corcu Baiscinn, dies.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
811	U812.3	Garbros	NULL	NULL	NULL	Coscraich son of Niallgus, king of Garbros, and Cernach son of Flaithnia, king of Mugdorn of Brega, died.	Secular
811	U812.3	Mugdorn of Brega	Co. Monaghan; Co. Louth; Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Coscraich son of Niallgus, king of Garbros, and Cernach son of Flaithnia, king of Mugdorn of Brega, died.	Secular
811	U812.10	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	A slaughter of the Corcu Róidi of Mide by the Uí Moccu Uais.	Secular
811	U812.12	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	The south was invaded by Muirgius son of Tomaltach, king of Connacht.	Secular
811	U812.9	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	A slaughter of the Calraige of Lurg by the Uí Briúin.	Secular
812	U813.4	Umall	Co. Mayo	NULL	NULL	The slaughter at Umall by the heathens in which fell Coscraich son of Flannabra and Dúnadach, king of Umall.	Norse
812	U813.2	Achad Bó	Aghaboe, par. in bar. Clarmallagh, Leix	52,9204	-7,5119	Feradach son of Scannal, a scribe, priest and abbot of Achad Bó, ended his life happily.	Religious
812	U813.6	Cluain Ferta	Clonfert, Co. Galway	53,2259	-8,0619	Congaltach son of Eitguin, prior of Cluain Ferta, dies.	Religious
812	U813.3	Cell Tuama	Kiltoom, Co. Westmeath	53,6637	-7,3468	Cellach son of Echaid, superior of Cell Tuama, dies.	Religious
812	U813.1	Treóit	Trevet, Co. Meath	53,5447	-6,5421	Conall son of Daimthech, superior of Treóit, dies.	Religious
812	U813.8	Uí Néill	northern half of Ireland	NULL	NULL	Daire's law promulgated among the Uí Néill.	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
812	U813.7	Frankia	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	Carolus, king of the Franks, or rather emperor of the whole of Europe, fell asleep in peace.	Secular
812	U813.5	Cenél Cairpri	Co. Longford; Co. Sligo	NULL	NULL	Laegaire son of Cú Gamna, king of Cenél Cairpri, dies.	Secular
813	U814.4	Echdruim	Aughrim, Co. Galway	53,3024	-8,3165	Bishop Mael Dúin, superior of Echdruim, was killed.	Religious
813	U814.2	Cluain Moccu Nóis	Clonmacnoise	53,3263	-7,9863	Tuathal son of Du-Dubtae, a distinguished scribe and teacher of Cluain Moccu Nóis, fell asleep.	Religious
813	U814.7	Cluain Moccu Nóis	Clonmacnoise	53,3263	-7,9863	Fairchellach of Fobar, abbot of Cluain Moccu Nóis, and Orthanach, abbot of Cell Fhoibric, and bishop Rónán grandson of Lóchderc, all fell asleep.	Religious
813	U814.3	Glenn dá Locha	Glendalough	53,012	-6,3298	Eiterscél son of Cellach, bishop of Glenn dá Locha, and Cinaed son of Cellach, bishop and abbot of Trelec Mór, died.	Religious
813	U814.1 4	Inis Bó Finne	Inishbofin, off the coast of Mayo	53,6209	-10,2159	Blathmac son of Aelgus, abbot of Tír dá Glas, and Blathmac fosterling of Colgu, abbot of Inis Bó Finne, died.	Religious
813	U814.9	Iona	Iona	56,3347	-6,4041	Cellach, abbot of Í, when the building of the church of Cenannas was finished, resigned the office of superior, and Diarmait, fosterling of Daigre, was appointed in his place.	Religious
813	U814.7	Cell Fhoibric	Kilbrew, Co. Meath	53,5469	-6,4655	Fairchellach of Fobar, abbot of Cluain Moccu Nóis, and Orthanach, abbot of Cell Fhoibric, and bishop Rónán grandson of Lóchderc, all fell asleep.	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
813	U814.1	Cell Moinne	Kilbrew, Co. Meath	53,5469	-6,4655	Feidlimid, abbot of Cell Moinne, Patrick's steward of Brega, and a distinguished anchorite and excellent scribe, ended his life happily.	Religious
813	U814.1 1	Cruachain	Rathcroghan, Co. Roscommon	53,8023	-8,3043	Ciarán's law was exalted at Cruachain by Muirgius.	Religious
813	U814.5	Sláine	Slane, Co. Meath	53,7086	-6,5437	Suibne son of Maenach, steward of Sláine, and Gormgal son of Niall son of Fergal, died.	Religious
813	U814.1 4	Tír dá Glas	Terryglass, Co. Tipperary	53,0565	-8,1987	Blathmac son of Aelgus, abbot of Tír dá Glas, and Blathmac fosterling of Colgu, abbot of Inis Bó Finne, died.	Religious
813	U814.3	Trelec Mór	Trillick, Co. Tyrone	54,4517	-7,4872	Eiterscél son of Cellach, bishop of Glenn dá Locha, and Cinaed son of Cellach, bishop and abbot of Trelec Mór, died.	Religious
813	U814.7	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Fairchellach of Fobar, abbot of Cluain Moccu Nóis, and Orthanach, abbot of Cell Fhoibric, and bishop Rónán grandson of Lóchderc, all fell asleep.	Religious
813	U814.1 0	Laigin	S. Leinster	NULL	NULL	Braen son of Ruaidrí, a satrap of Laigin, dies.	Secular
813	U814.8	Laigin	S. Leinster	NULL	NULL	A battle between the Laigin themselves in which the Uí Cheinnselaig were overthrown, and Bran's sons obtained the victory.	Secular
813	U814.1 2	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Great distress and severe illnesses.	Secular
813	U814.1 3	Uí Chormaic	Islands, Co. Clare	NULL	NULL	Niall son of Aed, king of Uí Chormaic, dies unexpectedly.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
813	U814.6	Uí Maini	Co. Roscommon; Co. Galway; Co. Offaly; Co. Clare	NULL	NULL	Muirghius and Fairchellach led an army across Uí Maini south of the Soc, and many harmless people were killed.	Secular
814	U815.6	Iona	Iona	56,3347	-6,4041	Mael Cánaig, anchorite of Lugmad, and Cellach son of Congal, abbot of Í, fell asleep.	Religious
814	U815.2	Cell Moinne	Kilbrew, Co. Meath	53,5469	-6,4655	Céile Ísu, abbot of Cell Moinne, died.	Religious
814	U815.6	Lugmad	Louth	53,9508	-6,5406	Mael Cánaig, anchorite of Lugmad, and Cellach son of Congal, abbot of Í, fell asleep.	Religious
814	U815.7	Cluain Crema	Clooncraff, in bar. Roscommon, Co. Roscommon	53,718	-8,0836	Cluain Crema was plundered, and people killed in it, by the men of Bréifne and the Síl Cathail.	Secular
814	U815.1	Connacht	Connacht	NULL	NULL	Death of Muirgius, king of Connacht. 1] (A fiery red king without compassion, 2] Muirgius from populous Cruachain— 3] Cellach's son of Cuirrech dispatched him 4] North from the watery Berba.)	Secular
814	U815.3	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	The killing of Coscrach son of Fínnechta.	Secular
814	U815.4	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Conall son of Niall, king of southern Brega, dies.	Secular
814	U815.5	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Colmán son of Niall was killed by the Cenél Conaill. Aed afterwards made an expedition against Cenél Conaill, on which Rogailnech son of Flaithgus fell.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
814	U815.8	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Fócarta son of Cernach, one of two kings of southern Brega, dies.	Secular
815	U816.7	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	A great wind-storm on the Kalends 1st of November.	Environmental
815	U816.4	Cluain Moccu Nóis	Clonmacnoise	53,3263	-7,9863	The burning of almost half of Cluain Moccu Nóis.	Religious
815	U816.5	Cluain Moccu Nóis	Clonmacnoise	53,3263	-7,9863	Death of Suibne son of Cuanu, abbot of Cluain Moccu Nóis.	Religious
815	U816.6	Druim Cara	Drumcar, Co. Louth	53,8554	-6,3795	Cellach son of Muirgius, abbot of Druim Cara, was killed by Gerthide son of Tuathal.	Religious
815	U816.10	Fobar	Fore, Co. Westmeath	53,6472	-7,2082	The oratory of Fobar was burned.	Religious
815	U816.3	Ros Comáin	Roscommon	53,6248	-8,1918	Death of Ioseph, scribe of Ros Comáin.	Religious
815	U816.1	Corcu Sogain	Co. Galway	NULL	NULL	Dúngal son of Cuanu, king of Ros, Tuathal son of Domnall, king of eastern Life, Írgalach son of Mael Umai, king of Corcu Sogain, Conan son of Rhodri, king of the Welsh, Cathal son of Artrí, king of Mugdorna, all died.	Secular
815	U816.8	Gre craige	in cos. Westmeath and Sligo	NULL	NULL	A battle was won over the Uí Fhiachrach of Muireasc by Diarmait son of Tomaltach, and Foibrén in the territory of Gre craige was burned and sacked, very many common people being killed there.	Secular
815	U816.1	Mugdorna	Co. Monaghan; Co. Louth; Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Dúngal son of Cuanu, king of Ros, Tuathal son of Domnall, king of eastern Life, Írgalach son of Mael Umai, king of Corcu Sogain, Conan son of Rhodri, king of the Welsh, Cathal son of Artrí, king of Mugdorna, all died.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
815	U816.1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Dúngal son of Cuanu, king of Ros, Tuathal son of Domnall, king of eastern Life, Írgalach son of Mael Umai, king of Corcu Sogain, Conan son of Rhodri, king of the Welsh, Cathal son of Artrí, king of Mugdorna, all died.	Secular
815	U816.1	Ros	NULL	NULL	NULL	Dúngal son of Cuanu, king of Ros, Tuathal son of Domnall, king of eastern Life, Írgalach son of Mael Umai, king of Corcu Sogain, Conan son of Rhodri, king of the Welsh, Cathal son of Artrí, king of Mugdorna, all died.	Secular
815	U816.9	Uí Fhiachrach	Co. Galway; Co. Mayo	NULL	NULL	Death of Cathal son of Ailill, king of Uí Fhiachrach.	Secular
815	U816.2	Uí Maine(?)	Co. Roscommon; Co. Galway; Co. Offaly; Co. Clare	NULL	NULL	Dub dá Leithe son of Tomaltach, chief of Uí Maine(?), died.	Secular
815	U816.1	Wales	Wales	NULL	NULL	Dúngal son of Cuanu, king of Ros, Tuathal son of Domnall, king of eastern Life, Írgalach son of Mael Umai, king of Corcu Sogain, Conan son of Rhodri, king of the Welsh, Cathal son of Artrí, king of Mugdorna, all died.	Secular
816	U817.3	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Tipraite, abbot of Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Cumuscach son of Cernach, steward of Ard Macha, died.	Religious
816	U817.6	Bennchor	Bangor	54,6542	-5,6731	Mael Tuile, abbot of Bennchor, goes into exile.	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
816	U817.3	Cluain Ferta Brénainn	Clonfert, Co. Galway	53,2259	-8,0619	Tipraite, abbot of Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Cumuscach son of Cernach, steward of Ard Macha, died.	Religious
816	U817.1 1	Ferna	Ferns, Co. Wexford	52,5909	-6,498	Cilléne, abbot of Ferna, dies.	Religious
816	U817.1 2	Finnglas	Finglas, Co. Dublin	53,3903	-6,2984	Fergus of Ráith Luraig, abbot of Finnglas, dies.	Religious
816	U817.2	Lann Ela	Lynally, Offaly	53,2646	-7,5619	Death of the scribe Cú Chruithne, superior of Lann Ela.	Religious
816	U817.7	Ráith Both	Raphoe, Do. Donegal	54,8739	-7,5994	Mael Dúin son of Cenn Faelad, superior of Ráith Both, a member of Colum Cille's community, was slain.	Religious
816	U817.1 3	Ros Comáin	Roscommon	53,6248	-8,1918	Siadal, abbot and bishop of Ros Comáin, fell asleep.	Religious
816	U817.8	Temair	Tara Hill, Co. Meath	53,5788	-6,6116	Colum Cille's community went to Temair to excommunicate Aed.	Religious
816	U817.1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Death of Dathal grandson of Duiblène, a bishop, scribe and anchorite.	Religious
816	U817.1 0	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Donngal son of Tuathal, king of Ard, dies.	Secular
816	U817.4	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	A skirmish between the men of southern Brega and the Cianachta, in which many of the Cianachta fell.	Secular
816	U817.5	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Cathal son of Dúnlán and the community of Tech Munna won a battle against the community of Ferna, in which four hundred were slain.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
816	U817.9	Ros	NULL	NULL	NULL	Mael Dúin, king of Ros, dies.	Secular
817	U818.2	Loch nEchach	Lough Neagh	NULL	NULL	There was abnormal ice and much snow from the Epiphany to Shrovetide. The Bóinn and other rivers were crossed dry-footed; lakes likewise. Herds and hunting-parties were on Loch nEchach, and wild deer were hunted. The materials for an oratory were afterwards brought by a large company (?) from the lands of Connacht over Upper and Lower Loch Éirne into Tír Ua Crimthainn; and other unusual things were done in the frost and hail.	Environmental
817	U818.1 1	Cluain Moccu Nóis	Clonmacnoise	53,3263	-7,9863	A third part of Cluain Moccu Nóis was again burned on the twelfth of the Kalends of November 21 October.	Religious
817	U818.1 0	Daiminis	Devenish, on L. Erne, Co. Fermanagh	54,3723	-7,6576	Rechtabra grandson of Andola, abbot of Daiminis, dies.	Religious
817	U818.3	Cell Fhoibric	Kilbrew, Co. Meath	53,5469	-6,4655	Cellach son of Scannlán, abbot of Cell Fhoibric, and Cernach son of Congalach, king of Cnodba, die.	Religious
817	U818.7	Cell Mór Enir	Kilmore, Co. Armagh	54,3987	-6,5472	The superior of Cell Mór Enir was dishonoured, and Dub Innrecht, its prior, was killed by the Laigin while under his protection.	Religious
817	U818.4	Lugmad	Louth	53,9508	-6,5406	Cuanu, abbot of Lugmad, went into exile into the lands of Mumu with the shrine of Mochta.	Religious
817	U818.5	Connacht	Connacht	NULL	NULL	Artrí, superior of Ard Macha, went to Connacht with the shrine of Patrick.	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
817	U818.7	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	The superior of Cell Mór Enir was dishonoured, and Dub Innrecht, its prior, was killed by the Laigin while under his protection.	Religious
817	U818.2	Tír Ua Crimthainn	probably in Co. Monaghan	NULL	NULL	There was abnormal ice and much snow from the Epiphany to Shrovetide. The Bóinn and other rivers were crossed dry-footed; lakes likewise. Herds and hunting-parties were on Loch nEchach, and wild deer were hunted. The materials for an oratory were afterwards brought by a large company (?) from the lands of Connacht over Upper and Lower Loch Éirne into Tír Ua Crimthainn; and other unusual things were done in the frost and hail.	Religious
817	U818.9	Forath	Ballydangan: in S.Roscommon, between R. Suck and R. Shannon	53,3444	-8,0956	A battle, i.e. the battle of Forath, was fought in the territory of Delbna Nuadat, in which the Uí Maini with their king, i.e. Cathal son of Murchad, and very many other nobles, were overthrown. The kings of the Uí Briúin, i.e. Diarmait son of Tomaltach and Mael Cothaid son of Fogartach, were victors.	Secular
817	U818.3	Cnodba	Knowth	53,7012	-6,4914	Cellach son of Scannlán, abbot of Cell Fhoibric, and Cernach son of Congalach, king of Cnodba, die.	Secular
817	U818.6	Dún Cuair	prob. Rathcore, Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Aed son of Niall went with forces to Dún Cuair and divided Laigin between the two grandsons of Bran.	Secular
817	U818.1	Laigin	S. Leinster	NULL	NULL	Muiredach son of Bran, one of two kings of Laigin, dies.	Secular
817	U818.8	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Cellach son of Fogartach plundered a vessel (?) to the detriment of Conchobor son of Muiredach, viz. the son of the king of Laigin.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
818	U819.8	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	At Ard Macha Whitsun 5 June was not publicly celebrated nor the shrine taken on tour; and there was a disturbance in which the son of Echaid son of Fiachna fell.	Religious
818	U819.6	Dam Liac	Duleek, Co. Meath	53,6548	-6,4222	Crunnmael son of Ailill, superior of Dam Liac, and Muiredach son of Crunnmael, abbot of Dísert Teornóc, died.	Religious
818	U819.5	Ferna	Ferns, Co. Wexford	52,5909	-6,498	Cathal son of Dúnláng, king of Uí Cheinnselaig and prior of Ferna, dies.	Religious
818	U819.6	Dísert Teornóc	to the W. of r. Bar_row (not identified)	NULL	NULL	Crunnmael son of Ailill, superior of Dam Liac, and Muiredach son of Crunnmael, abbot of Dísert Teornóc, died.	Religious
818	U819.9	Othan	Fahan, Co. Donegal	55,0876	-7,4724	Fothad of Othan dies.	Secular
818	U819.2	Áth dá Ferta	Mag Conaille, Co. Louth	NULL	NULL	Death of Aed son of Niall—Aed the eminent son of Niall of the showers—near Áth dá Ferta in the plain of Conaille.	Secular
818	U819.7	Fír Chúl	Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Congalach son of Fergus, king of Fir Chúl, dies	Secular
818	U819.1	Laigin	S. Leinster	NULL	NULL	The laying waste of Laigin by Aed son of Niall, i.e. the land of Cualu as far as Glenn dá Locha.	Secular
818	U819.3	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	A skirmish between the Cenél Eógain and the Cenél Conaill in which Mael Bresail son of Murchad, king of Cenél Conaill, fell. Murchad son of Mael Dúin was victor.	Secular
818	U819.8	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	At Ard Macha Whitsun 5 June was not publicly celebrated nor the shrine taken on tour;	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
						and there was a disturbance in which the son of Echaid son of Fiachna fell.	
818	U819.4	Ulaid	Ulster	NULL	NULL	A skirmish between the Ulaid themselves, in which Cairell son of Fiachna fell and Muiredach son of Eochu was victor.	Secular
819	U820.4	Bennchor	Bangor	54,6542	-5,6731	Mael Tuile, abbot of Bennchor, rested.	Religious
819	U820.1	Dam Liac	Duleek, Co. Meath	53,6548	-6,4222	Dalach son of Congus, superior of Dam Liac, dies.	Religious
819	U820.2	Druim ind Eich	Drumnigh near Portmarnock, Co. Dublin	53,4138	-6,1618	Murchad, with the northern Uí Néill, made an expedition to Druim ind Eich; Conchobor with the southern Uí Néill and the Laigin moved northwards, till at length God by his great power separated them.	Secular
819	U820.5	Caisel	Co. Tipperary	NULL	NULL	Feidlimid son of Crimthann took the kingship of Caisel.	Secular
819	U820.3	Foirtriu	Scotland	NULL	NULL	Constantine son of Fergus, king of Fortriu, dies.	Secular
820	U821.3	Étar	Howth	53,3786	-6,057	Étar was plundered by the heathens, and they carried off a great number of women into captivity.	Norse
820	U821.1	Cluain Iraid	Clonard, Co. Meath	53,4515	-7,0231	Crunmael son of Odrán, abbot of Cluain Iraid, died.	Religious
820	U821.4	Áth Truim	Trim, Co. Meath	53,5524	-6,7866	Cenn Faelad son of Rúman, scribe, bishop, anchorite and abbot of Áth Truim, fell asleep.	Religious
820	U821.5	Ardachad of Sliab Fuait	Ardagh, Co. Longford	53,6671	-7,6941	Conchobor son of Donnchad made an expedition to Ardachad of Sliab Fuait. Int Airthir was laid waste as far as Emain Macha.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
820	U821.5	Emain Macha	Navan Fort, near Armagh	54,3437	-6,7022	Conchobor son of Donnchad made an expedition to Ardachad of Sliab Fuait. Int Airthir was laid waste as far as Emain Macha.	Secular
820	U821.2	England	England	NULL	NULL	Coenwulf, king of the Saxons, dies.	Secular
820	U821.5	Int Airthir	NULL	NULL	NULL	Conchobor son of Donnchad made an expedition to Ardachad of Sliab Fuait. Int Airthir was laid waste as far as Emain Macha.	Secular
821	U822.2	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	NULL	Abnormal ice; the seas, lakes and rivers froze and herds of horses and cattle, and loads, were brought across them.	Environmental
821	U822.4	Achad Bó Cainnig	Aghaboe, par. in bar. Clarmallagh, Leix	52,9204	-7,5119	Death of Forbasach abbot of Achad Bó Cainnig.	Religious
821	U822.1	Biror	Birr, Offaly	53,098	-7,9097	Mac Riaguil grandson of Magléne, scribe, bishop and abbot of Biror, died.	Religious
821	U822.9	Lugbad	Louth	53,9508	-6,5406	Eochu grandson of Tuathal, anchorite, bishop and abbot of Lugbad, fell asleep.	Religious
821	U822.3	Ard Breacán	Ardraccan, Co. Meath	53,6539	-6,7565	Murchad son of Mael Dúin made an expedition with the men of the North to Ard Breacán. The men of Brega, i.e. Diarmait son of Niall and the descendants of Aed Sláine, then went over secretly to Murchad and submitted to him at Druim Fergusa. Conchobor son of Donnchad invaded Brega and camped at Gualu. He invaded southern Brega again on the Kalends 1st of November, and a vast number of the men of southern Brega fell by him, and the Uí Chernaig submitted under compulsion.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
821	U822.3	Druim Fergusa	Drumfergus, Co. Armagh	54,322711	-6,533165	Murchad son of Mael Dúin made an expedition with the men of the North to Ard Brecáin. The men of Brega, i.e. Diarmait son of Niall and the descendants of Aed Sláine, then went over secretly to Murchad and submitted to him at Druim Fergusa. Conchobor son of Donnchad invaded Brega and camped at Gualu. He invaded southern Brega again on the Kalends 1st of November, and a vast number of the men of southern Brega fell by him, and the Uí Chernaig submitted under compulsion.	Secular
821	U822.8	Ard Cianacht	Co. Louth; Co. Meath; Co. Dublin	NULL	NULL	The men of Ard Cianacht, were routed by Cumuscach son of Congalach, and Eudus son of Tigernach and many others fell.	Secular
821	U822.5	Ard Ciannachta	Co. Louth; Co. Meath; Co. Dublin	NULL	NULL	Cumuscach son of Tuathal, king of Ard Ciannachta, was killed by Murchad.	Secular
821	U822.7	Bréifne	NULL	NULL	NULL	A slaughter of the men of Bréifne, including their king, i.e. Mael Dúin son of Échtgal, was inflicted by the Cenél Feidilmthe.	Secular
821	U822.10	Delbna	Co. Westmeath	NULL	NULL	The Uí Garbáin, the Cuircne, and the Felle routed the Delbna.	Secular
821	U822.3	Gualu	NULL	NULL	NULL	Murchad son of Mael Dúin made an expedition with the men of the North to Ard Brecáin. The men of Brega, i.e. Diarmait son of Niall and the descendants of Aed Sláine, then went over secretly to Murchad and submitted to him at Druim Fergusa. Conchobor son of Donnchad invaded Brega and camped at Gualu. He invaded southern Brega again on the Kalends 1st of November, and a vast number of the	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
						men of southern Brega fell by him, and the Uí Chernaig submitted under compulsion.	
821	U822.3	Southern Brega	Co. Meath; Co. Dublin	NULL	NULL	Murchad son of Mael Dúin made an expedition with the men of the North to Ard Brecáin. The men of Brega, i.e. Diarmait son of Niall and the descendants of Aed Sláine, then went over secretly to Murchad and submitted to him at Druim Fergusa. Conchobor son of Donnchad invaded Brega and camped at Gualu. He invaded southern Brega again on the Kalends 1st of November, and a vast number of the men of southern Brega fell by him, and the Uí Chernaig submitted under compulsion.	Secular
821	U822.6	Tarbga	NULL	NULL	NULL	The battle of Tarbga between the Connachta themselves. The Uí Briúin were overthrown and very many nobles were slain, including the leaders, Dúnchad son of Maenach, and Gormgal son of Dúnchad. The Uí Maini and Diarmait son of Tomaltach were victors.	Secular
822	U823.10	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Fire from heaven struck the abbot's mansion in Ard Macha and burned it.	Environmental
822	U823.8	Bennchor	Bangor	54,6542	-5,6731	Heathens invaded Bennchor the great.	Norse
822	U823.6	Cluain Moccu Nóis	Clonmacnoise	53,3263	-7,9863	Rónán, abbot of Cluain Moccu Nóis, resigned his office as superior.	Religious
822	U823.2	Cell Achaid	Killeigh: Killeighin, Offaly	53,2141	-7,4503	Dub dá Crích son of Mael Tuile, abbot of Cell Achaid, fell asleep.	Religious
822	U823.3	Loch Cendin	Loughkeen, Co. Tipperary?	NULL	NULL	Sechnasach of Loch Cendin, bishop and anchorite, rested.	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
			Lough Kent, Co. Tipperary?				
822	U823.5	Mumu	Munster	NULL	NULL	Patrick's law was imposed on Mumu by Feidlimid son of Crimthann, and by Artri son of Conchobor i.e. bishop of Ard Macha.	Religious
822	U823.1	Ros Ech	NULL	NULL	NULL	Diarmait son of Donnchad, abbot of Ros Ech, died.	Religious
822	U823.7	Cenél Eógain	Co. Donegal; Co. Tyrone; Co. Londonderry	NULL	NULL	Murchad son of Mael Dúin was deposed by Niall son of Aed and the Cenél Eógain.	Secular
822	U823.9	Galinne of the Britons	Callen, Co. Offaly	NULL	NULL	Galinne of the Britons with all its dwelling-places and oratory was burned by Feidlimid.	Secular
822	U823.4	Tethba	Co. Longford; Co. Westmeath; Co. Offaly	NULL	NULL	Conaing son of Congal, king of Tethba, dies.	Secular
823	U824.2	Bennchor	Bangor	54,6542	-5,6731	The heathens plundered Bennchor at Airtiu (?), and destroyed the oratory, and shook the relics of Comgall from their shrine.	Norse
823	U824.9	Scelec	Skellig Michael	51,7722	-10,5388	Étgal of Scelec was carried off by the heathens, and died shortly afterwards of hunger and thirst.	Norse
823	U824.3	Finnubair	Fennor, Co. Meath	53,7918	-7,1647	A battle, i.e. the battle of Finnubair, between the men of Tethba themselves, in which Aed son of Fogartach and many others fell.	Secular
823	U824.4	Ros Comáin	Roscommon	53,6248	-8,1918	The greater part of Ros Comáin was burned.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
823	U824.6	Cianacht	Co. Louth; Co. Meath; Co. Dublin	NULL	NULL	A skirmish between Dúnchad and Cumscach, two kings of Cianacht, in which many were slain. Dúnchad was victor. Cumscach escaped by flight.	Secular
823	U824.8	Conaille of Muirtheimne	Ulster	NULL	NULL	Spelán son of Sluagadach, king of Conaille of Muirtheimne, dies.	Secular
823	U824.5	Connachta	Connacht	NULL	NULL	A battle between the Connachta themselves in which very many fell.	Secular
823	U824.7	Dál Araidi	Co. Down; Co. Antrim	NULL	NULL	Eochaid son of Bresal, king of Dál Araidi of the North, was killed by his associates.	Secular
823	U824.1	Uí Fhorannáin	Co. Limerick	NULL	NULL	Niall son of Fergus, chief of Uí Fhorannáin, dies.	Secular
824	U825.7	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	NULL	A great pestilence in the island of Ireland affected the old, the children and the weak; there was great famine and shortage of bread.	Environmental
824	U825.9	Dún Lethglaise	Downpatrick	54,3275	-5,7216	Dún Lethglaise was plundered by the heathens.	Norse
824	U825.17	Í Coluim Chille	Iona	56,3347	-6,4041	The violent death of Blamac son of Flann at the hands of the heathens in Í Coluim Chille.	Norse
824	U825.10	Mag Bile	Movilla	54,593	-5,689	Mag Bile with its oratories was burned by the heathens.	Norse
824	U825.15	Inis Daimle	island on the River Suir	NULL	NULL	The plundering of Inis Daimle by the heathens.	Norse
824	U825.12	Osraige	Ossory	NULL	NULL	The heathens inflicted a rout on the Osraige.	Norse

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
824	U825.2	Finnglas	Finglas, Co. Dublin	53,3903	-6,2984	Diarmait grandson of Aed Róin, anchorite and teacher of religion for all Ireland, died; also Cuimnech, abbot of Finnglas.	Religious
824	U825.13	Les Mór	Lismore, Co. Waterford	52,1358	-7,9377	Flann son of Fairchellach, abbot of Les Mór, fell asleep.	Religious
824	U825.1	Lugbad	Louth	53,9508	-6,5406	Cuanu of Lugbad, a scholar and a bishop, fell asleep.	Religious
824	U825.3	Mag Bile	Movilla	54,593	-5,689	Aedán, abbot of Tamlacht, and Flannabra, superior of Mag Bile, die.	Religious
824	U825.4	Sláine	Slane, Co. Meath	53,7086	-6,5437	Colmán son of Ailill, abbot of Sláine and of other monasteries in France and Ireland, died.	Religious
824	U825.3	Tamalcht	Tallaght, Do. Dublin	53,2888	-6,3557	Aedán, abbot of Tamlacht, and Flannabra, superior of Mag Bile, die.	Religious
824	U825.14	Connachta	Connacht	NULL	NULL	Patrick's law was imposed on the three Connachta by Artrí son of Conchobor, bishop of Ard Macha.	Religious
824	U825.2	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	NULL	Diarmait grandson of Aed Róin, anchorite and teacher of religion for all Ireland, died; also Cuimnech, abbot of Finnglas.	Religious
824	U825.6	Dál Araidi	Co. Down; Co. Antrim	NULL	NULL	Mael Bresail son of Ailill of Cuib, king of Dál Araidi, dies.	Secular
824	U825.8	Loch Gabor	Lough Gabor	NULL	NULL	Aengus son of Mael Dúin, king of Loch Gabor, dies.	Secular
824	U825.5	Loch Riach	Loughrea, Co. Galway	NULL	NULL	Fergal son of Cathrannach, king of Loch Riach, dies.	Secular
824	U825.11	Mag Inis	Lecale	NULL	NULL	The Ulaid inflicted a rout on the heathens in Mag Inis, in which very many fell.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
824	U825.16	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Fallomon son of Fogartach was killed by his own kinsman, called Cellach.	Secular
825	U826.6	Ireland	Ireland	NULL	NULL	Great terror in all Ireland, i.e. from a warning of plague given by Iellán's son of Mumu.	Environmental
825	U826.3	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Loingsech's son, abbot of Ard Macha, died peacefully.	Religious
825	U826.5	Cluain Iraid	Clonard, Co. Meath	53,4515	-7,0231	Bishop Clemens, abbot of Cluain Iraid, ended his life happily.	Religious
825	U826.11	Cluain Ferta Brénainn	Clonfert, Co. Galway	53,2259	-8,0619	Ruithnél, superior and bishop of Cluain Ferta Brénainn, dies.	Religious
825	U826.7	Uí Méith	Co. Monaghan	NULL	NULL	Mael Dúin son of Gormgal, king of Uí Méith, died in clerical life.	Religious
825	U826.8	Delbna Bethra	Garrycastle, Co. Offaly	53,1664	-7,9738	The burning of Delbna Bethra by Feidlimid. He had a Munster army.	Secular
825	U826.10	Connacht	Connacht	NULL	NULL	Daire's law was brought to Connacht again.	Secular
825	U826.2	Mide	Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Niall son of Diarmait, king of Mide, died.	Secular
825	U826.1	Southern Brega	Co. Meath; Co. Dublin	NULL	NULL	Diarmait son of Niall, king of southern Brega, dies.	Secular
825	U826.4	Tethba	Co. Longford; Co. Westmeath; Co. Offaly	NULL	NULL	Art son of Diarmait, king of Tethba, was deceitfully killed.	Secular
825	U826.9	Tethba	Co. Longford; Co.	NULL	NULL	The mortal wounding of Artrí son of Muirgius, king of Tethba.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
			Westmeath; Co. Offaly				
826	U827.3	Lusca	Lusk	53,5263	-6,1659	Lusca was plundered by the heathens and burned; and Cianacht was invaded as far as Uachtar Ugán; and also a plundering of the foreigners of the East.	Norse
826	U827.3	East	East Brega	NULL	NULL	Lusca was plundered by the heathens and burned; and Cianacht was invaded as far as Uachtar Ugán; and also a plundering of the foreigners of the East.	Norse
826	U827.9	Laigin	S. Leinster	NULL	NULL	An encampment of the Laigin was overwhelmed by the heathens, and Conall son of Cú Chongalt, king of the Fortuatha, and countless others fell there.	Norse
826	U827.3	Uachtar Ugán	NULL	NULL	NULL	Lusca was plundered by the heathens and burned; and Cianacht was invaded as far as Uachtar Ugán; and also a plundering of the foreigners of the East.	Norse
826	U827.2	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	The dishonouring of Eogan in Ard Macha by Cumuscach son of Cathal and by Artrí son of Conchobor.	Religious
826	U827.8	Cell Achaid	Killeigh: Killeighin, Offaly	53,2141	-7,4503	Abniér, abbot of Cell Achaid, fell asleep.	Religious
826	U827.1	Tamalcht	Tallaght, Do. Dublin	53,2888	-6,3557	Échtgus, superior of Tamlacht, fell asleep.	Religious
826	U827.7	Fir Rois	Co. Monaghan; Co. Louth; Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Maenach son of Crunnmael, prior of Fir Rois, dies.	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
826	U827.10	Biror	Birr, Offaly	53,098	-7,9097	A royal conference at Biror between Feidlimid and Conchobor.	Secular
826	U827.4	Leth Cam	Kilmore, Co. Armagh	54,4004	-6,5482	The battle of Leth Cam won by Niall son of Aed against the Uí Chremthainn and Muiredach son of Echaid, king of Ulaid, in which fell Cumuscach and Congalach, two sons of Cathal, and many other kings of the Airgialla.	Secular
826	U827.5	Tailtiu	Teltown, Co. Meath	53,7068	-6,7863	A disturbance of the Fair of Tailtiu caused by an attack on the Gailenga by Conchobor son of Donnchad, and many fell therein.	Secular
826	U827.6	Colmán	Leinster	NULL	NULL	A disturbance of the Fair of Colmán caused by an attack on the Laigin Desgabair by Muiredach, and very many fell therein.	Secular
827	U828.4	Cluain Mór	Clonmore, Co. Carlow	52,8263	-6,5693	The mortal wounding of Cinaed son of Cumuscach, king of Ard Cianachta, by the foreigners; and Lann Léire and Cluain Mór were burned by them.	Norse
827	U828.4	Lann Léire	Dunleer, Co. Louth	53,8311	-6,3945	The mortal wounding of Cinaed son of Cumuscach, king of Ard Cianachta, by the foreigners; and Lann Léire and Cluain Mór were burned by them.	Norse
827	U828.3	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	A great slaughter of porpoises on the coast of Ard Cianachta by the foreigners; and the violent death of the anchorite Teimnén.	Norse
827	U828.3	Ard Cianachta	Co. Louth; Co. Meath; Co. Dublin	NULL	NULL	A great slaughter of porpoises on the coast of Ard Cianachta by the foreigners; and the violent death of the anchorite Teimnén.	Norse

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
827	U828.4	Ard Cianachta	Co. Louth; Co. Meath; Co. Dublin	NULL	NULL	The mortal wounding of Cinaed son of Cumuscach, king of Ard Cianachta, by the foreigners; and Lann Léire and Cluain Mór were burned by them.	Norse
827	U828.5	Dál Araidi	Co. Down; Co. Antrim	NULL	NULL	A battle-rout was inflicted on the heathens by Lethlobar son of Loingsech, king of Dál Araidi.	Norse
827	U828.6	Uí Cheinnselaig ; Tech Munnu	Multiple	NULL	NULL	Another battle-rout was inflicted on the heathens by Cairpre son of Cathal, king of Uí Cheinnselaig, and by the community of Tech Munnu.	Norse
827	U828.2	Cluain Mór of Ard; Druim Inasclainn; Clemens	Multiple	NULL	NULL	Robartach son of Cathasach, superior of Cluain Mór of Ard, Muirchiu, abbot of Druim Inasclainn, and Clemens, abbot of Linn Duachail, fell asleep.	Religious
827	U828.7	Felle	NULL	NULL	NULL	A slaughter of the Delbna in Felle.	Secular
827	U828.1	Tethba	Co. Longford; Co. Westmeath; Co. Offaly	NULL	NULL	Uatha son of Diarmait, king of Tethba, was killed.	Secular
828	U829.1	Finnubair	Fennor, Co. Meath	53,7918	-7,1647	Muiredach son of Ruaidrí, king of Laigin, Aed son of Cellach, superior of Cell Dara, Mael Dobarchon, abbot of Cell Usaile, Cinaed son of Muigrón, king of Uí Fhailgi, Cormac son of Muirgius, superior of Sentrab, Cerball son of Fínnechta, king of Delbna, Mael Umai son of Ceithernach, steward of Finnubair, Drucán son of Tadc, king of Uí Méith—all died.	Religious
828	U829.3	Í	Iona	56,3347	-6,4041	Diarmait, abbot of Í, went to Scotland with the halidoms of Colum Cille.	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
828	U829.1	Cell Dara	Kildare	53,1589	-6,9096	Muiredach son of Ruaidrí, king of Laigin, Aed son of Cellach, superior of Cell Dara, Mael Dobarchon, abbot of Cell Usaile, Cinaed son of Muigrón, king of Uí Fhailgi, Cormac son of Muirgius, superior of Sentrab, Cerball son of Fínnechta, king of Delbna, Mael Umai son of Ceithernach, steward of Finnubair, Drucán son of Tadc, king of Uí Méith—all died.	Religious
828	U829.1	Cell Usaile	Killashee	53,1948	-6,6737	Muiredach son of Ruaidrí, king of Laigin, Aed son of Cellach, superior of Cell Dara, Mael Dobarchon, abbot of Cell Usaile, Cinaed son of Muigrón, king of Uí Fhailgi, Cormac son of Muirgius, superior of Sentrab, Cerball son of Fínnechta, king of Delbna, Mael Umai son of Ceithernach, steward of Finnubair, Drucán son of Tadc, king of Uí Méith—all died.	Religious
828	U829.1	Sentrab	Santry	53,39994 5	-6,249016	Muiredach son of Ruaidrí, king of Laigin, Aed son of Cellach, superior of Cell Dara, Mael Dobarchon, abbot of Cell Usaile, Cinaed son of Muigrón, king of Uí Fhailgi, Cormac son of Muirgius, superior of Sentrab, Cerball son of Fínnechta, king of Delbna, Mael Umai son of Ceithernach, steward of Finnubair, Drucán son of Tadc, king of Uí Méith—all died.	Religious
828	U829.4	Connachta; Mide	Multiple	NULL	NULL	A battle-rout of the Connachta by the men of Mide, in which many fell	Secular
828	U829.1	Delbna	Co. Westmeath	NULL	NULL	Muiredach son of Ruaidrí, king of Laigin, Aed son of Cellach, superior of Cell Dara, Mael Dobarchon, abbot of Cell Usaile, Cinaed son of Muigrón, king of Uí Fhailgi, Cormac son of Muirgius, superior of Sentrab, Cerball son of Fínnechta, king of Delbna, Mael Umai son of Ceithernach, steward of Finnubair, Drucán son of Tadc, king of Uí Méith—all died.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
828	U829.1	Laigin	S. Leinster	NULL	NULL	Muiredach son of Ruaidrí, king of Laigin, Aed son of Cellach, superior of Cell Dara, Mael Dobarchon, abbot of Cell Usaile, Cinaed son of Muigrón, king of Uí Fhailgi, Cormac son of Muirgius, superior of Sentrab, Cerball son of Fínnechta, king of Delbna, Mael Umai son of Ceithernach, steward of Finnubair, Drucán son of Tadc, king of Uí Méith—all died.	Secular
828	U829.2	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Conaing son of Cellach was deceitfully killed by Eochu son of Cernach.	Secular
828	U829.1	Uí Fhailgi	Co. Offaly; Co. Laois; Co. Kildare	NULL	NULL	Muiredach son of Ruaidrí, king of Laigin, Aed son of Cellach, superior of Cell Dara, Mael Dobarchon, abbot of Cell Usaile, Cinaed son of Muigrón, king of Uí Fhailgi, Cormac son of Muirgius, superior of Sentrab, Cerball son of Fínnechta, king of Delbna, Mael Umai son of Ceithernach, steward of Finnubair, Drucán son of Tadc, king of Uí Méith—all died.	Secular
828	U829.1	Uí Meith	Co. Monaghan	NULL	NULL	Muiredach son of Ruaidrí, king of Laigin, Aed son of Cellach, superior of Cell Dara, Mael Dobarchon, abbot of Cell Usaile, Cinaed son of Muigrón, king of Uí Fhailgi, Cormac son of Muirgius, superior of Sentrab, Cerball son of Fínnechta, king of Delbna, Mael Umai son of Ceithernach, steward of Finnubair, Drucán son of Tadc, king of Uí Méith—all died.	Secular
829	U830.9	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Suibne son of Fairnech alias son of Forannán abbot of Ard Macha for two months, died.	Religious
829	U830.2	Cluain Iraid	Clonard, Co. Meath	53,4515	-7,0231	Cormac son of Suibne, abbot of Cluain Iraid, a scribe and bishop, rested in peace.	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
829	U830.7	Ros Comáin	Roscommon	53,6248	-8,1918	Ioseph son of Nechtain, abbot of Ros Comáin, rested.	Religious
829	U830.3	Achad Crimthainn	NULL	NULL	NULL	Cellach son of Cú Choithraige, superior of Achad Crimthainn, dies.	Religious
829	U830.4	Foire	Wheery, Co. Offaly	53,2593	-7,8161	The burning of Foire by Feidlimid.	Secular
829	U830.8	Cenél Meic Erca	NULL	NULL	NULL	Fínnechta son of Bodbchad, king of Cenél Meic Erca, died.	Secular
829	U830.5	Munster	Munster	NULL	NULL	Folloman son of Donnchad was killed by the Munstermen.	Secular
829	U830.1	Telcha Mide	NULL	NULL	NULL	Aengus son of Donnchad, king of Telcha Mide, dies.	Secular
829	U830.6	Uí Briúin	along the Shannon in N. Connacht	NULL	NULL	The smashing of the southern Uí Briúin by Feidlimid.	Secular
830	U831.7	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	The heathens defeated the community of Ard Macha in a battle at Aignig, and great numbers of them were taken captive.	Norse
830	U831.6	Conaille	Louth: a people and and terr. in Co. Louth	53,9508	-6,5406	Conaille was invaded by the heathens, and Mael Brigte, its king, and his brother Canannán, were taken prisoner and taken away to the ships.	Norse
830	U831.4	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Cernach son of Dunchú, scribe, man of learning, and priest of Ard Macha, rested.	Religious
830	U831.8	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Eógan of Mainister abbot of Ard Macha was dishonoured over a legal decision (?) by Conchobor son of Donnchad, and his followers were taken prisoner, and his horses taken away.	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
830	U831.2	Cell Dara	Kildare	53,1589	-6,9096	Muirenn, abbess of Cell Dara, fell asleep.	Religious
830	U831.3	Mag Bile	Movilla	54,593	-5,689	Airmedach, superior of Mag Bile, was drowned.	Religious
830	U831.5	Tailtiu	Teltown, Co. Meath	53,7068	-6,7863	The fair of Tailtiu was disturbed at the platforms owing to dissension over the shrine of MacCuilinn and the halidoms of Patrick, and many died as a result.	Religious
830	U831.1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Diarmait came back to Ireland with the halidoms of Colum Cille.	Religious
830	U831.9	Fiambur	Fennor, Co. Meath	53,7918	-7,1647	Feidlimid son of Crimthann, with an army from Mumu and Laigin, came to Fiambur to plunder the men of Brega.	Secular
830	U831.10	Life	Liffey River	NULL	NULL	The plundering of Life by Conchobor.	Secular
831	U832.1	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	The first plundering of Ard Macha by the heathens three times in one month.	Norse
831	U832.6	Connaire	Connor, Co. Antrim	54,8083	-6,2214	Ráith Luraig and Connaire were plundered by the heathens.	Norse
831	U832.5	Domnach Maigen	Donaghmoyne, Co. Monaghan	54,0025	-6,6928	Tuathal son of Feradach was taken away by the heathens, and Adamnán's shrine from Domnach Maigen.	Norse
831	U832.3	Dam Liac	Duleek, Co. Meath	53,6548	-6,4222	The plundering of Dam Liac and the sept of the Cianacht with all their churches by the heathens.	Norse
831	U832.2	Druim Moccu Blae	in bar. Slane, Co. Meath	53,7086	-6,5437	The plundering of Mucnám, Lugbad, Uí Méith, Druim Moccu Blae, and other churches.	Norse

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
831	U832.2	Lugbad	Louth	53,9508	-6,5406	The plundering of Mucnám, Lugbad, Uí Méith, Druim Moccu Blae, and other churches.	Norse
831	U832.6	Ráith Luraig	Maghera, Co. Derry	54,8429	-6,6686	Ráith Luraig and Connaire were plundered by the heathens.	Norse
831	U832.2	Mucnám	NULL	NULL	NULL	The plundering of Mucnám, Lugbad, Uí Méith, Druim Moccu Blae, and other churches.	Norse
831	U832.4	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Aiill son of Colgu was taken captive by the heathens.	Norse
831	U832.2	Uí Méith	Co. Monaghan	NULL	NULL	The plundering of Mucnám, Lugbad, Uí Méith, Druim Moccu Blae, and other churches.	Norse
831	U832.8	Cualu	Co.Dublin; Co. Wicklow	NULL	NULL	Cinaed son of Artrí, king of Cualu, and Diarmait son of Ruaidrí, king of eastern Life, died.	Secular
831	U832.7	Dál Araidi	Co. Down; Co. Antrim	NULL	NULL	Cinaed son of Echaid, king of Dál Araidi of the North, was deceitfully killed by his own associates.	Secular
831	U832.8	eastern Life	NULL	NULL	NULL	Cinaed son of Artrí, king of Cualu, and Diarmait son of Ruaidrí, king of eastern Life, died.	Secular
831	U832.9	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Conchobor son of Donnchad, king of Ireland, died.	Secular
832	U833.5	Cluain Dolcáin	Clondalkin	53,3204	-6,3946	Cluain Dolcáin was plundered by the heathens.	Norse
832	U833.4	Daire Calgaig	Derry	54,9966	-7,3086	Niall and Murchad routed the foreigners in Daire Calgaig.	Norse
832	U833.1 1	Druim Inasclainn	Dromiskin, Co. Louth	53,9217	-6,401	Druim Inasclainn was burned by the heathens.	Norse

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
832	U833.1 2	Loch Bricrenn	Loughbrickland , Co. Down	54,3159	-6,3045	Loch Bricrenn was plundered to the detriment of Congalach son of Echaid, and he was killed afterwards at the ships.	Norse
832	U833.1	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Artrí son of Conchobor, abbot of Ard Macha, and Conchobor son of Donnchad, king of Temair, died in the same month.	Religious
832	U833.7	Cluain Moccu Nóis	Clonmacnoise	53,3263	-7,9863	Feidlimid, king of Caisel, put to death members of the community of Cluain Moccu Nóis and burned their church-lands to the very door of their church. The community of Dairmag were treated likewise—to the very door of their church.	Religious
832	U833.1 4	Domnach Sechnaill	Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath	53,5135	-6,5403	Tipraite son of Ruamlus, superior of Domnach Sechnaill, dies.	Religious
832	U833.7	Dairmag	Durrow, Offaly	53,3282	-7,5288	Feidlimid, king of Caisel, put to death members of the community of Cluain Moccu Nóis and burned their church-lands to the very door of their church. The community of Dairmag were treated likewise—to the very door of their church.	Religious
832	U833.6	Cell Dara	Kildare	53,1589	-6,9096	Cellach son of Bran routed the community of Cell Dara in a battle in their monastery, many being killed, on St. John's day in the autumn 29 Aug..	Religious
832	U833.1 3	Cell Achaid	Killeigh: Killeighin, Offaly	53,2141	-7,4503	Rechtabra, abbot of Cell Achaid, died.	Religious
832	U833.1 0	Les Mór Mo-Chutu	Lismore, Co, Waterford	52,1358	-7,9377	The burning of Les Mór Mo-Chutu and a slaughter of the people of Desmumu.	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
832	U833.1	Temair	Tara Hill, Co. Meath	53,5788	-6,6116	Artrí son of Conchobor, abbot of Ard Macha, and Conchobor son of Donnchad, king of Temair, died in the same month.	Secular
832	U833.3	Calann	Co. Armagh	NULL	NULL	Niall of the Calann begins to reign.	Secular
832	U833.8	Connacht	Connacht	NULL	NULL	Death of Diarmait son of Tomaltach, king of Connacht.	Secular
832	U833.10	Desmumu	S. Munster	NULL	NULL	The burning of Les Mór Mo-Chutu and a slaughter of the people of Desmumu.	Secular
832	U833.9	Iarmumu	W. Munster, i.e. W. Kerry	NULL	NULL	Death of Cobthach son of Mael Dúin, king of Iarmumu.	Secular
832	U833.2	Uí Chremthainn	probably in barony of Slane, Co. Monaghan	NULL	NULL	Ruaidrí son of Mael Fothartach, one of two kings of Uí Chremthainn, dies.	Secular
833	U834.9	Finnubair Abae	Fennor, Co. Meath	53,7918	-7,1647	Glenn dá Locha was plundered by the heathens. Sláine and Finnubair Abae were plundered by the heathens.	Norse
833	U834.9	Glenn dá Locha	Glendalough	53,012	-6,3298	Glenn dá Locha was plundered by the heathens. Sláine and Finnubair Abae were plundered by the heathens.	Norse
833	U834.9	Sláine	Slane, Co. Meath	53,7086	-6,5437	Glenn dá Locha was plundered by the heathens. Sláine and Finnubair Abae were plundered by the heathens.	Norse
833	U834.8	Uí Fhidgeinte	Co. Limerick	NULL	NULL	Dúnadach son of Scannlán, king of Uí Fhidgeinte, won a battle against the heathens, in which many fell.	Norse

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
833	U834.2	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Eógan of Mainister, abbot of Ard Macha and Cluain Iraid, and Affraic, abbess of Cell Dara, fell asleep.	Religious
833	U834.2	Cell Dara	Kildare	53,1589	-6,9096	Eógan of Mainister, abbot of Ard Macha and Cluain Iraid, and Affraic, abbess of Cell Dara, fell asleep.	Religious
833	U834.7	Cell Dara	Kildare	53,1589	-6,9096	Tuathchar, bishop and scribe of Cell Dara, died.	Religious
833	U834.10	Cluain Moccu Nóis	Clonmacnoise	53,3263	-7,9863	Nearly half of Cluain Moccu Nóis was burned.	Secular
833	U834.11	Aidne	Kiltartan, Co. Galway	53,1018	-8,8209	Brócán son of Céndercán, was mortally wounded in Aidne.	Secular
833	U834.6	Cenél Laegaire	Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Congalach son of Aengus, king of Cenél Laegaire, dies.	Secular
833	U834.1	Foirtriu	Scotland	NULL	NULL	Aengus son of Fergus, king of Foirtriu, dies.	Secular
833	U834.3	Laigin	S. Leinster	NULL	NULL	Cellach son of Bran, king of Laigin, and Cinaed son of Conaing, king of Tethba, died. (A sorrowful tale overcomes my heart, [...] man(?) [...] tear(s) of blood, Cinaed of Corann has been slain, The son of Conaing, the head of Bruig.)	Secular
833	U834.4	Mugdorna	Co. Monaghan; Co. Louth; Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Suibne son of Artrí, king of all Mugdorna, was killed by his kinsmen.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
833	U834.5	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Conchobor son of Ailill was killed by his kinsmen.	Secular
833	U834.3	Tethba	Co. Longford; Co. Westmeath; Co. Offaly	NULL	NULL	Cellach son of Bran, king of Laigin, and Cinaed son of Conaing, king of Tethba, died. (A sorrowful tale overcomes my heart, [...] man(?) [...] tear(s) of blood, Cinaed of Corann has been slain, The son of Conaing, the head of Bruig.)	Secular
834	U835.5	Cluain Mór Maedóc	Clonmore, Co. Carlow	52,8263	-6,5693	Ferna and Cluain Mór Maedóc were plundered by the heathens.	Norse
834	U835.5	Ferna	Ferns, Co. Wexford	52,5909	-6,498	Ferna and Cluain Mór Maedóc were plundered by the heathens.	Norse
834	U835.1 1	Mungairit	Mungret, Limerick	52,6364	-8,693	Mungairit and other churches of Iarmumu were burned by the heathen.	Norse
834	U835.1 2	Druim Ing	near Sugar Loaf Mt., Co. Wicklow	53,011	-6,5582	The foreigners plundered Druim Ing.	Norse
834	U835.6	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	A change of abbots in Ard Macha, i.e. Forannán from Ráith Meic Malais instead of Diarmait grandson of Tigernán.	Religious
834	U835.1 0	Cluain Moccu Nóis	Clonmacnoise	53,3263	-7,9863	A third part of Cluain Moccu Nóis was burned on the second of the nones 6th of March.	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
834	U835.4	Cluain Moccu Nóis	Clonmacnoise	53,3263	-7,9863	Cumuscach son of Aengus, prior of Cluain Moccu Nóis, dies.	Religious
834	U835.7	Cell Dara	Kildare	53,1589	-6,9096	Echaid son of Cú Chongalt, king of Uí Thuirtri, and Caencomrac son of Siadal, steward of Cell Dara, and Bresal son of Cormac, superior of Cell Dumai Glinn and other monasteries, and Muirchertach son of Gormgal, all died.	Religious
834	U835.7	Cell Dumai Glinn	Kilglin, Co. Meath	53,424	-6,6933	Echaid son of Cú Chongalt, king of Uí Thuirtri, and Caencomrac son of Siadal, steward of Cell Dara, and Bresal son of Cormac, superior of Cell Dumai Glinn and other monasteries, and Muirchertach son of Gormgal, all died.	Religious
834	U835.8	Carraic Brachaide	prob. Carrickabraghy, in par. Clonmany, bar. Inishowen E., Co. Donegal	NULL	NULL	Fergus son of Bodbchad, king of Carraic Brachaide, was killed by Munstermen.	Secular
834	U835.1	Laigin	S. Leinster	NULL	NULL	Niall led an army to Laigin and he set up a king over the Laigin, i.e. Bran son of Faelán.	Secular
834	U835.2	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Cinaed son of Niall son of Aed was killed by the Ulaid.	Secular
834	U835.7	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Echaid son of Cú Chongalt, king of Uí Thuirtri, and Caencomrac son of Siadal, steward of Cell Dara, and Bresal son of Cormac, superior of Cell Dumai Glinn and other monasteries, and Muirchertach son of Gormgal, all died.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
834	U835.3	Tech Mail Chonóc	in Carrycastle, Offaly	NULL	NULL	Niall invaded Mide and burned the country as far as Tech Maíl Chonóc.	Secular
834	U835.9	Uí Fhidgeinte	Co. Limerick	NULL	NULL	Death of Dúnadach son of Scannlán, king of Uí Fhidgeinte.	Secular
834	U835.7	Uí Thuirtri	Co. Tyrone; Co. Derry	NULL	NULL	Echaid son of Cú Chongalt, king of Uí Thuirtri, and Caenchomrac son of Siadal, steward of Cell Dara, and Bresal son of Cormac, superior of Cell Dumai Glinn and other monasteries, and Muirchertach son of Gormgal, all died.	Secular
835	U836.8	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	A great crop of mast, both nuts and acorns, and as a result the streams became blocked up and stopped running.	Environmental
835	U836.5	Inber Dea	Avoca River Estuary: the estuary of R. Dee near Arklow, Co. Wicklow	52,798	-6,1505	Cell Dara was plundered by heathens from Inber Dea, and half of the church was burned.	Norse
835	U836.5	Cell Dara	Kildare	53,1589	-6,9096	Cell Dara was plundered by heathens from Inber Dea, and half of the church was burned.	Norse
835	U836.10	Connacht	Connacht	NULL	NULL	A most cruel devastation of all the lands of Connacht by the heathens. The heathens inflicted a slaughter in a battle won over the Déis Tuaisceirt.	Norse
835	U836.7	Dairmag of the Britons	in S. Brega, i.e. in S. Meath or N. Dublin	NULL	NULL	The first prey was taken by the heathens from southern Brega, i.e. from Telcha Dromáin and Dairmag of the Britons; and they carried off many prisoners, and killed many and led away very many captive.	Norse

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
835	U836.7	Telcha Dromáin	in S. Brega, i.e. in S. Meath or N. Dublin	NULL	NULL	The first prey was taken by the heathens from southern Brega, i.e. from Telcha Dromáin and Dairmag of the Britons; and they carried off many prisoners, and killed many and led away very many captive.	Norse
835	U836.2	Caisel	Cashel, Co. Tipperary	52,5159	-7,8916	Dúnlang son of Cathusach, superior of Corcach Mór, died without communion in Caisel of the kings.	Religious
835	U836.1	Dairmag	Durrow, Offaly	53,3282	-7,5288	Suibne son of Ioseph, abbot of Glenn dá Locha, Saergus grandson of Cuinnid, abbot of Dairmag, Forbasach, bishop and anchorite of Lusca, all ended their life happily.	Religious
835	U836.1	Glenn dá Locha	Glendalough	53,012	-6,3298	Suibne son of Ioseph, abbot of Glenn dá Locha, Saergus grandson of Cuinnid, abbot of Dairmag, Forbasach, bishop and anchorite of Lusca, all ended their life happily.	Religious
835	U836.3	Cell Dara	Kildare	53,1589	-6,9096	The oratory of Cell Dara was seized by Feidlimid by force of arms from Forannán, abbot of Ard Macha, and the congregation of Patrick; and they were disrespectfully blockaded.	Religious
835	U836.1	Lusca	Lusk	53,5263	-6,1659	Suibne son of Ioseph, abbot of Glenn dá Locha, Saergus grandson of Cuinnid, abbot of Dairmag, Forbasach, bishop and anchorite of Lusca, all ended their life happily.	Religious
835	U836.4	Connacht	Connacht	NULL	NULL	Diarmait went to Connachta with Patrick's law and his insignia.	Religious
835	U836.9	Drong	Probably in Co. Galway	NULL	NULL	The battle of Drong between the Connachta themselves in which fell Cellach son of Forbasach,	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
						superior of Ros Cam, and Adamnán son of Alddail; and Connmach the great was victor.	
835	U836.6	Loch Gabor	Lagore, Ratoah, Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Cairpre son of Mael Dúin, king of Loch Gabor, was killed by Mael Cerna, and Mael Cerna was killed by the Cairpri within the hour; and both died the same night.	Secular
835	U836.6	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Cairpre son of Mael Dúin, king of Loch Gabor, was killed by Mael Cerna, and Mael Cerna was killed by the Cairpri within the hour; and both died the same night.	Secular
836	U837.3	Bóinn	Boyne River	53,7217	-6,2381	A naval force of the Norsemen sixty ships strong was on the Bóinn, and another one of sixty ships on the river Life. Those two forces plundered the plain of Life and the plain of Brega, including churches, forts and dwellings. The men of Brega routed the foreigners at Deoninne in Mugdorna of Brega, and six score of the Norsemen fell.	Norse
836	U837.5	Inis Celtra	Holy Island, in L. Derg, Co. Galway	52,9133	-8,4497	Inis Celtra was plundered by the heathens.	Norse
836	U837.3	Deoninne in Mugdorna of Brega	E. Meath	NULL	NULL	A naval force of the Norsemen sixty ships strong was on the Bóinn, and another one of sixty ships on the river Life. Those two forces plundered the plain of Life and the plain of Brega, including churches, forts and dwellings. The men of Brega routed the foreigners at Deoninne in Mugdorna of Brega, and six score of the Norsemen fell.	Norse

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
836	U837.4	Inber na mBárc	NULL	NULL	NULL	The heathens won a battle at Inber na mBárc against the Uí Néill from the Sinann to the sea, in which an uncounted number were slaughtered, though the principal kings escaped.	Norse
836	U837.3	Life	Liffey River	NULL	NULL	A naval force of the Norsemen sixty ships strong was on the Bóinn, and another one of sixty ships on the river Life. Those two forces plundered the plain of Life and the plain of Brega, including churches, forts and dwellings. The men of Brega routed the foreigners at Deoninne in Mugdorna of Brega, and six score of the Norsemen fell.	Norse
836	U837.6	Loch Éirne	Lough Erne	NULL	NULL	The churches of all Loch Éirne, including Cluain Eóis and Daiminis, were destroyed by the heathens.	Norse
836	U837.1	Cluain Chaín	Clonkeen, in bar. Ardee, Co. Louth	53,8931	-6,6344	The bishop and anchorite Flaithroa, abbot of Mainister Buiti, and Martain, bishop of Cluain Chaín, rested.	Religious
836	U837.1	Mainister Buiti	Monasterboice, Co. Louth	53,7875	-6,4163	The bishop and anchorite Flaithroa, abbot of Mainister Buiti, and Martain, bishop of Cluain Chaín, rested.	Religious
836	U837.2	Cenél Ardgail	Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Mael Dúin son of Sechnasach, king of Fir Chúl, Tuathal son of Fiangelach, king of Cenél Ardgail, Riacán son of Finnechta, one of two kings of the Laigin, died.	Secular
836	U837.7	Cenél Cairpri Cruim	Co. Longford; Co. Sligo	NULL	NULL	Cenél Cairpri Cruim was plundered by Feidlimid.	Secular
836	U837.2	Fir Chúl	Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Mael Dúin son of Sechnasach, king of Fir Chúl, Tuathal son of Fiangelach, king of Cenél Ardgail,	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
						Riacán son of Fínnechta, one of two kings of the Laigin, died.	
836	U837.2	Laigin	S. Leinster	NULL	NULL	Mael Dúin son of Sechnasach, king of Fir Chúl, Tuathal son of Fiangelach, king of Cenél Ardgail, Riacán son of Fínnechta, one of two kings of the Laigin, died.	Secular
836	U837.8	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Cathal son of Muirgius inflicted a rout on the Munstermen.	Secular
836	U837.9	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Saxolb, chief of the foreigners, was killed by the Cianacht.	Secular
837	U838.9	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	The heathens won a battle against the Connachta, in which Mael Dúin son of Muirgius and many others fell.	Norse
837	U838.8	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Ferdálach, steward of Ard Macha, died.	Religious
837	U838.2	Druim Urchaille	Dunmurraghill, Co. Kildare	53,3419	-6,7633	Domnall son of Aed, superior of Druim Urchaille, dies.	Religious
837	U838.3	Airecul Ciaróc	Errigle Keerogue, par. of Ballygawley, Co. Tyrone	54,4586	-7,0982	Cellach son of Coscrach, superior of Airecul Ciaróc, and Cellach son of Cairpre, superior of Áth Truim, died.	Religious
837	U838.1	Finnubair Abae	Fennor, Co. Meath	53,7918	-7,1647	Cormac, bishop and scribe of Cell Foibric, Bran, bishop and scribe of Finnglas, Tigernach son of Aed, abbot of Finnubair Abae and other monasteries, fell asleep.	Religious
837	U838.1	Finnglas	Finglas, Co. Dublin	53,3903	-6,2984	Cormac, bishop and scribe of Cell Foibric, Bran, bishop and scribe of Finnglas, Tigernach son of Aed,	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
						abbot of Finnubair Abae and other monasteries, fell asleep.	
837	U838.1	Cell Foibric	Kilbrew, Co. Meath	53,5469	-6,4655	Cormac, bishop and scribe of Cell Foibric, Bran, bishop and scribe of Finnglas, Tigernach son of Aed, abbot of Finnubair Abae and other monasteries, fell asleep.	Religious
837	U838.7	Sláine	Slane, Co. Meath	53,7086	-6,5437	Do-Chutu, a holy bishop and anchorite of Sláine, ended his life happily in old age.	Religious
837	U838.3	Áth Truim	Trim, Co. Meath	53,5524	-6,7866	Cellach son of Coscrach, superior of Airecul Ciaróc, and Cellach son of Cairpre, superior of Áth Truim, died.	Religious
837	U838.6	Cluain Chonaire Tómain	Cloncurry, Co. Kildare	53,4153	-6,7919	A great royal conference in Cluain Chonaire Tómain, between Feidlimid and Niall.	Secular
837	U838.10	Laigin	S. Leinster	NULL	NULL	Bran son of Faelán, king of Laigin, dies.	Secular
837	U838.5	Loch Léin	Lough Lene	NULL	NULL	Mael Crón, i.e. son of Cobthach, king of Loch Léin, dies.	Secular
837	U838.4	Uí Moccu Uais of Brega	Co. Westmeath	NULL	NULL	Congalach son of Maenach, king of Uí Moccu Uais of Brega, ended his life by a sudden death.	Secular
838	U839.10	Corcach	Cork	51,8985	-8,4756	Ferna and Corcach were burned by the heathens.	Norse
838	U839.10	Ferna	Ferns, Co. Wexford	52,5909	-6,498	Ferna and Corcach were burned by the heathens.	Norse

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
838	U839.7	Loch nEchach	Lough Neagh	NULL	NULL	A raiding party of the foreigners were on Loch nEchach, and from there they plundered the states and churches of the north of Ireland.	Norse
838	U839.9	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	The heathens won a battle against the men of Foirtriu, and Eóganán son of Aengus, Bran son of Óengus, Aed son of Boanta, and others almost innumerable fell there.	Norse
838	U839.8	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	A change of abbots in Ard Macha, i.e. Diarmait grandson of Tigernach, instead of Forannán from Ráith Meic Malais.	Religious
838	U839.1	Bennchor	Bangor	54,6542	-5,6731	Mael Gaimrid, an excellent scribe and anchorite, and abbot of Bennchor, rested.	Religious
838	U839.6	Dairmag	Durrow, Offaly	53,3282	-7,5288	Crunnmael son of Fiannamail, steward of Dairmag, was killed by Mael Sechnaill, son of Mael Ruanaid.	Religious
838	U839.2	Lusca	Lusk	53,5263	-6,1659	Colmán son of Robartach, abbot of Sláine, Aedán abbot of Ros Cré, Cormac son of Conall, superior of Treóit, Mael Ruanaid son of Cathasach, prior of Lusca, died.	Religious
838	U839.2	Ros Cré	Roscrea, Co. Tipperary	52,9552	-7,7985	Colmán son of Robartach, abbot of Sláine, Aedán abbot of Ros Cré, Cormac son of Conall, superior of Treóit, Mael Ruanaid son of Cathasach, prior of Lusca, died.	Religious
838	U839.2	Sláine	Slane, Co. Meath	53,7086	-6,5437	Colmán son of Robartach, abbot of Sláine, Aedán abbot of Ros Cré, Cormac son of Conall, superior of Treóit, Mael Ruanaid son of Cathasach, prior of Lusca, died.	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
838	U839.2	Treóit	Trevet, Co. Meath	53,5447	-6,5421	Colmán son of Robartach, abbot of Sláine, Aedán abbot of Ros Cré, Cormac son of Conall, superior of Treóit, Mael Ruanaid son of Cathasach, prior of Lusca, died.	Religious
838	U839.3	Ciannacht	Co. Louth; Co. Meath; Co. Dublin	NULL	NULL	Cumascach son of Congalach, king of Cianachta, dies.	Secular
838	U839.4	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Muiredach son of Echaid, king of Conchobor's Province, was killed by his own kinsmen, i.e. by Aed and Aengus, and many others.	Secular
838	U839.5	Uí Moccu Uais of Brega	Co. Westmeath	NULL	NULL	Cennétig son of Congalach, king of Uí Moccu Uais of Brega, was deceitfully killed by his own kinsman, i.e. Céile.	Secular
839	U840.8	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	In this year below the Norsemen first came to Ireland, according to the senchus.	Norse
839	U840.1	Lugbad	Louth	53,9508	-6,5406	Lugbad was plundered by the heathens from Loch nEchach and they led away captive bishops and priests and scholars, and put others to death.	Norse
839	U840.1	Loch nEchach	Lough Neagh	NULL	NULL	Lugbad was plundered by the heathens from Loch nEchach and they led away captive bishops and priests and scholars, and put others to death.	Norse
839	U840.3	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Ard Macha was burned with its oratories and stone church.	Religious
839	U840.7	Cluain Eóis	Clones, Co. Monaghan	54,1797	-7,2307	Ioseph of Ros Mór, bishop, excellent scribe, anchorite, and abbot of Cluain Eóis and other monasteries, fell asleep.	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
839	U840.4	Fir Chell	Ballycowan: in bars, of Eglis, Ballycowan, and Ballyboy, Offaly	53,2749	-7,5594	Feidlimid king of Mumu invaded Mide and Brega, and halted at Temair; and on that occasion Fir Chell and Bethra were invaded by Niall son of Aed. (Feidlimid is the king For whom a single day's work is To take the hostages of Connacht without battle And to spoil Mide.)	Secular
839	U840.2	Frankia	Ingelheim, Germany	49,9747	8,0564	Floriacus, emperor of the Franks, dies.	Secular
839	U840.4	Temair	Tara Hill, Co. Meath	53,5788	-6,6116	Feidlimid king of Mumu invaded Mide and Brega, and halted at Temair; and on that occasion Fir Chell and Bethra were invaded by Niall son of Aed. (Feidlimid is the king For whom a single day's work is To take the hostages of Connacht without battle And to spoil Mide.)	Secular
839	U840.5	Connacht	Connacht	NULL	NULL	Death of Murchad son of Aed, king of Connacht.	Secular
839	U840.6	Tethba	Co. Longford; Co. Westmeath; Co. Offaly	NULL	NULL	Cinaed son of Coscrach, king of Bregmaine, was fatally wounded in Tethba.	Secular
840	U841.4	Linn Duachail	Annagassan, Co. Louth	53,8826	-6,3435	There was a naval camp at Linn Duachail from which the peoples and churches of Tethba were plundered. There was a naval camp at Duiblinn from which the Laigin and the Uí Néill were plundered, both states and churches, as far as Sliab Bladma.	Norse

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
840	U841.4	Duiblinn	Dublin	53,3429	-6,2674	There was a naval camp at Linn Duachaill from which the peoples and churches of Tethba were plundered. There was a naval camp at Duiblinn from which the Laigin and the Uí Néill were plundered, both states and churches, as far as Sliab Bladma.	Norse
840	U841.1	Loch nEchach	Lough Neagh	NULL	NULL	The heathens were still on Loch nEchach.	Norse
840	U841.4	Sliab Bladma	Slieve Bloom Mountains	NULL	NULL	There was a naval camp at Linn Duachaill from which the peoples and churches of Tethba were plundered. There was a naval camp at Duiblinn from which the Laigin and the Uí Néill were plundered, both states and churches, as far as Sliab Bladma.	Norse
840	U841.4	Tethba	Co. Longford; Co. Westmeath; Co. Offaly	NULL	NULL	There was a naval camp at Linn Duachaill from which the peoples and churches of Tethba were plundered. There was a naval camp at Duiblinn from which the Laigin and the Uí Néill were plundered, both states and churches, as far as Sliab Bladma.	Norse
840	U841.5	Mag Óchtar	Cloncurry: a plain near Cloncurry, Co. Kildare	53,4153	-6,7919	Feidlimid led an army as far as Carmain. Niall marched against him to Mag Óchtar. (The crozier of devout Feidlimid Was abandoned in the blackthorns; Niall, mighty in combat, took it By right of victory in battle with swords.)	Secular
840	U841.5	Carmain	probably a plain on the banks of the Burren and the Barrow, near Carlow,	NULL	NULL	Feidlimid led an army as far as Carmain. Niall marched against him to Mag Óchtar. (The crozier of devout Feidlimid Was abandoned in the blackthorns;	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
			al. in the Liffey plain			Niall, mighty in combat, took it By right of victory in battle with swords.)	
840	U841.2	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Diarmait son of Conchobor subjected Mael Ruanaid son of Donnchad to compulsion (?), and Diarmait was later killed by Mael Sechnaill on the same day, and Mael Ruanaid was left alive.	Secular
840	U841.3	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Aed son of Dúnchad was deceitfully killed by the associates of Conaing son of Flann in the latter's presence.	Secular
841	U842.10	Linn Duachail	Annagassan, Co. Louth	53,8826	-6,3435	Comán, abbot of Linn Duachail, was fatally wounded and burned by heathens and Irish.	Norse
841	U842.6	Linn Duachaill	Annagassan, Co. Louth	53,8826	-6,3435	Cluain Moccu Nóis was plundered by heathens from Linn Duachaill.	Norse
841	U842.7	Biror	Birr, Offaly	53,098	-7,9097	Biror and Saiger were plundered by heathens from Duiblinn.	Norse
841	U842.11	Dísert Diarmata	Castledermot, Co. Kildare	52,9119	-6,8376	Dísert Diarmata was plundered by heathens from Cael Uisci.	Norse
841	U842.9	Clochar Mac nDaiméni	Clogher, Co. Tyrone	54,4167	-7,2	Mórán son of Indrechtach, abbot of Clochar Mac nDaiméni, was taken prisoner by the foreigners of Linn, and later died on their hands.	Norse
841	U842.6	Cluain Moccu Nóis	Clonmacnoise	53,3263	-7,9863	Cluain Moccu Nóis was plundered by heathens from Linn Duachaill.	Norse
841	U842.2	Duiblinn	Dublin	53,3429	-6,2674	The heathens still at Duiblinn.	Norse
841	U842.7	Duiblinn	Dublin	53,3429	-6,2674	Biror and Saiger were plundered by heathens from Duiblinn.	Norse

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
841	U842.5	Calatruim	Galtrim, Co. Meath	53,5135	-6,6981	Mael Dúin son of Conall, king of Calatruim, was taken prisoner by the heathens.	Norse
841	U842.1 1	Cael Uisci	Narrow Water, near Newry, Co. Down	54,1143	-6,2834	Dísert Diarmata was plundered by heathens from Cael Uisci.	Norse
841	U842.8	Linn Rois	Rosnaree, on the R. Boyne	53,6902	-6,5025	A naval force of the Norsemen was on the Bóinn at Linn Rois. There was also a naval force of the Norsemen at Linn Sailech in Ulaid.	Norse
841	U842.7	Saiger	Saighir	53,0707	-7,7928	Biror and Saiger were plundered by heathens from Duiblinn.	Norse
841	U842.8	Linn Sailech	Probably in Co. Down	NULL	NULL	A naval force of the Norsemen was on the Bóinn at Linn Rois. There was also a naval force of the Norsemen at Linn Sailech in Ulaid.	Norse
841	U842.1	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Muiredach son of Cernach, steward of Ard Macha, dies.	Religious
841	U842.1 2	Druim Mór in Uí Echach	Dromore, Co. Down	54,4145	-6,1494	Cellach son of Cathgein, abbot of Druim Mór in Uí Echach, fell asleep.	Religious
841	U842.3	Domnach Sechnaill	Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath	53,5135	-6,5403	Fínnechta son of Bresal, abbot of Cell Dumai Glinn, and Cumsud son of Ruamlus, abbot of Domnach Sechnaill—all died.	Religious
841	U842.3	Cell Dumai Glinn	Kilglin, Co. Meath	53,424	-6,6933	Fínnechta son of Bresal, abbot of Cell Dumai Glinn, and Cumsud son of Ruamlus, abbot of Domnach Sechnaill—all died.	Religious
841	U842.4	Cell Mór Enir	Kilmore, Co. Armagh	54,3987	-6,5472	Feidlimid of Cell Mór Enir, a bishop, rested.	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
841	U842.13	Osraige	Ossory	NULL	NULL	Dúngall son of Fergal, king of Osraige, dies.	Secular
842	U843.5	Dísert Diarmata	Castledermot, Co. Kildare	52,9119	-6,8376	Cumsud son of Dereir, and Maenach son of Sothchadach, two bishops and anchorites, died on the same night in Dísert Diarmata.	Religious
842	U843.8	Imlech Fia	Emlagh, Co. Meath	53,7496	-6,7989	Suibne son of Forannán, abbot of Imlech Fia, dies.	Religious
842	U843.7	Italy	Italy	NULL	NULL	Donnacán son of Mael Tuile, scribe and anchorite, rested in Italy.	Religious
842	U843.9	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Colgu son of Fedach, an anchorite, rested.	Religious
842	U843.4	Cenél Laegaire	Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Cinaed son of Cú Raí, king of Cenél Laegaire, was killed by the Delbna.	Secular
842	U843.6	Connacht	Connacht	NULL	NULL	Fergus son of Fothaid, king of Connacht, dies.	Secular
842	U843.1	Mide	Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Death of Mael Ruanaid son of Donnchad, i.e. king of Mide and father of Mael Sechnaill.	Secular
842	U843.2	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Death of Cathal son of Conchobor.	Secular
842	U843.3	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Artacán son of Domnall was deceitfully killed by Ruarc son of Bran.	Secular
843	U844.4	Cluain Ferta Brénainn	Clonfert, Co. Galway	53,2259	-8,0619	Cluain Ferta Brénainn was burned by heathens from Loch Rí.	Norse
843	U844.4	Loch Rí	Lough Ree	NULL	NULL	Cluain Ferta Brénainn was burned by heathens from Loch Rí.	Norse
843	U844.1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Mael Mithig son of Cinaed was killed by the heathens.	Norse

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
843	U844.2	Cluain Moccu Nóis	Clonmacnoise	53,3263	-7,9863	Rónán, abbot of Cluain Moccu Nóis, fell asleep.	Religious
843	U844.3	Lothra	Lorrha, Co. Tipperary	53,0931	-8,1228	Bricéne, abbot of Lothra, died.	Religious
844	U845.3	Cluain Ferta Brénainn	Clonfert, Co. Galway	53,2259	-8,0619	There was an encampment of the foreigners i.e. under Tuirgéis on Loch Rí, and they plundered Connacht and Mide, and burned Cluain Moccu Nóis with its oratories, and Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Tír dá Glas and Lothra and other monasteries.	Norse
844	U845.3	Cluain Moccu Nóis	Clonmacnoise	53,3263	-7,9863	There was an encampment of the foreigners i.e. under Tuirgéis on Loch Rí, and they plundered Connacht and Mide, and burned Cluain Moccu Nóis with its oratories, and Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Tír dá Glas and Lothra and other monasteries.	Norse
844	U845.1	Cluain Comarda	Colmanswell, Co. Limerick	52,3772	-8,7232	Forannán, abbot of Ard Macha, was taken prisoner by the heathens in Cluain Comarda with his halidoms and following, and was brought to the ships of Luimnech.	Norse
844	U845.1 2	Áth Cliath	Dublin	53,3429	-6,2674	An encampment of the foreigners of Áth Cliath at Cluain Andobuir.	Norse
844	U845.2	Dún Masc	Dunamase Rock, near Port Laoise, Leix	53,0315	-7,2101	Dún Masc was plundered by the heathens, and there were killed there Aed son of Dub dá Crích, abbot of Tír dá Glas, and Cluain Eidnig, Ceithernach son of Cú Dínaisc, prior of Cell Dara, and many others.	Norse
844	U845.1	Luimnech	Limerick City	52,6638	-8,6267	Forannán, abbot of Ard Macha, was taken prisoner by the heathens in Cluain Comarda with his halidoms and following, and was brought to the ships of Luimnech.	Norse

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
844	U845.3	Lothra	Lorrha, Co. Tipperary	53,0931	-8,1228	There was an encampment of the foreigners i.e. under Tuirgéis on Loch Rí, and they plundered Connacht and Mide, and burned Cluain Moccu Nóis with its oratories, and Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Tír dá Glas and Lothra and other monasteries.	Norse
844	U845.6	Mag Ítha	Raphoe: S. of the bar. of Raphoe, Co. Donegal	54,8739	-7,5994	Niall son of Aed inflicted a battle-rout on the heathens in Mag Ítha.	Norse
844	U845.3	Tír dá Glas	Terryglass, Co. Tipperary	53,0565	-8,1987	There was an encampment of the foreigners i.e. under Tuirgéis on Loch Rí, and they plundered Connacht and Mide, and burned Cluain Moccu Nóis with its oratories, and Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Tír dá Glas and Lothra and other monasteries.	Norse
844	U845.1 2	Cluain Andobuir	probably near Killeigh, in bar. Geashill, Offaly	NULL	NULL	An encampment of the foreigners of Áth Cliath at Cluain Andobuir.	Norse
844	U845.3	Loch Rí	Lough Ree	NULL	NULL	There was an encampment of the foreigners i.e. under Tuirgéis on Loch Rí, and they plundered Connacht and Mide, and burned Cluain Moccu Nóis with its oratories, and Cluain Ferta Brénainn, and Tír dá Glas and Lothra and other monasteries.	Norse
844	U845.8	Loch Uair	Lough Owel, Co. West_meath	NULL	NULL	Tuirgéis was taken prisoner by Mael Sechnaill and afterwards drowned in Loch Uair.	Norse
844	U845.1 0	Achad Bó Cainnig	Aghaboe, par. in bar.	52,9204	-7,5119	Robartach son of Bresal, abbot of Achad Bó Cainnig; dies.	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
			Clarmallagh, Leix				
844	U845.5	Lann Léire	Dunleer, Co. Louth	53,8311	-6,3945	Gormgal son of Muiredach, bishop and anchorite of Lann Léire, rested.	Religious
844	U845.4	Finnubair Abae	Fennor, Co. Meath	53,7918	-7,1647	Fiachna son of Mael Bresail, abbot of Finnubair Abae, dies.	Religious
844	U845.9	Sláine	Slane, Co. Meath	53,7086	-6,5437	Labraid son of Ailill, abbot of Sláine, dies.	Religious
844	U845.1 1	Domnach Mór	probably Donaghmore, bar. Lr. Navan, Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Robartach son of Flann, abbot of Domnach Mór, dies.	Religious
844	U845.7	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Donnchad son of Follaman and Flann son of Mael Ruanaid were killed by Mael Sechnaill son of Mael Ruanaid.	Secular
844	U845.7	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Donnchad son of Follaman and Flann son of Mael Ruanaid were killed by Mael Sechnaill son of Mael Ruanaid.	Secular
845	U846.2	Baislec	Baislec/Baslick , in bar. Castlereagh, Co. Roscommon	53,7861	-8,4366	Baislec was plundered by the heathens.	Norse
845	U846.6	Connacht	Connacht	NULL	NULL	The foreigners won a battle against the Connachta, in which fell Rígán son of Fergus, Muigrón son of Diarmait and Aed son of Cathrannach and many others.	Norse

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
845	U846.1	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Cathal son of Ailill, king of Uí Maini, Ferdornach, scholar and excellent scribe of Ard Macha, and Connmach the Great son of Coscrach, king of Uí Briúin, fell asleep.	Religious
845	U846.9	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	Forannán, abbot of Ard Macha, came from the lands of Mumu with the halidoms of Patrick.	Religious
845	U846.1 1	Domnach Pátraic	Donaghpatrick, Co. Meath	53,6963	-6,759	Conaing son of Ferdornach, abbot of Domnach Pátraic, died.	Religious
845	U846.8	Mainister Buiti	Monasterboice, Co. Louth	53,7875	-6,4163	Muiredach son of Flann, abbot of Mainister Buiti, died.	Religious
845	U846.1 0	Áth Truim	Trim, Co. Meath	53,5524	-6,7866	Cairpre son of Colmán, abbot of Áth Truim, died.	Religious
845	U846.3	Linne Néill on the Calann	Dungannon: a pool in the R. Callan, near Armagh	54,435	-6,6556	Niall son of Aed, king of Temair, died by drowning i.e. at Linne Néill on the Calann. (I love not the gloomy waters Which flow past my dwelling: O Calann, though you pray boast of it, You have drowned the son of an affectionate woman.)	Secular
845	U846.4	Calatruim	Galtrim, Co. Meath	53,5135	-6,6981	Mael Dúin son of Conall, king of Calatruim, was killed by the Laigin.	Secular
845	U846.1 2	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	(Cathal son of Ailill, king of Uí Maini, died.)	Secular
845	U846.7	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Tigernach inflicted a rout on Mael Sechnaill and Ruarc, in which many were slaughtered.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
845	U846.1	Uí Briúin	along the Shannon in N. Connacht	NULL	NULL	Cathal son of Ailill, king of Uí Maini, Ferdornach, scholar and excellent scribe of Ard Macha, and Connmach the Great son of Coscrach, king of Uí Briúin, fell asleep.	Secular
845	U846.5	Uí Fhidgeinte	Co. Limerick	NULL	NULL	Niall son of Cenn Faelad, king of Uí Fhidgeinte, dies.	Secular
845	U846.1	Uí Maini	Co. Roscommon; Co. Galway; Co. Offaly; Co. Clare	NULL	NULL	Cathal son of Ailill, king of Uí Maini, Ferdornach, scholar and excellent scribe of Ard Macha, and Connmach the Great son of Coscrach, king of Uí Briúin, fell asleep.	Secular
846	U847.6	Fir Rois	Co. Monaghan; Co. Louth; Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Cellach son of Mael Pátraic, prior of Fir Rois to the south of the river, dies.	Religious
846	U847.1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Feidlimid son of Crimthann, king of Mumu, a scribe and anchorite, and the best of the Irish, rested.	Religious
846	U847.9	Fotharta	Wexford: a district in S. Leinster, including bars, of Forth, cos. Wex_ford and Carlow	52,3369	-6,4633	Cathal son of Coscrach, king of Fotharta, was killed by the Uí Néill.	Secular
846	U847.5	Cenél Bógaine	Co. Donegal	NULL	NULL	Mael Goán son of Echaid, king of Cenél Bógaine, died.	Secular
846	U847.7	Ciarraige of Connacht	Co. Mayo; Co. Roscommon	NULL	NULL	Connmach son of Cernach, one of two kings of the Ciarraige of Connacht, died.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
846	U847.3	Loch Muinremor	NULL	NULL	NULL	Mael Sechnaill destroyed the Island of Loch Muinremor, overcoming there a large band of wicked men of Luigni and Gailenga, who had been plundering the territories in the manner of the heathens.	Secular
846	U847.2	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	(Mael Sechnaill son of Mael Ruanaid begins to reign.)	Secular
846	U847.4	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Cerball son of Dúngal inflicted a great rout on Agnonn, in which twelve hundred fell.	Secular
846	U847.8	western Life	NULL	NULL	NULL	Artur son of Muiredach, king of western Life, died.	Secular
847	U848.1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	A great snowfall on the Kalends 1st of February.	Environmental
847	U848.5	Sciath Nechtain	Skenagun, Co. Kildare	52,9213	-6,8452	Ólchobor, king of Mumu, and Lorcán son of Cellach, with the Laigin, won a battle against the heathens at Sciath Nechtain, in which fell the jarl Tomrair, tanist of the king of Lochlann, and two hundred about him.	Norse
847	U848.6	Dísert Do-Chonna	Probably in S. Meath	NULL	NULL	Tigernach inflicted a rout on the heathens in the oakwood of Dísert Do-Chonna, and twelve hundred fell there.	Norse
847	U848.7	Dún Maíle Tuile	prob. in Co. Tip_perary or Co. Waterford	NULL	NULL	The Eóganacht of Caisel inflicted a rout on the heathens at Dún Maíle Tuile, in which five hundred fell.	Norse
847	U848.4	Forach	NULL	NULL	NULL	Mael Sechnaill won a battle against the heathens at Forach in which seven hundred fell.	Norse
847	U848.8	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	A change of abbots at Ard Macha, i.e. Diarmait instead of Forannán.	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
847	U848.9	Cell Chan	Kilcoon, Co. Leitrim	54,2145	-8,2612	Diarmait of Cell Chan fell asleep.	Religious
847	U848.2	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Fínnechta of Luibnech, anchorite and formerly king of Connacht, died.	Religious
847	U848.3	Luigni	Co. Sligo; Co. Mayo	NULL	NULL	Tuathchar son of Cobthach, king of Luigni, died.	Secular
848	U849.10	Mugdorna	Co. Monaghan; Co. Louth; Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Mael Bresail son of Cernach, king of Mugdorna, was killed by the heathens after he had changed to clerical life.	Norse
848	U849.6	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	A naval expedition of seven score ships of adherents of the king of the foreigners came to exact obedience from the foreigners who were in Ireland before them, and afterwards they caused confusion in the whole country.	Norse
848	U849.3	Ard Brecáin	Ardraccan, Co. Meath	53,6539	-6,7565	Fínnechta son of Diarmait, abbot of Dam Liac, Mael Fuataig, abbot of Ard Brecáin, Onchú, bishop and anchorite of Sláine, died.	Religious
848	U849.11	Bennchor	Bangor	54,6542	-5,6731	Airennán, abbot of Bennchor, fell asleep.	Religious
848	U849.3	Dam Liac	Duleek, Co. Meath	53,6548	-6,4222	Fínnechta son of Diarmait, abbot of Dam Liac, Mael Fuataig, abbot of Ard Brecáin, Onchú, bishop and anchorite of Sláine, died.	Religious
848	U849.7	Í	Iona	56,3347	-6,4041	Indrechtach, abbot of Í, came to Ireland with the halidoms of Colum Cille.	Religious

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
848	U849.3	Sláine	Slane, Co. Meath	53,7086	-6,5437	Fínnechta son of Diarmait, abbot of Dam Liac, Mael Fuataig, abbot of Ard Breacán, Onchú, bishop and anchorite of Sláine, died.	Religious
848	U849.8	Sláine	Slane, Co. Meath	53,7086	-6,5437	Robartach son of Colgu, abbot of Sláine, went into voluntary exile.	Religious
848	U849.1	Brega	Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Conaing son of Flann, king of Brega, dies.	Secular
848	U849.1 2	Crupat	NULL	NULL	NULL	(Mael Sechnaill's siege in Crupat.)	Secular
848	U849.9	Dál Araidi	Co. Down; Co. Antrim	NULL	NULL	Flannacán son of Echaíd, king of Dál Araidi of the North, was killed by the Cenél Eógain.	Secular
848	U849.4	Loch Cal	Loughgall, Co. Armagh	NULL	NULL	Ailill son of Cumuscach, king of Loch Cal, dies.	Secular
848	U849.5	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Flaithbertach son of Céilechair was killed by his own kinsmen.	Secular
848	U849.2	Uí Maíl	Co. Wicklow	NULL	NULL	Cairpre son of Cinaed, king of Uí Maíl, dies.	Secular
849	U850.3	Treóit	Trevet, Co. Meath	53,5447	-6,5421	Cinaed son of Conaing, king of Cianacht, rebelled against Mael Sechnaill with the support of the foreigners, and plundered the Uí Néill from the Sinann to the sea, both churches and states, and he deceitfully sacked the island of Loch Gabor, levelling it to the ground, and the oratory of Treóit, with seventy people in it, was burned by him.	Norse
849	U850.3	Loch Gabor	Lagore, Ratoah, Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Cinaed son of Conaing, king of Cianacht, rebelled against Mael Sechnaill with the support of the foreigners, and plundered the Uí Néill from the Sinann to the sea, both churches and states, and he deceitfully sacked the island of Loch Gabor, levelling	Norse

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
						it to the ground, and the oratory of Treóit, with seventy people in it, was burned by him.	
849	U850.3	Sinann	River Shannon	NULL	NULL	Cinaed son of Conaing, king of Cianacht, rebelled against Mael Sechnaill with the support of the foreigners, and plundered the Uí Néill from the Sinann to the sea, both churches and states, and he deceitfully sacked the island of Loch Gabor, levelling it to the ground, and the oratory of Treóit, with seventy people in it, was burned by him.	Norse
849	U850.1	Cluain Moccu Nóis	Clonmacnoise	53,3263	-7,9863	Cétadach, abbot of Cluain Moccu Nóis, and Tuathal son of Feradach, abbot of Rechru and Dairmag, and Ferchar son of Muiredach, superior of Lann Léire, died.	Religious
849	U850.1	Lann Léire	Dunleer, Co. Louth	53,8311	-6,3945	Cétadach, abbot of Cluain Moccu Nóis, and Tuathal son of Feradach, abbot of Rechru and Dairmag, and Ferchar son of Muiredach, superior of Lann Léire, died.	Religious
849	U850.1	Rechru	Lambay Island	53,4909	-6,0163	Cétadach, abbot of Cluain Moccu Nóis, and Tuathal son of Feradach, abbot of Rechru and Dairmag, and Ferchar son of Muiredach, superior of Lann Léire, died.	Religious
849	U850.2	Mugdorna	Co. Monaghan; Co. Louth; Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Aengus son of Suibne, king of Mugdorna, was killed by Gairbith son of Mael Brigte.	Secular
849	U850.4	Uí Chremthainn	probably in barony of Slane, Co. Monaghan	NULL	NULL	Braen son of Ruaidrí, king of Uí Chremthainn, and his two brothers, Fogartach and Bruatur, were killed by their own kinsmen.	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
850	U851.3	Linn Duachaill	Annagassan, Co. Louth	53,8826	-6,3435	The dark heathens came to Áth Cliath, made a great slaughter of the fair-haired foreigners, and plundered the naval encampment, both people and property. The dark heathens made a raid at Linn Duachaill, and a great number of them were slaughtered.	Norse
850	U851.3	Áth Cliath	Dublin	53,3429	-6,2674	The dark heathens came to Áth Cliath, made a great slaughter of the fair-haired foreigners, and plundered the naval encampment, both people and property. The dark heathens made a raid at Linn Duachaill, and a great number of them were slaughtered.	Norse
850	U851.7	Fir Rois	Co. Monaghan; Co. Louth; Co. Meath	NULL	NULL	Eochu son of Cernach, king of Fir Rois, was killed by the heathens.	Norse
850	U851.1	Domnach Sechnaill	Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath	53,5135	-6,5403	Colgu son of Cellach, superior of Cell Tuama, Scannal son of Tipraite, superior of Domnach Sechnaill, and Ólchobor i.e. son of Cinaed, king of Caisel, died.	Religious
850	U851.1	Cell Tuama	Kiltoom, Co. Westmeath	53,6637	-7,3468	Colgu son of Cellach, superior of Cell Tuama, Scannal son of Tipraite, superior of Domnach Sechnaill, and Ólchobor i.e. son of Cinaed, king of Caisel, died.	Religious
850	U851.8	Les Mór	Lismore, Co, Waterford	52,1358	-7,9377	Tipraite grandson of Baithenach, abbot of Les Mór, fell asleep.	Religious
850	U851.5	Ard Macha	Armagh	54,3503	-6,6528	A royal conference in Ard Macha, between Mael Sechnaill, accompanied by the nobles of Leth Cuinn, and Matudán with the nobles of Conchobor's Province, and Diarmait and Fethgna with the	Secular

Year	Annal	Location	Modern Location	Latitude	Longitude	Passage	Activity
						congregation of Patrick, and Suairlech with the clerics of Mide.	
850	U851.6	Cluain Eóis	Clones, Co. Monaghan	54,1797	-7,2307	Cairell son of Ruaidrí, king of Loch Uaithne, was deceitfully killed by the Conaille of Fernmag before the oratory of Tigernach in Cluain Eóis.	Secular
850	U851.4	Caille Follomain	Killallon, Co. Westmeath	53,6788	-7,0627	Congalach son of Irgalach, king of Caille Follomain, dies.	Secular
850	U851.1	Caisel	Co. Tipperary	NULL	NULL	Colgu son of Cellach, superior of Cell Tuama, Scannal son of Tipraite, superior of Domnach Sechnaill, and Ólchobor i.e. son of Cinaed, king of Caisel, died.	Secular
850	U851.2	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Cinaed son of Conaing, king of Cianacht, was cruelly drowned in a pool by Mael Sechnaill and Tigernach, in spite of the guarantees of the nobles of Ireland, and the successor of Patrick in particular. (Alas, o nobles, Better were his sportive days as a child; It is great grief that Conaing son of Cinaed Should be taken bound to a pit.)	Secular

Chapter 2.III.2 The Frankish Annals

The Royal Franish Annals Sample Survey 800-19

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
800	St. Saba's	31,705	35,3311	On the same day Zacharias returned from the East to Rome with two monks, one from Mount Olivet and the other from St. Saba's. These monks the	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				patriarch of Jerusalem sent to the king with Zacharias. As a sign of his good will they brought along the keys of the Lord's Sepulcher and of Calvary, also the keys of the city and of Mount Zion along with a flag. The king received them graciously, entertained them for a few days, and permitted them to return with rich rewards in the month of April. He celebrated Christmas at Rome. And the date changed to...	
800	Jerusalem	31,7683	35,2137	The king dismissed the monk from Jerusalem and sent back with him Zacharias, a priest of his palace, to deliver his presents for the Holy Places. He himself left the palace of Aachen in the middle of March and traversed the shore of the Gallic sea. He built a fleet on this sea, which was then infested with pirates, set guards in different places, and celebrated Easter at St.-Riquier in Centulum. From Centulum he marched again along the shore of the ocean to Rouen, crossed the River Seine at this point, and arrived at Tours in order to pray at St. Martin's. There he stayed for a few days because of the bad health of his wife, the Lady Liutgarda; and there she died on June 4 and was buried.	Religious
800	Jerusalem	31,7683	35,2137	On the same day Zacharias returned from the East to Rome with two monks, one from Mount Olivet and the other from St. Saba's. These monks the patriarch of Jerusalem sent to the king with Zacharias. As a sign of his good will they brought along the keys of the Lord's Sepulcher and of Calvary, also the keys of the city and of Mount Zion along with a flag. The king received them graciously, entertained them for a few days, and permitted them to return with rich rewards in the month of April. He celebrated Christmas at Rome. And the date changed to...	Religious
800	Mount Olivet	31,7779	35,2457	On the same day Zacharias returned from the East to Rome with two monks, one from Mount Olivet and the other from St. Saba's. These monks the patriarch of Jerusalem sent to the king with Zacharias. As a sign of his good will they brought along the keys of the Lord's Sepulcher and of Calvary, also the keys of the city and of Mount Zion along with a flag. The king received them graciously, entertained them for a few days, and permitted them to return with rich rewards in the month of April. He celebrated Christmas at Rome. And the date changed to...	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
800	Benevento	41,133333	14,783333	At the beginning of August he came to Mainz. Announcing an expedition into Italy, he left Mainz and went with his army to Ravenna. There he arranged a campaign against the Beneventans and after a delay of seven days headed for Rome and ordered the army under his son Pepin to go into the territory of the Beneventans and plunder it. When he approached Rome, Pope Leo came to meet him with the Romans at Mentana, twelve miles from the city, and welcomed him with the greatest humility and respect. After dining with the king in Mentana the pope immediately returned ahead of him to the city. On the next day he sent the banners of the city of Rome to meet him and ordered crowds of townspeople and pilgrims to line the streets and acclaim the king on his arrival. Standing with his clergy and bishops on the steps of the basilica of the blessed apostle Peter, he welcomed the king when he dismounted from his horse and ascended the stairs. A prayer was offered and while all were chanting the psalms the pope led the king into the basilica of the blessed apostle Peter. This took place on November 24.	Secular
800	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	On the same day Zacharias returned from the East to Rome with two monks, one from Mount Olivet and the other from St. Saba's. These monks the patriarch of Jerusalem sent to the king with Zacharias. As a sign of his good will they brought along the keys of the Lord's Sepulcher and of Calvary, also the keys of the city and of Mount Zion along with a flag. The king received them graciously, entertained them for a few days, and permitted them to return with rich rewards in the month of April. He celebrated Christmas at Rome. And the date changed to...	Religious
800	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	At the beginning of August he came to Mainz. Announcing an expedition into Italy, he left Mainz and went with his army to Ravenna. There he arranged a campaign against the Beneventans and after a delay of seven days headed for Rome and ordered the army under his son Pepin to go into the territory of the Beneventans and plunder it. When he approached Rome, Pope Leo came to meet him with the Romans at Mentana, twelve miles from the city, and welcomed him with the greatest humility and respect. After dining with the king in Mentana the pope immediately returned ahead of him to the city. On the next day he sent the banners of the city of Rome to meet him and ordered crowds of townspeople and pilgrims to line the streets and acclaim the king on his arrival.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				Standing with his clergy and bishops on the steps of the basilica of the blessed apostle Peter, he welcomed the king when he dismounted from his horse and ascended the stairs. A prayer was offered and while all were chanting the psalms the pope led the king into the basilica of the blessed apostle Peter. This took place on November 24.	
800	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	Seven days later the king convoked an assembly, made known to everybody why he had come to Rome, and from that time on devoted himself daily to carrying out the tasks for which he had come. The most important and most difficult among these and the one he tackled first was the examination of the crimes with which the pope had been charged. Since nobody was willing to prove these charges, the pope mounted the pulpit of the basilica of the blessed apostle Peter, in the presence of the whole populace. With the Gospel in his hand, he invoked the name of the Holy Trinity and purged himself by oath from the charges.	Secular
800	Mentana	42,0324	12,6424	At the beginning of August he came to Mainz. Announcing an expedition into Italy, he left Mainz and went with his army to Ravenna. There he arranged a campaign against the Beneventans and after a delay of seven days headed for Rome and ordered the army under his son Pepin to go into the territory of the Beneventans and plunder it. When he approached Rome, Pope Leo came to meet him with the Romans at Mentana, twelve miles from the city, and welcomed him with the greatest humility and respect. After dining with the king in Mentana the pope immediately returned ahead of him to the city. On the next day he sent the banners of the city of Rome to meet him and ordered crowds of townspeople and pilgrims to line the streets and acclaim the king on his arrival. Standing with his clergy and bishops on the steps of the basilica of the blessed apostle Peter, he welcomed the king when he dismounted from his horse and ascended the stairs. A prayer was offered and while all were chanting the psalms the pope led the king into the basilica of the blessed apostle Peter. This took place on November 24.	Secular
800	Ravenna	44,4184	12,2035	At the beginning of August he came to Mainz. Announcing an expedition into Italy, he left Mainz and went with his army to Ravenna. There he arranged a campaign against the Beneventans and after a delay of seven days headed for	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				Rome and ordered the army under his son Pepin to go into the territory of the Beneventans and plunder it. When he approached Rome, Pope Leo came to meet him with the Romans at Mentana, twelve miles from the city, and welcomed him with the greatest humility and respect. After dining with the king in Mentana the pope immediately returned ahead of him to the city. On the next day he sent the banners of the city of Rome to meet him and ordered crowds of townspeople and pilgrims to line the streets and acclaim the king on his arrival. Standing with his clergy and bishops on the steps of the basilica of the blessed apostle Peter, he welcomed the king when he dismounted from his horse and ascended the stairs. A prayer was offered and while all were chanting the psalms the pope led the king into the basilica of the blessed apostle Peter. This took place on November 24.	
800	Tours	47,3941	0,6848	The king dismissed the monk from Jerusalem and sent back with him Zacharias, a priest of his palace, to deliver his presents for the Holy Places. He himself left the palace of Aachen in the middle of March and traversed the shore of the Gallic sea. He built a fleet on this sea, which was then infested with pirates, set guards in different places, and celebrated Easter at St.-Riquier in Centulum. From Centulum he marched again along the shore of the ocean to Rouen, crossed the River Seine at this point, and arrived at Tours in order to pray at St. Martin's. There he stayed for a few days because of the bad health of his wife, the Lady Liutgarda; and there she died on June 4 and was buried.	Secular
800	Orléans	47,903	1,9093	From here he returned to Aachen by way of Paris and Orléans. On June 6 and likewise on June 9 there was a severe frost which did not, however, harm the harvest.	Secular
800	Paris	48,8566	2,3522	From here he returned to Aachen by way of Paris and Orléans. On June 6 and likewise on June 9 there was a severe frost which did not, however, harm the harvest.	Secular
800	Roen	49,4432	1,1	The king dismissed the monk from Jerusalem and sent back with him Zacharias, a priest of his palace, to deliver his presents for the Holy Places. He himself left the palace of Aachen in the middle of March and traversed the shore of the Gallic sea. He built a fleet on this sea, which was then infested	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				with pirates, set guards in different places, and celebrated Easter at St.-Riquier in Centulum. From Centulum he marched again along the shore of the ocean to Rouen, crossed the River Seine at this point, and arrived at Tours in order to pray at St. Martin's. There he stayed for a few days because of the bad health of his wife, the Lady Liutgarda; and there she died on June 4 and was buried.	
800	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	At the beginning of August he came to Mainz. Announcing an expedition into Italy, he left Mainz and went with his army to Ravenna. There he arranged a campaign against the Beneventans and after a delay of seven days headed for Rome and ordered the army under his son Pepin to go into the territory of the Beneventans and plunder it. When he approached Rome, Pope Leo came to meet him with the Romans at Mentana, twelve miles from the city, and welcomed him with the greatest humility and respect. After dining with the king in Mentana the pope immediately returned ahead of him to the city. On the next day he sent the banners of the city of Rome to meet him and ordered crowds of townspeople and pilgrims to line the streets and acclaim the king on his arrival. Standing with his clergy and bishops on the steps of the basilica of the blessed apostle Peter, he welcomed the king when he dismounted from his horse and ascended the stairs. A prayer was offered and while all were chanting the psalms the pope led the king into the basilica of the blessed apostle Peter. This took place on November 24.	Secular
800	St-Riquier, Centulum	50,1346	1,946	The king dismissed the monk from Jerusalem and sent back with him Zacharias, a priest of his palace, to deliver his presents for the Holy Places. He himself left the palace of Aachen in the middle of March and traversed the shore of the Gallic sea. He built a fleet on this sea, which was then infested with pirates, set guards in different places, and celebrated Easter at St.-Riquier in Centulum. From Centulum he marched again along the shore of the ocean to Rouen, crossed the River Seine at this point, and arrived at Tours in order to pray at St. Martin's. There he stayed for a few days because of the bad health of his wife, the Lady Liutgarda; and there she died on June 4 and was buried.	Secular
800	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	The king dismissed the monk from Jerusalem and sent back with him Zacharias, a priest of his palace, to deliver his presents for the Holy Places. He himself left the palace of Aachen in the middle of March and traversed the	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				shore of the Gallic sea. He built a fleet on this sea, which was then infested with pirates, set guards in different places, and celebrated Easter at St.-Riquier in Centulum. From Centulum he marched again along the shore of the ocean to Rouen, crossed the River Seine at this point, and arrived at Tours in order to pray at St. Martin's. There he stayed for a few days because of the bad health of his wife, the Lady Liutgarda; and there she died on June 4 and was buried.	
800	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	From here he returned to Aachen by way of Paris and Orléans. On June 6 and likewise on June 9 there was a severe frost which did not, however, harm the harvest.	Secular
801	Benevento	41,133333	14,783333	A few days later he ordered those to be tried who had deposed the pope in the previous year. After the trial they were condemned to death according to the Roman law of lèse majesté. But the pope, in Christian charity, pleaded for them with the emperor, who granted them life and freedom from mutilation, but because of the magnitude of their crime they were sent into exile. The leaders of this conspiracy were the nomenclator* Paschal, the treasurer Campulus, and many other high-ranking men of the city of Rome; they all received the same sentence at the same time. After settling public as well as ecclesiastic and private matters of the city of Rome, the pope, and all Italy (for the emperor did nothing but this all winter) he again sent an expedition under his son Pepin against the Beneventans. He left Rome after Easter, on April 25, and proceeded to Spoleto. While he was staying there, on April 30, in the second hour of the night, a tremendous earthquake occurred which severely shook the whole of Italy. Because of this tremor a large part of the roof of the basilica of the blessed apostle Paul with its wooden framework collapsed, and in some places mountains tumbled on top of cities. In the same year also some places along the Rhine, in Gaul, and in Germany were hit by earth tremors. Since the weather was mild a pestilence broke out.	Secular
801	Barcelona	41,3851	2,1734	In the same summer the city of Barcelona in Spain was captured after a two-year siege. Its governor Zaton and many other Saracens were taken prisoner. In Italy the city of Chieti was also captured and burned, and its governor Roselmus taken prisoner; the castles belonging to this city surrendered. Zaton	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				and Roselmus were brought before the emperor on the same day and condemned to exile.	
801	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	A few days later he ordered those to be tried who had deposed the pope in the previous year. After the trial they were condemned to death according to the Roman law of lèse majesté. But the pope, in Christian charity, pleaded for them with the emperor, who granted them life and freedom from mutilation, but because of the magnitude of their crime they were sent into exile. The leaders of this conspiracy were the nomenclator* Paschal, the treasurer Campulus, and many other high-ranking men of the city of Rome; they all received the same sentence at the same time. After settling public as well as ecclesiastic and private matters of the city of Rome, the pope, and all Italy (for the emperor did nothing but this all winter) he again sent an expedition under his son Pepin against the Beneventans. He left Rome after Easter, on April 25, and proceeded to Spoleto. While he was staying there, on April 30, in the second hour of the night, a tremendous earthquake occurred which severely shook the whole of Italy. Because of this tremor a large part of the roof of the basilica of the blessed apostle Paul with its wooden framework collapsed, and in some places mountains tumbled on top of cities. In the same year also some places along the Rhine, in Gaul, and in Germany were hit by earth tremors. Since the weather was mild a pestilence broke out.	Religious
801	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	On the most holy day of Christmas, when the king rose from prayer in front of the shrine of the blessed apostle Peter, to take part in the Mass, Pope Leo placed a crown on his head, and he was hailed by the whole Roman people: To the august Charles, crowned by God, the great and peaceful emperor of the Romans, life and victory! After the acclamations the pope addressed him in the manner of the old emperors. The name of Patricius was now abandoned and he was called Emperor and Augustus.	Secular
801	Chieti	42,3479	14,1636	In the same summer the city of Barcelona in Spain was captured after a two-year siege. Its governor Zaton and many other Saracens were taken prisoner. In Italy the city of Chieti was also captured and burned, and its governor Roselmus taken prisoner; the castles belonging to this city surrendered. Zaton	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				and Roselmus were brought before the emperor on the same day and condemned to exile.	
801	Spoletto	42,7405	12,7378	A few days later he ordered those to be tried who had deposed the pope in the previous year. After the trial they were condemned to death according to the Roman law of lèse majesté. But the pope, in Christian charity, pleaded for them with the emperor, who granted them life and freedom from mutilation, but because of the magnitude of their crime they were sent into exile. The leaders of this conspiracy were the nomenclator* Paschal, the treasurer Campulus, and many other high-ranking men of the city of Rome; they all received the same sentence at the same time. After settling public as well as ecclesiastic and private matters of the city of Rome, the pope, and all Italy (for the emperor did nothing but this all winter) he again sent an expedition under his son Pepin against the Beneventans. He left Rome after Easter, on April 25, and proceeded to Spoleto. While he was staying there, on April 30, in the second hour of the night, a tremendous earthquake occurred which severely shook the whole of Italy. Because of this tremor a large part of the roof of the basilica of the blessed apostle Paul with its wooden framework collapsed, and in some places mountains tumbled on top of cities. In the same year also some places along the Rhine, in Gaul, and in Germany were hit by earth tremors. Since the weather was mild a pestilence broke out.	Secular
801	Pisa	43,7228	10,4017	From Spoleto the emperor came to Ravenna and after staying there for a few days continued to Pavia. There he received the news that envoys of Harun Emir al Mumenin, the king of the Persians, had arrived at the port of Pisa. He sent messengers to meet them and had them presented at court between Vercelli and Ivrea. One of them— for there were two—was a Persian from the East and the envoy of the Persian king, the other was a Saracen from Africa and the envoy of Emir Abraham, who ruled on the border of Africa in Fustat. They reported that Isaac the Jew, whom the emperor four years earlier had dispatched with Lantfrid and Sigimund to the king of the Persians, was returning with large presents, but that Lantfrid and Sigimund had both died. Then the king sent Ercanbald, the notary, to Liguria to prepare a fleet on which the elephant and whatever else he brought along might be transported. After	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				celebrating the feast of St. John the Baptist at Ivrea, Charles crossed the Alps and returned to Gaul.	
801	Porto-Venere	44,0541	9,8366	In the month of October of the same year Isaac the Jew returned from Africa with the elephant and arrived at Porto-Venere. Since he could not cross the Alps because of the snow, he spent the winter at Vercelli.	Secular
801	Liguria	44,3168	8,3965	From Spoleto the emperor came to Ravenna and after staying there for a few days continued to Pavia. There he received the news that envoys of Harun Emir al Mumenin, the king of the Persians, had arrived at the port of Pisa. He sent messengers to meet them and had them presented at court between Vercelli and Ivrea. One of them— for there were two—was a Persian from the East and the envoy of the Persian king, the other was a Saracen from Africa and the envoy of Emir Abraham, who ruled on the border of Africa in Fustat. They reported that Isaac the Jew, whom the emperor four years earlier had dispatched with Lantfrid and Sigimund to the king of the Persians, was returning with large presents, but that Lantfrid and Sigimund had both died. Then the king sent Ercanbald, the notary, to Liguria to prepare a fleet on which the elephant and whatever else he brought along might be transported. After celebrating the feast of St. John the Baptist at Ivrea, Charles crossed the Alps and returned to Gaul.	Secular
801	Ravenna	44,4184	12,2035	From Spoleto the emperor came to Ravenna and after staying there for a few days continued to Pavia. There he received the news that envoys of Harun Emir al Mumenin, the king of the Persians, had arrived at the port of Pisa. He sent messengers to meet them and had them presented at court between Vercelli and Ivrea. One of them— for there were two—was a Persian from the East and the envoy of the Persian king, the other was a Saracen from Africa and the envoy of Emir Abraham, who ruled on the border of Africa in Fustat. They reported that Isaac the Jew, whom the emperor four years earlier had dispatched with Lantfrid and Sigimund to the king of the Persians, was returning with large presents, but that Lantfrid and Sigimund had both died. Then the king sent Ercanbald, the notary, to Liguria to prepare a fleet on which the elephant and whatever else he brought along might be transported. After	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				celebrating the feast of St. John the Baptist at Ivrea, Charles crossed the Alps and returned to Gaul.	
801	Pavia	45,1847	9,1582	From Spoleto the emperor came to Ravenna and after staying there for a few days continued to Pavia. There he received the news that envoys of Harun Emir al Mumenin, the king of the Persians, had arrived at the port of Pisa. He sent messengers to meet them and had them presented at court between Vercelli and Ivrea. One of them— for there were two—was a Persian from the East and the envoy of the Persian king, the other was a Saracen from Africa and the envoy of Emir Abraham, who ruled on the border of Africa in Fustat. They reported that Isaac the Jew, whom the emperor four years earlier had dispatched with Lantfrid and Sigimund to the king of the Persians, was returning with large presents, but that Lantfrid and Sigimund had both died. Then the king sent Ercanbald, the notary, to Liguria to prepare a fleet on which the elephant and whatever else he brought along might be transported. After celebrating the feast of St. John the Baptist at Ivrea, Charles crossed the Alps and returned to Gaul.	Secular
801	Vercelli	45,3202	8,4185	From Spoleto the emperor came to Ravenna and after staying there for a few days continued to Pavia. There he received the news that envoys of Harun Emir al Mumenin, the king of the Persians, had arrived at the port of Pisa. He sent messengers to meet them and had them presented at court between Vercelli and Ivrea. One of them— for there were two—was a Persian from the East and the envoy of the Persian king, the other was a Saracen from Africa and the envoy of Emir Abraham, who ruled on the border of Africa in Fustat. They reported that Isaac the Jew, whom the emperor four years earlier had dispatched with Lantfrid and Sigimund to the king of the Persians, was returning with large presents, but that Lantfrid and Sigimund had both died. Then the king sent Ercanbald, the notary, to Liguria to prepare a fleet on which the elephant and whatever else he brought along might be transported. After celebrating the feast of St. John the Baptist at Ivrea, Charles crossed the Alps and returned to Gaul.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
801	Vercelli	45,3202	8,4185	In the month of October of the same year Isaac the Jew returned from Africa with the elephant and arrived at Porto-Venere. Since he could not cross the Alps because of the snow, he spent the winter at Vercelli.	Secular
801	Ivrea	45,4673	7,8801	From Spoleto the emperor came to Ravenna and after staying there for a few days continued to Pavia. There he received the news that envoys of Harun Emir al Mumenin, the king of the Persians, had arrived at the port of Pisa. He sent messengers to meet them and had them presented at court between Vercelli and Ivrea. One of them— for there were two—was a Persian from the East and the envoy of the Persian king, the other was a Saracen from Africa and the envoy of Emir Abraham, who ruled on the border of Africa in Fustat. They reported that Isaac the Jew, whom the emperor four years earlier had dispatched with Lantfrid and Sigimund to the king of the Persians, was returning with large presents, but that Lantfrid and Sigimund had both died. Then the king sent Ercanbald, the notary, to Liguria to prepare a fleet on which the elephant and whatever else he brought along might be transported. After celebrating the feast of St. John the Baptist at Ivrea, Charles crossed the Alps and returned to Gaul.	Secular
801	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	The emperor celebrated Christmas in his palace at Aachen. And the date changed to...	Secular
801	Africa	NULL	NULL	In the month of October of the same year Isaac the Jew returned from Africa with the elephant and arrived at Porto-Venere. Since he could not cross the Alps because of the snow, he spent the winter at Vercelli.	Secular
801	Fustât	NULL	NULL	From Spoleto the emperor came to Ravenna and after staying there for a few days continued to Pavia. There he received the news that envoys of Harun Emir al Mumenin, the king of the Persians, had arrived at the port of Pisa. He sent messengers to meet them and had them presented at court between Vercelli and Ivrea. One of them— for there were two—was a Persian from the East and the envoy of the Persian king, the other was a Saracen from Africa and the envoy of Emir Abraham, who ruled on the border of Africa in Fustat. They reported that Isaac the Jew, whom the emperor four years earlier had dispatched with Lantfrid and Sigimund to the king of the Persians, was	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				returning with large presents, but that Lantfrid and Sigimund had both died. Then the king sent Ercanbald, the notary, to Liguria to prepare a fleet on which the elephant and whatever else he brought along might be transported. After celebrating the feast of St. John the Baptist at Ivrea, Charles crossed the Alps and returned to Gaul.	
801	Gaul	NULL	NULL	A few days later he ordered those to be tried who had deposed the pope in the previous year. After the trial they were condemned to death according to the Roman law of lèse majesté. But the pope, in Christian charity, pleaded for them with the emperor, who granted them life and freedom from mutilation, but because of the magnitude of their crime they were sent into exile. The leaders of this con spiracy were the nomenclator* Paschal, the treasurer Campulus, and many other high-ranking men of the city of Rome; they all received the same sentence at the same time. After settling public as well as ecclesiastic and private matters of the city of Rome, the pope, and all Italy (for the emperor did nothing but this all winter) he again sent an expedition under his son Pepin against the Beneventans. He left Rome after Easter, on April 25, and proceeded to Spoleto. While he was staying there, on April 30, in the second hour of the night, a tremendous earthquake occurred which severely shook the whole of Italy. Because of this tremor a large part of the roof of the basilica of the blessed apostle Paul with its wooden framework collapsed, and in some places mountains tumbled on top of cities. In the same year also some places along the Rhine, in Gaul, and in Germany were hit by earth tremors. Since the weather was mild a pestilence broke out.	Environmental
801	Germany	NULL	NULL	A few days later he ordered those to be tried who had deposed the pope in the previous year. After the trial they were condemned to death according to the Roman law of lèse majesté. But the pope, in Christian charity, pleaded for them with the emperor, who granted them life and freedom from mutilation, but because of the magnitude of their crime they were sent into exile. The leaders of this con spiracy were the nomenclator* Paschal, the treasurer Campulus, and many other high-ranking men of the city of Rome; they all received the same sentence at the same time. After settling public as well as ecclesiastic and private matters of the city of Rome, the pope, and all Italy (for the emperor did nothing but this all winter) he again sent an expedition under his son Pepin	Environmental

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				against the Beneventans. He left Rome after Easter, on April 25, and proceeded to Spoleto. While he was staying there, on April 30, in the second hour of the night, a tremendous earthquake occurred which severely shook the whole of Italy. Because of this tremor a large part of the roof of the basilica of the blessed apostle Paul with its wooden framework collapsed, and in some places mountains tumbled on top of cities. In the same year also some places along the Rhine, in Gaul, and in Germany were hit by earth tremors. Since the weather was mild a pestilence broke out.	
801	Italy	NULL	NULL	A few days later he ordered those to be tried who had deposed the pope in the previous year. After the trial they were condemned to death according to the Roman law of lèse majesté. But the pope, in Christian charity, pleaded for them with the emperor, who granted them life and freedom from mutilation, but because of the magnitude of their crime they were sent into exile. The leaders of this conspiracy were the nomenclator* Paschal, the treasurer Campulus, and many other high-ranking men of the city of Rome; they all received the same sentence at the same time. After settling public as well as ecclesiastic and private matters of the city of Rome, the pope, and all Italy (for the emperor did nothing but this all winter) he again sent an expedition under his son Pepin against the Beneventans. He left Rome after Easter, on April 25, and proceeded to Spoleto. While he was staying there, on April 30, in the second hour of the night, a tremendous earthquake occurred which severely shook the whole of Italy. Because of this tremor a large part of the roof of the basilica of the blessed apostle Paul with its wooden framework collapsed, and in some places mountains tumbled on top of cities. In the same year also some places along the Rhine, in Gaul, and in Germany were hit by earth tremors. Since the weather was mild a pestilence broke out.	Environmental
801	Persia	NULL	NULL	From Spoleto the emperor came to Ravenna and after staying there for a few days continued to Pavia. There he received the news that envoys of Harun Emir al Mumenin, the king of the Persians, had arrived at the port of Pisa. He sent messengers to meet them and had them presented at court between Vercelli and Ivrea. One of them— for there were two—was a Persian from the East and the envoy of the Persian king, the other was a Saracen from Africa and the envoy of Emir Abraham, who ruled on the border of Africa in Fustat.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				They reported that Isaac the Jew, whom the emperor four years earlier had dispatched with Lantfrid and Sigimund to the king of the Persians, was returning with large presents, but that Lantfrid and Sigimund had both died. Then the king sent Ercanbald, the notary, to Liguria to prepare a fleet on which the elephant and whatever else he brought along might be transported. After celebrating the feast of St. John the Baptist at Ivrea, Charles crossed the Alps and returned to Gaul.	
802	Constantinople	41,0082	28,9784	Empress Irene sent the spatarius Leo as envoy from Constantinople to ratify a peace between Franks and Greeks. When the envoy returned, the emperor on his part sent along to Constantinople Bishop Jesse of Amiens and Count Helmgau to make peace with Irene. Easter was celebrated in the palace of Aachen.	Secular
802	Benevento	41,133333	14,783333	Duke Grimoald of the Beneventans besieged Count Winigis of Spoleto in Lucera, where Winigis Was in command. Worn out by ill-health Winigis was made to surrender, but was held in honorable captivity.	Secular
802	Lucera	41,5055	15,3385	The city of Ortona in Italy surrendered. Also Lucera, worn out by prolonged siege, was forced to surrender, and a garrison of our people was installed.	Secular
802	Lucera	41,5055	15,3385	Duke Grimoald of the Beneventans besieged Count Winigis of Spoleto in Lucera, where Winigis Was in command. Worn out by ill-health Winigis was made to surrender, but was held in honorable captivity.	Secular
802	Ortona	42,3522	14,4028	The city of Ortona in Italy surrendered. Also Lucera, worn out by prolonged siege, was forced to surrender, and a garrison of our people was installed.	Secular
802	Spoletto	42,7405	12,7378	Duke Grimoald of the Beneventans besieged Count Winigis of Spoleto in Lucera, where Winigis Was in command. Worn out by ill-health Winigis was made to surrender, but was held in honorable captivity.	Secular
802	Amiens	49,8941	2,2958	Empress Irene sent the spatarius Leo as envoy from Constantinople to ratify a peace between Franks and Greeks. When the envoy returned, the emperor on his part sent along to Constantinople Bishop Jesse of Amiens and Count	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				Helmgaud to make peace with Irene. Easter was celebrated in the palace of Aachen.	
802	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	Empress Irene sent the spatarius Leo as envoy from Constantinople to ratify a peace between Franks and Greeks. When the envoy returned, the emperor on his part sent along to Constantinople Bishop Jesse of Amiens and Count Helmgaud to make peace with Irene. Easter was celebrated in the palace of Aachen.	Secular
802	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	On July 20 of this same year Isaac arrived with the elephant and the other presents sent by the Persian king, and he delivered them to the emperor at Aachen. The name of the elephant was Abul Abaz.	Secular
802	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	The emperor celebrated Christmas at Aachen. And the date changed to...	Secular
802	Ardennes	NULL	NULL	The emperor was occupied with the chase in the Ardennes during the summer. He dispatched an army of Saxons to lay waste the lands of the Saxons on the far side of the Elbe.	Secular
802	Saxony	NULL	NULL	The emperor was occupied with the chase in the Ardennes during the summer. He dispatched an army of Saxons to lay waste the lands of the Saxons on the far side of the Elbe.	Secular
803	Constantinople	41,0082	28,9784	Winigis was released from captivity by Grimoald, and the emperor's emissaries returned from Constantinople. Along with them came envoys of Emperor Nicephorus, who ruled the commonwealth at that time, for they had deposed Irene after the arrival of the Frankish embassy. The names of the envoys were Bishop Michael, Abbot Peter, and the candidate Calistus. They met the emperor at Salz on the River Saale and received a written proposal for peace. They were dismissed with a letter from the emperor and returned by way of Rome to Constantinople.	Secular
803	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	Winigis was released from captivity by Grimoald, and the emperor's emissaries returned from Constantinople. Along with them came envoys of Emperor Nicephorus, who ruled the commonwealth at that time, for they had deposed Irene after the arrival of the Frankish embassy. The names of the envoys were	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				Bishop Michael, Abbot Peter, and the candidate Calistus. They met the emperor at Salz on the River Saale and received a written proposal for peace. They were dismissed with a letter from the emperor and returned by way of Rome to Constantinople.	
803	Salz	50,3081	10,2119	Winigis was released from captivity by Grimoald, and the emperor's emissaries returned from Constantinople. Along with them came envoys of Emperor Nicephorus, who ruled the commonwealth at that time, for they had deposed Irene after the arrival of the Frankish embassy. The names of the envoys were Bishop Michael, Abbot Peter, and the candidate Calistus. They met the emperor at Salz on the River Saale and received a written proposal for peace. They were dismissed with a letter from the emperor and returned by way of Rome to Constantinople.	Secular
803	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	In this winter there was an earthquake around the palace and in neighboring areas and a large death toll was the result.	Environmental
803	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	But the emperor marched into Bavaria and, after settling the affairs of Pannonia, returned to Aachen in the month of December and celebrated Christmas there. And the date changed to...	Secular
803	Bavaria	NULL	NULL	But the emperor marched into Bavaria and, after settling the affairs of Pannonia, returned to Aachen in the month of December and celebrated Christmas there. And the date changed to...	Secular
803	Pannonia	NULL	NULL	But the emperor marched into Bavaria and, after settling the affairs of Pannonia, returned to Aachen in the month of December and celebrated Christmas there. And the date changed to...	Secular
804	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	In the middle of November he was informed that Pope Leo wished to celebrate Christmas with him at whatever place that could be arranged. The king at once sent his son Charles to St.-Maurice and ordered him to receive the pope honorably. He himself came to meet him in the city of Reims. After welcoming him there he took the pope first to the villa of Quierzy, where he celebrated Christmas, and then to Aachen. Charles gave him many presents and since the pope wished to return by way of Bavaria had him escorted as far as Ravenna.	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				The cause of his coming was this: in the past summer the emperor had been informed that in the city of Mantua the blood of Christ had been found. He sent to the pope and asked him to inquire into the truthfulness of this rumor. The pope made use of this opportunity to leave, traveled first to Lombardy to investigate the rumor, and after a rapid journey from there suddenly reached the emperor. He stayed with him for eight days and then, as was said, made his way back to Rome. And the date changed to...	
804	Ravenna	44,4184	12,2035	In the middle of November he was informed that Pope Leo wished to celebrate Christmas with him at whatever place that could be arranged. The king at once sent his son Charles to St.-Maurice and ordered him to receive the pope honorably. He himself came to meet him in the city of Reims. After welcoming him there he took the pope first to the villa of Quierzy, where he celebrated Christmas, and then to Aachen. Charles gave him many presents and since the pope wished to return by way of Bavaria had him escorted as far as Ravenna. The cause of his coming was this: in the past summer the emperor had been informed that in the city of Mantua the blood of Christ had been found. He sent to the pope and asked him to inquire into the truthfulness of this rumor. The pope made use of this opportunity to leave, traveled first to Lombardy to investigate the rumor, and after a rapid journey from there suddenly reached the emperor. He stayed with him for eight days and then, as was said, made his way back to Rome. And the date changed to...	Secular
804	Mantua	45,1564	10,7914	In the middle of November he was informed that Pope Leo wished to celebrate Christmas with him at whatever place that could be arranged. The king at once sent his son Charles to St.-Maurice and ordered him to receive the pope honorably. He himself came to meet him in the city of Reims. After welcoming him there he took the pope first to the villa of Quierzy, where he celebrated Christmas, and then to Aachen. Charles gave him many presents and since the pope wished to return by way of Bavaria had him escorted as far as Ravenna. The cause of his coming was this: in the past summer the emperor had been informed that in the city of Mantua the blood of Christ had been found. He sent to the pope and asked him to inquire into the truthfulness of this rumor. The pope made use of this opportunity to leave, traveled first to Lombardy to investigate the rumor, and after a rapid journey from there suddenly reached	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				the emperor. He stayed with him for eight days and then, as was said, made his way back to Rome. And the date changed to...	
804	St.-Maurice	48,8206	2,4237	In the middle of November he was informed that Pope Leo wished to celebrate Christmas with him at whatever place that could be arranged. The king at once sent his son Charles to St.-Maurice and ordered him to receive the pope honorably. He himself came to meet him in the city of Reims. After welcoming him there he took the pope first to the villa of Quierzy, where he celebrated Christmas, and then to Aachen. Charles gave him many presents and since the pope wished to return by way of Bavaria had him escorted as far as Ravenna. The cause of his coming was this: in the past summer the emperor had been informed that in the city of Mantua the blood of Christ had been found. He sent to the pope and asked him to inquire into the truthfulness of this rumor. The pope made use of this opportunity to leave, traveled first to Lombardy to investigate the rumor, and after a rapid journey from there suddenly reached the emperor. He stayed with him for eight days and then, as was said, made his way back to Rome. And the date changed to...	Secular
804	Reims	49,2583	4,0317	In the middle of November he was informed that Pope Leo wished to celebrate Christmas with him at whatever place that could be arranged. The king at once sent his son Charles to St.-Maurice and ordered him to receive the pope honorably. He himself came to meet him in the city of Reims. After welcoming him there he took the pope first to the villa of Quierzy, where he celebrated Christmas, and then to Aachen. Charles gave him many presents and since the pope wished to return by way of Bavaria had him escorted as far as Ravenna. The cause of his coming was this: in the past summer the emperor had been informed that in the city of Mantua the blood of Christ had been found. He sent to the pope and asked him to inquire into the truthfulness of this rumor. The pope made use of this opportunity to leave, traveled first to Lombardy to investigate the rumor, and after a rapid journey from there suddenly reached the emperor. He stayed with him for eight days and then, as was said, made his way back to Rome. And the date changed to...	Secular
804	Quierzy	49,572	3,143	In the middle of November he was informed that Pope Leo wished to celebrate Christmas with him at whatever place that could be arranged. The king at once	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				sent his son Charles to St.-Maurice and ordered him to receive the pope honorably. He himself came to meet him in the city of Reims. After welcoming him there he took the pope first to the villa of Quierzy, where he celebrated Christmas, and then to Aachen. Charles gave him many presents and since the pope wished to return by way of Bavaria had him escorted as far as Ravenna. The cause of his coming was this: in the past summer the emperor had been informed that in the city of Mantua the blood of Christ had been found. He sent to the pope and asked him to inquire into the truthfulness of this rumor. The pope made use of this opportunity to leave, traveled first to Lombardy to investigate the rumor, and after a rapid journey from there suddenly reached the emperor. He stayed with him for eight days and then, as was said, made his way back to Rome. And the date changed to...	
804	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	The emperor spent the winter at Aachen. But in the summer he led an army into Saxony and deported all Saxons living beyond the Elbe and in Wihmuodi ¹ with wives and children into Francia and gave the districts beyond the Elbe to the Obodrites.	Secular
804	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	At the same time Godofrid, king of the Danes, came with his fleet and the entire cavalry of his kingdom to Schleswig on the border of his kingdom and Saxony. He promised to show up for a conference with the emperor, but was made wary by the counsel of his men and did not venture any closer. Instead, he communicated through envoys whatever he wanted to say. The emperor stayed at Hollenstedt on the River Elbe and sent an embassy to Godofrid to discuss the return of fugitives. About the middle of September he returned to Cologne. After dismissing the army he went first to Aachen and then into the Ardennes. He devoted himself to the chase and then returned to Aachen.	Secular
804	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	At the same time Godofrid, king of the Danes, came with his fleet and the entire cavalry of his kingdom to Schleswig on the border of his kingdom and Saxony. He promised to show up for a conference with the emperor, but was made wary by the counsel of his men and did not venture any closer. Instead, he communicated through envoys whatever he wanted to say. The emperor stayed at Hollenstedt on the River Elbe and sent an embassy to Godofrid to discuss the return of fugitives. About the middle of September he returned to	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				Cologne. After dismissing the army he went first to Aachen and then into the Ardennes. He devoted himself to the chase and then returned to Aachen.	
804	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	In the middle of November he was informed that Pope Leo wished to celebrate Christmas with him at whatever place that could be arranged. The king at once sent his son Charles to St.-Maurice and ordered him to receive the pope honorably. He himself came to meet him in the city of Reims. After welcoming him there he took the pope first to the villa of Quierzy, where he celebrated Christmas, and then to Aachen. Charles gave him many presents and since the pope wished to return by way of Bavaria had him escorted as far as Ravenna. The cause of his coming was this: in the past summer the emperor had been informed that in the city of Mantua the blood of Christ had been found. He sent to the pope and asked him to inquire into the truthfulness of this rumor. The pope made use of this opportunity to leave, traveled first to Lombardy to investigate the rumor, and after a rapid journey from there suddenly reached the emperor. He stayed with him for eight days and then, as was said, made his way back to Rome. And the date changed to...	Secular
804	Cologne	50,9375	6,9603	At the same time Godofrid, king of the Danes, came with his fleet and the entire cavalry of his kingdom to Schleswig on the border of his kingdom and Saxony. He promised to show up for a conference with the emperor, but was made wary by the counsel of his men and did not venture any closer. Instead, he communicated through envoys whatever he wanted to say. The emperor stayed at Hollenstedt on the River Elbe and sent an embassy to Godofrid to discuss the return of fugitives. About the middle of September he returned to Cologne. After dismissing the army he went first to Aachen and then into the Ardennes. He devoted himself to the chase and then returned to Aachen.	Secular
804	Hollenstedt	53,3658	9,7145	At the same time Godofrid, king of the Danes, came with his fleet and the entire cavalry of his kingdom to Schleswig on the border of his kingdom and Saxony. He promised to show up for a conference with the emperor, but was made wary by the counsel of his men and did not venture any closer. Instead, he communicated through envoys whatever he wanted to say. The emperor stayed at Hollenstedt on the River Elbe and sent an embassy to Godofrid to discuss the return of fugitives. About the middle of September he returned to	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				Cologne. After dismissing the army he went first to Aachen and then into the Ardennes. He devoted himself to the chase and then returned to Aachen.	
804	Schleswig	54,2194	9,6961	At the same time Godofrid, king of the Danes, came with his fleet and the entire cavalry of his kingdom to Schleswig on the border of his kingdom and Saxony. He promised to show up for a conference with the emperor, but was made wary by the counsel of his men and did not venture any closer. Instead, he communicated through envoys whatever he wanted to say. The emperor stayed at Hollenstedt on the River Elbe and sent an embassy to Godofrid to discuss the return of fugitives. About the middle of September he returned to Cologne. After dismissing the army he went first to Aachen and then into the Ardennes. He devoted himself to the chase and then returned to Aachen.	Secular
804	Ardennes	NULL	NULL	At the same time Godofrid, king of the Danes, came with his fleet and the entire cavalry of his kingdom to Schleswig on the border of his kingdom and Saxony. He promised to show up for a conference with the emperor, but was made wary by the counsel of his men and did not venture any closer. Instead, he communicated through envoys whatever he wanted to say. The emperor stayed at Hollenstedt on the River Elbe and sent an embassy to Godofrid to discuss the return of fugitives. About the middle of September he returned to Cologne. After dismissing the army he went first to Aachen and then into the Ardennes. He devoted himself to the chase and then returned to Aachen.	Secular
804	Denmark	NULL	NULL	At the same time Godofrid, king of the Danes, came with his fleet and the entire cavalry of his kingdom to Schleswig on the border of his kingdom and Saxony. He promised to show up for a conference with the emperor, but was made wary by the counsel of his men and did not venture any closer. Instead, he communicated through envoys whatever he wanted to say. The emperor stayed at Hollenstedt on the River Elbe and sent an embassy to Godofrid to discuss the return of fugitives. About the middle of September he returned to Cologne. After dismissing the army he went first to Aachen and then into the Ardennes. He devoted himself to the chase and then returned to Aachen.	Norse
804	Francia	NULL	NULL	The emperor spent the winter at Aachen. But in the summer he led an army into Saxony and deported all Saxons living beyond the Elbe and in Wihmuodi1	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				with wives and children into Francia and gave the districts beyond the Elbe to the Obodrites.	
804	Saxony	NULL	NULL	The emperor spent the winter at Aachen. But in the summer he led an army into Saxony and deported all Saxons living beyond the Elbe and in Wihmuodi ¹ with wives and children into Francia and gave the districts beyond the Elbe to the Obodrites.	Secular
805	Szombathely	47,2307	16,6218	Not long afterward the capcan, a prince of the Huns, approached the emperor because of the predicament of his people and asked him to give them a place to settle between Szombathely and Petronell. The Huns could not stay in their previous dwelling places on account of the attacks of the Slavs. The emperor received him graciously—for the capcan was a Christian by the name of Theodore—agreed to his request, and permitted him to return home with presents.	Secular
805	Remiremont	48,0156	6,5917	In the same year he sent the army under his son Charles into the country of the Slavs who are called Bohemians. Charles ravaged their native land from one end to the other and killed their chief Lecho. Upon his return he went to see the emperor in the Vosges at Champ. The emperor had left Aachen in July and headed by Thion- ville and Metz for the Vosges Mountains, where he went hunting. Once the army had returned, he moved on to the castle of Remire- mont, where he remained for a while, and then he settled down for the winter in his palace of Thionville. Here his two sons Pepin and Louis came to him; here he celebrated Christmas. And the date changed to...	Secular
805	Petronell	48,112	16,8627	Not long afterward the capcan, a prince of the Huns, approached the emperor because of the predicament of his people and asked him to give them a place to settle between Szombathely and Petronell. The Huns could not stay in their previous dwelling places on account of the attacks of the Slavs. The emperor received him graciously—for the capcan was a Christian by the name of Theodore—agreed to his request, and permitted him to return home with presents.	Secular
805	Champ	48,2256	6,5142	In the same year he sent the army under his son Charles into the country of the Slavs who are called Bohemians. Charles ravaged their native land from one	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				end to the other and killed their chief Lecho. Upon his return he went to see the emperor in the Vosges at Champ. The emperor had left Aachen in July and headed by Thion- ville and Metz for the Vosges Mountains, where he went hunting. Once the army had returned, he moved on to the castle of Remire- mont, where he remained for a while, and then he settled down for the winter in his palace of Thionville. Here his two sons Pepin and Louis came to him; here he celebrated Christmas. And the date changed to...	
805	Metz	49,1193	6,1757	In the same year he sent the army under his son Charles into the country of the Slavs who are called Bohemians. Charles ravaged their native land from one end to the other and killed their chief Lecho. Upon his return he went to see the emperor in the Vosges at Champ. The emperor had left Aachen in July and headed by Thion- ville and Metz for the Vosges Mountains, where he went hunting. Once the army had returned, he moved on to the castle of Remire- mont, where he remained for a while, and then he settled down for the winter in his palace of Thionville. Here his two sons Pepin and Louis came to him; here he celebrated Christmas. And the date changed to...	Secular
805	Thionvile	49,3576	6,1684	In the same year he sent the army under his son Charles into the country of the Slavs who are called Bohemians. Charles ravaged their native land from one end to the other and killed their chief Lecho. Upon his return he went to see the emperor in the Vosges at Champ. The emperor had left Aachen in July and headed by Thion- ville and Metz for the Vosges Mountains, where he went hunting. Once the army had returned, he moved on to the castle of Remire- mont, where he remained for a while, and then he settled down for the winter in his palace of Thionville. Here his two sons Pepin and Louis came to him; here he celebrated Christmas. And the date changed to...	Secular
805	Thionvile	49,3576	6,1684	In the same year he sent the army under his son Charles into the country of the Slavs who are called Bohemians. Charles ravaged their native land from one end to the other and killed their chief Lecho. Upon his return he went to see the emperor in the Vosges at Champ. The emperor had left Aachen in July and headed by Thion- ville and Metz for the Vosges Mountains, where he went hunting. Once the army had returned, he moved on to the castle of Remire- mont, where he remained for a while, and then he settled down for the winter in	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				his palace of Thionville. Here his two sons Pepin and Louis came to him; here he celebrated Christmas. And the date changed to...	
805	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	In the same year he sent the army under his son Charles into the country of the Slavs who are called Bohemians. Charles ravaged their native land from one end to the other and killed their chief Lecho. Upon his return he went to see the emperor in the Vosges at Champ. The emperor had left Aachen in July and headed by Thion- ville and Metz for the Vosges Mountains, where he went hunting. Once the army had returned, he moved on to the castle of Remire- mont, where he remained for a while, and then he settled down for the winter in his palace of Thionville. Here his two sons Pepin and Louis came to him; here he celebrated Christmas. And the date changed to...	Secular
805	Bohemia	NULL	NULL	In the same year he sent the army under his son Charles into the country of the Slavs who are called Bohemians. Charles ravaged their native land from one end to the other and killed their chief Lecho. Upon his return he went to see the emperor in the Vosges at Champ. The emperor had left Aachen in July and headed by Thion- ville and Metz for the Vosges Mountains, where he went hunting. Once the army had returned, he moved on to the castle of Remire- mont, where he remained for a while, and then he settled down for the winter in his palace of Thionville. Here his two sons Pepin and Louis came to him; here he celebrated Christmas. And the date changed to...	Secular
805	Huns Territory	NULL	NULL	Not long afterward the capcan, a prince of the Huns, approached the emperor because of the predicament of his people and asked him to give them a place to settle between Szombathely and Petronell. The Huns could not stay in their previous dwelling places on account of the attacks of the Slavs. The emperor received him graciously—for the capcan was a Christian by the name of Theodore—agreed to his request, and permitted him to return home with presents.	Secular
805	Huns Territory	NULL	NULL	The capcan died a short while after returning to his people. And the khagan sent one of his magnates asking for the ancient dignity which the khagan used to have among the Huns. The emperor agreed to his request and ordered that	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				the khagan, according to the ancient custom of the Huns, was to be lord over the whole kingdom.	
805	Slavic Territory	NULL	NULL	Not long afterward the capcan, a prince of the Huns, approached the emperor because of the predicament of his people and asked him to give them a place to settle between Szombathely and Petronell. The Huns could not stay in their previous dwelling places on account of the attacks of the Slavs. The emperor received him graciously—for the capcan was a Christian by the name of Theodore—agreed to his request, and permitted him to return home with presents.	Secular
806	Saragossa [Zara]	41,6488	-0,8891	Shortly after Christmas Willeri and Beatus, dukes of Venice, Paul, duke of Zara, and Donatus, bishop of the same city, came before the emperor with large gifts, as ambassadors of the Dalmatians. The emperor settled the affairs of the dukes and people of Venice as well as the affairs of Dalmatia.	Secular
806	Genoa	44,4056	8,9463	In the same year a fleet was dispatched by Pepin from Italy to Corsica against the Moors who had pillaged the island. Without awaiting its arrival the Moors made away. But one of our men, Hadumar, count of the city of Genoa, was killed when he carelessly got into a fight with them. In Spain the people of Navarre and Pamplona, who had defected to the Saracens during the last years, were again placed under our authority.	Secular
806	Venice	45,4408	12,3155	Shortly after Christmas Willeri and Beatus, dukes of Venice, Paul, duke of Zara, and Donatus, bishop of the same city, came before the emperor with large gifts, as ambassadors of the Dalmatians. The emperor settled the affairs of the dukes and people of Venice as well as the affairs of Dalmatia.	Secular
806	Treviso	45,6669	12,243	Emperor Nicephorus dispatched a fleet under the command of the patrician Nicetas to reconquer Dalmatia. And the envoys, who about four years earlier had been sent to the king of the Persians, sailed through the very anchoring places of the Greek ships and returned to Treviso, into the shelter of the port, without being noticed by one of the enemies.	Secular
806	Thionvile	49,3576	6,1684	When they had been dismissed, the emperor held an assembly with the nobles and magnates of the Franks to confirm and preserve peace among his sons	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				and to discuss the division of the empire into three parts, so that each son would know which part to protect and to rule if he should survive his father. A testament was drawn up ratifying this decision, and it was confirmed by the oaths of the Frankish magnates. Stipulations were laid down for the sake of preserving peace. All this was committed to writing and carried by Einhard to Pope Leo so that he would sign it. After reading it the pontiff gave his consent and signed it with his own hand.	
806	Seilles	50,5002	5,0931	When he had dispatched both his sons, that is, Pepin and Louis, into their kingdoms, the emperor went by ship from the palace of Thionville down the Moselle and the Rhine to Nijmegen, where he celebrated the holy forty-days' fast and the most sacred feast of Easter. After a few days he came from Nijmegen to Aachen and sent his son Charles with an army into the country of the Slavs who are called Sorbs and live on the River Elbe. On this campaign Miliduoch, duke of the Slavs, was killed. The army constructed two castles, one on the bank of the River Saale, the other one on the Elbe. When the Slavs had been pacified, Charles returned with the army and came to the emperor at Seilles on the Meuse.	Secular
806	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	When he had dispatched both his sons, that is, Pepin and Louis, into their kingdoms, the emperor went by ship from the palace of Thionville down the Moselle and the Rhine to Nijmegen, where he celebrated the holy forty-days' fast and the most sacred feast of Easter. After a few days he came from Nijmegen to Aachen and sent his son Charles with an army into the country of the Slavs who are called Sorbs and live on the River Elbe. On this campaign Miliduoch, duke of the Slavs, was killed. The army constructed two castles, one on the bank of the River Saale, the other one on the Elbe. When the Slavs had been pacified, Charles returned with the army and came to the emperor at Seilles on the Meuse.	Secular
806	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	The emperor celebrated Christmas at Aachen. And the date changed to...	Secular
806	Nijmegen	51,8126	5,8372	When he had dispatched both his sons, that is, Pepin and Louis, into their kingdoms, the emperor went by ship from the palace of Thionville down the Moselle and the Rhine to Nijmegen, where he celebrated the holy forty-days'	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				fast and the most sacred feast of Easter. After a few days he came from Nijmegen to Aachen and sent his son Charles with an army into the country of the Slavs who are called Sorbs and live on the River Elbe. On this campaign Miliduoch, duke of the Slavs, was killed. The army constructed two castles, one on the bank of the River Saale, the other one on the Elbe. When the Slavs had been pacified, Charles returned with the army and came to the emperor at Seilles on the Meuse.	
806	Alamannia	NULL	NULL	A body of troops from Bavaria, Alamannia, and Burgundy was also sent into the country of Bohemia, as in the previous year. After laying waste much of the land the army returned without serious losses.	Secular
806	Bavaria	NULL	NULL	A body of troops from Bavaria, Alamannia, and Burgundy was also sent into the country of Bohemia, as in the previous year. After laying waste much of the land the army returned without serious losses.	Secular
806	Bohemia	NULL	NULL	A body of troops from Bavaria, Alamannia, and Burgundy was also sent into the country of Bohemia, as in the previous year. After laying waste much of the land the army returned without serious losses.	Secular
806	Burgundy	NULL	NULL	A body of troops from Bavaria, Alamannia, and Burgundy was also sent into the country of Bohemia, as in the previous year. After laying waste much of the land the army returned without serious losses.	Secular
806	Corsica	NULL	NULL	In the same year a fleet was dispatched by Pepin from Italy to Corsica against the Moors who had pillaged the island. Without awaiting its arrival the Moors made away. But one of our men, Hadumar, count of the city of Genoa, was killed when he carelessly got into a fight with them. In Spain the people of Navarre and Pamplona, who had defected to the Saracens during the last years, were again placed under our authority.	Secular
806	Dalmatia	NULL	NULL	Shortly after Christmas Willeri and Beatus, dukes of Venice, Paul, duke of Zara, and Donatus, bishop of the same city, came before the emperor with large gifts, as ambassadors of the Dalmatians. The emperor settled the affairs of the dukes and people of Venice as well as the affairs of Dalmatia.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
806	Dalmatia	NULL	NULL	Emperor Nicephorus dispatched a fleet under the command of the patrician Nicetas to reconquer Dalmatia. And the envoys, who about four years earlier had been sent to the king of the Persians, sailed through the very anchoring places of the Greek ships and re turned to Treviso, into the shelter of the port, without being noticed by one of the enemies.	Secular
806	Italy	NULL	NULL	In the same year a fleet was dispatched by Pepin from Italy to Corsica against the Moors who had pillaged the island. Without await ing its arrival the Moors made away. But one of our men, Hadumar, count of the city of Genoa, was killed when he carelessly got into a fight with them. In Spain the people of Navarre and Pamplona, who had defected to the Saracens during the last years, were again placed under our authority.	Secular
806	Navarre	NULL	NULL	In the same year a fleet was dispatched by Pepin from Italy to Corsica against the Moors who had pillaged the island. Without await ing its arrival the Moors made away. But one of our men, Hadumar, count of the city of Genoa, was killed when he carelessly got into a fight with them. In Spain the people of Navarre and Pamplona, who had defected to the Saracens during the last years, were again placed under our authority.	Secular
806	Pamplona	NULL	NULL	In the same year a fleet was dispatched by Pepin from Italy to Corsica against the Moors who had pillaged the island. Without await ing its arrival the Moors made away. But one of our men, Hadumar, count of the city of Genoa, was killed when he carelessly got into a fight with them. In Spain the people of Navarre and Pamplona, who had defected to the Saracens during the last years, were again placed under our authority.	Secular
806	Sorbs Territory	NULL	NULL	When he had dispatched both his sons, that is, Pepin and Louis, into their kingdoms, the emperor went by ship from the palace of Thionville down the Moselle and the Rhine to Nijmegen, where he celebrated the holy forty-days' fast and the most sacred feast of Easter. After a few days he came from Nijmegen to Aachen and sent his son Charles with an army into the country of the Slavs who are called Sorbs and live on the River Elbe. On this campaign Miliduoch, duke of the Slavs, was killed. The army constructed two castles, one on the bank of the River Saale, the other one on the Elbe. When the Slavs had	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				been pacified, Charles returned with the army and came to the emperor at Seilles on the Meuse.	
807	Jerusalem	31,7683	35,2137	Radbert, the emperor's emissary, died on his way back from the East. The envoy of the king of Persia by the name of Abdallah came to the emperor with monks from Jerusalem, who formed an embassy from the patriarch Thomas. Their names were George and Felix. This George is abbot of Mount Olivet, a native German and called, by his real name, Egilbald. They came to the emperor and delivered presents which the king of Persia sent to him, that is, a tent and curtains for the canopy of different colors and of unbelievable size and beauty. They were all made of the best linen, the curtains as well as the strings, and dyed in different colors. The presents of the Persian king consisted besides of many precious silken robes, of perfumes, ointments, and balsam; also of a brass clock, a marvelous mechanical contraption, in which the course of the twelve hours moved according to a water clock, with as many brazen little balls, which fall down on the hour and through their fall made a cymbal ring underneath. On this clock there were also twelve horsemen who at the end of each hour stepped out of twelve windows, closing the previously open windows by their movements. There were many other things on this clock which are too numerous to describe now. ¹ Besides these presents there were two brass candlesticks of amazing size and height. All this was taken to the emperor in the palace at Aachen. The emperor kept the ambassador and the monks with him for a while and then sent them to Italy and told them to wait there till it was time to set sail.	Religious
807	Mount Olivet	31,7779	35,2457	Radbert, the emperor's emissary, died on his way back from the East. The envoy of the king of Persia by the name of Abdallah came to the emperor with monks from Jerusalem, who formed an embassy from the patriarch Thomas. Their names were George and Felix. This George is abbot of Mount Olivet, a native German and called, by his real name, Egilbald. They came to the emperor and delivered presents which the king of Persia sent to him, that is, a tent and curtains for the canopy of different colors and of unbelievable size and beauty. They were all made of the best linen, the curtains as well as the strings, and dyed in different colors. The presents of the Persian king consisted besides of many precious silken robes, of perfumes, ointments, and balsam; also of a	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				brass clock, a marvelous mechanical contraption, in which the course of the twelve hours moved according to a water clock, with as many brazen little balls, which fall down on the hour and through their fall made a cymbal ring underneath. On this clock there were also twelve horsemen who at the end of each hour stepped out of twelve windows, closing the previously open windows by their movements. There were many other things on this clock which are too numerous to describe now. ¹ Besides these presents there were two brass candlesticks of amazing size and height. All this was taken to the emperor in the palace at Aachen. The emperor kept the ambassador and the monks with him for a while and then sent them to Italy and told them to wait there till it was time to set sail.	
807	Pantelleria	36,7853	11,9919	In the same year he sent his marshal Burchard with a fleet to Corsica to defend the island against the Moors, who in past years used to come there and pillage. The Moors embarked, as usual, from Spain and went ashore first in Sardinia, where they Waged a battle with the Sardinians and lost many men—three thousand are said to have died there. Then they came by a direct route to Corsica. Here they again engaged in battle with the fleet under Burchard's command, in a harbor of this island. They were defeated and put to flight with thirteen ships lost and most of their men killed. The Moors in this year were plagued by so much misfortune everywhere that they themselves admitted that this had happened because the year before they had unjustly carried away sixty monks from Pantelleria and sold them in Spain. But some of these monks returned home again through the largesse of the emperor.	Religious
807	Constantinople	41,0082	28,9784	The patrician Nicetas who was staying in Venice with the fleet of Constantinople made peace with King Pepin. After concluding an armistice until the month of August, he weighed anchor and returned to Constantinople.	Secular
807	Venice	45,4408	12,3155	The patrician Nicetas who was staying in Venice with the fleet of Constantinople made peace with King Pepin. After concluding an armistice until the month of August, he weighed anchor and returned to Constantinople.	Secular
807	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	In this year the emperor celebrated Easter and also Christmas at Aachen. And the date changed to...	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
807	Corsica	NULL	NULL	In the same year he sent his marshal Burchard with a fleet to Corsica to defend the island against the Moors, who in past years used to come there and pillage. The Moors embarked, as usual, from Spain and went ashore first in Sardinia, where they Waged a battle with the Sardinians and lost many men—three thousand are said to have died there. Then they came by a direct route to Corsica. Here they again engaged in battle with the fleet under Burchard's command, in a harbor of this island. They were defeated and put to flight with thirteen ships lost and most of their men killed. The Moors in this year were plagued by so much misfortune everywhere that they themselves admitted that this had happened because the year before they had unjustly carried away sixty monks from Pantelleria and sold them in Spain. But some of these monks returned home again through the largesse of the emperor.	Secular
807	Francia	NULL	NULL	During the previous year there was an eclipse of the moon on September 2. At that time the sun stood in the sixteenth degree of Virgo, and the moon in the sixteenth degree of Pisces. In this year, however, it was on January 31, on the seventeenth of the lunar month, when Jupiter was seen to pass through the moon. On February 11 at noon there was an eclipse of the sun, during which both stars stood in the twenty-fifth degree of Aquarius. There was again an eclipse of the moon on February 26 and in the same night enormous battle lines appeared in the sky. The sun stood in the eleventh degree of Pisces and the moon in the eleventh degree of Virgo. On March 17 the star Mercury was seen as a small dark spot a little above the center of the sun, and it was seen by us for eight days. When it first entered and left the sun, we could not observe it well because of clouds. Again on August 22 at the third hour of the night there was a lunar eclipse, while the sun stood in the fifth degree of Virgo and the moon in the fifth degree of Pisces. Thus, from September of last year to September of the present year the moon was eclipsed three times and the sun once.	Environmental
807	Persia	NULL	NULL	Radbert, the emperor's emissary, died on his way back from the East. The envoy of the king of Persia by the name of Abdallah came to the emperor with monks from Jerusalem, who formed an embassy from the patriarch Thomas. Their names were George and Felix. This George is abbot of Mount Olivet, a native German and called, by his real name, Egilbald. They came to the	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				<p>emperor and delivered presents which the king of Persia sent to him, that is, a tent and curtains for the canopy of different colors and of unbelievable size and beauty. They were all made of the best linen, the curtains as well as the strings, and dyed in different colors. The presents of the Persian king consisted besides of many precious silken robes, of perfumes, ointments, and balsam; also of a brass clock, a marvelous mechanical contraption, in which the course of the twelve hours moved according to a water clock, with as many brazen little balls, which fall down on the hour and through their fall made a cymbal ring underneath. On this clock there were also twelve horsemen who at the end of each hour stepped out of twelve windows, closing the previously open windows by their movements. There were many other things on this clock which are too numerous to describe now.¹ Besides these presents there were two brass candlesticks of amazing size and height. All this was taken to the emperor in the palace at Aachen. The emperor kept the ambassador and the monks with him for a while and then sent them to Italy and told them to wait there till it was time to set sail.</p>	
807	Spain	NULL	NULL	<p>In the same year he sent his marshal Burchard with a fleet to Corsica to defend the island against the Moors, who in past years used to come there and pillage. The Moors embarked, as usual, from Spain and went ashore first in Sardinia, where they waged a battle with the Sardinians and lost many men—three thousand are said to have died there. Then they came by a direct route to Corsica. Here they again engaged in battle with the fleet under Burchard's command, in a harbor of this island. They were defeated and put to flight with thirteen ships lost and most of their men killed. The Moors in this year were plagued by so much misfortune everywhere that they themselves admitted that this had happened because the year before they had unjustly carried away sixty monks from Pantelleria and sold them in Spain. But some of these monks returned home again through the largesse of the emperor.</p>	Secular
808	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	<p>In the meantime Eardwulf, the king of the Northumbrians from the island of Britain, had been driven from his throne and country. He came to the emperor while the latter was still at Nijmegen and, after saying why he had come, continued to Rome. On his return from Rome he was taken back to his kingdom by the envoys of the Roman pontiff and the Lord Emperor. At that time</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				Leo III ruled the Roman Church. As his envoy the deacon Aldulf, a Saxon from Britain, was sent to Britain. Two abbots were dispatched with him by the emperor, the notary Hruotfrid and Nanthar of Str-Omer.	
808	St.-Omer	50,7501	2,2522	In the meantime Eardwulf, the king of the Northumbrians from the island of Britain, had been driven from his throne and country. He came to the emperor while the latter was still at Nijmegen and, after saying why he had come, continued to Rome. On his return from Rome he was taken back to his kingdom by the envoys of the Roman pontiff and the Lord Emperor. At that time Leo III ruled the Roman Church. As his envoy the deacon Aldulf, a Saxon from Britain, was sent to Britain. Two abbots were dispatched with him by the emperor, the notary Hruotfrid and Nanthar of Str-Omer.	Religious
808	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	The winter was extremely mild and unhealthy at that time. When spring came, the emperor went to Nijmegen. After spending Lent and celebrating Holy Easter there, he returned again to Aachen.	Secular
808	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	After having two castles built on the River Elbe by his envoys and placing troops in them for the defense against the attacks of the Slavs, the emperor spent the winter at Aachen and celebrated Christ mas and Holy Easter in the same place. And the date changed to...	Secular
808	Nijmegen	51,8126	5,8372	The winter was extremely mild and unhealthy at that time. When spring came, the emperor went to Nijmegen. After spending Lent and celebrating Holy Easter there, he returned again to Aachen.	Secular
808	Nijmegen	51,8126	5,8372	In the meantime Eardwulf, the king of the Northumbrians from the island of Britain, had been driven from his throne and country. He came to the emperor while the latter was still at Nijmegen and, after saying why he had come, continued to Rome. On his return from Rome he was taken back to his kingdom by the envoys of the Roman pontiff and the Lord Emperor. At that time Leo III ruled the Roman Church. As his envoy the deacon Aldulf, a Saxon from Britain, was sent to Britain. Two abbots were dispatched with him by the emperor, the notary Hruotfrid and Nanthar of Str-Omer.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
808	Reric (Groß Strömkendorf)	53,96193	11,48951	<p>On this expedition Godofrid had as his allies the Slavs called Wilzi, who joined his forces voluntarily because of their ancient conflicts with the Obodrites. When Godofrid returned home, they also went home with the booty which they had been able to capture from the Obodrites. But Godofrid before his return destroyed a trading place on the seashore, in Danish called Reric, which, because of the taxes it paid, was of great advantage to his kingdom.⁶ Transferring the merchants from Reric he weighed anchor and came with his whole army to the harbor of Schleswig. There he remained for a few days and decided to fortify the border of his kingdom against Saxony with a rampart, so that a protective bulwark would stretch from the eastern bay, called Ostarsalt, as far as the western sea, along the entire north bank of the River Eider and broken by a single gate through which wagons and horsemen would be able to leave and enter. After divid ing the work among the leaders of his troops he returned home.</p>	Norse
808	Hedeby [Schleswig]	54,4971	9,5694	<p>On this expedition Godofrid had as his allies the Slavs called Wilzi, who joined his forces voluntarily because of their ancient conflicts with the Obodrites. When Godofrid returned home, they also went home with the booty which they had been able to capture from the Obodrites. But Godofrid before his return destroyed a trading place on the seashore, in Danish called Reric, which, because of the taxes it paid, was of great advantage to his kingdom.⁶ Transferring the merchants from Reric he weighed anchor and came with his whole army to the harbor of Schleswig. There he remained for a few days and decided to fortify the border of his kingdom against Saxony with a rampart, so that a protective bulwark would stretch from the eastern bay, called Ostarsalt, as far as the western sea, along the entire north bank of the River Eider and broken by a single gate through which wagons and horsemen would be able to leave and enter. After divid ing the work among the leaders of his troops he returned home.</p>	Norse
808	Danevirke	NULL	NULL	<p>On this expedition Godofrid had as his allies the Slavs called Wilzi, who joined his forces voluntarily because of their ancient conflicts with the Obodrites. When Godofrid returned home, they also went home with the booty which they had been able to capture from the Obodrites. But Godofrid before his return destroyed a trading place on the seashore, in Danish called Reric, which,</p>	Norse

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				because of the taxes it paid, was of great advantage to his kingdom. ⁶ Transferring the merchants from Reric he weighed anchor and came with his whole army to the harbor of Schleswig. There he remained for a few days and decided to fortify the border of his kingdom against Saxony with a rampart, so that a protective bulwark would stretch from the eastern bay, called Ostarsalt, as far as the western sea, along the entire north bank of the River Eider and broken by a single gate through which wagons and horsemen would be able to leave and enter. After dividing the work among the leaders of his troops he returned home.	
808	Denmark	NULL	NULL	Since he was informed that Godofrid, the king of the Danes, with his army had crossed over into the land of the Obodrites, he sent his son Charles with a strong host of Franks and Saxons to the Elbe, with orders to resist the mad king if he should attempt to attack the borders of Saxony. Godofrid set up quarters on the shore for some days and attacked and took a number of Slavic castles in hand-to-hand combat. Then he withdrew, suffering severe casualties. He expelled Thrasco, duke of the Obodrites, who did not trust the loyalty of his countrymen, hanged on the gallows Godelaib, another duke, whom he had caught by treachery, and made two-thirds of the Obodrites tributary. But he lost the best and most battle-tested of his soldiers. With them he lost Reginold, his brother's son, who was killed at the siege of a town along with a great number of Danish nobles. But Charles, the son of the emperor, built a bridge across the Elbe, and moved the army under his command as fast as he could across the river against the Linones and Smeldingi. These tribes had also defected to Godofrid. Charles laid waste their fields far and wide and after crossing the river again returned to Saxony with his army unimpaired.	Norse
808	Elbe River	NULL	NULL	After having two castles built on the River Elbe by his envoys and placing troops in them for the defense against the attacks of the Slavs, the emperor spent the winter at Aachen and celebrated Christmas and Holy Easter in the same place. And the date changed to...	Secular
808	Northumbria	NULL	NULL	In the meantime Eardwulf, the king of the Northumbrians from the island of Britain, had been driven from his throne and country. He came to the emperor	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				while the latter was still at Nijmegen and, after saying why he had come, continued to Rome. On his return from Rome he was taken back to his kingdom by the envoys of the Roman pontiff and the Lord Emperor. At that time Leo III ruled the Roman Church. As his envoy the deacon Aldulf, a Saxon from Britain, was sent to Britain. Two abbots were dispatched with him by the emperor, the notary Hruotfrid and Nanthar of Str-Omer.	
808	Obodrite Territory	NULL	NULL	Since he was informed that Godofrid, the king of the Danes, with his army had crossed over into the land of the Obodrites, he sent his son Charles with a strong host of Franks and Saxons to the Elbe, with orders to resist the mad king if he should attempt to attack the borders of Saxony. Godofrid set up quarters on the shore for some days and attacked and took a number of Slavic castles in hand- to-hand combat. Then he withdrew, suffering severe casualties. He expelled Thrasco, duke of the Obodrites, who did not trust the loyalty of his countrymen, hanged on the gallows Godelaib, another duke, whom he had caught by treachery, and made two-thirds of the Obodrites tributary. But he lost the best and most battle-tested of his soldiers. With them he lost Reginold, his brother's son, who was killed at the siege of a town along with a great number of Danish nobles. But Charles, the son of the emperor, built a bridge across the Elbe, and moved the army under his command as fast as he could across the river against the Linones and Smeldingi. These tribes had also defected to Godofrid. Charles laid waste their fields far and wide and after crossing the river again returned to Saxony with his army unimpaired.	Secular
808	Obodrite Territory	NULL	NULL	On this expedition Godofrid had as his allies the Slavs called Wilzi, who joined his forces voluntarily because of their ancient conflicts with the Obodrites. When Godofrid returned home, they also went home with the booty which they had been able to capture from the Obodrites. But Godofrid before his return destroyed a trading place on the seashore, in Danish called Reric, which, because of the taxes it paid, was of great advantage to his kingdom. ⁶ Transferring the merchants from Reric he weighed anchor and came with his whole army to the harbor of Schleswig. There he remained for a few days and decided to fortify the border of his kingdom against Saxony with a rampart, so that a protective bulwark would stretch from the eastern bay, called Ostarsalt,	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				as far as the western sea, along the entire north bank of the River Eider and broken by a single gate through which wagons and horsemen would be able to leave and enter. After divid ing the work among the leaders of his troops he returned home.	
808	Saxony	NULL	NULL	Since he was informed that Godofrid, the king of the Danes, with his army had crossed over into the land of the Obodrites, he sent his son Charles with a strong host of Franks and Saxons to the Elbe, with orders to resist the mad king if he should attempt to attack the borders of Saxony. Godofrid set up quarters on the shore for some days and attacked and took a number of Slavic castles in hand- to-hand combat. Then he withdrew, suffering severe casualties. He expelled Thrasco, duke of the Obodrites, who did not trust the loyalty of his countrymen, hanged on the gallows Godelaib, another duke, whom he had caught by treachery, and made two-thirds of the Obodrites tributary. But he lost the best and most battle-tested of his soldiers. With them he lost Reginold, his brother's son, who was killed at the siege of a town along with a great number of Danish nobles. But Charles, the son of the emperor, built a bridge across the Elbe, and moved the army under his command as fast as he could across the river against the Linones and Smeldingi. These tribes had also defected to Godofrid. Charles laid waste their fields far and wide and after crossing the river again returned to Saxony with his army unimpaired.	Secular
809	Jerusalem	31,7683	35,2137	When these things had come to pass, the emperor returned from the Ardennes to Aachen and in November held a council about the procession of the Holy Spirit, a question which John, a monk of Jerusalem, had first raised. To reach a decision on this matter Bernhar, bishop of Worms, and Adalhard, abbot of the monastery of Corbie, were sent to Rome to Pope Leo. At this same cbuncil they also examined the condition of the churches and the lives of those who were to serve God in them. But they decided nothing, apparently be cause of the magnitude of the problems.	Religious
809	Tortosa	40,8126	0,5214	In the west the Lord King Louis entered Spain with his army and besieged the city of Tortosa on the River Ebro. When he had de voted some time to the	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				siege and had seen that he could not take the city quickly, he gave up and returned to Aquitaine with his army unimpaired.	
809	Constantinople	41,0082	28,9784	A fleet dispatched from Constantinople put ashore first in Dalmatia and then in Venice. While staying there for the winter, part of it anchored off the island of Comacchio and skirmished with the garrison stationed there. The fleet was defeated, put to flight, and returned to Venice. Paul, commander of the fleet, was apparently under orders in his desire to negotiate with the Lord Pepin, king of Italy, about the terms of a peace between Franks and Greeks. But he was prevented in all his attempts by Willeri and Beatus, dukes of Venice, who even prepared an ambush against him, and departed when he recognized their treachery.	Secular
809	Saragossa	41,6488	-0,8891	Count Aureolus died. He had been stationed on the border of Spain and Gaul, on the other side of the Pyrenees over against Huesca and Saragossa. Amorez, the governor of Saragossa and Huesca, assumed the count's position, placed garrisons in his castles, and sent an embassy to the emperor, promising that he was willing to submit to him with everything he had.	Secular
809	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	When Eardwulf, king of the Northumbrians, had been taken back to his kingdom and the envoys of emperor and pontiff were returning, all crossed without mishap except one of them, the deacon Aldulf, who was captured by pirates and taken to Britain. But he was ransomed by one of King Cenwulf's men and returned to Rome.	Religious
809	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	When these things had come to pass, the emperor returned from the Ardennes to Aachen and in November held a council about the procession of the Holy Spirit, a question which John, a monk of Jerusalem, had first raised. To reach a decision on this matter Bernhar, bishop of Worms, and Adalhard, abbot of the monastery of Corbie, were sent to Rome to Pope Leo. At this same council they also examined the condition of the churches and the lives of those who were to serve God in them. But they decided nothing, apparently because of the magnitude of the problems.	Religious
809	Huesca	42,1318	-0,4078	Count Aureolus died. He had been stationed on the border of Spain and Gaul, on the other side of the Pyrenees over against Huesca and Saragossa.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				Amorez, the governor of Saragossa and Huesca, assumed the count's position, placed garrisons in his castles, and sent an embassy to the emperor, promising that he was willing to submit to him with everything he had.	
809	Piombino	42,9256	10,5259	In Tuscany the Greeks named Orobiotae ravaged the port city of Piombino. Also the Moors came to Corsica from Spain and plundered a city on the very Sunday of Holy Easter, leaving behind nothing but the bishop and a few of the old and infirm.	Secular
809	Comacchio	44,694	12,1794	A fleet dispatched from Constantinople put ashore first in Dalmatia and then in Venice. While staying there for the winter, part of it anchored off the island of Comacchio and skirmished with the garrison stationed there. The fleet was defeated, put to flight, and returned to Venice. Paul, commander of the fleet, was apparently under orders in his desire to negotiate with the Lord Pepin, king of Italy, about the terms of a peace between Franks and Greeks. But he was prevented in all his attempts by Willeri and Beatus, dukes of Venice, who even prepared an ambush against him, and departed when he recognized their treachery.	Secular
809	Venice	45,4408	12,3155	A fleet dispatched from Constantinople put ashore first in Dalmatia and then in Venice. While staying there for the winter, part of it anchored off the island of Comacchio and skirmished with the garrison stationed there. The fleet was defeated, put to flight, and returned to Venice. Paul, commander of the fleet, was apparently under orders in his desire to negotiate with the Lord Pepin, king of Italy, about the terms of a peace between Franks and Greeks. But he was prevented in all his attempts by Willeri and Beatus, dukes of Venice, who even prepared an ambush against him, and departed when he recognized their treachery.	Secular
809	Worms	49,6341	8,3507	When these things had come to pass, the emperor returned from the Ardennes to Aachen and in November held a council about the procession of the Holy Spirit, a question which John, a monk of Jerusalem, had first raised. To reach a decision on this matter Bernhar, bishop of Worms, and Adalhard, abbot of the monastery of Corbie, were sent to Rome to Pope Leo. At this same council they also examined the condition of the churches and the lives of those who	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				were to serve God in them. But they decided nothing, apparently be cause of the magnitude of the problems.	
809	Corbie	49,9077	2,5119	When these things had come to pass, the emperor returned from the Ardennes to Aachen and in November held a council about the procession of the Holy Spirit, a question which John, a monk of Jerusalem, had first raised. To reach a decision on this matter Bernhar, bishop of Worms, and Adalhard, abbot of the monastery of Corbie, were sent to Rome to Pope Leo. At this same cbuncil they also examined the condition of the churches and the lives of those who were to serve God in them. But they decided nothing, apparently be cause of the magnitude of the problems.	Religious
809	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	When these things had come to pass, the emperor returned from the Ardennes to Aachen and in November held a council about the procession of the Holy Spirit, a question which John, a monk of Jerusalem, had first raised. To reach a decision on this matter Bernhar, bishop of Worms, and Adalhard, abbot of the monastery of Corbie, were sent to Rome to Pope Leo. At this same cbuncil they also examined the condition of the churches and the lives of those who were to serve God in them. But they decided nothing, apparently be cause of the magnitude of the problems.	Secular
809	Badenfliot	53,878056	9,415278	In the meantime Godofrid, king of the Danes, sent word by some merchants that he had heard of the emperor's wrath against him because he had led an army against the Obodrites the year before and revenged himself for injuries done to him. Godofrid added that he would like to purge himself of the charges made against him and that the Obodrites had broken the peace first. He also requested that a meeting between his counts and the emperor's should take place be yond the Elbe near the borders of his kingdom. There they could establish what both parties had done and determine what redresses were to be made. This the emperor did not refuse. A conference was held with Danish nobles beyond the Elbe at Badenfliot. Both sides brought up and elaborated on a number of matters and then departed, leaving the entire question unsettled. But Thrasco, duke of the Obodrites, first surrendered his son as a hostage to Godofrid as Godofrid demanded, and then gathered an army of his people. Supported by the Saxons, he attacked the neighboring Wilzi and laid waste	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				their fields with fire and sword. Returning home with immense booty and with even more help from the Saxons, he conquered the largest city of the Smeldingi. ⁵ By these successes he forced all who had defected from him to join him again.	
809	Esefelth	53,934073	9,479731	Since he had heard much about the arrogance and pride of the Danish king, the emperor decided to build a castle on the other side of the Elbe and to garrison it with a Frankish force. For this purpose he gathered men in Gaul and Germany equipped with arms and all other necessities, and ordered them to be taken by way of Frisia to their destination. In the meantime Thrasco, duke of the Obodrites, was treacherously killed by Godofrid's men at the trading place of Reric. When the location for the founding of a castle had been explored, the emperor appointed Count Egbert to be responsible for this matter, ordering him to cross the Elbe and to occupy the site. This place is located on the River Stör and is called Esesfelth. Egbert and the Saxon counts occupied it and began to fortify it about March 15.	Secular
809	Reric (Groß Strömkendorf)	53,96193	11,48951	Since he had heard much about the arrogance and pride of the Danish king, the emperor decided to build a castle on the other side of the Elbe and to garrison it with a Frankish force. For this purpose he gathered men in Gaul and Germany equipped with arms and all other necessities, and ordered them to be taken by way of Frisia to their destination. In the meantime Thrasco, duke of the Obodrites, was treacherously killed by Godofrid's men at the trading place of Reric. When the location for the founding of a castle had been explored, the emperor appointed Count Egbert to be responsible for this matter, ordering him to cross the Elbe and to occupy the site. This place is located on the River Stör and is called Esesfelth. Egbert and the Saxon counts occupied it and began to fortify it about March 15.	Norse
809	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	In the west the Lord King Louis entered Spain with his army and besieged the city of Tortosa on the River Ebro. When he had devoted some time to the siege and had seen that he could not take the city quickly, he gave up and returned to Aquitaine with his army unimpaired.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
809	Ardennes	NULL	NULL	When these things had come to pass, the emperor returned from the Ardennes to Aachen and in November held a council about the procession of the Holy Spirit, a question which John, a monk of Jerusalem, had first raised. To reach a decision on this matter Bernhar, bishop of Worms, and Adalhard, abbot of the monastery of Corbie, were sent to Rome to Pope Leo. At this same council they also examined the condition of the churches and the lives of those who were to serve God in them. But they decided nothing, apparently because of the magnitude of the problems.	Secular
809	Britain	NULL	NULL	When Eardwulf, king of the Northumbrians, had been taken back to his kingdom and the envoys of emperor and pontiff were returning, all crossed without mishap except one of them, the deacon Aldulf, who was captured by pirates and taken to Britain. But he was ransomed by one of King Cenwulf's men and returned to Rome.	Secular
809	Corsica	NULL	NULL	In Tuscany the Greeks named Orobiotae ravaged the port city of Piombino. Also the Moors came to Corsica from Spain and plundered a city on the very Sunday of Holy Easter, leaving behind nothing but the bishop and a few of the old and infirm.	Secular
809	Dalmatia	NULL	NULL	A fleet dispatched from Constantinople put ashore first in Dalmatia and then in Venice. While staying there for the winter, part of it anchored off the island of Comacchio and skirmished with the garrison stationed there. The fleet was defeated, put to flight, and returned to Venice. Paul, commander of the fleet, was apparently under orders in his desire to negotiate with the Lord Pepin, king of Italy, about the terms of a peace between Franks and Greeks. But he was prevented in all his attempts by Willeri and Beatus, dukes of Venice, who even prepared an ambush against him, and departed when he recognized their treachery.	Secular
809	Francia	NULL	NULL	An eclipse of the moon occurred on December 26.	Environmental
809	Smeldingi	NULL	NULL	In the meantime Godofrid, king of the Danes, sent word by some merchants that he had heard of the emperor's wrath against him because he had led an army against the Obodrites the year before and revenged himself for injuries done to him. Godofrid added that he would like to purge himself of the charges	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				made against him and that the Obodrites had broken the peace first. He also requested that a meeting between his counts and the emperor's should take place beyond the Elbe near the borders of his kingdom. There they could establish what both parties had done and determine what redresses were to be made. This the emperor did not refuse. A conference was held with Danish nobles beyond the Elbe at Badenflot. Both sides brought up and elaborated on a number of matters and then departed, leaving the entire question unsettled. But Thrasco, duke of the Obodrites, first surrendered his son as a hostage to Godofrid as Godofrid demanded, and then gathered an army of his people. Supported by the Saxons, he attacked the neighboring Wilzi and laid waste their fields with fire and sword. Returning home with immense booty and with even more help from the Saxons, he conquered the largest city of the Smeldingi. ⁵ By these successes he forced all who had defected from him to join him again.	
809	Spain	NULL	NULL	In Tuscany the Greeks named Orobrotae ravaged the port city of Piombino. Also the Moors came to Corsica from Spain and plundered a city on the very Sunday of Holy Easter, leaving behind nothing but the bishop and a few of the old and infirm.	Secular
809	Wilzi Territory	NULL	NULL	In the meantime Godofrid, king of the Danes, sent word by some merchants that he had heard of the emperor's wrath against him because he had led an army against the Obodrites the year before and revenged himself for injuries done to him. Godofrid added that he would like to purge himself of the charges made against him and that the Obodrites had broken the peace first. He also requested that a meeting between his counts and the emperor's should take place beyond the Elbe near the borders of his kingdom. There they could establish what both parties had done and determine what redresses were to be made. This the emperor did not refuse. A conference was held with Danish nobles beyond the Elbe at Badenflot. Both sides brought up and elaborated on a number of matters and then departed, leaving the entire question unsettled. But Thrasco, duke of the Obodrites, first surrendered his son as a hostage to Godofrid as Godofrid demanded, and then gathered an army of his people. Supported by the Saxons, he attacked the neighboring Wilzi and laid waste their fields with fire and sword. Returning home with immense booty and with	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				even more help from the Saxons, he conquered the largest city of the Smeldingi. ⁵ By these successes he forced all who had defected from him to join him again.	
810	Cordova	37,8882	-4,7794	But while the emperor had his quarters in the place mentioned, news of various matters was brought to him. It was reported that the fleet which ravaged Frisia had returned home and King Godofrid had been murdered by one of his retainers; that the castle of Hohbuoki on the Elbe, with Odo, the emperor's envoy, and a garrison of East Saxons, had been captured by the Wilzi; that his son Pepin, the king of Italy, had died on July 8; and that two embassies to make peace had arrived from different countries, one from Constantinople, the other from Cordova. When the emperor had received all these reports, he settled the affairs of Saxony as far as circumstances at that time permitted and returned home. On this campaign an epidemic broke out among the cattle which was so severe that almost no animals remained to feed such a large army. All perished to the last head. Not only there but in all provinces subject to the emperor the mortality of this kind of animal ran very high.	Secular
810	Constantinople	41,0082	28,9784	But while the emperor had his quarters in the place mentioned, news of various matters was brought to him. It was reported that the fleet which ravaged Frisia had returned home and King Godofrid had been murdered by one of his retainers; that the castle of Hohbuoki on the Elbe, with Odo, the emperor's envoy, and a garrison of East Saxons, had been captured by the Wilzi; that his son Pepin, the king of Italy, had died on July 8; and that two embassies to make peace had arrived from different countries, one from Constantinople, the other from Cordova. When the emperor had received all these reports, he settled the affairs of Saxony as far as circumstances at that time permitted and returned home. On this campaign an epidemic broke out among the cattle which was so severe that almost no animals remained to feed such a large army. All perished to the last head. Not only there but in all provinces subject to the emperor the mortality of this kind of animal ran very high.	Secular
810	Saragossa	41,6488	-0,8891	When the imperial envoys came to Amorez, governor of Saragossa, he requested a conference with the guards of the Spanish border, promising that at this conference he would submit with all his people to the emperor. Although	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				the emperor gave his consent, complications arose which prevented this formal submission from taking place. ¹ The Moors with a fleet of immense size, which had been gathered by the whole of Spain, landed first in Sardinia, then in Corsica. Since they found no garrison there, they conquered almost the entire island.	
810	Saragossa	41,6488	-0,8891	Amorez was expelled from Saragossa by Abd ar-Rahman, the son of Abul Aas, and forced to enter Huesca.	Secular
810	Huesca	42,1318	-0,4078	Amorez was expelled from Saragossa by Abd ar-Rahman, the son of Abul Aas, and forced to enter Huesca.	Secular
810	Vencie	45,4408	12,3155	Arriving at Aachen in the month of October, the emperor received the embassies mentioned and made peace with Emperor Nicephorus and with Abul Aas, king of Spain. He gave back Venice to Nicephorus and received Count Haimric, who at one time had been taken prisoner by the Saracens and whom Abul Aas now sent back.	Secular
810	Venice	45,4408	12,3155	In the meantime King Pepin, aroused by the treachery of the Venetian dukes, ordered Venice to be attacked by land and by sea. After the capture of Venice and the submission of the dukes he sent the same fleet to ravage the shores of Dalmatia. But when Paul, governor of Cephalonia, came to the aid of the Dalmatians with the eastern fleet, the royal fleet returned home.	Secular
810	Lippeham	48,2221	13,3796	While the emperor was still at Aachen, considering an expedition against King Godofrid, he received the news that a fleet of two hundred ships from Denmark had landed in Frisia, that all the islands off the coast of Frisia had been ravaged, that the army had already landed and fought three battles against the Frisians, that the victorious Danes had imposed a tribute on the vanquished, that already one hundred pounds of silver had been paid as tribute by the Frisians, and that King Godofrid was at home. That, in fact, is how things stood. This information aroused the emperor so much that he sent out messengers everywhere to gather an army. Leaving the palace without delay, he decided first to go and meet the fleet, then to cross the Rhine at Lippeham and wait for the troops which had not yet arrived. While he stayed there for a few days, the elephant which Harun, the king of the Saracens, had sent him, suddenly died.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				When the troops had finally assembled, the emperor hastened to the Aller at the greatest possible speed, set up camp where it flows into the Weser, and then waited for what would come of King Godofrid's threats. Inflated by the vain hope of victory, this king boasted that he wished to fight the emperor in open battle.	
810	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	While the emperor was still at Aachen, considering an expedition against King Godofrid, he received the news that a fleet of two hundred ships from Denmark had landed in Frisia, that all the islands off the coast of Frisia had been ravaged, that the army had already landed and fought three battles against the Frisians, that the victorious Danes had imposed a tribute on the vanquished, that already one hundred pounds of silver had been paid as tribute by the Frisians, and that King Godofrid was at home. That, in fact, is how things stood. This information aroused the emperor so much that he sent out messengers everywhere to gather an army. Leaving the palace without delay, he decided first to go and meet the fleet, then to cross the Rhine at Lippeham and wait for the troops which had not yet arrived. While he stayed there for a few days, the elephant which Harun, the king of the Saracens, had sent him, suddenly died. When the troops had finally assembled, the emperor hastened to the Aller at the greatest possible speed, set up camp where it flows into the Weser, and then waited for what would come of King Godofrid's threats. Inflated by the vain hope of victory, this king boasted that he wished to fight the emperor in open battle.	Secular
810	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	Arriving at Aachen in the month of October, the emperor received the embassies mentioned and made peace with Emperor Nicephorus and with Abul Aas, king of Spain. He gave back Venice to Nicephorus and received Count Haimric, who at one time had been taken prisoner by the Saracens and whom Abul Aas now sent back.	Secular
810	Verden [Confluence Weser & Aller]	52,9494	9,1868	While the emperor was still at Aachen, considering an expedition against King Godofrid, he received the news that a fleet of two hundred ships from Denmark had landed in Frisia, that all the islands off the coast of Frisia had been ravaged, that the army had already landed and fought three battles against the Frisians, that the victorious Danes had imposed a tribute on the vanquished,	Norse

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				that already one hundred pounds of silver had been paid as tribute by the Frisians, and that King Godofrid was at home. That, in fact, is how things stood. This information aroused the emperor so much that he sent out messengers everywhere to gather an army. Leaving the palace without delay, he decided first to go and meet the fleet, then to cross the Rhine at Lippeham and wait for the troops which had not yet arrived. While he stayed there for a few days, the elephant which Harun, the king of the Saracens, had sent him, suddenly died. When the troops had finally assembled, the emperor hastened to the Aller at the greatest possible speed, set up camp where it flows into the Weser, and then waited for what would come of King Godofrid's threats. Inflated by the vain hope of victory, this king boasted that he wished to fight the emperor in open battle.	
810	Hohbuoki	53,072431	11,423162	But while the emperor had his quarters in the place mentioned, news of various matters was brought to him. It was reported that the fleet which ravaged Frisia had returned home and King Godofrid had been murdered by one of his retainers; that the castle of Hohbuoki on the Elbe, with Odo, the emperor's envoy, and a garrison of East Saxons, had been captured by the Wilzi; that his son Pepin, the king of Italy, had died on July 8; and that two embassies to make peace had arrived from different countries, one from Constantinople, the other from Cordova. When the emperor had received all these reports, he settled the affairs of Saxony as far as circumstances at that time permitted and returned home. On this campaign an epidemic broke out among the cattle which was so severe that almost no animals remained to feed such a large army. All perished to the last head. Not only there but in all provinces subject to the emperor the mortality of this kind of animal ran very high.	Secular
810	Cephalonia	NULL	NULL	In the meantime King Pepin, aroused by the treachery of the Venetian dukes, ordered Venice to be attacked by land and by sea. After the capture of Venice and the submission of the dukes he sent the same fleet to ravage the shores of Dalmatia. But when Paul, governor of Cephalonia, came to the aid of the Dalmatians with the eastern fleet, the royal fleet returned home.	Secular
810	Corsica	NULL	NULL	When the imperial envoys came to Amorez, governor of Saragossa, he requested a conference with the guards of the Spanish border, promising that	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				at this conference he would submit with all his people to the emperor. Although the emperor gave his consent, complications arose which prevented this formal submission from taking place. ¹ The Moors with a fleet of immense size, which had been gathered by the whole of Spain, landed first in Sardinia, then in Corsica. Since they found no garrison there, they conquered almost the entire island.	
810	Corsica	NULL	NULL	In this year both sun and moon were eclipsed twice; the sun on June 7 and November 30, the moon on June 21 and December 15. The island of Corsica was again ravaged by the Moors.	Secular
810	Dalmatia	NULL	NULL	In the meantime King Pepin, aroused by the treachery of the Venetian dukes, ordered Venice to be attacked by land and by sea. After the capture of Venice and the submission of the dukes he sent the same fleet to ravage the shores of Dalmatia. But when Paul, governor of Cephalaria, came to the aid of the Dalmatians with the eastern fleet, the royal fleet returned home.	Secular
810	Denmark	NULL	NULL	But while the emperor had his quarters in the place mentioned, news of various matters was brought to him. It was reported that the fleet which ravaged Frisia had returned home and King Godofrid had been murdered by one of his retainers; that the castle of Hohbuoki on the Elbe, with Odo, the emperor's envoy, and a garrison of East Saxons, had been captured by the Wilzi; that his son Pepin, the king of Italy, had died on July 8; and that two embassies to make peace had arrived from different countries, one from Constantinople, the other from Cordova. When the emperor had received all these reports, he settled the affairs of Saxony as far as circumstances at that time permitted and returned home. On this campaign an epidemic broke out among the cattle which was so severe that almost no animals remained to feed such a large army. All perished to the last head. Not only there but in all provinces subject to the emperor the mortality of this kind of animal ran very high.	Norse
810	Denmark	NULL	NULL	After the death of Godofrid, king of the Danes, Hemming, the son of his brother, succeeded to his throne and made peace with the emperor.	Norse
810	Francia	NULL	NULL	But while the emperor had his quarters in the place mentioned, news of various matters was brought to him. It was reported that the fleet which ravaged Frisia	Environmental

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				had returned home and King Godofrid had been murdered by one of his retainers; that the castle of Hohbuoki on the Elbe, with Odo, the emperor's envoy, and a garrison of East Saxons, had been captured by the Wilzi; that his son Pepin, the king of Italy, had died on July 8; and that two embassies to make peace had arrived from different countries, one from Constantinople, the other from Cordova. When the emperor had received all these reports, he settled the affairs of Saxony as far as circumstances at that time permitted and returned home. On this campaign an epidemic broke out among the cattle which was so severe that almost no animals remained to feed such a large army. All perished to the last head. Not only there but in all provinces subject to the emperor the mortality of this kind of animal ran very high.	
810	Francia	NULL	NULL	In this year both sun and moon were eclipsed twice; the sun on June 7 and November 30, the moon on June 21 and December 15. The island of Corsica was again ravaged by the Moors.	Environmental
810	Francia	NULL	NULL	Hruodtrude, the emperor's eldest daughter, died on June 6.	Secular
810	Frisia	NULL	NULL	While the emperor was still at Aachen, considering an expedition against King Godofrid, he received the news that a fleet of two hundred ships from Denmark had landed in Frisia, that all the islands off the coast of Frisia had been ravaged, that the army had already landed and fought three battles against the Frisians, that the victorious Danes had imposed a tribute on the vanquished, that already one hundred pounds of silver had been paid as tribute by the Frisians, and that King Godofrid was at home. That, in fact, is how things stood. This information aroused the emperor so much that he sent out messengers everywhere to gather an army. Leaving the palace without delay, he decided first to go and meet the fleet, then to cross the Rhine at Lippeham and wait for the troops which had not yet arrived. While he stayed there for a few days, the elephant which Harun, the king of the Saracens, had sent him, suddenly died. When the troops had finally assembled, the emperor hastened to the Aller at the greatest possible speed, set up camp where it flows into the Weser, and then waited for what would come of King Godofrid's threats. Inflated by the vain	Norse

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				hope of victory, this king boasted that he wished to fight the emperor in open battle.	
810	Italy	NULL	NULL	But while the emperor had his quarters in the place mentioned, news of various matters was brought to him. It was reported that the fleet which ravaged Frisia had returned home and King Godofrid had been murdered by one of his retainers; that the castle of Hohbuoki on the Elbe, with Odo, the emperor's envoy, and a garrison of East Saxons, had been captured by the Wilzi; that his son Pepin, the king of Italy, had died on July 8; and that two embassies to make peace had arrived from different countries, one from Constantinople, the other from Cordova. When the emperor had received all these reports, he settled the affairs of Saxony as far as circumstances at that time permitted and returned home. On this campaign an epidemic broke out among the cattle which was so severe that almost no animals remained to feed such a large army. All perished to the last head. Not only there but in all provinces subject to the emperor the mortality of this kind of animal ran very high.	Secular
810	Sardinia	NULL	NULL	When the imperial envoys came to Amorez, governor of Saragossa, he requested a conference with the guards of the Spanish border, promising that at this conference he would submit with all his people to the emperor. Although the emperor gave his consent, complications arose which prevented this formal submission from taking place. ¹ The Moors with a fleet of immense size, which had been gathered by the whole of Spain, landed first in Sardinia, then in Corsica. Since they found no garrison there, they conquered almost the entire island.	Secular
811	Constantinople	41,0082	28,9784	The emperor settled with the spatarius Arsafius, who was envoy of Emperor Nicephorus, dismissed him, and to ratify this peace sent his own envoys, Bishop Haido of Basle, Count Hugo of Tours, and the Lombard Aio of Friuli, to Constantinople. With them were the spatarius Leo, a Sicilian by birth, and Willeri, duke of Venice. The former of these two had fled ten years earlier from Sicily to the emperor in Rome and now was sent back, since he wanted to return to his homeland; Willeri had been deprived of his office because of treachery and was ordered to be returned to his lord in Constantinople.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
811	Venice	45,4408	12,3155	The emperor settled with the spatarius Arsafius, who was envoy of Emperor Nicephorus, dismissed him, and to ratify this peace sent his own envoys, Bishop Haido of Basle, Count Hugo of Tours, and the Lombard Aio of Friuli, to Constantinople. With them were the spatarius Leo, a Sicilian by birth, and Willeri, duke of Venice. The former of these two had fled ten years earlier from Sicily to the emperor in Rome and now was sent back, since he wanted to return to his homeland; Willeri had been deprived of his office because of treachery and was ordered to be returned to his lord in Constantinople.	Secular
811	Tours	47,3941	0,6848	The emperor settled with the spatarius Arsafius, who was envoy of Emperor Nicephorus, dismissed him, and to ratify this peace sent his own envoys, Bishop Haido of Basle, Count Hugo of Tours, and the Lombard Aio of Friuli, to Constantinople. With them were the spatarius Leo, a Sicilian by birth, and Willeri, duke of Venice. The former of these two had fled ten years earlier from Sicily to the emperor in Rome and now was sent back, since he wanted to return to his homeland; Willeri had been deprived of his office because of treachery and was ordered to be returned to his lord in Constantinople.	Secular
811	Basel	47,5596	7,5886	The emperor settled with the spatarius Arsafius, who was envoy of Emperor Nicephorus, dismissed him, and to ratify this peace sent his own envoys, Bishop Haido of Basle, Count Hugo of Tours, and the Lombard Aio of Friuli, to Constantinople. With them were the spatarius Leo, a Sicilian by birth, and Willeri, duke of Venice. The former of these two had fled ten years earlier from Sicily to the emperor in Rome and now was sent back, since he wanted to return to his homeland; Willeri had been deprived of his office because of treachery and was ordered to be returned to his lord in Constantinople.	Religious
811	Boulogne-Sur-Mer	50,7252	1,6133	In the meantime, the emperor himself went to the port city of Boulogne in order to inspect the fleet whose construction he had ordered the year before. There the ships in question had assembled. At Boulogne he restored the lighthouse constructed a long time ago to guide the course of sailors and had a lire lit on its top at night. From Boulogne he came to the River Scheldt at Ghent and inspected the ships built for the same fleet. About the middle of November he came to Aachen. The envoys of King Hemming, Aowin and Hebbi, came to meet him and brought presents and assurances of peace. Envoys had also	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				arrived at Aachen from Pannonia and waited for him, namely the canizauci,4 prince of the Avars, and the tudun and other nobles and leaders of the Slavs who live along the Danube. They had been ordered to come before the prince by the commanders of the troops dispatched into Pannonia.	
811	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	After peace had been made with Hemming and the general assembly held at Aachen according to custom, the emperor sent into three parts of his kingdom an equal number of armies. One went beyond the Elbe against the Linones, which ravaged their territory and restored the castle of Hohbuoki on the Elbe destroyed by the Wilzi in the preceding year. The second went into Pannonia to end the disputes among Huns and Slavs. The third was dispatched against the Bretons to punish their treachery. They all returned home unharmed after carrying out their orders successfully.	Secular
811	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	In the meantime, the emperor himself went to the port city of Boulogne in order to inspect the fleet whose construction he had ordered the year before. There the ships in question had assembled. At Boulogne he restored the lighthouse constructed a long time ago to guide the course of sailors and had a lire lit on its top at night. From Boulogne he came to the River Scheldt at Ghent and inspected the ships built for the same fleet. About the middle of November he came to Aachen. The envoys of King Hemming, Aowin and Hebbi, came to meet him and brought presents and assurances of peace. Envoys had also arrived at Aachen from Pannonia and waited for him, namely the canizauci,4 prince of the Avars, and the tudun and other nobles and leaders of the Slavs who live along the Danube. They had been ordered to come before the prince by the commanders of the troops dispatched into Pannonia.	Secular
811	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	Meanwhile, Charles, the eldest son of the Lord Emperor, died on December 4. The emperor spent the winter at Aachen.	Secular
811	Ghent	51,0543	3,7174	In the meantime, the emperor himself went to the port city of Boulogne in order to inspect the fleet whose construction he had ordered the year before. There the ships in question had assembled. At Boulogne he restored the lighthouse constructed a long time ago to guide the course of sailors and had a lire lit on its top at night. From Boulogne he came to the River Scheldt at Ghent and	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				inspected the ships built for the same fleet. About the middle of November he came to Aachen. The envoys of King Hemming, Aowin and Hebbi, came to meet him and brought presents and assurances of peace. Envoys had also arrived at Aachen from Pannonia and waited for him, namely the canizauci,4 prince of the Avars, and the tudun and other nobles and leaders of the Slavs who live along the Danube. They had been ordered to come before the prince by the commanders of the troops dispatched into Pannonia.	
811	Hohbuoki	53,072431	11,423162	After peace had been made with Hemming and the general assembly held at Aachen according to custom, the emperor sent into three parts of his kingdom an equal number of armies. One went beyond the Elbe against the Linones, which ravaged their territory and restored the castle of Hohbuoki on the Elbe destroyed by the Wilzi in the preceding year. The second went into Pannonia to end the disputes among Huns and Slavs. The third was dispatched against the Bretons to punish their treachery. They all returned home unharmed after carrying out their orders successfully.	Secular
811	Brittany	NULL	NULL	After peace had been made with Hemming and the general assembly held at Aachen according to custom, the emperor sent into three parts of his kingdom an equal number of armies. One went beyond the Elbe against the Linones, which ravaged their territory and restored the castle of Hohbuoki on the Elbe destroyed by the Wilzi in the preceding year. The second went into Pannonia to end the disputes among Huns and Slavs. The third was dispatched against the Bretons to punish their treachery. They all returned home unharmed after carrying out their orders successfully.	Secular
811	Denmark	NULL	NULL	The peace announced between the emperor and Hemming, the king of the Danes, was only sworn on arms because of the severity of the winter, which closed the road for traveling between the parties. Only with the return of spring and the opening of the roads, which had been closed because of harsh frost, did twelve magnates of each party and people, that is, of Franks and Danes, meet on the River Eider at Heiligen and confirm the peace by an exchange of oaths according to their customs. The nobles on the Frankish side were Count Walach, son of Bernard, Count Burchard, Count Unroch, Count Odo, Count Meginhard, Count Bernard, Count Egbert, Count Theothari, Count Abo, Count	Norse

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				Osdag, and Count Wigman. On the Danish side there were Hankwin and Angandeo, Hemming's brothers, and, in addition, other men distinguished among this people: Osfrid nicknamed Turdimulo, Warstein, Suomi, Urm, another Osfrid, son of Heiligen, and Osfrid of Schonen, and Hebbi and Aowin.	
811	Denmark	NULL	NULL	In the meantime, the emperor himself went to the port city of Boulogne in order to inspect the fleet whose construction he had ordered the year before. There the ships in question had assembled. At Boulogne he restored the lighthouse constructed a long time ago to guide the course of sailors and had a fire lit on its top at night. From Boulogne he came to the River Scheldt at Ghent and inspected the ships built for the same fleet. About the middle of November he came to Aachen. The envoys of King Hemming, Aowin and Hebbi, came to meet him and brought presents and assurances of peace. Envoys had also arrived at Aachen from Pannonia and waited for him, namely the canizauci, ⁴ prince of the Avars, and the tudun and other nobles and leaders of the Slavs who live along the Danube. They had been ordered to come before the prince by the commanders of the troops dispatched into Pannonia.	Norse
811	Friuli	NULL	NULL	The emperor settled with the spatarius Arsafius, who was envoy of Emperor Nicephorus, dismissed him, and to ratify this peace sent his own envoys, Bishop Haido of Basle, Count Hugo of Tours, and the Lombard Aio of Friuli, to Constantinople. With them were the spatarius Leo, a Sicilian by birth, and Willeri, duke of Venice. The former of these two had fled ten years earlier from Sicily to the emperor in Rome and now was sent back, since he wanted to return to his homeland; Willeri had been deprived of his office because of treachery and was ordered to be returned to his lord in Constantinople.	Secular
811	Heiligen	NULL	NULL	The peace announced between the emperor and Hemming, the king of the Danes, was only sworn on arms because of the severity of the winter, which closed the road for traveling between the parties. Only with the return of spring and the opening of the roads, which had been closed because of harsh frost, did twelve magnates of each party and people, that is, of Franks and Danes, meet on the River Eider at Heiligen and confirm the peace by an exchange of oaths according to their customs. The nobles on the Frankish side were Count Walach, son of Bernard, Count Burchard, Count Unroch, Count Odo, Count	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				Meginhard, Count Bernard, Count Egbert, Count Theothari, Count Abo, Count Osdag, and Count Wigman. On the Danish side there were Hankwin and Angandeo, Hemming's brothers, and, in addition, other men distinguished among this people: Osfrid nicknamed Turdimulo, Warstein, Suomi, Urm, another Osfrid, son of Heiligen, and Osfrid of Schonen, and Hebbi and Aowin.	
811	Pannonia	NULL	NULL	After peace had been made with Hemming and the general assembly held at Aachen according to custom, the emperor sent into three parts of his kingdom an equal number of armies. One went beyond the Elbe against the Linones, which ravaged their territory and restored the castle of Hohbuoki on the Elbe destroyed by the Wilzi in the preceding year. The second went into Pannonia to end the disputes among Huns and Slavs. The third was dispatched against the Bretons to punish their treachery. They all returned home unharmed after carrying out their orders successfully.	Secular
811	Pannonia	NULL	NULL	In the meantime, the emperor himself went to the port city of Boulogne in order to inspect the fleet whose construction he had ordered the year before. There the ships in question had assembled. At Boulogne he restored the lighthouse constructed a long time ago to guide the course of sailors and had a lire lit on its top at night. From Boulogne he came to the River Scheldt at Ghent and inspected the ships built for the same fleet. About the middle of November he came to Aachen. The envoys of King Hemming, Aowin and Hebbi, came to meet him and brought presents and assurances of peace. Envoys had also arrived at Aachen from Pannonia and waited for him, namely the canizauci, ⁴ prince of the Avars, and the tudun and other nobles and leaders of the Slavs who live along the Danube. They had been ordered to come before the prince by the commanders of the troops dispatched into Pannonia.	Secular
811	Sicily	NULL	NULL	The emperor settled with the spatarius Arsafius, who was envoy of Emperor Nicephorus, dismissed him, and to ratify this peace sent his own envoys, Bishop Haido of Basle, Count Hugo of Tours, and the Lombard Aio of Friuli, to Constantinople. With them were the spatarius Leo, a Sicilian by birth, and Willeri, duke of Venice. The former of these two had fled ten years earlier from Sicily to the emperor in Rome and now was sent back, since he wanted to	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				return to his homeland; Willeri had been deprived of his office because of treachery and was ordered to be returned to his lord in Constantinople.	
811	Skåne [Schonen]	NULL	NULL	The peace announced between the emperor and Hemming, the king of the Danes, was only sworn on arms because of the severity of the winter, which closed the road for traveling between the parties. Only with the return of spring and the opening of the roads, which had been closed because of harsh frost, did twelve magnates of each party and people, that is, of Franks and Danes, meet on the River Eider at Heiligen and confirm the peace by an exchange of oaths according to their customs. The nobles on the Frankish side were Count Walach, son of Bernard, Count Burchard, Count Unroch, Count Odo, Count Meginhard, Count Bernard, Count Egbert, Count Theothari, Count Abo, Count Osdag, and Count Wigman. On the Danish side there were Hankwin and Angandeo, Hemming's brothers, and, in addition, other men distinguished among this people: Osfrid nicknamed Turdimulo, Warstein, Suomi, Urm, another Osfrid, son of Heiligen, and Osfrid of Schonen, and Hebbi and Aowin.	Norse
812	Constantinople	41,0082	28,9784	Emperor Nicephorus after many remarkable victories died in the province of Moesia in a battle against the Bulgars. His son-in-law Michael became emperor and received and dismissed in Constanti nople the envoys of the Lord Emperor Charles, who had been sent to Nicephorus. With these men he sent his own envoys, Bishop Michael and the protospatrii Arsafius and Theognostus, through whom he ratified the peace proposed by Nicephorus. At Aachen, where they came before the emperor, they received from him in church the docu ment of the treaty, acclaimed him according to their custom, that is, in Greek, and called him "Emperor" and "Basileus." When they came to Rome on their journey home, they received the same charter of an agreement or an alliance a second time from Pope Leo in the basilica of the holy apostle Peter.	Secular
812	Benevento	41,133333	14,783333	Peace was made with Abul Aas, king of the Saracens;5 also with Grimoald, duke of the Beneventans, and twenty-five thousand gold solidi were paid as tribute by the Beneventans.	Secular
812	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	Emperor Nicephorus after many remarkable victories died in the province of Moesia in a battle against the Bulgars. His son-in-law Michael became emperor	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				and received and dismissed in Constanti nople the envoys of the Lord Emperor Charles, who had been sent to Nicephorus. With these men he sent his own envoys, Bishop Michael and the protospatrii Arsafius and Theognostus, through whom he ratified the peace proposed by Nicephorus. At Aachen, where they came before the emperor, they received from him in church the docu ment of the treaty, acclaimed him according to their custom, that is, in Greek, and called him "Emperor" and "Basileus." When they came to Rome on their journey home, they received the same charter of an agreement or an alliance a second time from Pope Leo in the basilica of the holy apostle Peter.	
812	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	Emperor Nicephorus after many remarkable victories died in the province of Moesia in a battle against the Bulgars. His son-in-law Michael became emperor and received and dismissed in Constanti nople the envoys of the Lord Emperor Charles, who had been sent to Nicephorus. With these men he sent his own envoys, Bishop Michael and the protospatrii Arsafius and Theognostus, through whom he ratified the peace proposed by Nicephorus. At Aachen, where they came before the emperor, they received from him in church the docu ment of the treaty, acclaimed him according to their custom, that is, in Greek, and called him "Emperor" and "Basileus." When they came to Rome on their journey home, they received the same charter of an agreement or an alliance a second time from Pope Leo in the basilica of the holy apostle Peter.	Secular
812	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	Heriold and Reginfrid, kings of the Danes, sent an embassy to the emperor, asking for peace and requesting that their brother Hem ming be released.	Secular
812	Bulgars	NULL	NULL	Emperor Nicephorus after many remarkable victories died in the province of Moesia in a battle against the Bulgars. His son-in-law Michael became emperor and received and dismissed in Constanti nople the envoys of the Lord Emperor Charles, who had been sent to Nicephorus. With these men he sent his own envoys, Bishop Michael and the protospatrii Arsafius and Theognostus, through whom he ratified the peace proposed by Nicephorus. At Aachen, where they came before the emperor, they received from him in church the docu ment of the treaty, acclaimed him according to their custom, that is, in Greek, and called him "Emperor" and "Basileus." When they came to Rome on	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				their journey home, they received the same charter of an agreement or an alliance a second time from Pope Leo in the basilica of the holy apostle Peter.	
812	Corsica	NULL	NULL	When the envoys had been dismissed and the general assembly held in the usual manner at Aachen, the emperor sent his grandson Bernard, son of Pepin, to Italy. ³ A fleet was said to be coming from Africa as well as Spain to lay waste Italy. Because of this rumor the emperor ordered Wala, son of his father's brother Bernard, to stay with him until the outcome of the matter would assure the safety of our people. ⁴ Part of this fleet went to Corsica and part to Sardinia. The part which came to Sardinia was almost totally destroyed.	Secular
812	Denmark	NULL	NULL	Not much later the news arrived that Hemming, king of the Danes, had died. Sigifrid, the nephew of King Godofrid, and Anulo, the nephew of Heriold and of the former king, both wished to succeed him. Being unable to agree on who should be king, they raised troops, fought a battle, and were both killed. The party of Anulo won, however, and made his brothers Heriold and Reginfrid their kings. The defeated party out of necessity had to go along with Anulo's party and did not reject the brothers as their kings. They say that ten thousand nine hundred and forty men died in that battle.	Norse
812	Denmark	NULL	NULL	Heriold and Reginfrid, kings of the Danes, sent an embassy to the emperor, asking for peace and requesting that their brother Hemming be released.	Norse
812	Francia	NULL	NULL	In this year there was an eclipse of the sun on May 15 after midday.	Environmental
812	Ireland	NULL	NULL	Also a fleet of the Norsemen landed in Ireland, the island of the Scots, and in a battle with the Scots many of the Norsemen were killed, and the fleet returned home after shameful flight.	Norse
812	Italy	NULL	NULL	When the envoys had been dismissed and the general assembly held in the usual manner at Aachen, the emperor sent his grandson Bernard, son of Pepin, to Italy. ³ A fleet was said to be coming from Africa as well as Spain to lay waste Italy. Because of this rumor the emperor ordered Wala, son of his father's brother Bernard, to stay with him until the outcome of the matter would	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				assure the safety of our people. ⁴ Part of this fleet went to Corsica and part to Sardinia. The part which came to Sardinia was almost totally destroyed.	
812	Moesia	NULL	NULL	Emperor Nicephorus after many remarkable victories died in the province of Moesia in a battle against the Bulgars. His son-in-law Michael became emperor and received and dismissed in Constantinople the envoys of the Lord Emperor Charles, who had been sent to Nicephorus. With these men he sent his own envoys, Bishop Michael and the protospatrii Arsafius and Theognostus, through whom he ratified the peace proposed by Nicephorus. At Aachen, where they came before the emperor, they received from him in church the document of the treaty, acclaimed him according to their custom, that is, in Greek, and called him "Emperor" and "Basileus." When they came to Rome on their journey home, they received the same charter of an agreement or an alliance a second time from Pope Leo in the basilica of the holy apostle Peter.	Secular
812	Norway	NULL	NULL	Also a fleet of the Norsemen landed in Ireland, the island of the Scots, and in a battle with the Scots many of the Norsemen were killed, and the fleet returned home after shameful flight.	Norse
812	Saracens	NULL	NULL	Peace was made with Abul Aas, king of the Saracens; ⁵ also with Grimoald, duke of the Beneventans, and twenty-five thousand gold solidi were paid as tribute by the Beneventans.	Secular
812	Sardinia	NULL	NULL	When the envoys had been dismissed and the general assembly held in the usual manner at Aachen, the emperor sent his grandson Bernard, son of Pepin, to Italy. ³ A fleet was said to be coming from Africa as well as Spain to lay waste Italy. Because of this rumor the emperor ordered Wala, son of his father's brother Bernard, to stay with him until the outcome of the matter would assure the safety of our people. ⁴ Part of this fleet went to Corsica and part to Sardinia. The part which came to Sardinia was almost totally destroyed.	Secular
812	Wilzi Territory	NULL	NULL	A campaign was carried out against the Wilzi, and hostages were received from them.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
813	Constantinople	41,0082	28,9784	The emperor spent the winter at Aachen,- and when the mildseason of spring set in, he sent Bishop Amalhar of Trier and Abbot Peter of the monastery of Nonantola to Constantinople in order to ratify the peace with Emperor Michael.	Secular
813	Constantinople	41,0082	28,9784	Emperor Michael achieved little success when he made war on the Bulgars. On his return home he laid down the imperial headband and became a monk. In his place Leo, son of the patrician Bardas, was made emperor. Krum, king of the Bulgars, who two years before had killed Emperor Nicephorus and driven Michael out of Moesia, was elated by his luck and advanced with his army to the very con fines of Constantinople, pitching his camp before the gate of the city. But as he rode his horse around the walls Emperor Leo ordered sally and intercepted the reckless king. Krum was gravely wounded and forced to save himself by flight and to return to his homeland in disgrace.	Secular
813	Civitavecchia	42,0924	11,7954	Count Irmingar of Ampurias prepared an ambush near Majorca against the Moors who were returning with much booty from Corsica to Spain. Irmingar captured eight Moorish ships, on which he found more than five hundred Corsican prisoners. The Moors wanted re venge and ravaged Civitavecchia in Tuscany and Nice in the province of Narbonne. They also attacked Sardinia, but were repelled and de feated in battle by the Sardinians and turned back after losing many of their men.	Secular
813	Ampurias	42,134722	3,120556	Count Irmingar of Ampurias prepared an ambush near Majorca against the Moors who were returning with much booty from Corsica to Spain. Irmingar captured eight Moorish ships, on which he found more than five hundred Corsican prisoners. The Moors wanted re venge and ravaged Civitavecchia in Tuscany and Nice in the province of Narbonne. They also attacked Sardinia, but were repelled and de feated in battle by the Sardinians and turned back after losing many of their men.	Secular
813	Arles	43,6766	4,6278	He invited his son Louis, king of Aquitaine, to a general assembly at Aachen, placed the crown on his head, and shared the title of emperor with him. His grandson Bernard, son of his son Pepin, he placed in charge of Italy and ordered to be called king2 Also on his order councils were held by the bishops in all of Gaul to improve the condition of the churches, one at Mainz, another at	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				Reims, a third at Tours, a fourth at Chalon, a fifth at Arles. Of the canons issued in the individual councils a collection was made before the emperor at that assembly. Anyone who wants to know them can find them in the above-named five cities, although copies are also available in the archives of the palace.	
813	Nice	43,7102	7,262	Count Irmingar of Ampurias prepared an ambush near Majorca against the Moors who were returning with much booty from Corsica to Spain. Irmingar captured eight Moorish ships, on which he found more than five hundred Corsican prisoners. The Moors wanted re venge and ravaged Civitavecchia in Tuscany and Nice in the province of Narbonne. They also attacked Sardinia, but were repelled and de feated in battle by the Sardinians and turned back after losing many of their men.	Secular
813	Nonantola	44,6789	11,0412	The emperor spent the winter at Aachen,- and when the mildseason of spring set in, he sent Bishop Amalhar of Trier and Abbot Peter of the monastery of Nonantola to Constantinople in order to ratify the peace with Emperor Michael.	Religious
813	Chalon	46,7808	4,8539	He invited his son Louis, king of Aquitaine, to a general assembly at Aachen, placed the crown on his head, and shared the title of emperor with him. His grandson Bernard, son of his son Pepin, he placed in charge of Italy and ordered to be called king2 Also on his order councils were held by the bishops in all of Gaul to improve the condition of the churches, one at Mainz, another at Reims, a third at Tours, a fourth at Chalon, a fifth at Arles. Of the canons issued in the individual councils a collection was made before the emperor at that assembly. Anyone who wants to know them can find them in the above-named five cities, although copies are also available in the archives of the palace.	Religious
813	Tours	47,3941	0,6848	He invited his son Louis, king of Aquitaine, to a general assembly at Aachen, placed the crown on his head, and shared the title of emperor with him. His grandson Bernard, son of his son Pepin, he placed in charge of Italy and ordered to be called king2 Also on his order councils were held by the bishops in all of Gaul to improve the condition of the churches, one at Mainz, another at Reims, a third at Tours, a fourth at Chalon, a fifth at Arles. Of the canons	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				issued in the individual councils a collection was made before the emperor at that assembly. Anyone who wants to know them can find them in the above-named five cities, although copies are also available in the archives of the palace.	
813	Reims	49,2583	4,0317	He invited his son Louis, king of Aquitaine, to a general assembly at Aachen, placed the crown on his head, and shared the title of emperor with him. His grandson Bernard, son of his son Pepin, he placed in charge of Italy and ordered to be called king ² Also on his order councils were held by the bishops in all of Gaul to improve the condition of the churches, one at Mainz, another at Reims, a third at Tours, a fourth at Chalon, a fifth at Arles. Of the canons issued in the individual councils a collection was made before the emperor at that assembly. Anyone who wants to know them can find them in the above-named five cities, although copies are also available in the archives of the palace.	Religious
813	Trier	49,75	6,6371	The emperor spent the winter at Aachen,- and when the mildseason of spring set in, he sent Bishop Amalhar of Trier and Abbot Peter of the monastery of Nonantola to Constantinople in order to ratify the peace with Emperor Michael.	Religious
813	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	He invited his son Louis, king of Aquitaine, to a general assembly at Aachen, placed the crown on his head, and shared the title of emperor with him. His grandson Bernard, son of his son Pepin, he placed in charge of Italy and ordered to be called king ² Also on his order councils were held by the bishops in all of Gaul to improve the condition of the churches, one at Mainz, another at Reims, a third at Tours, a fourth at Chalon, a fifth at Arles. Of the canons issued in the individual councils a collection was made before the emperor at that assembly. Anyone who wants to know them can find them in the above-named five cities, although copies are also available in the archives of the palace.	Religious
813	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	The emperor spent the winter at Aachen,- and when the mildseason of spring set in, he sent Bishop Amalhar of Trier and Abbot Peter of the monastery of Nonantola to Constantinople in order to ratify the peace with Emperor Michael.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
813	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	He invited his son Louis, king of Aquitaine, to a general assembly at Aachen, placed the crown on his head, and shared the title of emperor with him. His grandson Bernard, son of his son Pepin, he placed in charge of Italy and ordered to be called king ² Also on his order councils were held by the bishops in all of Gaul to improve the condition of the churches, one at Mainz, another at Reims, a third at Tours, a fourth at Chalon, a fifth at Arles. Of the canons issued in the individual councils a collection was made before the emperor at that assembly. Anyone who wants to know them can find them in the above-named five cities, although copies are also available in the archives of the palace.	Secular
813	Bulgars	NULL	NULL	Emperor Michael achieved little success when he made war on the Bulgars. On his return home he laid down the imperial headband and became a monk. In his place Leo, son of the patrician Bardas, was made emperor. Krum, king of the Bulgars, who two years before had killed Emperor Nicephorus and driven Michael out of Moesia, was elated by his luck and advanced with his army to the very confines of Constantinople, pitching his camp before the gate of the city. But as he rode his horse around the walls Emperor Leo ordered sally and intercepted the reckless king. Krum was gravely wounded and forced to save himself by flight and to return to his homeland in disgrace.	Secular
813	Corsica	NULL	NULL	Count Irmingar of Ampurias prepared an ambush near Majorca against the Moors who were returning with much booty from Corsica to Spain. Irmingar captured eight Moorish ships, on which he found more than five hundred Corsican prisoners. The Moors wanted revenge and ravaged Civitavecchia in Tuscany and Nice in the province of Narbonne. They also attacked Sardinia, but were repelled and defeated in battle by the Sardinians and turned back after losing many of their men.	Secular
813	Denmark	NULL	NULL	From this assembly several Frankish and Saxon nobles were sent beyond the Elbe to the borders of the Norsemen. They came to make peace, at the request of the Danish kings, whose brother they intended to return. When an equal number—they were sixteen—of Danish magnates met them at the stipulated place, peace was sworn by mutual oaths and the brother of the kings was returned. The kings themselves at this time were not at home but had marched	Norse

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				with an army toward Westarfolda, an area in the extreme northwest of their kingdom across the northern tip of Britain, whose princes and people refused to submit to them. When they returned after conquering the Britons and received their brother, who had been sent from the emperor, the sons of King Godofrid gathered troops from everywhere and made war upon the kings. The sons of King Godofrid were assisted by not a few of the Danish nobles who for some time after leaving their homeland had been in exile with the Swedes. Since hosts of their countrymen joined the sons of Godofrid from all over the land of the Danes, they easily drove the kings from the kingdom after a battle.	
813	Italy	NULL	NULL	He invited his son Louis, king of Aquitaine, to a general assembly at Aachen, placed the crown on his head, and shared the title of emperor with him. His grandson Bernard, son of his son Pepin, he placed in charge of Italy and ordered to be called king ² Also on his order councils were held by the bishops in all of Gaul to improve the condition of the churches, one at Mainz, another at Reims, a third at Tours, a fourth at Chalon, a fifth at Arles. Of the canons issued in the individual councils a collection was made before the emperor at that assembly. Anyone who wants to know them can find them in the above-named five cities, although copies are also available in the archives of the palace.	Secular
813	Majorca	NULL	NULL	Count Irmingar of Ampurias prepared an ambush near Majorca against the Moors who were returning with much booty from Corsica to Spain. Irmingar captured eight Moorish ships, on which he found more than five hundred Corsican prisoners. The Moors wanted re venge and ravaged Civitavecchia in Tuscany and Nice in the province of Narbonne. They also attacked Sardinia, but were repelled and de feated in battle by the Sardinians and turned back after losing many of their men.	Secular
813	Sardinia	NULL	NULL	Count Irmingar of Ampurias prepared an ambush near Majorca against the Moors who were returning with much booty from Corsica to Spain. Irmingar captured eight Moorish ships, on which he found more than five hundred Corsican prisoners. The Moors wanted re venge and ravaged Civitavecchia in Tuscany and Nice in the province of Narbonne. They also attacked Sardinia,	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				but were repelled and de feated in battle by the Sardinians and turned back after losing many of their men.	
813	Spain	NULL	NULL	Count Irmingar of Ampurias prepared an ambush near Majorca against the Moors who were returning with much booty from Corsica to Spain. Irmingar captured eight Moorish ships, on which he found more than five hundred Corsican prisoners. The Moors wanted re venge and ravaged Civitavecchia in Tuscany and Nice in the province of Narbonne. They also attacked Sardinia, but were repelled and de feated in battle by the Sardinians and turned back after losing many of their men.	Secular
813	Sweden	NULL	NULL	From this assembly several Frankish and Saxon nobles were sent beyond the Elbe to the borders of the Norsemen. They came to make peace, at the request of the Danish kings, whose brother they intended to return. When an equal number—they were sixteen—of Danish magnates met them at the stipulated place, peace was sworn by mutual oaths and the brother of the kings was returned. The kings themselves at this time were not at home but had marched with an army toward Westarfolda, an area in the extreme northwest of their kingdom across the northern tip of Britain, whose princes and people refused to submit to them. When they returned after conquering the Britons and received their brother, who had been sent from the emperor, the sons of King Godofrid gathered troops from everywhere and made war upon the kings. The sons of King Godofrid were assisted by not a few of the Danish nobles who for some time after leaving their homeland had been in exile with the Swedes. Since hosts of their countrymen joined the sons of Godofrid from all over the land of the Danes, they easily drove the kings from the kingdom after a battle.	Norse
813	Westarfolda	NULL	NULL	From this assembly several Frankish and Saxon nobles were sent beyond the Elbe to the borders of the Norsemen. They came to make peace, at the request of the Danish kings, whose brother they intended to return. When an equal number—they were sixteen—of Danish magnates met them at the stipulated place, peace was sworn by mutual oaths and the brother of the kings was returned. The kings themselves at this time were not at home but had marched with an army toward Westarfolda, an area in the extreme northwest of their kingdom across the northern tip of Britain, whose princes and people refused to	Norse

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				submit to them. When they returned after conquering the Britons and received their brother, who had been sent from the emperor, the sons of King Godofrid gathered troops from everywhere and made war upon the kings. The sons of King Godofrid were assisted by not a few of the Danish nobles who for some time after leaving their homeland had been in exile with the Swedes. Since hosts of their countrymen joined the sons of Godofrid from all over the land of the Danes, they easily drove the kings from the kingdom after a battle.	
814	Reggio	38,1113	15,6473	The most important among the latter was the mission sent from Constantinople. When Emperor Leo, Michael's successor, dismissed Bishop Amalhar and Abbot Peter, who had been sent to Michael but had come to him, he dispatched his own envoys along with them to the Lord Charles. These were the spatarius Christopher and the deacon Gregory. Through them Emperor Leo delivered the ratified text of a treaty of alliance. When they had been received and dismissed, the Lord Louis directed his envoys, Bishop Nordbert of Reggio and Count Richoin of Padua, to Emperor Leo to renew friendship with him and to ratify the aforementioned pact.	Religious
814	Constantinople	41,0082	28,9784	The most important among the latter was the mission sent from Constantinople. When Emperor Leo, Michael's successor, dismissed Bishop Amalhar and Abbot Peter, who had been sent to Michael but had come to him, he dispatched his own envoys along with them to the Lord Charles. These were the spatarius Christopher and the deacon Gregory. Through them Emperor Leo delivered the ratified text of a treaty of alliance. When they had been received and dismissed, the Lord Louis directed his envoys, Bishop Nordbert of Reggio and Count Richoin of Padua, to Emperor Leo to renew friendship with him and to ratify the aforementioned pact.	Secular
814	Benevento	41,133333	14,783333	After holding a general assembly of his people at Aachen he sent envoys into all parts of his kingdom to render justice and relieve the oppression of the people. He sent for Bernard, king of Italy, his nephew, presented him with gifts, and dismissed him again. With Duke Grimoald of the Beneventans he made a solemn treaty similar to that of his father, namely that the Beneventans should	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				pay an annual tribute of seven thousand solidi. Then he sent Lothair, one of his two sons, to Bavaria and the other son, Pepin, to Aquitaine.	
814	Padua	45,4064	11,8768	The most important among the latter was the mission sent from Constantinople. When Emperor Leo, Michael's successor, dismissed Bishop Amalhar and Abbot Peter, who had been sent to Michael but had come to him, he dispatched his own envoys along with them to the Lord Charles. These were the spatarius Christopher and the deacon Gregory. Through them Emperor Leo delivered the ratified text of a treaty of alliance. When they had been received and dismissed, the Lord Louis directed his envoys, Bishop Nordbert of Reggio and Count Richoin of Padua, to Emperor Leo to renew friendship with him and to ratify the aforementioned pact.	Secular
814	Doué	48,8654	3,1639	A large number of messengers informed Louis of this event at the royal villa of Doué ² in Aquitaine, where he was then spending the winter. Thirty days later he arrived at Aachen and succeeded his father with the full consent and support of all Franks. Turning his mind to the administration of the kingdom which he had assumed, he first heard and dismissed the foreign envoys who had come to his father. He then received the other envoys who had been sent to his father but had come to him instead.	Secular
814	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	While spending the winter at Aachen, the Lord Emperor Charles departed this life on January 28, in about his seventy-first year, in the forty-seventh year of his reign, in the forty-third since the conquest of Italy, and in the fourteenth since he had been named Emperor and Augustus.	Secular
814	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	A large number of messengers informed Louis of this event at the royal villa of Doué ² in Aquitaine, where he was then spending the winter. Thirty days later he arrived at Aachen and succeeded his father with the full consent and support of all Franks. Turning his mind to the administration of the kingdom which he had assumed, he first heard and dismissed the foreign envoys who had come to his father. He then received the other envoys who had been sent to his father but had come to him instead.	Secular
814	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	After holding a general assembly of his people at Aachen he sent envoys into all parts of his kingdom to render justice and relieve the oppression of the	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				people. He sent for Bernard, king of Italy, his nephew, presented him with gifts, and dismissed him again. With Duke Grimoald of the Beneventans he made a solemn treaty similar to that of his father, namely that the Beneventans should pay an annual tribute of seven thousand solidi. Then he sent Lothair, one of his two sons, to Bavaria and the other son, Pepin, to Aquitaine.	
814	Bavaria	NULL	NULL	After holding a general assembly of his people at Aachen he sent envoys into all parts of his kingdom to render justice and relieve the oppression of the people. He sent for Bernard, king of Italy, his nephew, presented him with gifts, and dismissed him again. With Duke Grimoald of the Beneventans he made a solemn treaty similar to that of his father, namely that the Beneventans should pay an annual tribute of seven thousand solidi. Then he sent Lothair, one of his two sons, to Bavaria and the other son, Pepin, to Aquitaine.	Secular
814	Denmark	NULL	NULL	Heriold and Reginfrid, kings of the Danes, had been defeated and expelled from their kingdom the year before by the sons of Godofrid, against whom they regrouped their forces and again made war. In this conflict Reginfrid and the oldest son of Godofrid were killed. When this had come to pass, Heriold despaired of his cause, came to the emperor, and put himself under his protection. The emperor received him and told him to go to Saxony and to wait for the proper time when he would be able to give him the help which Heriold had requested.	Norse
814	Italy	NULL	NULL	After holding a general assembly of his people at Aachen he sent envoys into all parts of his kingdom to render justice and relieve the oppression of the people. He sent for Bernard, king of Italy, his nephew, presented him with gifts, and dismissed him again. With Duke Grimoald of the Beneventans he made a solemn treaty similar to that of his father, namely that the Beneventans should pay an annual tribute of seven thousand solidi. Then he sent Lothair, one of his two sons, to Bavaria and the other son, Pepin, to Aquitaine.	Secular
814	Saxony	NULL	NULL	Heriold and Reginfrid, kings of the Danes, had been defeated and expelled from their kingdom the year before by the sons of Godofrid, against whom they regrouped their forces and again made war. In this conflict Reginfrid and the oldest son of Godofrid were killed. When this had come to pass, Heriold	Norse

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				despaired of his cause, came to the emperor, and put himself under his protection. The emperor received him and told him to go to Saxony and to wait for the proper time when he would be able to give him the help which Heriold had requested.	
815	Cagliari	39,2238	9,1217	Envoys of the Sardinians from the city of Cagliari arrived with presents.	Secular
815	Constantinople	41,0082	28,9784	Bishop Nordbert and Count Richoin returned from Constantinople bringing back the charter of the treaty which Emperor Leo had given them. They reported among other things that an extremely severe earthquake had occurred there for five continuous days in the month of August. Owing to this earthquake, they declared, many buildings of this city collapsed, and in other cities people were buried in ruins. ⁸ In Gaul, too, the city of Saintes in Aquitaine reportedly suffered an earthquake in September. The Rhine, swollen by rain ⁹ in the Alps, caused an unusual flood.	Environmental
815	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	But before he arrived, while he was still at home, the emperor was informed that some Roman nobles had conspired to murder Pope Leo in the very city of Rome. Since the pontiff had been informed in advance, all the ringleaders were butchered on his order. The emperor was annoyed with these events. He settled the affairs of the Slavs and of Heriold, and, leaving Heriold behind in Saxony, returned to his palace in Frankfurt. Then he dispatched his nephew Bernard, king of Italy, who had been with him in Saxony, to Rome in order to get to the bottom of the report he had heard. When Bernard came to Rome, he fell ill, but whatever he could find out he passed on to the emperor through Count Gerold, who had been assigned to him as an envoy for this purpose. The pope's envoys, Bishop John of Silvacandida, the nomenclator Theodore, and Duke Sergius, followed Gerold and satisfied the emperor with regard to all charges leveled against their lord.	Religious
815	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	When the Romans saw that Pope Leo was lying on his sickbed, they raised a body of troops and first plundered the manors which the pope had lately built on the land of each city, and then set them on fire. Subsequently, they decided to go to Rome and to carry away by force what, as they complained, had been stolen from them. When King Bernard heard of this, he dispatched a body of	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				troops under Duke Winigis of Spoleto, put down the revolt, and made these people stop what they had started. He informed the emperor through his envoys of what had happened.	
815	Spoleto	42,7405	12,7378	When the Romans saw that Pope Leo was lying on his sickbed, they raised a body of troops and first plundered the manors which the pope had lately built on the land of each city, and then set them on fire. Subsequently, they decided to go to Rome and to carry away by force what, as they complained, had been stolen from them. When King Bernard heard of this, he dispatched a body of troops under Duke Winigis of Spoleto, put down the revolt, and made these people stop what they had started. He informed the emperor through his envoys of what had happened.	Secular
815	Saintes	45,7442	-0,6334	Bishop Nordbert and Count Richoin returned from Constanti nople bringing back the charter of the treaty which Emperor Leo had given them. They reported among other things that an extremely severe earthquake had occurred there for five continuous days in the month of August. Owing to this earthquake, they declared, many buildings of this city collapsed, and in other cities people were buried in ruins. ⁸ In Gaul, too, the city of Saintes in Aquitaine reportedly suffered an earthquake in September. The Rhine, swollen by rain ⁹ in the Alps, caused an unusual flood.	Environmental
815	Paderborn	51,7189	8,7575	The emperor commanded that Saxons and Obodrites should prepare for this campaign, and twice in that winter the attempt was made to cross the Elbe. But since the weather suddenly turned warm and made the ice on the river melt, the campaign was held up. Finally, when the winter was over, about the middle of May, the proper time to begin the march arrived. Then all Saxon counts and all troops of the Obodrites, under orders to bring help to Heriold, marched with the imperial emissary Baldrich across the River Eider into the land of the Norsemen called Silendi. From Silendi they went on and, finally, on the seventh day, pitched camp on the coast at . . . There they halted for three days. But the sons of Godofrid, who had raised against them a large army and a fleet of two hundred ships, remained on an island three miles off the shore and did not dare engage them. Therefore, after everywhere laying waste the neighboring districts and receiving hostages from the people, they returned to the emperor	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				in Saxony, who at that time was holding the general assembly of his people at Paderborn. There all nobles and envoys of the East Slavs came to him.	
815	Denmark	NULL	NULL	The emperor commanded that Saxons and Obodrites should prepare for this campaign, and twice in that winter the attempt was made to cross the Elbe. But since the weather suddenly turned warm and made the ice on the river melt, the campaign was held up. Finally, when the winter was over, about the middle of May, the proper time to begin the march arrived. Then all Saxon counts and all troops of the Obodrites, under orders to bring help to Heriold, marched with the imperial emissary Baldrich across the River Eider into the land of the Norsemen called Silendi. From Silendi they went on and, finally, on the seventh day, pitched camp on the coast at There they halted for three days. But the sons of Godofrid, who had raised against them a large army and a fleet of two hundred ships, remained on an island three miles off the shore and did not dare engage them. Therefore, after everywhere laying waste the neighboring districts and receiving hostages from the people, they returned to the emperor in Saxony, who at that time was holding the general assembly of his people at Paderborn. There all nobles and envoys of the East Slavs came to him.	Norse
815	Obodrite Territory	NULL	NULL	The emperor commanded that Saxons and Obodrites should prepare for this campaign, and twice in that winter the attempt was made to cross the Elbe. But since the weather suddenly turned warm and made the ice on the river melt, the campaign was held up. Finally, when the winter was over, about the middle of May, the proper time to begin the march arrived. Then all Saxon counts and all troops of the Obodrites, under orders to bring help to Heriold, marched with the imperial emissary Baldrich across the River Eider into the land of the Norsemen called Silendi. From Silendi they went on and, finally, on the seventh day, pitched camp on the coast at There they halted for three days. But the sons of Godofrid, who had raised against them a large army and a fleet of two hundred ships, remained on an island three miles off the shore and did not dare engage them. Therefore, after everywhere laying waste the neighboring districts and receiving hostages from the people, they returned to the emperor in Saxony, who at that time was holding the general assembly of his people at Paderborn. There all nobles and envoys of the East Slavs came to him.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
815	Rhine River	NULL	NULL	Bishop Nordbert and Count Richoin returned from Constanti nople bringing back the charter of the treaty which Emperor Leo had given them. They reported among other things that an extremely severe earthquake had occurred there for five continuous days in the month of August. Owing to this earthquake, they declared, many buildings of this city collapsed, and in other cities people were buried in ruins. ⁸ In Gaul, too, the city of Saintes in Aquitaine reportedly suffered an earthquake in September. The Rhine, swollen by rain ⁹ in the Alps, caused an unusual flood.	Environmental
815	Saracens	NULL	NULL	The peace made with Abul Aas, king of the Saracens, and kept for three years, was broken because it gained no advantage for the Franks, and war was resumed against him.	Secular
815	Saxony	NULL	NULL	The emperor commanded that Saxons and Obodrites should prepare for this campaign, and twice in that winter the attempt was made to cross the Elbe. But since the weather suddenly turned warm and made the ice on the river melt, the campaign was held up. Finally, when the winter was over, about the middle of May, the proper time to begin the march arrived. Then all Saxon counts and all troops of the Obodrites, under orders to bring help to Heriold, marched with the imperial emissary Baldrich across the River Eider into the land of the Norsemen called Silendi. From Silendi they went on and, finally, on the seventh day, pitched camp on the coast at There they halted for three days. But the sons of Godofrid, who had raised against them a large army and a fleet of two hundred ships, remained on an island three miles off the shore and did not dare engage them. Therefore, after everywhere laying waste the neighboring districts and receiving hostages from the people, they returned to the emperor in Saxony, who at that time was holding the general assembly of his people at Paderborn. There all nobles and envoys of the East Slavs came to him.	Secular
815	Silendi	NULL	NULL	The emperor commanded that Saxons and Obodrites should prepare for this campaign, and twice in that winter the attempt was made to cross the Elbe. But since the weather suddenly turned warm and made the ice on the river melt, the campaign was held up. Finally, when the winter was over, about the middle of May, the proper time to begin the march arrived. Then all Saxon counts and all troops of the Obodrites, under orders to bring help to Heriold, marched with	Norse

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				the imperial emissary Baldrich across the River Eider into the land of the Norsemen called Silendi. From Silendi they went on and, finally, on the seventh day, pitched camp on the coast at . . . There they halted for three days. But the sons of Godofrid, who had raised against them a large army and a fleet of two hundred ships, remained on an island three miles off the shore and did not dare engage them. Therefore, after everywhere laying waste the neighboring districts and receiving hostages from the people, they returned to the emperor in Saxony, who at that time was holding the general assembly of his people at Paderborn. There all nobles and envoys of the East Slavs came to him.	
815	Silvacandida	NULL	NULL	But before he arrived, while he was still at home, the emperor was informed that some Roman nobles had conspired to murder Pope Leo in the very city of Rome. Since the pontiff had been informed in advance, all the ringleaders were butchered on his order. The emperor was annoyed with these events. He settled the affairs of the Slavs and of Heriold, and, leaving Heriold behind in Saxony, returned to his palace in Frankfurt. Then he dispatched his nephew Bernard, king of Italy, who had been with him in Saxony, to Rome in order to get to the bottom of the report he had heard. When Bernard came to Rome, he fell ill, but whatever he could find out he passed on to the emperor through Count Gerold, who had been assigned to him as an envoy for this purpose. The pope's envoys, Bishop John of Silvacandida, the nomenclator Theodore, and Duke Sergius, followed Gerold and satisfied the emperor with regard to all charges leveled against their lord.	Religious
816	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	In the meantime Pope Leo died on May 25 in the twenty-first year of his pontificate, and in his place the deacon Stephen was elected and took office. Not two months had passed since his consecration when he set out in great haste to see the emperor, sending ahead two envoys to report his consecration to the emperor. When the emperor heard of this, he decided to meet the pope at Reims. He sent emissaries ahead to guide him there, but was first to arrive and received the pope with great honors. The pope at once let the emperor know the purpose of his coming and after the customary solemn Masses had been celebrated, he crowned the emperor by placing a diadem on his head. They then exchanged many gifts, celebrated splendid banquets, and established a firm friendship between them. After making other arrangements	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				advantageous to the Holy Church of God, as much as time permitted, the pontiff set out for Rome, the emperor for his palace at Compiègne.	
816	Reims	49,2583	4,0317	In the meantime Pope Leo died on May 25 in the twenty-first year of his pontificate, and in his place the deacon Stephen was elected and took office. Not two months had passed since his consecration when he set out in great haste to see the emperor, sending ahead two envoys to report his consecration to the emperor. When the emperor heard of this, he decided to meet the pope at Reims. He sent emissaries ahead to guide him there, but was first to arrive and received the pope with great honors. The pope at once let the emperor know the purpose of his coming and after the customary solemn Masses had been celebrated, he crowned the emperor by placing a diadem on his head. They then exchanged many gifts, celebrated splendid banquets, and established a firm friendship between them. After making other arrangements advantageous to the Holy Church of God, as much as time permitted, the pontiff set out for Rome, the emperor for his palace at Compiègne.	Secular
816	Compiègne	49,4178	2,8261	In the meantime Pope Leo died on May 25 in the twenty-first year of his pontificate, and in his place the deacon Stephen was elected and took office. Not two months had passed since his consecration when he set out in great haste to see the emperor, sending ahead two envoys to report his consecration to the emperor. When the emperor heard of this, he decided to meet the pope at Reims. He sent emissaries ahead to guide him there, but was first to arrive and received the pope with great honors. The pope at once let the emperor know the purpose of his coming and after the customary solemn Masses had been celebrated, he crowned the emperor by placing a diadem on his head. They then exchanged many gifts, celebrated splendid banquets, and established a firm friendship between them. After making other arrangements advantageous to the Holy Church of God, as much as time permitted, the pontiff set out for Rome, the emperor for his palace at Compiègne.	Secular
816	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	While staying there he received the envoys of the Obodrites and the envoys from Spain of Abd ar-Rahman, son of King Abul Aas, who had been sent to	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				him. After remaining at Compiègne for more than twenty days he proceeded to Aachen to spend the winter there.	
816	Basque Country	NULL	NULL	The Basques, who live beyond the Garonne and in the Pyrenees, moved by their usual recklessness, conspired and started a general revolt. This was set off by the emperor's removal of Sigiwin their duke, because of his boundless arrogance and wicked ways. But in two campaigns they were beaten so thoroughly that surrender and petition for peace could not be carried out fast enough for them.	Secular
816	East Francia	NULL	NULL	When the winter was over Saxons and East Franks were ordered to campaign against the Slavonic Sorbs who refused obedience. They carried out their orders energetically and without much effort suppressed the insolence of the rebels. As soon as a city had been captured, rebellious elements of the population promised submission and calmed down.	Secular
816	Obodrite Territory	NULL	NULL	While staying there he received the envoys of the Obodrites and the envoys from Spain of Abd ar-Rahman, son of King Abul Aas, who had been sent to him. After remaining at Compiègne for more than twenty days he proceeded to Aachen to spend the winter there.	Secular
816	Saxony	NULL	NULL	When the winter was over Saxons and East Franks were ordered to campaign against the Slavonic Sorbs who refused obedience. They carried out their orders energetically and without much effort suppressed the insolence of the rebels. As soon as a city had been captured, rebellious elements of the population promised submission and calmed down.	Secular
816	Sorbs Territory	NULL	NULL	When the winter was over Saxons and East Franks were ordered to campaign against the Slavonic Sorbs who refused obedience. They carried out their orders energetically and without much effort suppressed the insolence of the rebels. As soon as a city had been captured, rebellious elements of the population promised submission and calmed down.	Secular
816	Spain	NULL	NULL	While staying there he received the envoys of the Obodrites and the envoys from Spain of Abd ar-Rahman, son of King Abul Aas, who had been sent to	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				him. After remaining at Compiegne for more than twenty days he proceeded to Aachen to spend the winter there.	
817	Constantinople	41,0082	28,9784	Envoys of Abd ar-Rahman, son of Abul Aas, king of the Saracens, were dispatched from Saragossa and came to ask for peace. They were received by the emperor at Compiegne and then told to travel ahead of him to Aachen. When the emperor arrived in Aachen, he received an envoy of Emperor Leo by the name of Nicephorus who had been sent from Constantinople because of the Dalmatian question. Since Cadolah, who was in charge of that frontier, was not present but was believed to be arriving shortly, Nicephorus was ordered to wait for him. After Cadolah's arrival, negotiations took place between him and the emperor's envoy about the complaints which Nicephorus submitted. Since this matter concerned a great number of Romans as well as Slavs and apparently could not be settled if all parties were not present, a decision was postponed until then. For this purpose Albgar, nephew of Unroch, was sent to Dalmatia with Cadolah and the imperial envoy. The envoys of Abd ar-Rahman were also sent back. They had been kept waiting for three months and were begin ning to think they would never get home.	Secular
817	Saragossa	41,6488	-0,8891	Envoys of Abd ar-Rahman, son of Abul Aas, king of the Saracens, were dispatched from Saragossa and came to ask for peace. They were received by the emperor at Compiegne and then told to travel ahead of him to Aachen. When the emperor arrived in Aachen, he received an envoy of Emperor Leo by the name of Nicephorus who had been sent from Constantinople because of the Dalmatian question. Since Cadolah, who was in charge of that frontier, was not present but was believed to be arriving shortly, Nicephorus was ordered to wait for him. After Cadolah's arrival, negotiations took place between him and the emperor's envoy about the complaints which Nicephorus submitted. Since this matter concerned a great number of Romans as well as Slavs and apparently could not be settled if all parties were not present, a decision was postponed until then. For this purpose Albgar, nephew of Unroch, was sent to Dalmatia with Cadolah and the imperial envoy. The envoys of Abd ar-Rahman were also sent back. They had been kept waiting for three months and were begin ning to think they would never get home.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
817	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	Meanwhile, Pope Stephen died on January 25, not three months after his return to Rome. Paschal was elected as his successor. As soon as he had been solemnly consecrated, he sent gifts and an apologetic letter to the emperor. In the letter he claimed that the papal dignity had been forced on him not only against his will but even against his most violent resistance. But he sent another embassy, asking that the covenant made with his predecessors should also be solemnly concluded with him. The nomenclator Theodore brought this message and was granted his request.	Religious
817	Cremona	45,1332	10,0227	In the meantime, the emperor returned to Aachen from his hunting trip in the Vosges. He was informed that his nephew Bernard, king of Italy, on the counsel of some depraved men, was planning to set up an unlawful regime and that he had already occupied all entrances to Italy, that is the Cluses, and received homage from all the cities of Italy. This report was partly true and partly false. The emperor hastily prepared to enter Italy with a host gathered from all over Gaul and Germany in order to nip these movements in the bud. At hearing this, Bernard despaired of his cause, mainly because every day he saw that he was being deserted by his people. He laid down his arms and surrendered to the emperor at Chalon. The others followed suit. They not only laid down their arms and surrendered but voluntarily, the minute they were asked, revealed everything as it had happened. The leaders of this conspiracy were Eggideo, the first among the king's friends, his chamberlain Reginhard, and Reginhar, son of Count Meginhar, whose maternal grandfather Hardrad once conspired in Germany with many noblemen of the province against Emperor Charles. Apart from these men many other distinguished nobles were caught at the same crime, among them also some bishops: Anshelm of Milan, Wolfold of Cremona, and Theodulf of Orléans.	Secular
817	Milan	45,4642	9,19	In the meantime, the emperor returned to Aachen from his hunting trip in the Vosges. He was informed that his nephew Bernard, king of Italy, on the counsel of some depraved men, was planning to set up an unlawful regime and that he had already occupied all entrances to Italy, that is the Cluses, and received homage from all the cities of Italy. This report was partly true and partly false. The emperor hastily prepared to enter Italy with a host gathered from all over Gaul and Germany in order to nip these movements in the bud. At hearing this,	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				Bernard despaired of his cause, mainly because every day he saw that he was being deserted by his people. He laid down his arms and surrendered to the emperor at Chalon. The others followed suit. They not only laid down their arms and surrendered but voluntarily, the minute they were asked, revealed everything as it had happened. The leaders of this conspiracy were Eggideo, the first among the king's friends, his chamberlain Reginhard, and Reginhar, son of Count Meginhar, whose maternal grandfather Hardrad once conspired in Germany with many noblemen of the province against Emperor Charles. Apart from these men many other distinguished nobles were caught at the same crime, among them also some bishops: Anshelm of Milan, Wolfold of Cremona, and Theodulf of Orléans.	
817	Cluses	46,0604	6,5806	In the meantime, the emperor returned to Aachen from his hunting trip in the Vosges. He was informed that his nephew Bernard, king of Italy, on the counsel of some depraved men, was planning to set up an unlawful regime and that he had already occupied all entrances to Italy, that is the Cluses, and received homage from all the cities of Italy. This report was partly true and partly false. The emperor hastily prepared to enter Italy with a host gathered from all over Gaul and Germany in order to nip these movements in the bud. At hearing this, Bernard despaired of his cause, mainly because every day he saw that he was being deserted by his people. He laid down his arms and surrendered to the emperor at Chalon. The others followed suit. They not only laid down their arms and surrendered but voluntarily, the minute they were asked, revealed everything as it had happened. The leaders of this conspiracy were Eggideo, the first among the king's friends, his chamberlain Reginhard, and Reginhar, son of Count Meginhar, whose maternal grandfather Hardrad once conspired in Germany with many noblemen of the province against Emperor Charles. Apart from these men many other distinguished nobles were caught at the same crime, among them also some bishops: Anshelm of Milan, Wolfold of Cremona, and Theodulf of Orléans.	Secular
817	Chalon	46,7808	4,8539	In the meantime, the emperor returned to Aachen from his hunting trip in the Vosges. He was informed that his nephew Bernard, king of Italy, on the counsel of some depraved men, was planning to set up an unlawful regime and that he had already occupied all entrances to Italy, that is the Cluses, and received	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				<p>homage from all the cities of Italy. This report was partly true and partly false. The emperor hastily prepared to enter Italy with a host gathered from all over Gaul and Germany in order to nip these movements in the bud. At hearing this, Bernard despaired of his cause, mainly because every day he saw that he was being deserted by his people. He laid down his arms and surrendered to the emperor at Chalon. The others followed suit. They not only laid down their arms and surrendered but voluntarily, the minute they were asked, revealed everything as it had happened. The leaders of this conspiracy were Eggideo, the first among the king's friends, his chamberlain Reginhard, and Reginhar, son of Count Meginhar, whose maternal grandfather Hardrad once conspired in Germany with many noblemen of the province against Emperor Charles. Apart from these men many other distinguished nobles were caught at the same crime, among them also some bishops: Anshelm of Milan, Wolfold of Cremona, and Theodulf of Orléans.</p>	
817	Orléans	47,903	1,9093	<p>In the meantime, the emperor returned to Aachen from his hunting trip in the Vosges. He was informed that his nephew Bernard, king of Italy, on the counsel of some depraved men, was planning to set up an unlawful regime and that he had already occupied all entrances to Italy, that is the Cluses, and received homage from all the cities of Italy. This report was partly true and partly false. The emperor hastily prepared to enter Italy with a host gathered from all over Gaul and Germany in order to nip these movements in the bud. At hearing this, Bernard despaired of his cause, mainly because every day he saw that he was being deserted by his people. He laid down his arms and surrendered to the emperor at Chalon. The others followed suit. They not only laid down their arms and surrendered but voluntarily, the minute they were asked, revealed everything as it had happened. The leaders of this conspiracy were Eggideo, the first among the king's friends, his chamberlain Reginhard, and Reginhar, son of Count Meginhar, whose maternal grandfather Hardrad once conspired in Germany with many noblemen of the province against Emperor Charles. Apart from these men many other distinguished nobles were caught at the same crime, among them also some bishops: Anshelm of Milan, Wolfold of Cremona, and Theodulf of Orléans.</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
817	Compiègne	49,4178	2,8261	Envoys of Abd ar-Rahman, son of Abul Aas, king of the Saracens, were dispatched from Saragossa and came to ask for peace. They were received by the emperor at Compiègne and then told to travel ahead of him to Aachen. When the emperor arrived in Aachen, he received an envoy of Emperor Leo by the name of Nicephorus who had been sent from Constantinople because of the Dalmatian question. Since Cadolah, who was in charge of that frontier, was not present but was believed to be arriving shortly, Nicephorus was ordered to wait for him. After Cadolah's arrival, negotiations took place between him and the emperor's envoy about the complaints which Nicephorus submitted. Since this matter concerned a great number of Romans as well as Slavs and apparently could not be settled if all parties were not present, a decision was postponed until then. For this purpose Albgar, nephew of Unroch, was sent to Dalmatia with Cadolah and the imperial envoy. The envoys of Abd ar-Rahman were also sent back. They had been kept waiting for three months and were beginning to think they would never get home.	Secular
817	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	Envoys of Abd ar-Rahman, son of Abul Aas, king of the Saracens, were dispatched from Saragossa and came to ask for peace. They were received by the emperor at Compiègne and then told to travel ahead of him to Aachen. When the emperor arrived in Aachen, he received an envoy of Emperor Leo by the name of Nicephorus who had been sent from Constantinople because of the Dalmatian question. Since Cadolah, who was in charge of that frontier, was not present but was believed to be arriving shortly, Nicephorus was ordered to wait for him. After Cadolah's arrival, negotiations took place between him and the emperor's envoy about the complaints which Nicephorus submitted. Since this matter concerned a great number of Romans as well as Slavs and apparently could not be settled if all parties were not present, a decision was postponed until then. For this purpose Albgar, nephew of Unroch, was sent to Dalmatia with Cadolah and the imperial envoy. The envoys of Abd ar-Rahman were also sent back. They had been kept waiting for three months and were beginning to think they would never get home.	Secular
817	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	On his return from Nijmegen he held the general assembly of the people as usual at Aachen. On this occasion he crowned his first born son Lothair and shared with him the name of emperor. His other sons he appointed kings,	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				placing one over Aquitaine and one over Bavaria. When the assembly was over and he was heading for the Vosges to go hunting, he was met by the envoys of Emperor Leo. He received them in the palace of Ingelheim near the city of Mainz. Finding that their message was no different from the one which Nicephorus, envoy of the same emperor, had recently brought, he speedily dismissed them and continued toward his destination.	
817	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	In the meantime, the emperor returned to Aachen from his hunting trip in the Vosges. He was informed that his nephew Bernard, king of Italy, on the counsel of some depraved men, was planning to set up an unlawful regime and that he had already occupied all entrances to Italy, that is the Cluses, and received homage from all the cities of Italy. This report was partly true and partly false. The emperor hastily prepared to enter Italy with a host gathered from all over Gaul and Germany in order to nip these movements in the bud. At hearing this, Bernard despaired of his cause, mainly because every day he saw that he was being deserted by his people. He laid down his arms and surrendered to the emperor at Chalon. The others followed suit. They not only laid down their arms and surrendered but voluntarily, the minute they were asked, revealed everything as it had happened. The leaders of this conspiracy were Eggideo, the first among the king's friends, his chamberlain Reginhard, and Reginhar, son of Count Meginhar, whose maternal grandfather Hardrad once conspired in Germany with many noblemen of the province against Emperor Charles. Apart from these men many other distinguished nobles were caught at the same crime, among them also some bishops: Anshelm of Milan, Wolfold of Cremona, and Theodulf of Orléans.	Secular
817	Nijmegen	51,8126	5,8372	When the emperor left church on Maundy Thursday after the holy office was over, the wooden arcade through which he was walking collapsed on top of him and knocked him to the ground, with more than twenty of his companions. This happened because the arcade was made of shoddy material. The worn-out and rotten cross beams could no longer hold up the weight of the framework and wainscoting above them. While this accident gravely injured most of those who fell down with him, the emperor's injuries were minor: the handle of the sword he was wearing bruised the lower part of his chest on the left side, the back of his right ear was injured, and his right thigh near the groin	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				was hit by a heavy piece of wood. Through the diligence of the physicians who took care of him he evidently made a rapid recovery, since twenty days after it happened he went hunting at Nijmegen.	
817	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	On his return from Nijmegen he held the general assembly of the people as usual at Aachen. On this occasion he crowned his first born son Lothair and shared with him the name of emperor. His other sons he appointed kings, placing one over Aquitaine and one over Bavaria. When the assembly was over and he was heading for the Vosges to go hunting, he was met by the envoys of Emperor Leo. He received them in the palace of Ingelheim near the city of Mainz. Finding that their message was no different from the one which Nicephorus, envoy of the same emperor, had recently brought, he speedily dismissed them and continued toward his destination.	Secular
817	Bavaria	NULL	NULL	On his return from Nijmegen he held the general assembly of the people as usual at Aachen. On this occasion he crowned his first born son Lothair and shared with him the name of emperor. His other sons he appointed kings, placing one over Aquitaine and one over Bavaria. When the assembly was over and he was heading for the Vosges to go hunting, he was met by the envoys of Emperor Leo. He received them in the palace of Ingelheim near the city of Mainz. Finding that their message was no different from the one which Nicephorus, envoy of the same emperor, had recently brought, he speedily dismissed them and continued toward his destination.	Secular
817	Dalmatia	NULL	NULL	Envoys of Abd ar-Rahman, son of Abul Aas, king of the Saracens, were dispatched from Saragossa and came to ask for peace. They were received by the emperor at Compiègne and then told to travel ahead of him to Aachen. When the emperor arrived in Aachen, he received an envoy of Emperor Leo by the name of Nicephorus who had been sent from Constantinople because of the Dalmatian question. Since Cadolah, who was in charge of that frontier, was not present but was believed to be arriving shortly, Nicephorus was ordered to wait for him. After Cadolah's arrival, negotiations took place between him and the emperor's envoy about the complaints which Nicephorus submitted. Since this matter concerned a great number of Romans as well as Slavs and apparently could not be settled if all parties were not present, a decision was	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				postponed until then. For this purpose Albgar, nephew of Unroch, was sent to Dalmatia with Cadolah and the imperial envoy. The envoys of Abd ar-Rahman were also sent back. They had been kept waiting for three months and were begin ning to think they would never get home.	
817	Denmark	NULL	NULL	Because of Heriold's persistent aggression, ² the sons of Godofrid, king of the Danes, also sent an embassy to the emperor, asked for peace, and promised to preserve it. This sounded more like hypocrisy than truth, so it was dismissed as empty talk and aid was given to Heriold against them.	Secular
817	Obodrite Territory	NULL	NULL	When the news of the revolt of the Obodrites and of Sclaomir arrived, he ordered through his envoy that counts be stationed for the defense on the River Elbe to protect the borders assigned to them. The cause of the revolt was that Sclaomir was to share with Ceadrag, son of Thrasco, the royal power over the Obodrites which Sclaomir had held alone after the death of Thrasco. This matter exasperated Sclaomir so much that he solemnly declared he would never again cross the Elbe and come to the palace. He at once sent an embassy across the sea, made friends ⁶ with the sons of Godofrid, and coaxed them to send an army into Saxony beyond the Elbe. Their fleet came up the Elbe as far as the castle of Esesfeld and ravaged the entire bank of the River Stör. Gluomi, commander of the Norse border, led his foot soldiers overland with the Obodrites to the same castle. But since our people offered them violent resistance, they gave up the siege of the castle and departed.	Secular
817	Saxony	NULL	NULL	When the news of the revolt of the Obodrites and of Sclaomir arrived, he ordered through his envoy that counts be stationed for the defense on the River Elbe to protect the borders assigned to them. The cause of the revolt was that Sclaomir was to share with Ceadrag, son of Thrasco, the royal power over the Obodrites which Sclaomir had held alone after the death of Thrasco. This matter exasperated Sclaomir so much that he solemnly declared he would never again cross the Elbe and come to the palace. He at once sent an embassy across the sea, made friends ⁶ with the sons of Godofrid, and coaxed them to send an army into Saxony beyond the Elbe. Their fleet came up the Elbe as far as the castle of Esesfeld and ravaged the entire bank of the River Stör. Gluomi, commander of the Norse border, led his foot soldiers overland	Norse

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				with the Obodrites to the same castle. But since our people offered them violent resistance, they gave up the siege of the castle and departed.	
818	Benevento	41,133333	14,783333	The emperor returned to Aachen by way of Rouen, Amiens, and Cambrai to spend the winter there. When he came to Herstal, he met envoys of Duke Sigo of the Beneventans, who brought gifts and justified the duke with regard to the murder of Duke Grimoald, his predecessor. The envoys of other peoples were also there, that is, of the Obodrites, of Borna, duke of the Guduscani, and of the Timociani, who had recently revolted against the Bulgars and come over to our side; also of Ljudovit, duke of Lower Pannonia, a schemer and agitator, who tried to accuse Count Cadolah, commander of the March of Friuli, of brutality and arrogance. When these had been heard and dismissed, the emperor went to Aachen to spend the winter there.	Secular
818	Angers	47,4712	-0,5518	After the completion of this campaign and the dismissal of the army the emperor returned to Angers. Queen Irmengardis, his wife, whom he had left behind sick, died of her ailments two days after his return on October 3.	Secular
818	Vannes	47,6582	-2,7608	When the conspiracy had been settled in this manner, the emperor went with an immense army to Brittany and held a general assembly at Vannes. From Vannes he marched into the province mentioned, captured the rebels' fortifications, and without much effort, quickly brought the whole province into line. Morman, who had usurped royal authority in this province against the established custom of the Bretons, was killed by the emperor's army, and after that no Breton was found to offer resistance or dare refuse either obedience or the hostages demanded by the emperor.	Secular
818	Rouen	49,4432	1,1	The emperor returned to Aachen by way of Rouen, Amiens, and Cambrai to spend the winter there. When he came to Herstal, he met envoys of Duke Sigo of the Beneventans, who brought gifts and justified the duke with regard to the murder of Duke Grimoald, his predecessor. The envoys of other peoples were also there, that is, of the Obodrites, of Borna, duke of the Guduscani, and of the Timociani, who had recently revolted against the Bulgars and come over to our side; also of Ljudovit, duke of Lower Pannonia, a schemer and agitator, who tried to accuse Count Cadolah, commander of the March of Friuli, of brutality	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				and arrogance. When these had been heard and dismissed, the emperor went to Aachen to spend the winter there.	
818	Amiens	49,8941	2,2958	The emperor returned to Aachen by way of Rouen, Amiens, and Cambrai to spend the winter there. When he came to Herstal, he met envoys of Duke Sigo of the Beneventans, who brought gifts and justified the duke with regard to the murder of Duke Grimoald, his predecessor. The envoys of other peoples were also there, that is, of the Obodrites, of Borna, duke of the Guduscani, and of the Timociani, who had recently revolted against the Bulgars and come over to our side; also of Ljudovit, duke of Lower Pannonia, a schemer and agitator, who tried to accuse Count Cadolah, commander of the March of Friuli, of brutality and arrogance. When these had been heard and dismissed, the emperor went to Aachen to spend the winter there.	Secular
818	Cambrai	50,1735	3,2366	The emperor returned to Aachen by way of Rouen, Amiens, and Cambrai to spend the winter there. When he came to Herstal, he met envoys of Duke Sigo of the Beneventans, who brought gifts and justified the duke with regard to the murder of Duke Grimoald, his predecessor. The envoys of other peoples were also there, that is, of the Obodrites, of Borna, duke of the Guduscani, and of the Timociani, who had recently revolted against the Bulgars and come over to our side; also of Ljudovit, duke of Lower Pannonia, a schemer and agitator, who tried to accuse Count Cadolah, commander of the March of Friuli, of brutality and arrogance. When these had been heard and dismissed, the emperor went to Aachen to spend the winter there.	Secular
818	Herstal	50,6662	5,6329	The emperor returned to Aachen by way of Rouen, Amiens, and Cambrai to spend the winter there. When he came to Herstal, he met envoys of Duke Sigo of the Beneventans, who brought gifts and justified the duke with regard to the murder of Duke Grimoald, his predecessor. The envoys of other peoples were also there, that is, of the Obodrites, of Borna, duke of the Guduscani, and of the Timociani, who had recently revolted against the Bulgars and come over to our side; also of Ljudovit, duke of Lower Pannonia, a schemer and agitator, who tried to accuse Count Cadolah, commander of the March of Friuli, of brutality	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				and arrogance. When these had been heard and dismissed, the emperor went to Aachen to spend the winter there.	
818	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	After the treachery had come to light, the conspiracy had been uncovered, and all conspirators were at his mercy, the emperor returned to Aachen. When the forty-day fast was over, a few days after Holy Easter, the ringleaders of the plot who have been named above, and the king with them, were condemned to death by the sentence of the Franks. But the emperor ordered them only to be blinded and the bishops to be deposed by the decree of a council and to be put into monasteries. The rest, according to the degree of their guilt or innocence, were to be exiled or tonsured and to live in monasteries.	Secular
818	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	The emperor returned to Aachen by way of Rouen, Amiens, and Cambrai to spend the winter there. When he came to Herstal, he met envoys of Duke Sigo of the Beneventans, who brought gifts and justified the duke with regard to the murder of Duke Grimoald, his predecessor. The envoys of other peoples were also there, that is, of the Obodrites, of Borna, duke of the Guduscani, and of the Timociani, who had recently revolted against the Bulgars and come over to our side; also of Ljudovit, duke of Lower Pannonia, a schemer and agitator, who tried to accuse Count Cadolah, commander of the March of Friuli, of brutality and arrogance. When these had been heard and dismissed, the emperor went to Aachen to spend the winter there.	Secular
818	Borna	51,1246	12,4923	The emperor returned to Aachen by way of Rouen, Amiens, and Cambrai to spend the winter there. When he came to Herstal, he met envoys of Duke Sigo of the Beneventans, who brought gifts and justified the duke with regard to the murder of Duke Grimoald, his predecessor. The envoys of other peoples were also there, that is, of the Obodrites, of Borna, duke of the Guduscani, and of the Timociani, who had recently revolted against the Bulgars and come over to our side; also of Ljudovit, duke of Lower Pannonia, a schemer and agitator, who tried to accuse Count Cadolah, commander of the March of Friuli, of brutality and arrogance. When these had been heard and dismissed, the emperor went to Aachen to spend the winter there.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
818	Brittany	NULL	NULL	When the conspiracy had been settled in this manner, the emperor went with an immense army to Brittany and held a general assembly at Vannes. From Vannes he marched into the province mentioned, captured the rebels' fortifications, and without much effort, quickly brought the whole province into line. Morman, who had usurped royal authority in this province against the established custom of the Bretons, was killed by the emperor's army, and after that no Breton was found to offer resistance or dare refuse either obedience or the hostages demanded by the emperor.	Secular
818	Francia	NULL	NULL	On July 8 there was an eclipse of the sun.	Environmental
818	Guduscani Territory	NULL	NULL	The emperor returned to Aachen by way of Rouen, Amiens, and Cambrai to spend the winter there. When he came to Herstal, he met envoys of Duke Sigo of the Beneventans, who brought gifts and justified the duke with regard to the murder of Duke Grimoald, his predecessor. The envoys of other peoples were also there, that is, of the Obodrites, of Borna, duke of the Guduscani, and of the Timociani, who had recently revolted against the Bulgars and come over to our side; also of Ljudovit, duke of Lower Pannonia, a schemer and agitator, who tried to accuse Count Cadolah, commander of the March of Friuli, of brutality and arrogance. When these had been heard and dismissed, the emperor went to Aachen to spend the winter there.	Secular
818	Lower Pannonia	NULL	NULL	The emperor returned to Aachen by way of Rouen, Amiens, and Cambrai to spend the winter there. When he came to Herstal, he met envoys of Duke Sigo of the Beneventans, who brought gifts and justified the duke with regard to the murder of Duke Grimoald, his predecessor. The envoys of other peoples were also there, that is, of the Obodrites, of Borna, duke of the Guduscani, and of the Timociani, who had recently revolted against the Bulgars and come over to our side; also of Ljudovit, duke of Lower Pannonia, a schemer and agitator, who tried to accuse Count Cadolah, commander of the March of Friuli, of brutality and arrogance. When these had been heard and dismissed, the emperor went to Aachen to spend the winter there.	Secular
818	Obodrite Territory	NULL	NULL	The emperor returned to Aachen by way of Rouen, Amiens, and Cambrai to spend the winter there. When he came to Herstal, he met envoys of Duke Sigo	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				of the Beneventans, who brought gifts and justified the duke with regard to the murder of Duke Grimoald, his predecessor. The envoys of other peoples were also there, that is, of the Obodrites, of Borna, duke of the Guduscani, and of the Timociani, who had recently revolted against the Bulgars and come over to our side; also of Ljudovit, duke of Lower Pannonia, a schemer and agitator, who tried to accuse Count Cadolah, commander of the March of Friuli, of brutality and arrogance. When these had been heard and dismissed, the emperor went to Aachen to spend the winter there.	
818	Timociani Territory	NULL	NULL	The emperor returned to Aachen by way of Rouen, Amiens, and Cambrai to spend the winter there. When he came to Herstal, he met envoys of Duke Sigo of the Beneventans, who brought gifts and justified the duke with regard to the murder of Duke Grimoald, his predecessor. The envoys of other peoples were also there, that is, of the Obodrites, of Borna, duke of the Guduscani, and of the Timociani, who had recently revolted against the Bulgars and come over to our side; also of Ljudovit, duke of Lower Pannonia, a schemer and agitator, who tried to accuse Count Cadolah, commander of the March of Friuli, of brutality and arrogance. When these had been heard and dismissed, the emperor went to Aachen to spend the winter there.	Secular
819	Toulouse	43,6047	1,4442	Sclaomir, king of the Obodrites, was taken to Aachen by the commanders of the Saxon border and the emperor's envoys in command of the army of Saxons and East Franks. This army had been sent beyond the Elbe in the same year to take revenge for Sclaomir's treachery. The nobles of his people, who had been told to appear at the same time, charged him with many crimes. When Sclaomir was unable to refute the charges by a reasonable defense, he was condemned to exile and his kingdom given to Ceadrag, son of Thrasco. Similarly also, Lupus Centulli the Basque was sent into exile for life. He had clashed in battle that year with Counts Berengar of Toulouse and Warin of Auvergne. In this battle he lost his brother Garsand, a man of exceptional folly, and came close to being killed himself, but saved his life by flight. He came before the emperor and was unable to purge himself of the treachery of which the two counts vehemently accused him.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
819	Auvergne	45,7033	3,3449	<p>Sclaomir, king of the Obodrites, was taken to Aachen by the commanders of the Saxon border and the emperor's envoys in command of the army of Saxons and East Franks. This army had been sent beyond the Elbe in the same year to take revenge for Sclaomir's treachery. The nobles of his people, who had been told to appear at the same time, charged him with many crimes. When Sclaomir was unable to refute the charges by a reasonable defense, he was condemned to exile and his kingdom given to Ceadrag, son of Thrasco. Similarly also, Lupus Centulli the Basque was sent into exile for life. He had clashed in battle that year with Counts Berengar of Toulouse and Warin of Auvergne. In this battle he lost his brother Garsand, a man of exceptional folly, and came close to being killed himself, but saved his life by flight. He came before the emperor and was unable to purge himself of the treachery of which the two counts vehemently accused him.</p>	Secular
819	Bingen	49,9667	7,9046	<p>After dismissing the assembly the emperor first went to Kreuz- nach, then came to Bingen and traveled down the Rhine to Koblenz; from there he passed on to the Ardennes for the chase. Having gone hunting as usual, he returned to Aachen to spend the winter there.</p>	Secular
819	Ingelheim	49,9764	8,0561	<p>Another assembly was held at the palace of Ingelheim in July, and because of Ljudovit's revolt, an army was sent from Italy into Pannonia. This army got nowhere and returned with nothing to show for its efforts. Carried away by his own insolence, Ljudovit sent envoys to the emperor, acting as if he wanted peace. He proposed several conditions to be met before he would do as he was told. When the emperor did not accept these conditions and proposed others through his envoys, Ljudovit decided to continue in his treacherous course and sent envoys around to the neighboring tribes, trying to incite them to war. The Timociani had broken with the Bulgars and wished to come over to the emperor's side, submitting to his authority. But Ljudovit blocked this move and with specious reasoning led them on to drop their plan and join his perfidious revolt.</p>	Secular
819	Koblenz	50,3569	7,589	<p>After dismissing the assembly the emperor first went to Kreuz- nach, then came to Bingen and traveled down the Rhine to Koblenz; from there he passed on to</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				the Ardennes for the chase. Having gone hunting as usual, he returned to Aachen to spend the winter there.	
819	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	<p>Sclaomir, king of the Obodrites, was taken to Aachen by the commanders of the Saxon border and the emperor's envoys in command of the army of Saxons and East Franks. This army had been sent beyond the Elbe in the same year to take revenge for Sclaomir's treachery. The nobles of his people, who had been told to appear at the same time, charged him with many crimes. When Sclaomir was unable to refute the charges by a reasonable defense, he was condemned to exile and his kingdom given to Ceadrag, son of Thrasco. Similarly also, Lupus Centulli the Basque was sent into exile for life. He had clashed in battle that year with Counts Berengar of Toulouse and Warin of Auvergne. In this battle he lost his brother Garsand, a man of exceptional folly, and came close to being killed himself, but saved his life by flight. He came before the emperor and was unable to purge himself of the treachery of which the two counts vehemently accused him.</p>	Secular
819	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	<p>An assembly was held at Aachen after Christmas at which many matters regarding the condition of the churches and monasteries were brought up and settled. Some greatly needed chapters, as yet still lacking, were drawn up and added to the laws. When this was done, the emperor married Judith, daughter of Count Welf, after looking over many daughters of the nobility.</p>	Secular
819	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	<p>After dismissing the assembly the emperor first went to Kreuznach, then came to Bingen and traveled down the Rhine to Koblenz; from there he passed on to the Ardennes for the chase. Having gone hunting as usual, he returned to Aachen to spend the winter there.</p>	Secular
819	Kreuznach	49.7065	7.3045	<p>After dismissing the assembly the emperor first went to Kreuznach, then came to Bingen and traveled down the Rhine to Koblenz; from there he passed on to the Ardennes for the chase. Having gone hunting as usual, he returned to Aachen to spend the winter there.</p>	Secular
819	Ardennes	NULL	NULL	<p>After dismissing the assembly the emperor first went to Kreuznach, then came to Bingen and traveled down the Rhine to Koblenz; from there he passed on to</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				the Ardennes for the chase. Having gone hunting as usual, he returned to Aachen to spend the winter there.	
819	Basque Country	NULL	NULL	<p>Sclaomir, king of the Obodrites, was taken to Aachen by the commanders of the Saxon border and the emperor's envoys in command of the army of Saxons and East Franks. This army had been sent beyond the Elbe in the same year to take revenge for Sclaomir's treachery. The nobles of his people, who had been told to appear at the same time, charged him with many crimes. When Sclaomir was unable to refute the charges by a reasonable defense, he was condemned to exile and his kingdom given to Ceadrag, son of Thrasco. Similarly also, Lupus Centulli the Basque was sent into exile for life. He had clashed in battle that year with Counts Berengar of Toulouse and Warin of Auvergne. In this battle he lost his brother Garsand, a man of exceptional folly, and came close to being killed himself, but saved his life by flight. He came before the emperor and was unable to purge himself of the treachery of which the two counts vehemently accused him.</p>	Secular
819	Bulgars	NULL	NULL	<p>Another assembly was held at the palace of Ingelheim in July, and because of Ljudovit's revolt, an army was sent from Italy into Pannonia. This army got nowhere and returned with nothing to show for its efforts. Carried away by his own insolence, Ljudovit sent envoys to the emperor, acting as if he wanted peace. He proposed several conditions to be met before he would do as he was told. When the emperor did not accept these conditions and proposed others through his envoys, Ljudovit decided to continue in his treacherous course and sent envoys around to the neighboring tribes, trying to incite them to war. The Timociani had broken with the Bulgars and wished to come over to the emperor's side, submitting to his authority. But Ljudovit blocked this move and with specious reasoning led them on to drop their plan and join his perfidious revolt.</p>	Secular
819	Carinthia	NULL	NULL	<p>When the army returned from Pannonia, Cadolah, duke of Friuli, died of fever in this march. Baldrich succeeded him. When he entered Carinthia, which was under his command, he came upon Ljudovit's host. With a handful of men, he</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				attacked it on the march along the River Drave, destroyed a good many of the enemy, routed his host, and drove it out of that province.	
819	Dalmatia	NULL	NULL	With a large body of men, Borna, the duke of Dalmatia, came upon Ljudovit, who had been advancing against him, on the River Kulpa. At the first encounter the Guduscani deserted Borna, but he escaped under the cover of his bodyguard. In this battle Ljudovit's father-in-law, Dragomusus, perished. He had deserted his son-in-law and joined Borna when his rebellion began. After the Guduscani re turned home, they were again conquered by Borna. But Ljudovit seized the opportunity and with a strong force invaded Dalmatia in Decem ber, ravaging the whole land with fire and sword. When Borna saw that he was no match for Ljudovit, he stored all he could in his castles, and attacked Ljudovit's army with crack troops. Hampering him now in the rear and now on the flank, he wore him down day and night and would not let him stay unpunished in his province. In the end he forced Ljudovit to retreat from his territory after suffering heavy losses. Three thousand men of Ljudovit's army were killed, more than three hundred horses captured, and baggage and all sorts, of spoils seized. Borna took care to inform the emperor through his envoys how this was done.	Secular
819	Denmark	NULL	NULL	On the emperor's order Heriold was taken to his ships by the Obodrites and sailed back to his homeland to take over the kingdom. Two of the sons of Godofrid are said to have made an alliance with him to share the throne; two others were driven out of the country. But this is believed to have been done by trickery.	Norse
819	Drave River	NULL	NULL	When the army returned from Pannonia, Cadolah, duke of Friuli, died of fever in this march. Baldrich succeeded him. When he entered Carinthia, which was under his command, he came upon Ljudovit's host. With a handful of men, he attacked it on the march along the River Drave, destroyed a good many of the enemy, routed his host, and drove it out of that province.	Secular
819	Friuli	NULL	NULL	When the army returned from Pannonia, Cadolah, duke of Friuli, died of fever in this march. Baldrich succeeded him. When he entered Carinthia, which was under his command, he came upon Ljudovit's host. With a handful of men, he	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				attacked it on the march along the River Drave, destroyed a good many of the enemy, routed his host, and drove it out of that province.	
819	Gascony	NULL	NULL	In the west Pepin, son of the emperor, on his father's order entered Gascony with an army, carried away the agitators, and so pacified the whole province that no rebellious or disobedient man could be found.	Secular
819	Italy	NULL	NULL	Another assembly was held at the palace of Ingelheim in July, and because of Ljudovit's revolt, an army was sent from Italy into Pannonia. This army got nowhere and returned with nothing to show for its efforts. Carried away by his own insolence, Ljudovit sent envoys to the emperor, acting as if he wanted peace. He proposed several conditions to be met before he would do as he was told. When the emperor did not accept these conditions and proposed others through his envoys, Ljudovit decided to continue in his treacherous course and sent envoys around to the neighboring tribes, trying to incite them to war. The Timociani had broken with the Bulgars and wished to come over to the emperor's side, submitting to his authority. But Ljudovit blocked this move and with specious reasoning led them on to drop their plan and join his perfidious revolt.	Secular
819	Kulpa River	NULL	NULL	With a large body of men, Borna, the duke of Dalmatia, came upon Ljudovit, who had been advancing against him, on the River Kulpa. At the first encounter the Guduscani deserted Borna, but he escaped under the cover of his bodyguard. In this battle Ljudovit's father-in-law, Dragomosus, perished. He had deserted his son-in-law and joined Borna when his rebellion began. After the Guduscani re turned home, they were again conquered by Borna. But Ljudovit seized the opportunity and with a strong force invaded Dalmatia in Decem ber, ravaging the whole land with fire and sword. When Borna saw that he was no match for Ljudovit, he stored all he could in his castles, and attacked Ljudovit's army with crack troops. Hampering him now in the rear and now on the flank, he wore him down day and night and would not let him stay unpunished in his province. In the end he forced Ljudovit to retreat from his territory after suffering heavy losses. Three thousand men of Ljudovit's army were killed, more than three hundred horses captured, and baggage and all	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Lon	Passage	Activity
				sorts, of spoils seized. Borna took care to inform the emperor through his envoys how this was done.	
819	Obodrite Territory	NULL	NULL	<p>Sclaomir, king of the Obodrites, was taken to Aachen by the commanders of the Saxon border and the emperor's envoys in command of the army of Saxons and East Franks. This army had been sent beyond the Elbe in the same year to take revenge for Sclaomir's treachery. The nobles of his people, who had been told to appear at the same time, charged him with many crimes. When Sclaomir was unable to refute the charges by a reasonable defense, he was condemned to exile and his kingdom given to Ceadrag, son of Thrasco. Similarly also, Lupus Centulli the Basque was sent into exile for life. He had clashed in battle that year with Counts Berengar of Toulouse and Warin of Auvergne. In this battle he lost his brother Garsand, a man of exceptional folly, and came close to being killed himself, but saved his life by flight. He came before the emperor and was unable to purge himself of the treachery of which the two counts vehemently accused him.</p>	Secular
819	Pannonia	NULL	NULL	<p>Another assembly was held at the palace of Ingelheim in July, and because of Ljudovit's revolt, an army was sent from Italy into Pannonia. This army got nowhere and returned with nothing to show for its efforts. Carried away by his own insolence, Ljudovit sent envoys to the emperor, acting as if he wanted peace. He proposed several conditions to be met before he would do as he was told. When the emperor did not accept these conditions and proposed others through his envoys, Ljudovit decided to continue in his treacherous course and sent envoys around to the neighboring tribes, trying to incite them to war. The Timociani had broken with the Bulgars and wished to come over to the emperor's side, submitting to his authority. But Ljudovit blocked this move and with specious reasoning led them on to drop their plan and join his perfidious revolt.</p>	Secular
819	Timociani Territory	NULL	NULL	<p>Another assembly was held at the palace of Ingelheim in July, and because of Ljudovit's revolt, an army was sent from Italy into Pannonia. This army got nowhere and returned with nothing to show for its efforts. Carried away by his own insolence, Ljudovit sent envoys to the emperor, acting as if he wanted peace. He proposed several conditions to be met before he would do as he</p>	Secular

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				was told. When the emperor did not accept these conditions and proposed others through his envoys, Ljudovit decided to continue in his treacherous course and sent envoys around to the neighboring tribes, trying to incite them to war. The Timociani had broken with the Bulgars and wished to come over to the emperor's side, submitting to his authority. But Ljudovit blocked this move and with specious reasoning led them on to drop their plan and join his perfidious revolt.	

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Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
830	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	In February, an assembly was held there at which he decided to undertake a campaign with all the Franks into the lands of Brittany. It was Bernard the chamberlain who was the strongest advocate of this course. Not long afterwards, on Ash Wednesday [2 March], the Emperor left Aachen, sorely troubled with pain in his feet, and he decided to make a rapid advance on Brittany by the coastal route. He left the Lady Empress behind at Aachen. The whole people were much opposed to this campaign because of its difficulties, and they refused to follow the Emperor to Brittany. Some of the magnates, knowing the people's critical attitude, summoned them to a meeting so as to wean them away from the loyalty they had sworn to the Lord Emperor. And so the whole people, who ought to have been marching to Brittany, met up at Paris, and went on to force Lothar to come from Italy and Pippin from Aquitaine to attack their father: the plan was to depose him, to destroy their stepmother and to kill Bernard. Bernard got wind of this, and fled to Barcelona. When the plot was denounced to the Lord Emperor, he immediately travelled to meet with them at Compiègne. There Pippin, who had with him a large proportion of the people, with Lothar's consent took away from the Emperor his royal power, and also his wife whom they veiled and sent to the convent of St-Radegund at Poitiers. They also tonsured her brothers, Conrad and Rudolf, and shut them up in monasteries. ⁸ After Easter Week [17–24 April], Lothar arrived from Italy: there	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				and then he held an assembly and ordered Bernard's brother Herbert to be blinded ⁹ and he im- prisoned various of the Lord Emperor's faithful men.	
830	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	When all these events had taken place, the Lord Emperor together with his son Lothar gave notice of another assembly to meet around 1 October at Nijmegen, where the Saxons and East Franks could gather. There an army flocked together, consisting of many from each side, that is from the Lord Emperor's side and from Lothar's. The Lord Emperor had regained control of the situation. He ordered those responsible for what had been done to him, whose double-dealing had been detected and their plot exposed, to be kept in custody until the meeting of another assembly to be held at Aachen. It was adjudged, further, by all the bishops, abbots, counts and other Franks, that his wife, who had been taken away from him unjustly and without due process of law and judgement, should be brought back before this assembly that had been arranged, and if any free man wanted to charge her with any crime, either she should defend herself according to the laws, or she should undergo the judgement of the Franks. From Nijmegen the Lord Emperor hastened to winter at Aachen.	Secular
831	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	Around 1 February, he held a general assembly, as had been arranged. He ordered the attendance of those men who, the previous year, had offended against the Lord Emperor through their sedition, first at Compiègne and then at Nijmegen, so that their cases could be discussed and judgement passed. It was adjudged, first of all by his sons and then by all those present, that they should suffer the death penalty. Then the Lord Emperor, with his usual magnanimity, granted them life and limb, and sent them to be held in custody in various places. Lothar too, because he had given his sympathies to those men more than he should have done, appealed to his father's merciful nature. To this assembly came the Lady Empress, as she had been ordered to do; standing there in the sight of the Lord Emperor and his sons, she declared her willingness to purge herself on all the charges levelled against her. Then the whole assembled people were solemnly asked if anyone wanted to charge her with any crime. When no one was found who wanted to bring any wrongdoing whatsoever against her, she purged herself according to the judgement of the Franks of all the things of which she had been accused. When the assembly	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				was over, the Lord Emperor allowed Lothar to go to Italy, Pippin to Aquitaine and Louis to Bavaria.	
831	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	After Martinmas [11 November] the Lord Emperor arrived at Aachen to winter there; and there, a few days before Christmas, Pippin came to him. The Lord Emperor received him less favourably than he had been used to doing before, because of Pippin's disobedience.	Secular
832	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	Pippin, resentful because he had not been honourably received by his father, made his own plans. On the Eve of Holy Innocents' Day [27 December] at the first hour of the night, he fled with a few of his own men and made for Aquitaine as fast as he could. At this, the Lord Emperor was deeply upset and angered: he had never thought that such things could happen where his son was concerned or that he could actually flee his father's presence. He therefore summoned together his advisers from every side and took counsel with them as to what should be done about Pippin's behaviour. It was decided that the Lord Emperor's general assembly should be announced as to be held in the civitas of Orléans, and that Lothar should go to the assembly direct from Italy, while Louis should come to Aachen and go on from there in company with his father.	Secular
833	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	When the Holy Days had been celebrated there, he reached Aachen by a direct route. He had not been staying there for many days when news arrived that his sons had again got together in an alliance to revolt against him and were aiming to attack with a large force of his enemies. After taking counsel, he reached Worms before the beginning of Lent and there he spent that period and celebrated Easter [13 April] and Pentecost [1 June]. He summoned an army and made plans to advance against them, so that if he had been unable to divert them from their shameless course of action by peacemaking words, he could check them by force of arms, lest they do harm to the Christian people. At last, wanting to finish what they had begun, his sons joined forces in the region of Alsace at a place called Rotfeld. Lothar came from Italy bringing Pope Gregory with him, Pippin from Aquitaine, and Louis from Bavaria with a very large number of men. When the Lord Emperor met with them, he was completely unable to prevent them from continuing on their wilful course: rather, it was they who deceived the people who had come with the Lord Emperor, by evil	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				persuasions and false promises, with the result that everyone deserted him. For some of his men – those against whom the rebels' anger raged most fiercely – slipped away and took themselves off to the lands of their friends and kinsmen and of their faithful men. The Lord Emperor's wife was taken away and sent into exile in Italy at the civitas of Tortona. Lothar seized royal power, and let the Pope return to Rome, Pippin to Aquitaine, and Louis to Bavaria. Lothar himself brought his father with him as a prisoner by way of Metz to Soissons, and there left him under the same strict custody in the monastery of St-Médard. He also took his father's son Charles away from him and sent him to the monastery of Prüm, something that grieved his father very much indeed.	
833	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	Then, on 1 October, Lothar held a long-planned assembly at Compiègne. The bishops, abbots, counts and all the people assembled there formally presented him with the annual gifts and promised their loyalty. Also to Compiègne came envoys from Constantinople: they had been sent to Lothar's father, but instead reached Lothar and handed over their letters and presents to him. In this assembly, they dreamed up many crimes to impute to the Lord Emperor, with Ebbo Bishop of Rheims standing out among them all as a kindler of false charges. They harassed him for so long that they forced him to lay aside his weapons and change his garb to that of a penitent, driving him into the gates of Holy Church so that no one would dare to speak with him except those specially deputed for that purpose. But after a while they were afraid that he might be snatched away from that place by some of those who had remained loyal to him. So Lothar himself came to that monastery and took his father away with him against his will and kept him with him at Compiègne, still under sentence of excommunication. Then, when the assembly had been concluded, Lothar hastened to Aachen to winter there, and forced his father to accompany him, still under the same conditions. He reached Aachen on St Andrew's Eve [29 November]. But after a few days, it came about that Lothar and Louis had a meeting at Mainz to discuss various matters. There Louis begged his brother Lothar most earnestly to act more gently towards their father and not hold him in such strict confinement. When Lothar refused to listen, Louis left in sadness. From then on, he kept thinking over with his men how he might rescue his father from his imprisonment. Lothar reached Aachen a few days before Christmas.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
834	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	<p>The Lord Emperor was being kept at Aachen. He was not being more humanely treated in any way at all: on the contrary, his enemies raged against him much more cruelly, trying day and night to weaken his spirit with such intense sufferings that he would voluntarily renounce the world and take himself off to a monastery. But he kept saying that he would never make any such commitment as long as he had no real power over his own actions. Louis, however, when he realised that his request to Lothar to treat their father more mildly would carry no weight at all with that brother of his, sent envoys to his brother Pippin and told him of all that had been done to their father: he begged him to remember his father's affection, and the duty he owed him, and to join him [Louis] in rescuing their father from his tribulation. Pippin at once summoned an army of men from Aquitaine and from beyond the Seine while Louis summoned the Bavarians, Austrasians, Saxons, Alemans and the Franks on this side of the Ardennes; with all these troops they began to move rapidly on Aachen. When Lothar heard of this, he left Aachen and brought his father all the way to Paris, still under the same conditions. He found Pippin already arrived there with his army but prevented from crossing the Seine by exceptionally high floodwaters: much flooding of other rivers too and unheard-of bursting of their banks created great difficulties for many people. But now when Lothar learned for certain that Louis too was heading rapidly towards the same area with such a great number of troops, he was stricken with terror. Leaving his father in that same place, Lothar fled with his men. This was on 28 February. When he had gone, the bishops who had been present there came and reconciled the Lord Emperor in the church of St-Denis, and clad him in his royal robes and his weapons. Then his sons Pippin and Louis along with other faithful men came to him and were joyfully received by his fatherly heart. He offered warmest thanks to them and to the whole people because they had been so quick and keen to offer help.</p>	Secular
834	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	<p>After he had held an assembly with them, he let Pippin and the rest of the people return home, but he had Louis come with him all the way to Aachen and there they celebrated the feast of Easter together [5 April]. When the festival days were over, he summoned his close advisers and those magnates who were in the vicinity, and eagerly set about discussing with them how he might be able to summon his son Lothar to him. He dispatched messengers to every part</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				of his realm with orders to bring the people the news of his own liberation and to remind them to make every effort to fulfil the obligations of loyalty which they had promised him; also to say that he had forgiven them, for the love of God, whatever wrongs they had done against him.	
834	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	Lothar, having set off from Paris, got to the town [urbs] of Vienne in Provence. He stayed there for a while, imposing many burdens on the men of those parts. The Lord Emperor, when he learned that Lothar was there, sent envoys to tell him that his father had forgiven him all that he had done against him, and to tell him to return in peace to his father. But Lothar scorned these messages and refused to come, remaining fixed in his obstinacy. There were other developments: when those who were the Lord Emperor's faithful men in Italy – Bishop Ratold, Count Boniface, Pippin, the Emperor's kinsman and a number of others – realised that some of his enemies wanted to bring about the death of his wife, they sent men as fast as they could who rescued her and brought her safe and sound to Aachen to the presence of the Lord Emperor.	Secular
835	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	When these and other affairs of state had been justly dealt with, all were dismissed to their homes, while the Emperor himself celebrated the holy time of Lent also at Thionville, and the most holy feast of Easter [18 April] at Metz where he again stayed with Archbishop Drogo. Then he set out for the general assembly which he had given notice would be held at Tramoyes near the civitas of Lyons. When this had been held in June, and the annual gifts had been received and the Marches of Spain, Septimania and Provence had been set in order, he returned to Aachen. But while he was still at that assembly, the Northmen fell on Dorestad in a second assault, laid it waste and looted it savagely. The Emperor, very angry, reached Aachen and made arrangements for effective defence of the coasts. He spent the autumn hunting-season in the Ardennes and returned from there to winter at Aachen.	Secular
835	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	When these and other affairs of state had been justly dealt with, all were dismissed to their homes, while the Emperor himself celebrated the holy time of Lent also at Thionville, and the most holy feast of Easter [18 April] at Metz where he again stayed with Archbishop Drogo. Then he set out for the general assembly which he had given notice would be held at Tramoyes near the civitas	Secular

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				of Lyons. When this had been held in June, and the annual gifts had been received and the Marches of Spain, Septimania and Provence had been set in order, he returned to Aachen. But while he was still at that assembly, the Northmen fell on Dorestad in a second assault, laid it waste and looted it savagely. The Emperor, very angry, reached Aachen and made arrangements for effective defence of the coasts. He spent the autumn hunting-season in the Ardennes and returned from there to winter at Aachen.	
836	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	The autumn hunting-season was spent at the palace of Frankfurt, and then he returned to Aachen. Envoys from Horic arrived there seeking an amount equivalent to the blood-money for those Northmen who had recently been perpetrating such attacks on our own borders and whom he, Horic, had captured and had killed. Aznar, count of Hither Gascony, who some years previously had defected with Pippin,10 died a horrible death. His brother Sancho Sanchez took control of that region despite Pippin's denial of permission.	Secular
837	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	After the Christmas celebrations were over, the Emperor held an assembly of bishops at Aachen on the feast of the Purification of the ever-virgin Mary [2 February]. At this assembly there took place many and varied discussions on the state of the Holy Church of God: it was made plain and set out clearly what was the proper function of each social order [ordo]. Furthermore, a letter was sent to Pippin from this assembly of venerable bishops. In it, they warned him at some length about his own salvation, and also urged him to remember the practice of his forefathers, especially his most righteous father, and restore to God's churches the property which had previously been batted on and ruined by his own supporters: otherwise he would arouse God's anger against himself on this account. Pippin gave his assent to the advice of so many fathers, restored everything and assigned to each church precisely what was its due, confirming the documents with his own seal-ring. Thus the Emperor, when he had put the coastal defences of Frisia in order, came to Thionville in May and received the annual gifts. Then he set out for Rome to arrange for the defence of the holy Roman Church and to pray there. He had meanwhile sent envoys to Lothar warning him to receive his father with due filial respect and to see that supplies were available in suitable quantities along the Emperor's route.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
840	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	The Emperor celebrated the feasts of Christmas and Epiphany and also the Purification of the blessed ever-virgin Mary [2 February] at Poitiers, and was applying himself to crushing the Aquitanian rebels, when as Lent approached he received some bad news. His son Louis, with his long-accustomed insolence, was taking over control of the realm as far as the Rhine. Furious at this news the Emperor left the Empress and their son Charles with a sizeable part of the army at Poitiers while he himself came to the palace at Aachen, and after celebrating Easter there [28 March], crossed the Rhine and went into Germany. His son was driven to flight and sought in person the support of the pagans and of peoples beyond the frontiers, giving them large bribes. The emperor abandoned any further pursuit of him. On 13 May, before the ninth hour of the day, an eclipse of the sun was seen by a lot of people in many different places. The Emperor, on his way back from pursuing his son, was stricken by illness. On 26 June, on an island in the Rhine downstream from Mainz, within sight of the palace of Ingelheim, he died.	Secular
841	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	Charles, full of joy and affection, came to meet Louis as he approached. There was a complete union between them: they were bound by brotherly love, and they even pitched camp together, sharing each other's company and counsels. They made every effort, by sending very frequent missions, to come to an agreement with Lothar for peace and harmony and the government of the whole people and realm. Lothar played with them by equally frequent sending of envoys and with oaths, until at last he received from Aquitaine the younger Pippin, son of his brother Pippin who had died a while before. It was in the region of Auxerre, at a place called Fontenoy, that Lothar made his attempt to deprive both his brothers of their shares of the realm by a military victory. Since it had proved quite impossible to draw him back to peace and brotherly concord, his brothers attacked on the morning of 25 June, a Saturday. Many were slain on both sides; still more were wounded. Lothar suffered a shameful defeat and fled. ⁵ The slaughter of the fugitives continued on all sides, until Louis and Charles, afire with generous feelings, ordered an end to the carnage. To uphold the standards of Christianity, they refrained from pursuing the fugitives any further from their camp, and for the same reason gave orders to the bishops to remain on the spot next day to bury the corpses of the dead, so far as time	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				might allow. In this battle George bishop of Ravenna was taken prisoner. He had been sent by Pope Gregory to Lothar and his brothers to arrange a peace, but he had been detained by Lothar and not allowed to go on to his brother. He was now sent home with due honour. ⁶ Lothar, having turned tail, reached Aachen. To renew the struggle, he applied himself to winning over the Saxons and other frontier peoples. He went so far as to offer those Saxons called Stellinga ⁷ – there is a very large number of them among that people – the choice between some kind of written law and the customary law of the ancient Saxons, whichever they preferred. Always prone to evil, they chose to imitate pagan usage ⁸ rather than keep their oaths to the Christian faith.	
842	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	From Châlons, he went to Troyes, then going by way of the Azois district and the city of Toul, he crossed the wild country of the Vosges and joined up with his brother Louis near the town of Strasbourg. Lothar, after so savagely devastating the western regions of Gaul – without any benefit whatsoever to himself or to his supporters – now crossed the Seine near Paris and returned to Aachen. When he got news that his brothers had joined up, he was very angry.	Secular
842	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	Louis and Charles, to bind more securely to themselves the loyalty of the people subordinate to each, bound themselves by a most solemn oath to each other. The faithful men on each side likewise bound themselves by oath, swearing that if ever one of those two brothers should try to do any harm to the other, everyone would utterly abandon that stirrer-up of discord, and would turn instead to the brother who stood by the fraternal alliance. When all this had been done, messages were sent to Lothar urging peace. But Lothar banned their envoys from seeing or holding talks with him, and he and his supporters made the necessary military preparations to fight it out with his brothers. While he took up residence in the palace at Sinzig almost eight miles from the Moselle, and stationed guards to deny any crossing of that river, Louis reached the fort [castrum] of Koblenz with a naval force and Charles came up with cavalry. There they boldly started to cross the Moselle, whereupon Lothar's guards took to their heels. Lothar, terrified by his brothers' unexpected arrival, retreated. He took all he could from the palace at Aachen and from the palatine chapel of St-Mary and from the royal treasury, including a silver plate of wonderful size and beauty. On it there shone a map of the whole world and it also showed the stars and the	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>various movements of the planets at proportionate distances from each other, with the more important signs of the Zodiac. Lothar had this great plate cut up into pieces and distributed amongst his men – who despite being induced by such a large bribe, still continued to desert in droves from every section of his army. He fled by way of Châlons, spent Easter [2 April] at Troyes and made for Lyons. Louis celebrated that feast at Cologne, Charles at the palace of Herstal. Abandoning any pursuit of their brother, they welcomed the men of those regions who came to them to take refuge. Only when they had received large numbers of these men did they follow their brother's route, but still at a rather slow pace. Lothar, albeit reluctantly, began negotiations with his brothers about peace terms, sending his most trusted envoys. The neighbourhood of the town of Mâcon was chosen for this purpose, and to it men came from both sides. The river Saône separated the two camps, and they met on an island in this river to hold plenary discussions face-to-face.⁵ There mutual forgiveness was sought and given for all the wrongs they had done to each other in the past, and each swore to his brothers an oath of peace and fraternity. They decided that a meeting should be held at Metz at the beginning of October to make detailed arrangements for the division of the whole realm into equal parts.</p>	
832	Alemannia	NULL	NULL	<p>Everything had been thus settled, and messengers sent out everywhere to make the necessary arrangements, when it suddenly came to the ears of the most righteous Emperor that Louis with all the Bavarians, free and unfree, together with as many Slavs as he could draw to his cause, was planning to attack Alemannia, which had already, some little while ago, been given to his brother Charles by his father, to lay waste and plunder it, and annex it to his own kingdom and get all the people of that kingdom [of Alemannia] to promise loyalty to him, and when all those things had been perpetrated, he was going to attack Francia with that same army and invade and conquer as much of his father's kingdom as he possibly could. The Lord Emperor, as soon as he had found out all this, immediately changed his plans, and ordered all the West and East Franks and the Saxons too to assemble at Mainz to meet him on 18 April. On hearing this summons, everyone hastened to the Lord Emperor with all speed, wanting to offer him all the help they could. It was at this time that there was an eclipse of the moon after sunset on 19 April.</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
834	Alemannia	NULL	NULL	<p>The Lord Emperor was being kept at Aachen. He was not being more humanely treated in any way at all: on the contrary, his enemies raged against him much more cruelly, trying day and night to weaken his spirit with such intense sufferings that he would voluntarily renounce the world and take himself off to a monastery. But he kept saying that he would never make any such commitment as long as he had no real power over his own actions. Louis, however, when he realised that his request to Lothar to treat their father more mildly would carry no weight at all with that brother of his, sent envoys to his brother Pippin and told him of all that had been done to their father: he begged him to remember his father's affection, and the duty he owed him, and to join him [Louis] in rescuing their father from his tribulation. Pippin at once summoned an army of men from Aquitaine and from beyond the Seine while Louis summoned the Bavarians, Austrasians, Saxons, Alemans and the Franks on this side of the Ardennes; with all these troops they began to move rapidly on Aachen. When Lothar heard of this, he left Aachen and brought his father all the way to Paris, still under the same conditions. He found Pippin already arrived there with his army but prevented from crossing the Seine by exceptionally high floodwaters: much flooding of other rivers too and unheard-of bursting of their banks created great difficulties for many people. But now when Lothar learned for certain that Louis too was heading rapidly towards the same area with such a great number of troops, he was stricken with terror. Leaving his father in that same place, Lothar fled with his men. This was on 28 February. When he had gone, the bishops who had been present there came and reconciled the Lord Emperor in the church of St-Denis, and clad him in his royal robes and his weapons. Then his sons Pippin and Louis along with other faithful men came to him and were joyfully received by his fatherly heart. He offered warmest thanks to them and to the whole people because they had been so quick and keen to offer help.</p>	Secular
838	Alemannia	NULL	NULL	<p>Louis [the German] made no delay in appearing before his father's presence as he had been ordered to do. There was a great argument, quite different from what ought to have happened. Louis lost whatever territory beyond and on this side of the Rhine he had wrongfully withdrawn from his father's authority. The Emperor resumed these lands, namely Alsace, Saxony, Thuringia, Austrasia and Alemannia.</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
839	Alemannia	NULL	NULL	<p>When the feasts of Christmas and Epiphany were ended, he sent out faithful men over and over again to urge Louis to come to a peaceful settlement. But he was completely unable to sway him. On the contrary, from his position in forts [castella] built on the other side of the Rhine, Louis obdurately maintained his hostile stand and continued to bar the river-crossing to the Emperor, stuck at Mainz. But the Emperor was deeply worried about spilling the blood of a people who felt themselves one. He was not too proud to switch his men to another site suitable for making the crossing. But all along the opposite bank he could see his son's men entrenched and ready to oppose anyone who might try to get across. It was a wretched sight: on this side the righteous father, on the other the undutiful son, so far apart from each other. This situation forced the Emperor to return to Mainz. His faithful men flocked to him from every direction. He could not tolerate for much longer the sufferings imposed on them by the harsh winter. He got nearly 3,000 men across the Rhine just downstream from Mainz, and he received the Saxons who came to meet him. Louis, who until then had felt sure his father could not make the crossing, learned that he had done so. The Austrasians, Thuringians and Alemans whom Louis had involved in his rebellion were now deserting him. He fled in panic and retreated to Noricum, now called Bavaria, the realm given to him by his father some time before. The Emperor, mindful of how a father should behave, forbore to pursue his son. He welcomed and bound with oaths those who had fled from Louis and thrown themselves on the Emperor's mercy, while those who had fomented or favoured conflict were justly punished for their crimes, some by loss of property, others by exile. The Emperor then reached Frankfurt where he stayed for a few days and lost no time in setting in order the German frontier regions and their inhabitants and subjecting them more firmly to his control. Then during Lent he moved quickly into the regions of Alemannia to the royal villa called Bodman.</p>	Secular
839	Alemannia	NULL	NULL	<p>When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection.⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machinations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices.⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Cendroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence.¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.</p>	
841	Alemannia	NULL	NULL	Partly by terror-tactics, partly by conciliation, Lothar got large numbers of Saxons, Austrasians, Thuringians and Alemans under his control. Charles settled affairs in Aquitaine, so far as his resources would let him, travelled	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				through Francia by way of Le Mans, Paris and Beauvais, and won over the men of the Haspengau more by love than by fear. Lothar crossed the Rhine, aiming to attack Louis, but having failed to achieve any of his plans, he suddenly turned against Charles. He reckoned Charles could be easily beaten now that he had moved a fair distance away from his brother Louis. Charles fell back on Paris, crossed the Seine, and for a while blocked all Lothar's moves. Lothar, prevented from crossing the river, made for its upper reaches, and went by way of the Morvois district to Sens. From there he reached Le Mans without further obstacle, ravaging everything with such acts of devastation, burning, rape, sacrilege and blasphemy that he could not even restrain his men from damaging those whom he was planning to visit. He lost no time in carrying off whatever treasures he could find deposited in churches or their strong rooms for safe-keeping – and this, even though the priests and clergy of other ranks were bound by oath to preserve those things. Even nuns and women dedicated to God's service he forced to take oaths to himself. Charles was kept busy for some time in the Paris region; then he reached Châlons to celebrate Christmas there.	
837	Alpine Passes	NULL	NULL	But Lothar meanwhile ordered the Alpine passes to be guarded by very strong barriers. Lambert, Lothar's greatest supporter, died, and so did Lothar's father-in-law Hugh.	Secular
838	Alps	NULL	NULL	After all this, when the feasts of Christmas, Epiphany [6 January] and the Presentation [2 February] were over and just as the Lenten fast was beginning [Ash Wednesday, 6 March], word came to the Emperor that Louis [the German] had sought a private meeting with his brother Lothar in the remote valleys of the Alps. Because his son had presumed to do this without his knowledge or agreement, the Emperor was very angry and sent out official messengers [cursores] to go as fast as possible in every direction to summon up his faithful men from all sides. When they had all come hastening from everywhere, he revealed to them the suspicious meeting held by his sons and warned them to hold themselves fully prepared for resistance should necessity require that. When Louis learned of this, he came to his father on the latter's orders in the week of the Octave of Easter [21-27 April]. After discussing everything in great detail, he swore on oath, along with those in whom he had most confidence, that	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				he had not contemplated anything at all at that meeting with Lothar against his father's honour or the loyalty he owed him. So Louis was dismissed to his own lands with orders to come to meet the Emperor at Nijmegen in May. For the Emperor was planning to proceed there as arranged so that through his presence, the sort of damage that occurred in previous years because of the pirates' savagery and our men's fecklessness might now be avoided. An assembly of faithful men was held and quantities of equipment and supplies were distributed around the coastal areas. While this was happening Danish pirates sailed out from their homeland but a sudden severe storm arose at sea and they were drowned with scarcely any survivors.	
838	Alsace	NULL	NULL	Louis [the German] made no delay in appearing before his father's presence as he had been ordered to do. There was a great argument, quite different from what ought to have happened. Louis lost whatever territory beyond and on this side of the Rhine he had wrongfully withdrawn from his father's authority. The Emperor resumed these lands, namely Alsace, Saxony, Thuringia, Austrasia and Alemannia.	Secular
839	Alsace	NULL	NULL	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices. ⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence. ¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
844	Amiens	49,8941	2,2958	Charles was besieging the city of Toulouse and an army was hastening from Francia to join him. Pippin, son of the late Pippin, met this army in the county of Angoulême: in a short time and without casualties amongst his own men, he scattered it so completely that once the leaders had been killed, the rest who had started to flee even before battle was joined, with the exception of a very few who got away, were either taken prisoner or allowed to return home only after being stripped of all they had and bound by solemn oaths. In this unexpected battle, the following were slain: Hugh, priest and abbot, son of the late Emperor Charlemagne, brother of his successor Louis, and uncle of the three kings Lothar, Louis and Charles; Abbot Richbod, another close kinsman of those kings, being through his mother a grandson of Charlemagne; Counts Eckhard, and Hrabanus; ¹ and a great many others. The following were taken prisoner: Ebroin, bishop of Poitiers, Ragenar, bishop of Amiens; Abbot Lupus,	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				the two sons of Count Eckhard; another Eckhard; Counts Gunthard and Richwin; Engilwin and a fair number of other nobles.	
839	Amous	43,5942	-0,7461	<p>When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection.⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices.⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Cendroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Provence.10 When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
848	Ampurias	42,134722	3,120556	William, son of Bernard, captured Ampurias and Barcelona by guile rather than force.	Secular
844	Angoulême	45,6484	0,1562	Charles was besieging the city of Toulouse and an army was hastening from Francia to join him. Pippin, son of the late Pippin, met this army in the county of Angoulême: in a short time and without casualties amongst his own men, he scattered it so completely that once the leaders had been killed, the rest who had started to flee even before battle was joined, with the exception of a very few who got away, were either taken prisoner or allowed to return home only after being stripped of all they had and bound by solemn oaths. In this unexpected battle, the following were slain: Hugh, priest and abbot, son of the late Emperor Charlemagne, brother of his successor Louis, and uncle of the three kings Lothar, Louis and Charles; Abbot Richbod, another close kinsman of those kings, being through his mother a grandson of Charlemagne; Counts Eckhard, and Hrabanus;1and a great many others. The following were taken prisoner: Ebroin, bishop of Poitiers, Ragenar, bishop of Amiens; Abbot Lupus, the two sons of Count Eckhard; another Eckhard; Counts Gunthard and Richwin; Engilwin and a fair number of other nobles.	Secular
849	Anjou	45,3455	4,8805	Charles marched into Aquitaine. Nominoë the Breton, with his usual treachery, attacked Anjou and the surrounding district. The Northmen sacked and burned the city of Périgueux in Aquitaine, and returned unscathed to their ships. The Moors and Saracens sacked the Italian city of Luni, and without meeting the least resistance ravaged the whole coast along to Provence.	Secular
830	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	In February, an assembly was held there at which he decided to undertake a campaign with all the Franks into the lands of Brittany. It was Bernard the chamberlain who was the strongest advocate of this course. Not long afterwards, on Ash Wednesday [2 March], the Emperor left Aachen, sorely	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				troubled with pain in his feet, and he decided to make a rapid advance on Brittany by the coastal route. He left the Lady Empress behind at Aachen. The whole people were much opposed to this campaign because of its difficulties, and they refused to follow the Emperor to Brittany. Some of the magnates, knowing the people's critical attitude, summoned them to a meeting so as to wean them away from the loyalty they had sworn to the Lord Emperor. And so the whole people, who ought to have been marching to Brittany, met up at Paris, and went on to force Lothar to come from Italy and Pippin from Aquitaine to attack their father: the plan was to depose him, to destroy their stepmother and to kill Bernard. Bernard got wind of this, and fled to Barcelona. When the plot was denounced to the Lord Emperor, he immediately travelled to meet with them at Compiègne. There Pippin, who had with him a large proportion of the people, with Lothar's consent took away from the Emperor his royal power, and also his wife whom they veiled and sent to the convent of St-Radegund at Poitiers. They also tonsured her brothers, Conrad and Rudolf, and shut them up in monasteries. ⁸ After Easter Week [17–24 April], Lothar arrived from Italy: there and then he held an assembly and ordered Bernard's brother Herbert to be blinded ⁹ and he imprisoned various of the Lord Emperor's faithful men.	
831	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	Around 1 February, he held a general assembly, as had been arranged. He ordered the attendance of those men who, the previous year, had offended against the Lord Emperor through their sedition, first at Compiègne and then at Nijmegen, so that their cases could be discussed and judgement passed. It was adjudged, first of all by his sons and then by all those present, that they should suffer the death penalty. Then the Lord Emperor, with his usual magnanimity, granted them life and limb, and sent them to be held in custody in various places. Lothar too, because he had given his sympathies to those men more than he should have done, appealed to his father's merciful nature. To this assembly came the Lady Empress, as she had been ordered to do; standing there in the sight of the Lord Emperor and his sons, she declared her willingness to purge herself on all the charges levelled against her. Then the whole assembled people were solemnly asked if anyone wanted to charge her with any crime. When no one was found who wanted to bring any wrongdoing whatsoever against her, she purged herself according to the judgement of the	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Franks of all the things of which she had been accused. When the assembly was over, the Lord Emperor allowed Lothar to go to Italy, Pippin to Aquitaine and Louis to Bavaria.	
832	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	It was announced again that a general assembly would be held at Orléans on 1 September, and every free man was to come there ready to go on campaign. When he arrived there, he received the annual gifts in the customary way, and soon left to hasten to Limoges. Then he summoned his son Pippin to him and reproached him asking, among other things, why he had fled from his father's presence without permission. Wishing with fatherly affection to win him over again, he ordered Pippin to go to Francia, to stay for a while in a place to which his father would assign him, until such time as he should soothe his father's feelings by mending his own ways. Pippin pretended to agree to this and set off, but he turned back from the journey, and scorned to carry out his father's orders. Meanwhile the Lord Emperor was returning through other parts of Aquitaine, to Francia. When Pippin's action was reported to him, he did not return to Francia as soon as he had planned but, on account of this news, delayed in those parts for some days longer, finally coming to Le Mans at Christmas.	Secular
833	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	When the Holy Days had been celebrated there, he reached Aachen by a direct route. He had not been staying there for many days when news arrived that his sons had again got together in an alliance to revolt against him and were aiming to attack with a large force of his enemies. After taking counsel, he reached Worms before the beginning of Lent and there he spent that period and celebrated Easter [13 April] and Pentecost [1 June]. He summoned an army and made plans to advance against them, so that if he had been unable to divert them from their shameless course of action by peacemaking words, he could check them by force of arms, lest they do harm to the Christian people. At last, wanting to finish what they had begun, his sons joined forces in the region of Alsace at a place called Rotfeld. Lothar came from Italy bringing Pope Gregory with him, Pippin from Aquitaine, and Louis from Bavaria with a very large number of men. When the Lord Emperor met with them, he was completely unable to prevent them from continuing on their wilful course: rather, it was they who deceived the people who had come with the Lord Emperor, by evil persuasions and false promises, with the result that everyone deserted him. For	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				some of his men – those against whom the rebels' anger raged most fiercely – slipped away and took themselves off to the lands of their friends and kinsmen and of their faithful men. The Lord Emperor's wife was taken away and sent into exile in Italy at the civitas of Tortona. Lothar seized royal power, and let the Pope return to Rome, Pippin to Aquitaine, and Louis to Bavaria. Lothar himself brought his father with him as a prisoner by way of Metz to Soissons, and there left him under the same strict custody in the monastery of St-Médard. He also took his father's son Charles away from him and sent him to the monastery of Prüm, something that grieved his father very much indeed.	
834	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	The Lord Emperor was being kept at Aachen. He was not being more humanely treated in any way at all: on the contrary, his enemies raged against him much more cruelly, trying day and night to weaken his spirit with such intense sufferings that he would voluntarily renounce the world and take himself off to a monastery. But he kept saying that he would never make any such commitment as long as he had no real power over his own actions. Louis, however, when he realised that his request to Lothar to treat their father more mildly would carry no weight at all with that brother of his, sent envoys to his brother Pippin and told him of all that had been done to their father: he begged him to remember his father's affection, and the duty he owed him, and to join him [Louis] in rescuing their father from his tribulation. Pippin at once summoned an army of men from Aquitaine and from beyond the Seine while Louis summoned the Bavarians, Austrasians, Saxons, Alemans and the Franks on this side of the Ardennes; with all these troops they began to move rapidly on Aachen. When Lothar heard of this, he left Aachen and brought his father all the way to Paris, still under the same conditions. He found Pippin already arrived there with his army but prevented from crossing the Seine by exceptionally high floodwaters: much flooding of other rivers too and unheard-of bursting of their banks created great difficulties for many people. But now when Lothar learned for certain that Louis too was heading rapidly towards the same area with such a great number of troops, he was stricken with terror. Leaving his father in that same place, Lothar fled with his men. This was on 28 February. When he had gone, the bishops who had been present there came and reconciled the Lord Emperor in the church of St-Denis, and clad him in his royal robes and his weapons. Then his	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				sons Pippin and Louis along with other faithful men came to him and were joyfully received by his fatherly heart. He offered warmest thanks to them and to the whole people because they had been so quick and keen to offer help.	
838	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	When the assembly had been dissolved, the Emperor made a point of visiting Paris and the churches of the holy martyrs in order to pray there. While Charles was despatched to the Le Mans region, the Emperor himself made a series of short stays at Ver, Compiègne and other places in the vicinity suitable for hunting. At the invitation of his brother Hugh, abbot of the monastery of the blessed martyr Quentin, he celebrated that martyr's feast there [31 October] with due honour and much enthusiasm. He then went to Attigny where he received Charles on his return from the west. Here too came envoys from Horic to report that because of his loyalty to the Emperor he had captured and ordered to be killed the majority of those pirates who had lately attacked our territory. Horic also requested that the Frisians and Obodrites be given over to him. The request seemed to the Emperor so thoroughly inappropriate that he utterly scorned and ignored it. In fact some time before, while the Emperor was applying himself to his hunting at Ver, Counts Adalgar and Egilo, who had previously been sent against the Obodrites and the Wilzes after they had renounced their allegiance, returned bringing hostages with them and reporting that those people would from now on be submissive to the Emperor. He now resumed the journey previously begun and set out to winter at Frankfurt. On 5 December in the middle of the night the full moon suffered an eclipse. Pippin, the Emperor's son and king of Aquitaine, died on 13 December leaving two sons, Pippin and Charles.	Secular
839	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machinations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices.⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condruz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence.¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.</p>	
839	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	<p>The Emperor received his faithful men at Chalon and redirected his whole army to Aquitaine. Pitching camp straight away almost three miles from Clermont, he held a meeting with those Aquitanians who publicly commended themselves to his son Charles in their traditional way, their loyalty to the Emperor and his son being strengthened by the pledging of an oath. Then he gave orders that the Empress and their son should go on ahead of him to Poitiers, while he hastened</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				by forced marches to the stronghold [castrum] called in the vernacular Carlat, because some of Pippin's supporters were reported to be there. This stronghold had had nothing added to it by any engineer's design: it stood on a natural rock protected by precipices all round, except on the eastern side where it was separated from the surrounding land only by a very small gap. In this stronghold they had taken their stand, but the Emperor besieged them and forced them to yield, though with his typical generosity he granted them life and limb and their inherited property. Then he directed his campaign to the region of Turenne where the rebels were trying in vain to conceal themselves and continue their resistance. They now roamed about in different directions, scattered and seeking flight wherever they could. ¹⁴ But the Emperor's army suffered much distress from the prolonged hot weather that autumn and the fierceness of the sun. Most men went down with fever, some died and some got home after a dreadful journey. The seriousness of this situation imposed itself on the Emperor: hampered by the harshness of the winter that was now coming on, he released the rest of his army and withdrew to winter quarters at Poitiers.	
841	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	Charles, full of joy and affection, came to meet Louis as he approached. There was a complete union between them: they were bound by brotherly love, and they even pitched camp together, sharing each other's company and counsels. They made every effort, by sending very frequent missions, to come to an agreement with Lothar for peace and harmony and the government of the whole people and realm. Lothar played with them by equally frequent sending of envoys and with oaths, until at last he received from Aquitaine the younger Pippin, son of his brother Pippin who had died a while before. It was in the region of Auxerre, at a place called Fontenoy, that Lothar made his attempt to deprive both his brothers of their shares of the realm by a military victory. Since it had proved quite impossible to draw him back to peace and brotherly concord, his brothers attacked on the morning of 25 June, a Saturday. Many were slain on both sides; still more were wounded. Lothar suffered a shameful defeat and fled. ⁵ The slaughter of the fugitives continued on all sides, until Louis and Charles, afire with generous feelings, ordered an end to the carnage. To uphold the standards of Christianity, they refrained from pursuing the fugitives any further from their camp, and for the same reason gave orders to the bishops to	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				remain on the spot next day to bury the corpses of the dead, so far as time might allow. In this battle George bishop of Ravenna was taken prisoner. He had been sent by Pope Gregory to Lothar and his brothers to arrange a peace, but he had been detained by Lothar and not allowed to go on to his brother. He was now sent home with due honour. ⁶ Lothar, having turned tail, reached Aachen. To renew the struggle, he applied himself to winning over the Saxons and other frontier peoples. He went so far as to offer those Saxons called Stellinga ⁷ – there is a very large number of them among that people – the choice between some kind of written law and the customary law of the ancient Saxons, whichever they preferred. Always prone to evil, they chose to imitate pagan usage ⁸ rather than keep their oaths to the Christian faith.	
842	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	From Mâcon Charles now entered Aquitaine and moved about the region. But he made no delay in going to the assembly at the time and place agreed. Lothar received Greek envoys at Trier, let them depart again, and at the time of the assembly was staying at the villa of Thionville.	Secular
843	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	Lothar and Louis behaved peacefully, keeping themselves within the boundaries of their own realms; Charles travelled about in Aquitaine. While he was still based there, the Breton Nominoë and Lambert, who had recently defected from their allegiance to Charles, slew Rainald duke of Nantes, and took large numbers of prisoners. So many and such great disasters followed, while brigands ravaged everything everywhere, that people in many areas throughout Gaul were reduced to eating earth mixed with a little bit of flour and made into a sort of bread. It was a crying shame – no, worse, a most execrable crime – that there was plenty of fodder for the horses of those brigands while human beings were short of even tiny crusts of earth-and-flour mixture.	Secular
843	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	Northmen pirates attacked Nantes, slew the bishop and many clergy and lay people of both sexes, and sacked the civitas. Then they attacked the western parts of Aquitaine to devastate them too. Finally they landed on a certain island, brought their households over from the mainland and decided to winter there in something like a permanent settlement.	Norse

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
844	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	Bernard, count of the Spanish March, had for a long time now had great plans and thirsted for the heights of power. He was found guilty of treason by judgement of the Franks, and was executed in Aquitaine on Charles's orders.1 Pope Gregory died and Sergius succeeded him and occupied the see of Rome in his place, and was ordained in that apostolic see.2 Lothar sent his son Louis to Rome with Drogo bishop of Metz: they were to take measures to prevent any future pope being consecrated there, on his predecessor's death, except on Lothar's orders and in the presence of this representatives.3 They reached Rome and were received with due honour by the pope, who, when the negotiations had been concluded, consecrated Louis king by anointing him, and invested him with a sword.4 Bishop Drogo was designated papal vicar in the regions of the Gauls and Germanies.5 Signulf, Duke of the Beneventans, made his submission to Lothar along with all his men, and as a self-imposed penalty gave him 100,000 gold pieces.6 The Beneventans, who had previously bestowed their loyalties elsewhere, when they found out about this accepted Signulf and applied them selves to driving the remnants of the Saracens out of their territory.	Secular
846	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	Danish pirates went to Frisia, extracted as large a tribute as they wanted and then fought a battle which they won. As a result they gained control of nearly the whole province. A terribly fierce north wind lashed the crops and vines during the whole winter almost up to the beginning of May. Wolves attacked and devoured with complete audacity the inhabitants of the western parts of Gaul. Indeed in some parts of Aquitaine they are said to have gathered together in groups of up to 300, just like army detachments, formed a sort of battle-line and marched along the road, boldly charging en masse all who tried to resist them.	Environmental
848	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	The Aquitanians were driven by Pippin's idleness and incompetence to turn to Charles instead. At Orléans nearly all the high nobility, along with the bishops and abbots, elected Charles as their king and then solemnly consecrated him with an anointing of holy chrism and episcopal benediction.	Secular
849	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	Charles marched into Aquitaine. Nominœ the Breton, with his usual treachery, attacked Anjou and the surrounding district. The Northmen sacked and burned the city of Périgueux in Aquitaine, and returned unscathed to their ships. The	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Moors and Saracens sacked the Italian city of Luni, and without meeting the least resistance ravaged the whole coast along to Provence.	
849	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	Charles, son of Pippin, left Lothar and wanted to join his brother Pippin who was moving about in Aquitaine. He was captured by faithful men of King Charles and led into his presence. ⁴ He had certainly deserved a death-sentence for his treachery against his own uncle and godfather, ⁵ but mercy prevailed and he was spared.	Secular
849	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	Charles went into Aquitaine, and managed to subdue nearly everyone by peaceful means, by Christ's favour. ⁸ Then he made arrangements, at his own discretion, for the government of the Spanish March. ⁹ The Breton Nominoë ran amok with his usual insolence.	Secular
834	Ardennes	NULL	NULL	The Lord Emperor was being kept at Aachen. He was not being more humanely treated in any way at all: on the contrary, his enemies raged against him much more cruelly, trying day and night to weaken his spirit with such intense sufferings that he would voluntarily renounce the world and take himself off to a monastery. But he kept saying that he would never make any such commitment as long as he had no real power over his own actions. Louis, however, when he realised that his request to Lothar to treat their father more mildly would carry no weight at all with that brother of his, sent envoys to his brother Pippin and told him of all that had been done to their father: he begged him to remember his father's affection, and the duty he owed him, and to join him [Louis] in rescuing their father from his tribulation. Pippin at once summoned an army of men from Aquitaine and from beyond the Seine while Louis summoned the Bavarians, Austrasians, Saxons, Alemans and the Franks on this side of the Ardennes; with all these troops they began to move rapidly on Aachen. When Lothar heard of this, he left Aachen and brought his father all the way to Paris, still under the same conditions. He found Pippin already arrived there with his army but prevented from crossing the Seine by exceptionally high floodwaters: much flooding of other rivers too and unheard-of bursting of their banks created great difficulties for many people. But now when Lothar learned for certain that Louis too was heading rapidly towards the same area with such a great number of troops, he was stricken with terror. Leaving his father in that same place, Lothar	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				fled with his men. This was on 28 February. When he had gone, the bishops who had been present there came and reconciled the Lord Emperor in the church of St-Denis, and clad him in his royal robes and his weapons. Then his sons Pippin and Louis along with other faithful men came to him and were joyfully received by his fatherly heart. He offered warmest thanks to them and to the whole people because they had been so quick and keen to offer help.	
835	Ardennes	NULL	NULL	When these and other affairs of state had been justly dealt with, all were dismissed to their homes, while the Emperor himself celebrated the holy time of Lent also at Thionville, and the most holy feast of Easter [18 April] at Metz where he again stayed with Archbishop Drogo. Then he set out for the general assembly which he had given notice would be held at Tramoyses near the civitas of Lyons. When this had been held in June, and the annual gifts had been received and the Marches of Spain, Septimania and Provence had been set in order, he returned to Aachen. But while he was still at that assembly, the Northmen fell on Dorestad in a second assault, laid it waste and looted it savagely. The Emperor, very angry, reached Aachen and made arrangements for effective defence of the coasts. He spent the autumn hunting-season in the Ardennes and returned from there to winter at Aachen.	Secular
839	Ardennes	NULL	NULL	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices. ⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the	Secular

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				<p>division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence.¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.</p>	
839	Ardennes	NULL	NULL	<p>Two expeditions were mounted: a Saxon one against the attacks of the Sorb² and Wilzes who had recently left several villae of the Saxon March in flames; and a combined Austrasian–Thuringian one against the rebellious Obodrites and the people called the Linones. Mean- while the Emperor himself took a pleasant form of exercise hunting in the Ardennes. He gave orders that the rest of the faithful men of his whole realm should come to meet him at Chalon at the beginning of September, as he had previously announced.</p>	Secular
842	Arles	43,6766	4,6278	<p>At that time, a fleet of Northmen made a surprise attack at dawn on the emporium called Quentovic, plundered it and laid it waste, capturing or massacring the inhabitants of both sexes. They left nothing in it except for those buildings which they were paid to spare. Moorish pirates sailed up the Rhône to</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				near Arles, ravaging everything on their route, and got away again completely unscathed, their ships loaded with booty.	
843	Arras	50,291	2,7775	Charles went as arranged to meet his brothers, and joined up with them at Verdun. There the shares were allocated: Louis got every- thing east of the Rhine and on this side of it he got the civitates and districts of Speyer, Worms and Mainz; Lothar got the lands between the Rhine and the Scheldt where it runs into the sea, and inland by way of Cambrai, Hainaut, the regions of Lomme and of Mézières and the counties which lie next to each other on the western side of the Meuse down as far as where the Saône runs into the Rhône, and down the Rhône to where it flows into the sea, likewise with the counties situated on both sides of it. Beyond these limits, though, all he got was Arras, and that was through the generosity of his brother Charles. Charles himself was given everything else as far as Spain. Solemn oaths were sworn, and finally everyone departed to their various destinations.	Secular
834	Attigny	49,4782	4,5777	The Lord Emperor, getting word of all these doings, summoned his army to Langres in mid-August. There he received the annual gifts, and immediately set off on a campaign through the regions of Troyes, Chartres and the Dunois to liberate the people from those who had wrongfully seized the realm. He arrived near the stronghold [castellum] of Blois at the same time as his son Louis, and to this place his son Pippin also came with his army to meet his father and bring him help. Lothar, staying in his camp not far away, threatened battle with his forces but was in fact quite incapable of carrying out such a threat. Then the Lord Emperor, moved by his usual desire to show mercy, sent to tell Lothar to come peacefully to him for he would forgive him and all his men all the things they had said against him. He granted Lothar Italy, just as Pippin, the Lord Emperor's brother, had held it in the time of the Lord Charles, and to the others he granted life and limb and their hereditary possessions and to many of them their benefices too. When Lothar came to him with his men, his father bound him with the strong bonds of solemn oaths, that neither he nor his men should ever afterwards do such things again nor agree to others' doing them. When all these arrangements had been confirmed, he made Lothar go back to Italy with those men who preferred to follow him. He himself arrived in the neighbourhood of Orléans. He granted permission to return home to Pippin, to Louis and to the	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				whole army. Then he came by way of Paris to Attigny, where about Martinmas [11 November] he held an assembly with his advisers. When the affairs of the realm had been settled, he went off to winter at Thionville.	
838	Attigny	49,4782	4,5777	When the assembly had been dissolved, the Emperor made a point of visiting Paris and the churches of the holy martyrs in order to pray there. While Charles was despatched to the Le Mans region, the Emperor himself made a series of short stays at Ver, Compiègne and other places in the vicinity suitable for hunting. At the invitation of his brother Hugh, abbot of the monastery of the blessed martyr Quentin, he celebrated that martyr's feast there [31 October] with due honour and much enthusiasm. He then went to Attigny where he received Charles on his return from the west. Here too came envoys from Horic to report that because of his loyalty to the Emperor he had captured and ordered to be killed the majority of those pirates who had lately attacked our territory. Horic also requested that the Frisians and Obodrites be given over to him. The request seemed to the Emperor so thoroughly inappropriate that he utterly scorned and ignored it. In fact some time before, while the Emperor was applying himself to his hunting at Ver, Counts Adalgar and Egilo, who had previously been sent against the Obodrites and the Wilzes after they had renounced their allegiance, returned bringing hostages with them and reporting that those people would from now on be submissive to the Emperor. He now resumed the journey previously begun and set out to winter at Frankfurt. On 5 December in the middle of the night the full moon suffered an eclipse. Pippin, the Emperor's son and king of Aquitaine, died on 13 December leaving two sons, Pippin and Charles.	Secular
832	Augsburg	48,3705	10,8978	He bore all these adversities patiently, as is his usual way. He did not go in pursuit of his son but proceeded with his whole army at a slow pace into Alemannia, finally reaching Augsburg on the river Lech. There he got that son of his who had been led so much astray to come before him. But Louis promised, swearing an oath, that he would never again perpetrate such things in future nor connive with others for any such purpose.	Secular
839	Augsburg	48,3705	10,8978	Then the Emperor gave notice of a general assembly to be held near Chalon on 1 September. After this he sent envoys to Louis ordering him never to dare to	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>leave the frontiers of Bavaria without his father's express command, and to confirm his agreement to this by oath: otherwise he should be in no doubt at all that his father would advance to Augsburg at the beginning of September to attack him. The Emperor's troops were therefore arranged as follows: some were assigned to his son Charles at Chalon to attack and crush the Aquitanian rebels, for some of the Aquitanians had recently joined the Younger Pippin [II] in defecting from the Emperor;¹¹ and some were sent to advance along with the Saxons against the incursions of the Danes and Slavs who were getting restive again. The Emperor himself stayed in the fortress [castrum] of Kreuznach and exerted himself vigorously in hunting. He decided to await there the arrival of the envoys he had sent to Bavaria. They came back and, accompanied by envoys from Louis, came into the Emperor's presence. They reported that Louis had not yet complied with his father's orders but had promised that he would do so on condition that his own request be met, namely that the Emperor's faithful men should swear an oath to him [Louis]. Now it happened that the magnates from whom he was demanding this oath were absent at that point, so the Emperor decided to trust to his good faith and compliant promises until he himself should return from Aquitaine with a divinely granted victory: then if Louis had stuck to his orders he would receive him graciously, but if he had made any moves to the contrary his father would lose no time in attacking him with all the force at his disposal. Some of Louis's supporters had recently been punished by loss of their property for their complicity in the revolts he had organised against his father. But now at Louis's request the Emperor granted that each of these men should have his property restored – on condition, however, that they make every effort to keep their faith to the Emperor without any violation, and plot no secret incitement of the faithful men of the realm by any kind of deceit or treachery. Envoys were duly despatched on special missions to receive confirmations by oath to this effect.</p>	
845	Aunis	NULL	NULL	<p>A terrible famine consumed the western regions of Gaul, and as it got worse many thousands of people died. Charles came to Fleury where stands the monastery of St-Benedict, twelve leagues from Orléans, and there he received Pippin, son of Pippin,⁴ who gave him oaths of fidelity to the effect that henceforth he would be faithful to him as a nephew ought to be to his uncle and</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				would give him aid to the best of his ability whatever needs might arise. Then Charles allowed him lordship of the whole of Aquitaine, except for Poitou, Saintonge and Aunis. ⁵ So all the Aquitanians who until then had been with Charles hastened forthwith to attach themselves instead to Pippin.	
834	Austrasia	NULL	NULL	The Lord Emperor was being kept at Aachen. He was not being more humanely treated in any way at all: on the contrary, his enemies raged against him much more cruelly, trying day and night to weaken his spirit with such intense sufferings that he would voluntarily renounce the world and take himself off to a monastery. But he kept saying that he would never make any such commitment as long as he had no real power over his own actions. Louis, however, when he realised that his request to Lothar to treat their father more mildly would carry no weight at all with that brother of his, sent envoys to his brother Pippin and told him of all that had been done to their father: he begged him to remember his father's affection, and the duty he owed him, and to join him [Louis] in rescuing their father from his tribulation. Pippin at once summoned an army of men from Aquitaine and from beyond the Seine while Louis summoned the Bavarians, Austrasians, Saxons, Alemans and the Franks on this side of the Ardennes; with all these troops they began to move rapidly on Aachen. When Lothar heard of this, he left Aachen and brought his father all the way to Paris, still under the same conditions. He found Pippin already arrived there with his army but prevented from crossing the Seine by exceptionally high floodwaters: much flooding of other rivers too and unheard-of bursting of their banks created great difficulties for many people. But now when Lothar learned for certain that Louis too was heading rapidly towards the same area with such a great number of troops, he was stricken with terror. Leaving his father in that same place, Lothar fled with his men. This was on 28 February. When he had gone, the bishops who had been present there came and reconciled the Lord Emperor in the church of St-Denis, and clad him in his royal robes and his weapons. Then his sons Pippin and Louis along with other faithful men came to him and were joyfully received by his fatherly heart. He offered warmest thanks to them and to the whole people because they had been so quick and keen to offer help.	Secular
838	Austrasia	NULL	NULL	Louis [the German] made no delay in appearing before his father's presence as he had been ordered to do. There was a great argument, quite different from	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				what ought to have happened. Louis lost whatever territory beyond and on this side of the Rhine he had wrongfully withdrawn from his father's authority. The Emperor resumed these lands, namely Alsace, Saxony, Thuringia, Austrasia and Alemannia.	
839	Austrasia	NULL	NULL	When the feasts of Christmas and Epiphany were ended, he sent out faithful men over and over again to urge Louis to come to a peaceful settlement. But he was completely unable to sway him. On the contrary, from his position in forts [castella] built on the other side of the Rhine, Louis obdurately maintained his hostile stand and continued to bar the river-crossing to the Emperor, stuck at Mainz. But the Emperor was deeply worried about spilling the blood of a people who felt themselves one. He was not too proud to switch his men to another site suitable for making the crossing. But all along the opposite bank he could see his son's men entrenched and ready to oppose anyone who might try to get across. It was a wretched sight: on this side the righteous father, on the other the undutiful son, so far apart from each other. This situation forced the Emperor to return to Mainz. His faithful men flocked to him from every direction. He could not tolerate for much longer the sufferings imposed on them by the harsh winter. He got nearly 3,000 men across the Rhine just downstream from Mainz, and he received the Saxons who came to meet him. Louis, who until then had felt sure his father could not make the crossing, learned that he had done so. The Austrasians, Thuringians and Alemans whom Louis had involved in his rebellion were now deserting him. He fled in panic and retreated to Noricum, now called Bavaria, the realm given to him by his father some time before. The Emperor, mindful of how a father should behave, forbore to pursue his son. He welcomed and bound with oaths those who had fled from Louis and thrown themselves on the Emperor's mercy, while those who had fomented or favoured conflict were justly punished for their crimes, some by loss of property, others by exile. The Emperor then reached Frankfurt where he stayed for a few days and lost no time in setting in order the German frontier regions and their inhabitants and subjecting them more firmly to his control. Then during Lent he moved quickly into the regions of Alemannia to the royal villa called Bodman.	Secular
839	Austrasia	NULL	NULL	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection.⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machinations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices.⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Cendroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence.¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares</p>	

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
841	Austrasia	NULL	NULL	Partly by terror-tactics, partly by conciliation, Lothar got large numbers of Saxons, Austrasians, Thuringians and Alemans under his control. Charles settled affairs in Aquitaine, so far as his resources would let him, travelled through Francia by way of Le Mans, Paris and Beauvais, and won over the men of the Haspengau more by love than by fear. Lothar crossed the Rhine, aiming to attack Louis, but having failed to achieve any of his plans, he suddenly turned against Charles. He reckoned Charles could be easily beaten now that he had moved a fair distance away from his brother Louis. Charles fell back on Paris, crossed the Seine, and for a while blocked all Lothar's moves. Lothar, prevented from crossing the river, made for its upper reaches, and went by way of the Morvois district to Sens. From there he reached Le Mans without further obstacle, ravaging everything with such acts of devastation, burning, rape, sacrilege and blasphemy that he could not even restrain his men from damaging those whom he was planning to visit. He lost no time in carrying off whatever treasures he could find deposited in churches or their strong rooms for safe-keeping – and this, even though the priests and clergy of other ranks were bound by oath to preserve those things. Even nuns and women dedicated to God's service he forced to take oaths to himself. Charles was kept busy for some time in the Paris region; then he reached Châlons to celebrate Christmas there.	Secular
846	Autun	46,9509	4,3016	In May of this year, so much rain fell on the civitas of Autun that the flood waters burst through walls and even bore off barrels full of wine into the River Yonne. And what is even more amazing, the flood took a whole vineyard, with its earth, vines and all its trees completely intact, just as if it was a solid thing, and transported it from one side of the River Yonne and set it down on the other, as if it had grown there in that field quite naturally.	Environmental
837	Auxerre	47,7982	3,5738	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toullois, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbacies, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops, abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	
837	Bar-le-Duc	48,7736	5,1582	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toullois, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbacies, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops, abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	Secular
837	Bar-sur-Aube	48,2312	4,7078	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toulais, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbacies, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops, abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	
830	Barcelona	41,3851	2,1734	In February, an assembly was held there at which he decided to undertake a campaign with all the Franks into the lands of Brittany. It was Bernard the chamberlain who was the strongest advocate of this course. Not long afterwards, on Ash Wednesday [2 March], the Emperor left Aachen, sorely troubled with pain in his feet, and he decided to make a rapid advance on Brittany by the coastal route. He left the Lady Empress behind at Aachen. The whole people were much opposed to this campaign because of its difficulties, and they refused to follow the Emperor to Brittany. Some of the magnates, knowing the people's critical attitude, summoned them to a meeting so as to wean them away from the loyalty they had sworn to the Lord Emperor. And so the whole people, who ought to have been marching to Brittany, met up at Paris, and went on to force Lothar to come from Italy and Pippin from Aquitaine to attack their father: the plan was to depose him, to destroy their stepmother and to kill Bernard. Bernard got wind of this, and fled to Barcelona. When the plot was denounced to the Lord Emperor, he immediately travelled to meet with them at Compiègne. There Pippin, who had with him a large proportion of the people, with Lothar's consent took away from the Emperor his royal power, and also his wife whom they veiled and sent to the convent of St-Radegund at Poitiers. They also tonsured her brothers, Conrad and Rudolf, and shut them up	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				in monasteries. ⁸ After Easter Week [17–24 April], Lothar arrived from Italy: there and then he held an assembly and ordered Bernard's brother Herbert to be blinded ⁹ and he im- prisoned various of the Lord Emperor's faithful men.	
848	Barcelona	41,3851	2,1734	William, son of Bernard, captured Ampurias and Barcelona by guile rather than force.	Secular
831	Bavaria	NULL	NULL	Around 1 February, he held a general assembly, as had been arranged. He ordered the attendance of those men who, the previous year, had offended against the Lord Emperor through their sedition, first at Compiègne and then at Nijmegen, so that their cases could be discussed and judgement passed. It was adjudged, first of all by his sons and then by all those present, that they should suffer the death penalty. Then the Lord Emperor, with his usual magnanimity, granted them life and limb, and sent them to be held in custody in various places. Lothar too, because he had given his sympathies to those men more than he should have done, appealed to his father's merciful nature. To this assembly came the Lady Empress, as she had been ordered to do; standing there in the sight of the Lord Emperor and his sons, she declared her willingness to purge herself on all the charges levelled against her. Then the whole assembled people were solemnly asked if anyone wanted to charge her with any crime. When no one was found who wanted to bring any wrongdoing whatsoever against her, she purged herself according to the judgement of the Franks of all the things of which she had been accused. When the assembly was over, the Lord Emperor allowed Lothar to go to Italy, Pippin to Aquitaine and Louis to Bavaria.	Secular
841	Bavaria	NULL	NULL	Louis on the other side of the Rhine, Charles on this side, subdued or won over everyone in their respective areas, some by force, some by threats, some by granting them honores, some on other special terms. Lothar, during Lent, led a force to Mainz against Louis. Louis was prepared for him, and while he maintained his resistance, Lothar held off for a long time from crossing the river. Then, when by some breach of faith on the part of the people on Louis's side Lothar did cross, Louis made for Bavaria. A large force of Lothar's men also tried to stop Charles from crossing the Seine. But Charles got across the river by	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				a combination of forceful shrewdness and shrewd force, put them all to flight and did so a second and a third time too.	
839	Bavaria	NULL	NULL	<p>When the feasts of Christmas and Epiphany were ended, he sent out faithful men over and over again to urge Louis to come to a peaceful settlement. But he was completely unable to sway him. On the contrary, from his position in forts [castella] built on the other side of the Rhine, Louis obdurately maintained his hostile stand and continued to bar the river-crossing to the Emperor, stuck at Mainz. But the Emperor was deeply worried about spilling the blood of a people who felt themselves one. He was not too proud to switch his men to another site suitable for making the crossing. But all along the opposite bank he could see his son's men entrenched and ready to oppose anyone who might try to get across. It was a wretched sight: on this side the righteous father, on the other the undutiful son, so far apart from each other. This situation forced the Emperor to return to Mainz. His faithful men flocked to him from every direction. He could not tolerate for much longer the sufferings imposed on them by the harsh winter. He got nearly 3,000 men across the Rhine just downstream from Mainz, and he received the Saxons who came to meet him. Louis, who until then had felt sure his father could not make the crossing, learned that he had done so. The Austrasians, Thuringians and Alemans whom Louis had involved in his rebellion were now deserting him. He fled in panic and retreated to Noricum, now called Bavaria, the realm given to him by his father some time before. The Emperor, mindful of how a father should behave, forbore to pursue his son. He welcomed and bound with oaths those who had fled from Louis and thrown themselves on the Emperor's mercy, while those who had fomented or favoured conflict were justly punished for their crimes, some by loss of property, others by exile. The Emperor then reached Frankfurt where he stayed for a few days and lost no time in setting in order the German frontier regions and their inhabitants and subjecting them more firmly to his control. Then during Lent he moved quickly into the regions of Alemannia to the royal villa called Bodman.</p>	Secular
834	Bavaria	NULL	NULL	<p>The Lord Emperor was being kept at Aachen. He was not being more humanely treated in any way at all: on the contrary, his enemies raged against him much more cruelly, trying day and night to weaken his spirit with such intense sufferings that he would voluntarily renounce the world and take himself off to a</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>monastery. But he kept saying that he would never make any such commitment as long as he had no real power over his own actions. Louis, however, when he realised that his request to Lothar to treat their father more mildly would carry no weight at all with that brother of his, sent envoys to his brother Pippin and told him of all that had been done to their father: he begged him to remember his father's affection, and the duty he owed him, and to join him [Louis] in rescuing their father from his tribulation. Pippin at once summoned an army of men from Aquitaine and from beyond the Seine while Louis summoned the Bavarians, Austrasians, Saxons, Alemans and the Franks on this side of the Ardennes; with all these troops they began to move rapidly on Aachen. When Lothar heard of this, he left Aachen and brought his father all the way to Paris, still under the same conditions. He found Pippin already arrived there with his army but prevented from crossing the Seine by exceptionally high floodwaters: much flooding of other rivers too and unheard-of bursting of their banks created great difficulties for many people. But now when Lothar learned for certain that Louis too was heading rapidly towards the same area with such a great number of troops, he was stricken with terror. Leaving his father in that same place, Lothar fled with his men. This was on 28 February. When he had gone, the bishops who had been present there came and reconciled the Lord Emperor in the church of St-Denis, and clad him in his royal robes and his weapons. Then his sons Pippin and Louis along with other faithful men came to him and were joyfully received by his fatherly heart. He offered warmest thanks to them and to the whole people because they had been so quick and keen to offer help.</p>	
833	Bavaria	NULL	NULL	<p>When the Holy Days had been celebrated there, he reached Aachen by a direct route. He had not been staying there for many days when news arrived that his sons had again got together in an alliance to revolt against him and were aiming to attack with a large force of his enemies. After taking counsel, he reached Worms before the beginning of Lent and there he spent that period and celebrated Easter [13 April] and Pentecost [1 June]. He summoned an army and made plans to advance against them, so that if he had been unable to divert them from their shameless course of action by peacemaking words, he could check them by force of arms, lest they do harm to the Christian people. At last, wanting to finish what they had begun, his sons joined forces in the region of</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Alsace at a place called Rotfeld. Lothar came from Italy bringing Pope Gregory with him, Pippin from Aquitaine, and Louis from Bavaria with a very large number of men. When the Lord Emperor met with them, he was completely unable to prevent them from continuing on their wilful course: rather, it was they who deceived the people who had come with the Lord Emperor, by evil persuasions and false promises, with the result that everyone deserted him. For some of his men – those against whom the rebels' anger raged most fiercely – slipped away and took themselves off to the lands of their friends and kinsmen and of their faithful men. The Lord Emperor's wife was taken away and sent into exile in Italy at the civitas of Tortona. Lothar seized royal power, and let the Pope return to Rome, Pippin to Aquitaine, and Louis to Bavaria. Lothar himself brought his father with him as a prisoner by way of Metz to Soissons, and there left him under the same strict custody in the monastery of St-Médard. He also took his father's son Charles away from him and sent him to the monastery of Prüm, something that grieved his father very much indeed.	
839	Bavaria	NULL	NULL	Then the Emperor gave notice of a general assembly to be held near Chalon on 1 September. After this he sent envoys to Louis ordering him never to dare to leave the frontiers of Bavaria without his father's express command, and to confirm his agreement to this by oath: otherwise he should be in no doubt at all that his father would advance to Augsburg at the beginning of September to attack him. The Emperor's troops were therefore arranged as follows: some were assigned to his son Charles at Chalon to attack and crush the Aquitanian rebels, for some of the Aquitanians had recently joined the Younger Pippin [II] in defecting from the Emperor; ¹¹ and some were sent to advance along with the Saxons against the incursions of the Danes and Slavs who were getting restive again. The Emperor himself stayed in the fortress [castrum] of Kreuznach and exerted himself vigorously in hunting. He decided to await there the arrival of the envoys he had sent to Bavaria. They came back and, accompanied by envoys from Louis, came into the Emperor's presence. They reported that Louis had not yet complied with his father's orders but had promised that he would do so on condition that his own request be met, namely that the Emperor's faithful men should swear an oath to him [Louis]. Now it happened that the magnates from whom he was demanding this oath were absent at that point, so the Emperor	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				decided to trust to his good faith and compliant promises until he himself should return from Aquitaine with a divinely granted victory: then if Louis had stuck to his orders he would receive him graciously, but if he had made any moves to the contrary his father would lose no time in attacking him with all the force at his disposal. Some of Louis's supporters had recently been punished by loss of their property for their complicity in the revolts he had organised against his father. But now at Louis's request the Emperor granted that each of these men should have his property restored – on condition, however, that they make every effort to keep their faith to the Emperor without any violation, and plot no secret incitement of the faithful men of the realm by any kind of deceit or treachery. Envoys were duly despatched on special missions to receive confirmations by oath to this effect.	
832	Bavaria	NULL	NULL	The Lord Emperor arrived at Mainz and there the whole people came to the assembly which he had fixed for them. The very next day, with a strong force of Franks and Saxons, he crossed the rivers Rhine and Main, and pitched camp in the vicinity of the villa of Tribur. His son Louis with his army was encamped near Worms at the villa called Langbardheim: his hopes were being buoyed up with empty promises, for both his own men and those of the counts and vassals of the Lord Emperor and of Charles who were with him were promising him that all the East Franks and Saxons would give their support to him. The man urging this most strongly with his treacherous plots and schemes was Matfrid, to whom the Lord Emperor the year before had granted life and limb and possession of his inheritance, after he had previously been condemned to death. When Louis learned that his father had crossed the Rhine with such a large force of faithful men, his boldness was undermined and he lost all hope of gaining the power he had so unjustly sought. He wasted no time but retreated hastily with his men to Bavaria along the same route by which they had come; and many of those with him went over again to the Lord Emperor. Hearing of Louis's sudden retreat, the Lord Emperor advanced to the place from which Louis had withdrawn, and found much devastation there.	Secular
841	Beauvais	49,4295	2,0807	Partly by terror-tactics, partly by conciliation, Lothar got large numbers of Saxons, Austrasians, Thuringians and Alemans under his control. Charles settled affairs in Aquitaine, so far as his resources would let him, travelled	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				through Francia by way of Le Mans, Paris and Beauvais, and won over the men of the Haspengau more by love than by fear. Lothar crossed the Rhine, aiming to attack Louis, but having failed to achieve any of his plans, he suddenly turned against Charles. He reckoned Charles could be easily beaten now that he had moved a fair distance away from his brother Louis. Charles fell back on Paris, crossed the Seine, and for a while blocked all Lothar's moves. Lothar, prevented from crossing the river, made for its upper reaches, and went by way of the Morvois district to Sens. From there he reached Le Mans without further obstacle, ravaging everything with such acts of devastation, burning, rape, sacrilege and blasphemy that he could not even restrain his men from damaging those whom he was planning to visit. He lost no time in carrying off whatever treasures he could find deposited in churches or their strong rooms for safe-keeping – and this, even though the priests and clergy of other ranks were bound by oath to preserve those things. Even nuns and women dedicated to God's service he forced to take oaths to himself. Charles was kept busy for some time in the Paris region; then he reached Châlons to celebrate Christmas there.	
842	Benevento	41,133333	14,783333	Meanwhile, the Beneventans were quarrelling among themselves, and some Saracens were invited over from Africa. Originally intended to be helpers, they now turned into fierce enemies and took by force a number of the Beneventans' civitates.	Secular
843	Benevento	41,133333	14,783333	At that time, the Beneventans restored peace amongst themselves, and with God's help the Saracens were driven out of those parts.	Secular
844	Benevento	41,133333	14,783333	Bernard, count of the Spanish March, had for a long time now had great plans and thirsted for the heights of power. He was found guilty of treason by judgement of the Franks, and was executed in Aquitaine on Charles's orders. ¹ Pope Gregory died and Sergius succeeded him and occupied the see of Rome in his place, and was ordained in that apostolic see. ² Lothar sent his son Louis to Rome with Drogo bishop of Metz: they were to take measures to prevent any future pope being consecrated there, on his predecessor's death, except on Lothar's orders and in the presence of this representatives. ³ They reached Rome and were received with due honour by the pope, who, when the	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				negotiations had been concluded, consecrated Louis king by anointing him, and invested him with a sword. ⁴ Bishop Drogo was designated papal vicar in the regions of the Gauls and Germanies. ⁵ Siginulf, Duke of the Beneventans, made his submission to Lothar along with all his men, and as a self-imposed penalty gave him 100,000 gold pieces. ⁶ The Beneventans, who had previously bestowed their loyalties elsewhere, when they found out about this accepted Siginulf and applied them selves to driving the remnants of the Saracens out of their territory.	
845	Benevento	41,133333	14,783333	The Beneventans finally went to war again with the Saracens, as their old disputes flared up once more.	Secular
847	Benevento	41,133333	14,783333	At that time, the Moors and Saracens attacked Benevento and laid waste Beneventan territory right up to where it bordered Rome's.	Secular
848	Benevento	41,133333	14,783333	The Slavs launched a violent attack on Louis's realm, but he overcame them, in Christ's name. Charles attacked the contingent of Northmen who were besieging Bordeaux and manfully defeated them. Lothar's army fought the Saracens who had taken Benevento, and Lothar was victorious. In Aquitaine some Jews betrayed Bordeaux to the Danes: having taken the town, they ravaged and burned it. ⁵	Secular
848	Benevento	41,133333	14,783333	Greek pirates ravaged Marseilles in Provence. No one offered any resistance and the pirates left unscathed. The Northmen laid waste the township [vicus] of Melle and set it on fire. ⁵ The Irish attacked the Northmen, won a victory with the aid of our Lord Jesus Christ, and drove them out of their land. Consequently the king of the Irish sent envoys bearing gifts to Charles to make a friendship-treaty and alliance with him; the Irish king also sought permission to travel through Charles's kingdom on a pilgrimage to Rome. ⁶ The Moors attacked Benevento again.	Secular
839	Betuwe	NULL	NULL	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machinations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices.⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Sainctois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Cendroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence.¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.</p>	

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
847	Betuwe	NULL	NULL	Danes attacked and plundered the coastal regions of Aquitaine. They laid siege to the town of Bordeaux for a long time. Another group of Danes occupied and took possession of the emporium called Dorestad and the island of Betuwe.	Norse
837	Blois	47,5861	1,3359	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toulous, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbacies, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops, abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	Secular
839	Bodman	47,8186	9,0558	When the feasts of Christmas and Epiphany were ended, he sent out faithful men over and over again to urge Louis to come to a peaceful settlement. But he was completely unable to sway him. On the contrary, from his position in forts [castella] built on the other side of the Rhine, Louis obdurately maintained his hostile stand and continued to bar the river-crossing to the Emperor, stuck at Mainz. But the Emperor was deeply worried about spilling the blood of a people who felt themselves one. He was not too proud to switch his men to another site suitable for making the crossing. But all along the opposite bank he could see his son's men entrenched and ready to oppose anyone who might try to get across. It was a wretched sight: on this side the righteous father, on the other the undutiful son, so far apart from each other. This situation forced the Emperor to return to Mainz. His faithful men flocked to him from every direction. He could not tolerate for much longer the sufferings imposed on them by the harsh winter.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				He got nearly 3,000 men across the Rhine just downstream from Mainz, and he received the Saxons who came to meet him. Louis, who until then had felt sure his father could not make the crossing, learned that he had done so. The Austrasians, Thuringians and Alemans whom Louis had involved in his rebellion were now deserting him. He fled in panic and retreated to Noricum, now called Bavaria, the realm given to him by his father some time before. The Emperor, mindful of how a father should behave, forbore to pursue his son. He welcomed and bound with oaths those who had fled from Louis and thrown themselves on the Emperor's mercy, while those who had fomented or favoured conflict were justly punished for their crimes, some by loss of property, others by exile. The Emperor then reached Frankfurt where he stayed for a few days and lost no time in setting in order the German frontier regions and their inhabitants and subjecting them more firmly to his control. Then during Lent he moved quickly into the regions of Alemannia to the royal villa called Bodman.	
847	Bordeaux	44,8378	-0,5792	Danes attacked and plundered the coastal regions of Aquitaine. They laid siege to the town of Bordeaux for a long time. Another group of Danes occupied and took possession of the emporium called Dorestad and the island of Betuwe.	Norse
848	Bordeaux	44,8378	-0,5792	The Slavs launched a violent attack on Louis's realm, but he overcame them, in Christ's name. Charles attacked the contingent of Northmen who were besieging Bordeaux and manfully defeated them. Lothar's army fought the Saracens who had taken Benevento, and Lothar was victorious. In Aquitaine some Jews betrayed Bordeaux to the Danes: having taken the town, they ravaged and burned it. ⁴	Norse
848	Bordeaux	44,8378	-0,5792	The Slavs launched a violent attack on Louis's realm, but he overcame them, in Christ's name. Charles attacked the contingent of Northmen who were besieging Bordeaux and manfully defeated them. Lothar's army fought the Saracens who had taken Benevento, and Lothar was victorious. In Aquitaine some Jews betrayed Bordeaux to the Danes: having taken the town, they ravaged and burned it. ⁶	Norse
843	Cambria	50,1735	3,2366	Charles went as arranged to meet his brothers, and joined up with them at Verdun. There the shares were allocated: Louis got every- thing east of the	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Rhine and on this side of it he got the civitates and districts of Speyer, Worms and Mainz; Lothar got the lands between the Rhine and the Scheldt where it runs into the sea, and inland by way of Cambrai, Hainaut, the regions of Lomme and of Mézières and the counties which lie next to each other on the western side of the Meuse down as far as where the Saône runs into the Rhône, and down the Rhône to where it flows into the sea, likewise with the counties situated on both sides of it. Beyond these limits, though, all he got was Arras, and that was through the generosity of his brother Charles. Charles himself was given everything else as far as Spain. Solemn oaths were sworn, and finally everyone departed to their various destinations.	
837	Brénois	NULL	NULL	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toulous, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbacies, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops, abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	Secular
844	Britain	NULL	NULL	The Northmen launched a major attack on the island of Britain, in that part which is largely inhabited by Anglo-Saxons. After a battle lasting three days, the Northmen emerged the winners: plundering, looting, slaughtering everywhere, they wielded power over the land at will.	Norse

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
830	Brittany	NULL	NULL	In February, an assembly was held there at which he decided to undertake a campaign with all the Franks into the lands of Brittany. It was Bernard the chamberlain who was the strongest advocate of this course. Not long afterwards, on Ash Wednesday [2 March], the Emperor left Aachen, sorely troubled with pain in his feet, and he decided to make a rapid advance on Brittany by the coastal route. He left the Lady Empress behind at Aachen. The whole people were much opposed to this campaign because of its difficulties, and they refused to follow the Emperor to Brittany. Some of the magnates, knowing the people's critical attitude, summoned them to a meeting so as to wean them away from the loyalty they had sworn to the Lord Emperor. And so the whole people, who ought to have been marching to Brittany, met up at Paris, and went on to force Lothar to come from Italy and Pippin from Aquitaine to attack their father: the plan was to depose him, to destroy their stepmother and to kill Bernard. Bernard got wind of this, and fled to Barcelona. When the plot was denounced to the Lord Emperor, he immediately travelled to meet with them at Compiègne. There Pippin, who had with him a large proportion of the people, with Lothar's consent took away from the Emperor his royal power, and also his wife whom they veiled and sent to the convent of St-Radegund at Poitiers. They also tonsured her brothers, Conrad and Rudolf, and shut them up in monasteries. ⁸ After Easter Week [17–24 April], Lothar arrived from Italy: there and then he held an assembly and ordered Bernard's brother Herbert to be blinded ⁹ and he imprisoned various of the Lord Emperor's faithful men.	Secular
837	Brittany	NULL	NULL	Meanwhile the Bretons, impelled by a kind of impudence, made an attempt at revolt. The Emperor sent an expedition and crushed their rebellion. They returned the land they had taken from our people, gave hostages and promised to stay loyal in future.	Secular
839	Brittany	NULL	NULL	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machinations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices. ⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence. ¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
844	Brittany	NULL	NULL	Lambert, with his Breton allies, ambushed certain markiones of Charles's on a bridge over the River Maine and slaughtered them.	Secular
844	Brittany	NULL	NULL	Thee Breton Nominoë, at that same time, insolently crossed over the boundaries assigned to him and his predecessors. Laying waste the whole countryside far	Norse

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				and wide and setting fire to most of it, he got to Le Mans where he received news that Northmen had suddenly attacked his own territory. So he was forced to go back there.	
845	Brittany	NULL	NULL	Charles made a rash attack on Brittany with a small force. His men deserted, and things went badly with luck against him. ⁸ He made a hasty retreat to Le Mans where he got his army into order again and prepared for another attack on Brittany.	Secular
846	Brittany	NULL	NULL	Charles held a general assembly of his people in June. He convened it, breaching custom, at a villa belonging to the church of Rheims, called Épernay. At this assembly the most necessary admonition of the bishops of the realm about the affairs of the church was treated as if it did not matter a straw: practically never, since Christian times began, can reverence for bishops be found to have been so totally disregarded. ¹ A man had been found one day in Lent having intercourse with a mare: by the judgement of the Franks he was burned alive. ² From Épernay, Charles with his army went into Brittany, and made a peace-treaty with Nominoë, duke of the Bretons. Solemn oaths were exchanged between them.	Secular
847	Brittany	NULL	NULL	The Danes came to the western region of Gaul where the Bretons live, defeated them in three battles, and completely overpowered them. Nominoë, beaten, fled with his men; later he softened up the Danes with bribes and got them out of his territories.	Norse
849	Brittany	NULL	NULL	Charles went into Aquitaine, and managed to subdue nearly everyone by peaceful means, by Christ's favour. ⁸ Then he made arrangements, at his own discretion, for the government of the Spanish March. ⁹ The Breton Nominoë ran amok with his usual insolence.	Secular
837	Burgundy	NULL	NULL	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra,	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toullois, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbacies, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops, abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	
846	Campagna	40,6671	15,1068	In August, the Saracens and Moors got to Rome up the Tiber, laid waste the basilica of St Peter Prince of the Apostles, and along with the very altar which had been placed over his tomb, they carried off all the ornaments and treasures. ⁴ Then they took up a position on a mountain 100 miles from the city, an extremely well-defended site. But they were mercilessly attacked and killed by some of Lothar's commanders. Another enemy force reached the tomb of the blessed Apostle Peter, but they were crushed by the people of the Campagna and all of them were slain.	Secular
839	Carlat	44,8899	2,5661	The Emperor received his faithful men at Chalon and redirected his whole army to Aquitaine. Pitching camp straight away almost three miles from Clermont, he held a meeting with those Aquitanians who publicly commended themselves to his son Charles in their traditional way, their loyalty to the Emperor and his son being strengthened by the pledging of an oath. Then he gave orders that the Empress and their son should go on ahead of him to Poitiers, while he hastened by forced marches to the stronghold [castrum] called in the vernacular Carlat, because some of Pippin's supporters were reported to be there. This stronghold had had nothing added to it by any engineer's design: it stood on a natural rock protected by precipices all round, except on the eastern side where it was separated from the surrounding land only by a very small gap. In this stronghold they had taken their stand, but the Emperor besieged them and forced them to yield, though with his typical generosity he granted them life and limb and their inherited property. Then he directed his campaign to the region of Turenne	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				where the rebels were trying in vain to conceal themselves and continue their resistance. They now roamed about in different directions, scattered and seeking flight wherever they could. ¹⁴ But the Emperor's army suffered much distress from the prolonged hot weather that autumn and the fierceness of the sun. Most men went down with fever, some died and some got home after a dreadful journey. The seriousness of this situation imposed itself on the Emperor: hampered by the harshness of the winter that was now coming on, he released the rest of his army and withdrew to winter quarters at Poitiers.	
839	Chalon	46,7808	4,8539	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices. ⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse;	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence. When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
839	Chalcedon	NULL	NULL	There also came envoys from the Greeks sent by the Emperor Theophilus. They were Theodosius, metropolitan bishop of Chalcedon, and Theophanus the Spatharius and they brought gifts worthy for an emperor, and a letter. The Emperor received them with due ceremony on 18 May at Ingelheim. The purpose of their mission was to confirm the treaty of peace and perpetual friendship and love between the two emperors and their subjects. They also brought congratulations and exultation in the Lord on the victories that our Emperor had gained with Heaven's help in his wars against foreign peoples. Theophilus in friendly fashion urged the Emperor and his subjects to offer up thanks to God for all these victories. He also sent with the envoys some men who said they – meaning their whole people [gens] – were called Russians and had been sent to him by their king whose name was the Khagan for the sake of friendship, so they claimed. Theophilus requested in his letter that the Emperor in his goodness might grant them safe conducts to travel through his empire and any help or practical assistance they needed to return home, for the route by which they had reached Constantinople had taken them through primitive tribes that were very fierce and savage and Theophilus did not wish them to return that way in case some disaster befell them. When the Emperor investigated more closely the reason for their coming here, he discovered that they belonged to the people of the Swedes. He suspected that they had really been sent as spies to this kingdom of ours rather than as seekers of our friendship, so he decided to keep them with him until he could find out for certain whether or not they had	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				come in good faith. He lost no time in sending a letter to Theophilus through the same envoys to tell him all this, and to add that he had received them willingly for the sake of his friendship for Theophilus and that if they were found to be genuine, he would supply them with means to return to their own fatherland without any risk of danger and send them home with every assistance, but if not, he would send them with envoys of ours back to Theophilus for him to deal with as he might think fit.	
839	Chalon	46,7808	4,8539	Then the Emperor gave notice of a general assembly to be held near Chalon on 1 September. After this he sent envoys to Louis ordering him never to dare to leave the frontiers of Bavaria without his father's express command, and to confirm his agreement to this by oath: otherwise he should be in no doubt at all that his father would advance to Augsburg at the beginning of September to attack him. The Emperor's troops were therefore arranged as follows: some were assigned to his son Charles at Chalon to attack and crush the Aquitanian rebels, for some of the Aquitanians had recently joined the Younger Pippin [II] in defecting from the Emperor; ¹¹ and some were sent to advance along with the Saxons against the incursions of the Danes and Slavs who were getting restive again. The Emperor himself stayed in the fortress [castrum] of Kreuznach and exerted himself vigorously in hunting. He decided to await there the arrival of the envoys he had sent to Bavaria. They came back and, accompanied by envoys from Louis, came into the Emperor's presence. They reported that Louis had not yet complied with his father's orders but had promised that he would do so on condition that his own request be met, namely that the Emperor's faithful men should swear an oath to him [Louis]. Now it happened that the magnates from whom he was demanding this oath were absent at that point, so the Emperor decided to trust to his good faith and compliant promises until he himself should return from Aquitaine with a divinely granted victory: then if Louis had stuck to his orders he would receive him graciously, but if he had made any moves to the contrary his father would lose no time in attacking him with all the force at his disposal. Some of Louis's supporters had recently been punished by loss of their property for their complicity in the revolts he had organised against his father. But now at Louis's request the Emperor granted that each of these men should have his property restored – on condition, however, that they make every effort	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				to keep their faith to the Emperor without any violation, and plot no secret incitement of the faithful men of the realm by any kind of deceit or treachery. Envoys were duly despatched on special missions to receive confirmations by oath to this effect.	
839	Chalon	46,7808	4,8539	The Emperor received his faithful men at Chalon and redirected his whole army to Aquitaine. Pitching camp straight away almost three miles from Clermont, he held a meeting with those Aquitanians who publicly commended themselves to his son Charles in their traditional way, their loyalty to the Emperor and his son being strengthened by the pledging of an oath. Then he gave orders that the Empress and their son should go on ahead of him to Poitiers, while he hastened by forced marches to the stronghold [castrum] called in the vernacular Carlat, because some of Pippin's supporters were reported to be there. This stronghold had had nothing added to it by any engineer's design: it stood on a natural rock protected by precipices all round, except on the eastern side where it was separated from the surrounding land only by a very small gap. In this stronghold they had taken their stand, but the Emperor besieged them and forced them to yield, though with his typical generosity he granted them life and limb and their inherited property. Then he directed his campaign to the region of Turenne where the rebels were trying in vain to conceal themselves and continue their resistance. They now roamed about in different directions, scattered and seeking flight wherever they could. ¹⁴ But the Emperor's army suffered much distress from the prolonged hot weather that autumn and the fierceness of the sun. Most men went down with fever, some died and some got home after a dreadful journey. The seriousness of this situation imposed itself on the Emperor: hampered by the harshness of the winter that was now coming on, he released the rest of his army and withdrew to winter quarters at Poitiers.	Secular
834	Chalon-sur-Saône	46,7808	4,8539	Now Lothar came with his men to Chalon-sur-Saône, took it by storm and set it on fire, and took prisoner the counts who were in the city. Three of them he killed and the rest he led away with him under strong guard. He had Bernard's sister, a nun, put in a barrel and drowned in the river Saône. Then he came to Orléans.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
841	Châlons	48,9567	4,3631	Partly by terror-tactics, partly by conciliation, Lothar got large numbers of Saxons, Austrasians, Thuringians and Alemans under his control. Charles settled affairs in Aquitaine, so far as his resources would let him, travelled through Francia by way of Le Mans, Paris and Beauvais, and won over the men of the Haspengau more by love than by fear. Lothar crossed the Rhine, aiming to attack Louis, but having failed to achieve any of his plans, he suddenly turned against Charles. He reckoned Charles could be easily beaten now that he had moved a fair distance away from his brother Louis. Charles fell back on Paris, crossed the Seine, and for a while blocked all Lothar's moves. Lothar, prevented from crossing the river, made for its upper reaches, and went by way of the Morvois district to Sens. From there he reached Le Mans without further obstacle, ravaging everything with such acts of devastation, burning, rape, sacrilege and blasphemy that he could not even restrain his men from damaging those whom he was planning to visit. He lost no time in carrying off whatever treasures he could find deposited in churches or their strong rooms for safe-keeping – and this, even though the priests and clergy of other ranks were bound by oath to preserve those things. Even nuns and women dedicated to God's service he forced to take oaths to himself. Charles was kept busy for some time in the Paris region; then he reached Châlons to celebrate Christmas there.	Secular
842	Châlons	48,9567	4,3631	Louis and Charles, to bind more securely to themselves the loyalty of the people subordinate to each, bound themselves by a most solemn oath to each other. The faithful men on each side likewise bound themselves by oath, swearing that if ever one of those two brothers should try to do any harm to the other, everyone would utterly abandon that stirrer-up of discord, and would turn instead to the brother who stood by the fraternal alliance. When all this had been done, messages were sent to Lothar urging peace. But Lothar banned their envoys from seeing or holding talks with him, and he and his supporters made the necessary military preparations to fight it out with his brothers. While he took up residence in the palace at Sinzig almost eight miles from the Moselle, and stationed guards to deny any crossing of that river, Louis reached the fort [castrum] of Koblenz with a naval force and Charles came up with cavalry. There they boldly started to cross the Moselle, whereupon Lothar's guards took to their	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>heels. Lothar, terrified by his brothers' unexpected arrival, retreated. He took all he could from the palace at Aachen and from the palatine chapel of St-Mary and from the royal treasury, including a silver plate of wonderful size and beauty. On it there shone a map of the whole world and it also showed the stars and the various movements of the planets at proportionate distances from each other, with the more important signs of the Zodiac. Lothar had this great plate cut up into pieces and distributed amongst his men – who despite being induced by such a large bribe, still continued to desert in droves from every section of his army. He fled by way of Châlons, spent Easter [2 April] at Troyes and made for Lyons. Louis celebrated that feast at Cologne, Charles at the palace of Herstal. Abandoning any pursuit of their brother, they welcomed the men of those regions who came to them to take refuge. Only when they had received large numbers of these men did they follow their brother's route, but still at a rather slow pace. Lothar, albeit reluctantly, began negotiations with his brothers about peace terms, sending his most trusted envoys. The neighbourhood of the town of Mâcon was chosen for this purpose, and to it men came from both sides. The river Saône separated the two camps, and they met on an island in this river to hold plenary discussions face-to-face.⁵ There mutual forgiveness was sought and given for all the wrongs they had done to each other in the past, and each swore to his brothers an oath of peace and fraternity. They decided that a meeting should be held at Metz at the beginning of October to make detailed arrangements for the division of the whole realm into equal parts.</p>	
834	Chartres	48,4439	1,489	<p>The Lord Emperor, getting word of all these doings, summoned his army to Langres in mid-August. There he received the annual gifts, and immediately set off on a campaign through the regions of Troyes, Chartres and the Dunois to liberate the people from those who had wrongfully seized the realm. He arrived near the stronghold [castellum] of Blois at the same time as his son Louis, and to this place his son Pippin also came with his army to meet his father and bring him help. Lothar, staying in his camp not far away, threatened battle with his forces but was in fact quite incapable of carrying out such a threat. Then the Lord Emperor, moved by his usual desire to show mercy, sent to tell Lothar to come peacefully to him for he would forgive him and all his men all the things they had said against him. He granted Lothar Italy, just as Pippin, the Lord</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Emperor's brother, had held it in the time of the Lord Charles, and to the others he granted life and limb and their hereditary possessions and to many of them their benefices too. When Lothar came to him with his men, his father bound him with the strong bonds of solemn oaths, that neither he nor his men should ever afterwards do such things again nor agree to others' doing them. When all these arrangements had been confirmed, he made Lothar go back to Italy with those men who preferred to follow him. He himself arrived in the neighbourhood of Orléans. He granted permission to return home to Pippin, to Louis and to the whole army. Then he came by way of Paris to Attigny, where about Martinmas [11 November] he held an assembly with his advisers. When the affairs of the realm had been settled, he went off to winter at Thionville.	
849	Chartres	48,4439	1,489	In June at Chartres where King Charles was holding an assembly, Charles son of Pippin, mounting the ambo of the church when Mass was over, addressed them all in person and announced that for love of God's service and under no compulsion from anyone, he wished to become a cleric. Then and there he received the benediction from the bishops present, and was tonsured as a cleric.	Religious
837	Châtres	48,7106	2,8097	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Riparian Franks; within the boundaries of the Riparians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toulous, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbeys, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops,	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	
839	Chaumont	48,1137	5,1393	<p>When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection.⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices.⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Cendroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Provence. ¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
839	Chur	46,8508	9,532	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices. ⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence. ¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
839	Clermont	45,7772	3,087	The Emperor received his faithful men at Chalon and redirected his whole army to Aquitaine. Pitching camp straight away almost three miles from Clermont, he held a meeting with those Aquitanians who publicly commended themselves to his son Charles in their traditional way, their loyalty to the Emperor and his son being strengthened by the pledging of an oath. Then he gave orders that the Empress and their son should go on ahead of him to Poitiers, while he hastened by forced marches to the stronghold [castrum] called in the vernacular Carlat, because some of Pippin's supporters were reported to be there. This stronghold had had nothing added to it by any engineer's design: it stood on a natural rock protected by precipices all round, except on the eastern side where it was separated from the surrounding land only by a very small gap. In this stronghold they had taken their stand, but the Emperor besieged them and forced them to yield, though with his typical generosity he granted them life and limb and their inherited property. Then he directed his campaign to the region of Turenne where the rebels were trying in vain to conceal themselves and continue their resistance. They now roamed about in different directions, scattered and seeking flight wherever they could. ¹⁴ But the Emperor's army suffered much distress from the prolonged hot weather that autumn and the fierceness of the sun. Most men went down with fever, some died and some got home after a dreadful journey. The seriousness of this situation imposed itself on the Emperor: hampered by the harshness of the winter that was now coming on, he released the rest of his army and withdrew to winter quarters at Poitiers.	Secular
836	Cologne	50,9375	6,9603	At that same time, the Northmen again devastated Dorestad and Frisia. But Horic, king of the Danes, through his envoys sent to that assembly offered terms of friendship and obedience and declared that he had in no way given his	Norse

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				agreement to their urgent requests [to support the attacks]. He also complained about the killing of the envoys he had sent to the Emperor. They had been massacred a short while before near Cologne through the unauthorised action of certain men. The Emperor very rightly avenged the slaughter of these envoys, sending missi specifically to see to this.	
842	Cologne	50,9375	6,9603	Louis and Charles, to bind more securely to themselves the loyalty of the people subordinate to each, bound themselves by a most solemn oath to each other. The faithful men on each side likewise bound themselves by oath, swearing that if ever one of those two brothers should try to do any harm to the other, everyone would utterly abandon that stirrer-up of discord, and would turn instead to the brother who stood by the fraternal alliance. When all this had been done, messages were sent to Lothar urging peace. But Lothar banned their envoys from seeing or holding talks with him, and he and his supporters made the necessary military preparations to fight it out with his brothers. While he took up residence in the palace at Sinzig almost eight miles from the Moselle, and stationed guards to deny any crossing of that river, Louis reached the fort [castrum] of Koblenz with a naval force and Charles came up with cavalry. There they boldly started to cross the Moselle, whereupon Lothar's guards took to their heels. Lothar, terrified by his brothers' unexpected arrival, retreated. He took all he could from the palace at Aachen and from the palatine chapel of St-Mary and from the royal treasury, including a silver plate of wonderful size and beauty. On it there shone a map of the whole world and it also showed the stars and the various movements of the planets at proportionate distances from each other, with the more important signs of the Zodiac. Lothar had this great plate cut up into pieces and distributed amongst his men – who despite being induced by such a large bribe, still continued to desert in droves from every section of his army. He fled by way of Châlons, spent Easter [2 April] at Troyes and made for Lyons. Louis celebrated that feast at Cologne, Charles at the palace of Herstal. Abandoning any pursuit of their brother, they welcomed the men of those regions who came to them to take refuge. Only when they had received large numbers of these men did they follow their brother's route, but still at a rather slow pace. Lothar, albeit reluctantly, began negotiations with his brothers about peace terms, sending his most trusted envoys. The neighbourhood of the town	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				of Mâcon was chosen for this purpose, and to it men came from both sides. The river Saône separated the two camps, and they met on an island in this river to hold plenary discussions face-to-face. ⁵ There mutual forgiveness was sought and given for all the wrongs they had done to each other in the past, and each swore to his brothers an oath of peace and fraternity. They decided that a meeting should be held at Metz at the beginning of October to make detailed arrangements for the division of the whole realm into equal parts.	
830	Compiègne	49,4178	2,8261	In February, an assembly was held there at which he decided to undertake a campaign with all the Franks into the lands of Brittany. It was Bernard the chamberlain who was the strongest advocate of this course. Not long afterwards, on Ash Wednesday [2 March], the Emperor left Aachen, sorely troubled with pain in his feet, and he decided to make a rapid advance on Brittany by the coastal route. He left the Lady Empress behind at Aachen. The whole people were much opposed to this campaign because of its difficulties, and they refused to follow the Emperor to Brittany. Some of the magnates, knowing the people's critical attitude, summoned them to a meeting so as to wean them away from the loyalty they had sworn to the Lord Emperor. And so the whole people, who ought to have been marching to Brittany, met up at Paris, and went on to force Lothar to come from Italy and Pippin from Aquitaine to attack their father: the plan was to depose him, to destroy their stepmother and to kill Bernard. Bernard got wind of this, and fled to Barcelona. When the plot was denounced to the Lord Emperor, he immediately travelled to meet with them at Compiègne. There Pippin, who had with him a large proportion of the people, with Lothar's consent took away from the Emperor his royal power, and also his wife whom they veiled and sent to the convent of St-Radegund at Poitiers. They also tonsured her brothers, Conrad and Rudolf, and shut them up in monasteries. ⁸ After Easter Week [17–24 April], Lothar arrived from Italy: there and then he held an assembly and ordered Bernard's brother Herbert to be blinded ⁹ and he imprisoned various of the Lord Emperor's faithful men.	Secular
833	Compiègne	49,4178	2,8261	Then, on 1 October, Lothar held a long-planned assembly at Compiègne. The bishops, abbots, counts and all the people assembled there formally presented him with the annual gifts and promised their loyalty. Also to Compiègne came envoys from Constantinople: they had been sent to Lothar's father, but instead	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				reached Lothar and handed over their letters and presents to him. In this assembly, they dreamed up many crimes to impute to the Lord Emperor, with Ebbo Bishop of Rheims standing out among them all as a kindler of false charges. They harrassed him for so long that they forced him to lay aside his weapons and change his garb to that of a penitent, driving him into the gates of Holy Church so that no one would dare to speak with him except those specially deputed for that purpose. But after a while they were afraid that he might be snatched away from that place by some of those who had remained loyal to him. So Lothar himself came to that monastery and took his father away with him against his will and kept him with him at Compiègne, still under sentence of excommunication. Then, when the assembly had been concluded, Lothar hastened to Aachen to winter there, and forced his father to accompany him, still under the same conditions. He reached Aachen on St Andrew's Eve [29 November]. But after a few days, it came about that Lothar and Louis had a meeting at Mainz to discuss various matters. There Louis begged his brother Lothar most earnestly to act more gently towards their father and not hold him in such strict confinement. When Lothar refused to listen, Louis left in sadness. From then on, he kept thinking over with his men how he might rescue his father from his impris- onment. Lothar reached Aachen a few days before Christmas.	
838	Compiègne	49,4178	2,8261	When the assembly had been dissolved, the Emperor made a point of visiting Paris and the churches of the holy martyrs in order to pray there. While Charles was despatched to the Le Mans region, the Emperor himself made a series of short stays at Ver, Compiègne and other places in the vicinity suitable for hunting. At the invitation of his brother Hugh, abbot of the monastery of the blessed martyr Quentin, he celebrated that martyr's feast there [31 October] with due honour and much enthusiasm. He then went to Attigny where he received Charles on his return from the west. Here too came envoys from Horic to report that because of his loyalty to the Emperor he had captured and ordered to be killed the majority of those pirates who had lately attacked our territory. Horic also requested that the Frisians and Obodrites be given over to him. The request seemed to the Emperor so thoroughly inappropriate that he utterly scorned and ignored it. In fact some time before, while the Emperor was applying himself to his hunting at Ver, Counts Adalgar and Egilo, who had	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				previously been sent against the Obodrites and the Wilzes after they had renounced their allegiance, returned bringing hostages with them and reporting that those people would from now on be submissive to the Emperor. He now resumed the journey previously begun and set out to winter at Frankfurt. On 5 December in the middle of the night the full moon suffered an eclipse. Pippin, the Emperor's son and king of Aquitaine, died on 13 December leaving two sons, Pippin and Charles.	
839	Condroz	50,5525	5,4512	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices. ⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence. ¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
839	Constaninople	41,0082	28,9784	There also came envoys from the Greeks sent by the Emperor Theophilus. They were Theodosius, metropolitan bishop of Chalcedon, and Theophanus the Spatharius and they brought gifts worthy for an emperor, and a letter. The Emperor received them with due ceremony on 18 May at Ingelheim. The purpose of their mission was to confirm the treaty of peace and perpetual friendship and love between the two emperors and their subjects. They also brought congratulations and exultation in the Lord on the victories that our Emperor had gained with Heaven's help in his wars against foreign peoples. Theophilus in friendly fashion urged the Emperor and his subjects to offer up thanks to God for all these victories. He also sent with the envoys some men who said they – meaning their whole people [gens] – were called Russians and had been sent to him by their king whose name was the Khagan for the sake of friendship, so they claimed. Theophilus requested in his letter that the Emperor in his goodness might grant them safe conducts to travel through his empire and any help or practical assistance they needed to return home, for the route by which they had reached Constantinople had taken them through primitive tribes that were very fierce and savage and Theophilus did not wish them to return that way in case some disaster befell them. When the Emperor investigated more closely the reason for their coming here, he discovered that they belonged to the people of the Swedes. He suspected that they had really been sent as spies to this kingdom of ours rather than as seekers of our friendship, so he decided to keep them with him until he could find out for certain whether or not they had come in good faith. He lost no time in sending a letter to Theophilus through the	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				same envoys to tell him all this, and to add that he had received them willingly for the sake of his friendship for Theophilus and that if they were found to be genuine, he would supply them with means to return to their own fatherland without any risk of danger and send them home with every assistance, but if not, he would send them with envoys of ours back to Theophilus for him to deal with as he might think fit.	
833	Constantinople	41,0082	28,9784	Then, on 1 October, Lothar held a long-planned assembly at Compiègne. The bishops, abbots, counts and all the people assembled there formally presented him with the annual gifts and promised their loyalty. Also to Compiègne came envoys from Constantinople: they had been sent to Lothar's father, but instead reached Lothar and handed over their letters and presents to him. In this assembly, they dreamed up many crimes to impute to the Lord Emperor, with Ebbo Bishop of Rheims standing out among them all as a kindler of false charges. They harassed him for so long that they forced him to lay aside his weapons and change his garb to that of a penitent, driving him into the gates of Holy Church so that no one would dare to speak with him except those specially deputed for that purpose. But after a while they were afraid that he might be snatched away from that place by some of those who had remained loyal to him. So Lothar himself came to that monastery and took his father away with him against his will and kept him with him at Compiègne, still under sentence of excommunication. Then, when the assembly had been concluded, Lothar hastened to Aachen to winter there, and forced his father to accompany him, still under the same conditions. He reached Aachen on St Andrew's Eve [29 November]. But after a few days, it came about that Lothar and Louis had a meeting at Mainz to discuss various matters. There Louis begged his brother Lothar most earnestly to act more gently towards their father and not hold him in such strict confinement. When Lothar refused to listen, Louis left in sadness. From then on, he kept thinking over with his men how he might rescue his father from his imprisonment. Lothar reached Aachen a few days before Christmas.	Secular
847	Cordoba	37,8882	-4,7794	Envoys of »Abd al-Rahman [II] king of the Saracens came from Cordoba in Spain to Charles to seek a peace and draw up a formal treaty. Charles received them with fitting ceremony at Rheims, and later let them leave.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
834	Dunois	48,0573	1,4185	The Lord Emperor, getting word of all these doings, summoned his army to Langres in mid-August. There he received the annual gifts, and immediately set off on a campaign through the regions of Troyes, Chartres and the Dunois to liberate the people from those who had wrongfully seized the realm. He arrived near the stronghold [castellum] of Blois at the same time as his son Louis, and to this place his son Pippin also came with his army to meet his father and bring him help. Lothar, staying in his camp not far away, threatened battle with his forces but was in fact quite incapable of carrying out such a threat. Then the Lord Emperor, moved by his usual desire to show mercy, sent to tell Lothar to come peacefully to him for he would forgive him and all his men all the things they had said against him. He granted Lothar Italy, just as Pippin, the Lord Emperor's brother, had held it in the time of the Lord Charles, and to the others he granted life and limb and their hereditary possessions and to many of them their benefices too. When Lothar came to him with his men, his father bound him with the strong bonds of solemn oaths, that neither he nor his men should ever afterwards do such things again nor agree to others' doing them. When all these arrangements had been confirmed, he made Lothar go back to Italy with those men who preferred to follow him. He himself arrived in the neighbourhood of Orléans. He granted permission to return home to Pippin, to Louis and to the whole army. Then he came by way of Paris to Attigny, where about Martinmas [11 November] he held an assembly with his advisers. When the affairs of the realm had been settled, he went off to winter at Thionville.	Secular
849	Dalmatia	NULL	NULL	A man called Gottschalk, a 'Gaul' [in that he was] a monk and priest of the monastery of Orbais in the diocese of Soissons, puffed up by his learning, had given himself over to certain false teachings. He had got to Italy, under the guise of pious motives, and been thrown out from there in disgrace. Then he had assailed Dalmatia, Pannonia and Noricum, constructing by the pestiferous things he said and wrote teachings quite contrary to our salvation, especially on the subject of predestination. At a council of bishops in the presence of Louis king of the Germans, he was exposed and convicted. After that he was compelled to return to the metropolitan civitas of his diocese, namely Rheims, where that venerable man Hincmar was in charge. There he was to receive the sentence his perfidy deserved. That most energetic practitioner of the Christian	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				faith, King Charles, summoned a synod of the holy bishops of the Rheims archdiocese and ordered Gottschalk to be brought before them. He was duly led forward there, publicly flogged, and compelled to burn the books containing his teachings.	
831	Denmark	NULL	NULL	Now he held a third general assembly at the villa of Thionville and there envoys came from the Amir al-Mamoun of Persia, seeking a treaty. They soon got what they sought, and went home again. There also came envoys of the Danes with the same request and they too went home after having their treaty confirmed. Many embassies came to him from the Slavs and were duly heard, dealt with and given leave to depart. Count Bernard presented himself and gave satisfaction on all the charges of which he had been accused, swearing an oath to the Lord Emperor and to his sons. Those of the sons who had been present returned to their own lands, the Lord Emperor waited for some time for Pippin to arrive there, and then sent special envoys to order him to come. Pippin promised to do so, but put off coming.	Norse
836	Denmark	NULL	NULL	The autumn hunting-season was spent at the palace of Frankfurt, and then he returned to Aachen. Envoys from Horic arrived there seeking an amount equivalent to the blood-money for those Northmen who had recently been perpetrating such attacks on our own borders and whom he, Horic, had captured and had killed. Aznar, count of Hither Gascony, who some years previously had defected with Pippin,10 died a horrible death. His brother Sancho Sanchez took control of that region despite Pippin's denial of permission.	Norse
838	Denmark	NULL	NULL	After all this, when the feasts of Christmas, Epiphany [6 January] and the Presentation [2 February] were over and just as the Lenten fast was beginning [Ash Wednesday, 6 March], word came to the Emperor that Louis [the German] had sought a private meeting with his brother Lothar in the remote valleys of the Alps. Because his son had presumed to do this without his knowledge or agreement, the Emperor was very angry and sent out official messengers [cursores] to go as fast as possible in every direction to summon up his faithful men from all sides. When they had all come hastening from everywhere, he revealed to them the suspicious meeting held by his sons and warned them to hold themselves fully prepared for resistance should necessity require that.	Norse

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				When Louis learned of this, he came to his father on the latter's orders in the week of the Octave of Easter [21-27 April]. After discussing everything in great detail, he swore on oath, along with those in whom he had most confidence, that he had not contemplated anything at all at that meeting with Lothar against his father's honour or the loyalty he owed him. So Louis was dismissed to his own lands with orders to come to meet the Emperor at Nijmegen in May. For the Emperor was planning to proceed there as arranged so that through his presence, the sort of damage that occurred in previous years because of the pirates' savagery and our men's fecklessness might now be avoided. An assembly of faithful men was held and quantities of equipment and supplies were distributed around the coastal areas. While this was happening Danish pirates sailed out from their homeland but a sudden severe storm arose at sea and they were drowned with scarcely any survivors.	
839	Denmark	NULL	NULL	Then the Emperor gave notice of a general assembly to be held near Chalon on 1 September. After this he sent envoys to Louis ordering him never to dare to leave the frontiers of Bavaria without his father's express command, and to confirm his agreement to this by oath: otherwise he should be in no doubt at all that his father would advance to Augsburg at the beginning of September to attack him. The Emperor's troops were therefore arranged as follows: some were assigned to his son Charles at Chalon to attack and crush the Aquitanian rebels, for some of the Aquitanians had recently joined the Younger Pippin [II] in defecting from the Emperor;11 and some were sent to advance along with the Saxons against the incursions of the Danes and Slavs who were getting restive again. The Emperor himself stayed in the fortress [castrum] of Kreuznach and exerted himself vigorously in hunting. He decided to await there the arrival of the envoys he had sent to Bavaria. They came back and, accompanied by envoys from Louis, came into the Emperor's presence. They reported that Louis had not yet complied with his father's orders but had promised that he would do so on condition that his own request be met, namely that the Emperor's faithful men should swear an oath to him [Louis]. Now it happened that the magnates from whom he was demanding this oath were absent at that point, so the Emperor decided to trust to his good faith and compliant promises until he himself should return from Aquitaine with a divinely granted victory: then if Louis had stuck to	Norse

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				his orders he would receive him graciously, but if he had made any moves to the contrary his father would lose no time in attacking him with all the force at his disposal. Some of Louis's supporters had recently been punished by loss of their property for their complicity in the revolts he had organised against his father. But now at Louis's request the Emperor granted that each of these men should have his property restored – on condition, however, that they make every effort to keep their faith to the Emperor without any violation, and plot no secret incitement of the faithful men of the realm by any kind of deceit or treachery. Envoys were duly despatched on special missions to receive confirmations by oath to this effect.	
839	Denmark	NULL	NULL	Also the Emperor's envoys, sent to Horic to make a treaty, received oaths from him and concluded a permanent peace.	Norse
847	Denmark	NULL	NULL	Lothar, Louis and Charles sent envoys to Horic, king of the Danes, ordering him to restrain his own people from their attacks on Christians: otherwise, they said, he should be in no doubt at all that they would make war on him.	Norse
839	Dorerstad	NULL	NULL	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices. ⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence. ¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
834	Dorestad	NULL	NULL	At this time also, the following were killed on the expedition sent against Lambert and Matfrid and other accomplices of Lothar: Counts Odo, and William his brother, and Fulbert; Abbot Theoto of St-Martin and a number of others. Meanwhile a fleet of Danes came to Frisia and laid waste a part of it. From there, they came by way of Utrecht to the emporium called Dorestad ¹⁰ and destroyed everything. They slaughtered some people, took others away captive, and burned the surrounding region.	Norse
835	Dorestad	NULL	NULL	When these and other affairs of state had been justly dealt with, all were dismissed to their homes, while the Emperor himself celebrated the holy time of Lent also at Thionville, and the most holy feast of Easter [18 April] at Metz where he again stayed with Archbishop Drogo. Then he set out for the general assembly which he had given notice would be held at Tramoyes near the civitas of Lyons. When this had been held in June, and the annual gifts had been received and the Marches of Spain, Septimania and Provence had been set in	Norse

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				order, he returned to Aachen. But while he was still at that assembly, the Northmen fell on Dorestad in a second assault, laid it waste and looted it savagely. The Emperor, very angry, reached Aachen and made arrangements for effective defence of the coasts. He spent the autumn hunting-season in the Ardennes and returned from there to winter at Aachen.	
836	Dorestad	NULL	NULL	At that same time, the Northmen again devastated Dorestad and Frisia. But Horic, king of the Danes, through his envoys sent to that assembly offered terms of friendship and obedience and declared that he had in no way given his agreement to their urgent requests [to support the attacks]. He also complained about the killing of the envoys he had sent to the Emperor. They had been massacred a short while before near Cologne through the unauthorised action of certain men. The Emperor very rightly avenged the slaughter of these envoys, sending missi specifically to see to this.	Norse
837	Dorestad	NULL	NULL	The Northmen at this time fell on Frisia with their usual surprise attack. Coming upon our people unprepared on an island called Walcheren, they slaughtered many of them and plundered even more. They stayed on the island for a while, levying as much tribute as they wanted. Then they fell on Dorestad with the same fury and exacted tribute in the same way. When the Emperor heard about these attacks, he postponed his planned journey to Rome and wasted no time in hurrying to the fort of Nijmegen close by Dorestad. When the Northmen heard of his arrival there, they withdrew immediately.	Norse
847	Dorestad	NULL	NULL	Danes attacked and plundered the coastal regions of Aquitaine. They laid siege to the town of Bordeaux for a long time. Another group of Danes occupied and took possession of the emporium called Dorestad and the island of Betuwe.	Norse
846	Éparnay	49,0434	3,9562	Charles held a general assembly of his people in June. He convened it, breaching custom, at a villa belonging to the church of Rheims, called Éparnay. At this assembly the most necessary admonition of the bishops of the realm about the affairs of the church was treated as if it did not matter a straw: practically never, since Christian times began, can reverence for bishops be found to have been so totally disregarded. ¹ A man had been found one day in Lent having intercourse with a mare: by the judgement of the Franks he was	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				burned alive. ² From Épernay, Charles with his army went into Brittany, and made a peace-treaty with Nominoë, duke of the Bretons. Solemn oaths were exchanged between them.	
839	England	NULL	NULL	Now after Easter [6 April] when the Emperor was heading back into Francia, the king of the English sent envoys to him to ask the Emperor to grant him permission to travel through Francia on his way to Rome on pilgrimage. He also warned the Emperor to devote even more careful attention and concern to the salvation of the souls of those subject to him. For the minds of the English had been quite terrified by a vision that one of them had seen. The king took pains to send the Emperor a detailed account of this vision which went as follows:...	Secular
837	Etamp	48,4344	2,1614	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toulous, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbacies, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops, abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	Secular
839	Escoens	NULL	NULL	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machinations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices.⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Cendroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence.¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.</p>	
845	Fleury	47,8095	2,306	A terrible famine consumed the western regions of Gaul, and as it got worse many thousands of people died. Charles came to Fleury where stands the	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				monastery of St-Benedict, twelve leagues from Orléans, and there he received Pippin, son of Pippin, ⁴ who gave him oaths of fidelity to the effect that henceforth he would be faithful to him as a nephew ought to be to his uncle and would give him aid to the best of his ability whatever needs might arise. Then Charles allowed him lordship of the whole of Aquitaine, except for Poitou, Saintonge and Aunis. ⁵ So all the Aquitanians who until then had been with Charles hastened forthwith to attach themselves instead to Pippin.	
837	Ettra	NULL	NULL	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toulous, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbacies, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops, abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	Secular
841	Fontenoy	47,6489	3,3053	Charles, full of joy and affection, came to meet Louis as he approached. There was a complete union between them: they were bound by brotherly love, and they even pitched camp together, sharing each other's company and counsels. They made every effort, by sending very frequent missions, to come to an agreement with Lothar for peace and harmony and the government of the whole people and realm. Lothar played with them by equally frequent sending of envoys and with oaths, until at last he received from Aquitaine the younger Pippin, son of his brother Pippin who had died a while before. It was in the region of Auxerre, at a place called Fontenoy, that Lothar made his attempt to	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				deprive both his brothers of their shares of the realm by a military victory. Since it had proved quite impossible to draw him back to peace and brotherly concord, his brothers attacked on the morning of 25 June, a Saturday. Many were slain on both sides; still more were wounded. Lothar suffered a shameful defeat and fled. ⁵ The slaughter of the fugitives continued on all sides, until Louis and Charles, afire with generous feelings, ordered an end to the carnage. To uphold the standards of Christianity, they refrained from pursuing the fugitives any further from their camp, and for the same reason gave orders to the bishops to remain on the spot next day to bury the corpses of the dead, so far as time might allow. In this battle George bishop of Ravenna was taken prisoner. He had been sent by Pope Gregory to Lothar and his brothers to arrange a peace, but he had been detained by Lothar and not allowed to go on to his brother. He was now sent home with due honour. ⁶ Lothar, having turned tail, reached Aachen. To renew the struggle, he applied himself to winning over the Saxons and other frontier peoples. He went so far as to offer those Saxons called Stellinga ⁷ – there is a very large number of them among that people – the choice between some kind of written law and the customary law of the ancient Saxons, whichever they preferred. Always prone to evil, they chose to imitate pagan usage ⁸ rather than keep their oaths to the Christian faith.	
839	Fraisnes-en-Santois [Santois]	48,376089	6,056234	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices. ⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portoais, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence.¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.</p>	
832	Francia	NULL	NULL	<p>It was announced again that a general assembly would be held at Orléans on 1 September, and every free man was to come there ready to go on campaign. When he arrived there, he received the annual gifts in the customary way, and soon left to hasten to Limoges. Then he summoned his son Pippin to him and reproached him asking, among other things, why he had fled from his father's presence without permission. Wishing with fatherly affection to win him over again, he ordered Pippin to go to Francia, to stay for a while in a place to which his father would assign him, until such time as he should soothe his father's feelings by mending his own ways. Pippin pretended to agree to this and set off, but he turned back from the journey, and scorned to carry out his father's orders. Meanwhile the Lord Emperor was returning through other parts of Aquitaine, to</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Francia. When Pippin's action was reported to him, he did not return to Francia as soon as he had planned but, on account of this news, delayed in those parts for some days longer, finally coming to Le Mans at Christmas.	
838	Francia	NULL	NULL	When the assembly had been dissolved, the Emperor made a point of visiting Paris and the churches of the holy martyrs in order to pray there. While Charles was despatched to the Le Mans region, the Emperor himself made a series of short stays at Ver, Compiègne and other places in the vicinity suitable for hunting. At the invitation of his brother Hugh, abbot of the monastery of the blessed martyr Quentin, he celebrated that martyr's feast there [31 October] with due honour and much enthusiasm. He then went to Attigny where he received Charles on his return from the west. Here too came envoys from Horic to report that because of his loyalty to the Emperor he had captured and ordered to be killed the majority of those pirates who had lately attacked our territory. Horic also requested that the Frisians and Obodrites be given over to him. The request seemed to the Emperor so thoroughly inappropriate that he utterly scorned and ignored it. In fact some time before, while the Emperor was applying himself to his hunting at Ver, Counts Adalgar and Egilo, who had previously been sent against the Obodrites and the Wilzes after they had renounced their allegiance, returned bringing hostages with them and reporting that those people would from now on be submissive to the Emperor. He now resumed the journey previously begun and set out to winter at Frankfurt. On 5 December in the middle of the night the full moon suffered an eclipse. Pippin, the Emperor's son and king of Aquitaine, died on 13 December leaving two sons, Pippin and Charles.	Environmental
839	Francia	NULL	NULL	Furthermore, on 26 December, that is St Stephen's Day, a great flood far beyond the usual coastal tides covered nearly the whole of Frisia. So great was the inundation that the region became almost like the mounds of sand common in those parts which they call the dunes. Every single thing the sea rolled over, men as well as all other living creatures and houses too, it destroyed. The number of people drowned was very carefully counted: 2,437 deaths were reported. Then in February an army of fiery red and other colours could often be seen in the sky, as well as shooting stars trailing fiery tails.	Environmental

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
844	Francia	NULL	NULL	The winter was a very mild one, made more so by the mild weather's lasting right up to the beginning of February.	Environmental
845	Francia	NULL	NULL	A very hard winter. In March, 120 ships of the Northmen sailed up the Seine to Paris, laying waste everything on either side and meeting not the least bit of opposition. Charles made efforts to offer some resistance, but realised that his men could not possibly win. So he made a deal with them: by handing over to them 7,000 lb [of silver] as a bribe, he restrained them from advancing further and persuaded them to go away.	Environmental
845	Francia	NULL	NULL	The Northmen went back down the Seine to the open sea. Then they devastated all the coastal regions, plundering and burning. God in his goodness and justice, so much offended by our sins, had thus worn down the lands and kingdoms of the Christians. Nevertheless, so that the pagans should no longer go unpunished in falsely accusing the most all-powerful and most provident Lord of improvidence and even powerlessness, when they were going away in ships loaded with booty from a certain monastery which they had sacked and burned, they were struck down by divine judgement either with blindness or insanity, so severely that only a very few escaped to tell the rest about the might of God. It is said that their king Horic was so disturbed when he heard about this that he sent envoys to King Louis for peace talks, and was ready to release all the captives and make every effort to restore all the stolen treasures.	Norse
836	Frankfurt	50,1109	8,6821	The autumn hunting-season was spent at the palace of Frankfurt, and then he returned to Aachen. Envoys from Horic arrived there seeking an amount equivalent to the blood-money for those Northmen who had recently been perpetrating such attacks on our own borders and whom he, Horic, had captured and had killed. Aznar, count of Hither Gascony, who some years previously had defected with Pippin,10 died a horrible death. His brother Sancho Sanchez took control of that region despite Pippin's denial of permission.	Secular
838	Frankfurt	50,1109	8,6821	When the assembly had been dissolved, the Emperor made a point of visiting Paris and the churches of the holy martyrs in order to pray there. While Charles was despatched to the Le Mans region, the Emperor himself made a series of short stays at Ver, Compiègne and other places in the vicinity suitable for	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>hunting. At the invitation of his brother Hugh, abbot of the monastery of the blessed martyr Quentin, he celebrated that martyr's feast there [31 October] with due honour and much enthusiasm. He then went to Attigny where he received Charles on his return from the west. Here too came envoys from Horic to report that because of his loyalty to the Emperor he had captured and ordered to be killed the majority of those pirates who had lately attacked our territory. Horic also requested that the Frisians and Obodrites be given over to him. The request seemed to the Emperor so thoroughly inappropriate that he utterly scorned and ignored it. In fact some time before, while the Emperor was applying himself to his hunting at Ver, Counts Adalgar and Egilo, who had previously been sent against the Obodrites and the Wilzes after they had renounced their allegiance, returned bringing hostages with them and reporting that those people would from now on be submissive to the Emperor. He now resumed the journey previously begun and set out to winter at Frankfurt. On 5 December in the middle of the night the full moon suffered an eclipse. Pippin, the Emperor's son and king of Aquitaine, died on 13 December leaving two sons, Pippin and Charles.</p>	
838	Frankfurt	50,1109	8,6821	<p>News came to the Emperor while he was making his way towards Frankfurt that his son Louis had surrounded that place with lines of hostile troops and entrenched himself there. Not only was he thus blocking his father's coming to stay the winter at the palace there but he was trying to stop him crossing the Rhine. On receipt of this news the Emperor was greatly angered and ordered his faithful men to be called up from every region. He himself continued on his route and reached Mainz.</p>	Secular
839	Frankfurt	50,1109	8,6821	<p>When the feasts of Christmas and Epiphany were ended, he sent out faithful men over and over again to urge Louis to come to a peaceful settlement. But he was completely unable to sway him. On the contrary, from his position in forts [castella] built on the other side of the Rhine, Louis obdurately maintained his hostile stand and continued to bar the river-crossing to the Emperor, stuck at Mainz. But the Emperor was deeply worried about spilling the blood of a people who felt themselves one. He was not too proud to switch his men to another site suitable for making the crossing. But all along the opposite bank he could see his son's men entrenched and ready to oppose anyone who might try to get</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>across. It was a wretched sight: on this side the righteous father, on the other the undutiful son, so far apart from each other. This situation forced the Emperor to return to Mainz. His faithful men flocked to him from every direction. He could not tolerate for much longer the sufferings imposed on them by the harsh winter. He got nearly 3,000 men across the Rhine just downstream from Mainz, and he received the Saxons who came to meet him. Louis, who until then had felt sure his father could not make the crossing, learned that he had done so. The Austrasians, Thuringians and Alemans whom Louis had involved in his rebellion were now deserting him. He fled in panic and retreated to Noricum, now called Bavaria, the realm given to him by his father some time before. The Emperor, mindful of how a father should behave, forbore to pursue his son. He welcomed and bound with oaths those who had fled from Louis and thrown themselves on the Emperor's mercy, while those who had fomented or favoured conflict were justly punished for their crimes, some by loss of property, others by exile. The Emperor then reached Frankfurt where he stayed for a few days and lost no time in setting in order the German frontier regions and their inhabitants and subjecting them more firmly to his control. Then during Lent he moved quickly into the regions of Alemannia to the royal villa called Bodman.</p>	
834	Frisia	NULL	NULL	<p>At this time also, the following were killed on the expedition sent against Lambert and Matfrid and other accomplices of Lothar: Counts Odo, and William his brother, and Fulbert; Abbot Theoto of St-Martin and a number of others. Meanwhile a fleet of Danes came to Frisia and laid waste a part of it. From there, they came by way of Utrecht to the emporium called Dorestad¹⁰ and destroyed everything. They slaughtered some people, took others away captive, and burned the surrounding region.</p>	Norse
836	Frisia	NULL	NULL	<p>At that same time, the Northmen again devastated Dorestad and Frisia. But Horic, king of the Danes, through his envoys sent to that assembly offered terms of friendship and obedience and declared that he had in no way given his agreement to their urgent requests [to support the attacks]. He also complained about the killing of the envoys he had sent to the Emperor. They had been massacred a short while before near Cologne through the unauthorised action of</p>	Norse

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				certain men. The Emperor very rightly avenged the slaughter of these envoys, sending missi specifically to see to this.	
837	Frisia	NULL	NULL	After the Christmas celebrations were over, the Emperor held an assembly of bishops at Aachen on the feast of the Purification of the ever-virgin Mary [2 February]. At this assembly there took place many and varied discussions on the state of the Holy Church of God: it was made plain and set out clearly what was the proper function of each social order [ordo]. Furthermore, a letter was sent to Pippin from this assembly of venerable bishops. In it, they warned him at some length about his own salvation, and also urged him to remember the practice of his forefathers, especially his most righteous father, and restore to God's churches the property which had previously been batted on and ruined by his own supporters: otherwise he would arouse God's anger against himself on this account. Pippin gave his assent to the advice of so many fathers, restored everything and assigned to each church precisely what was its due, confirming the documents with his own seal-ring. Thus the Emperor, when he had put the coastal defences of Frisia in order, came to Thionville in May and received the annual gifts. Then he set out for Rome to arrange for the defence of the holy Roman Church and to pray there. He had meanwhile sent envoys to Lothar warning him to receive his father with due filial respect and to see that supplies were available in suitable quantities along the Emperor's route.	Secular
837	Frisia	NULL	NULL	The Northmen at this time fell on Frisia with their usual surprise attack. Coming upon our people unprepared on an island called Walcheren, they slaughtered many of them and plundered even more. They stayed on the island for a while, levying as much tribute as they wanted. Then they fell on Dorestad with the same fury and exacted tribute in the same way. When the Emperor heard about these attacks, he postponed his planned journey to Rome and wasted no time in hurrying to the fort of Nijmegen close by Dorestad. When the Northmen heard of his arrival there, they withdrew immediately.	Norse
837	Frisia	NULL	NULL	Now the Emperor summoned a general assembly and held an inquiry in public with those magnates to whom he had delegated the task of guarding that coast. It became clear from the discussion that partly through the sheer impossibility of the task, partly through the disobedience of certain men, it had not been	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				possible for them to offer any resistance to the attackers. Energetic abbots and counts were therefore dispatched to suppress the insubordinate Frisians. Now too, so that from then on he would be better able to resist their incursions, he gave orders that a fleet should be made ready to go more speedily in pursuit in whatever direction might be required.	
837	Frisia	NULL	NULL	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toulous, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbacies, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops, abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	Secular
839	Frisia	NULL	NULL	Furthermore, on 26 December, that is St Stephen's Day, a great flood far beyond the usual coastal tides covered nearly the whole of Frisia. So great was the inundation that the region became almost like the mounds of sand common in those parts which they call the dunes. Every single thing the sea rolled over, men as well as all other living creatures and houses too, it destroyed. The number of people drowned was very carefully counted: 2,437 deaths were reported. Then in February an army of fiery red and other colours could often be seen in the sky, as well as shooting stars trailing fiery tails.	Environmental
839	Frisia	NULL	NULL	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection.⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machinations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices.⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Cendroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence.¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares</p>	

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
839	Frisia	NULL	NULL	Some pirates attacked part of Frisia and imposed great sufferings on our frontier territories. Also, Horic sent envoys to the Emperor. One of them was a man whose advice he seemed to trust more than anyone else's and always to act on, and with him he sent his own nephew. They brought gifts of precious things native to their country with the object of consolidating the peace and the alliance still more firmly. They were joyfully received and gifts were bestowed on them. They had lodged complaints about the Frisians and their troublesome behaviour, so the Emperor despatched able leaders [duces], who at an appointed date were to settle these grievances fairly and justly on every point.	Secular
846	Frisia	NULL	NULL	Danish pirates went to Frisia, extracted as large a tribute as they wanted and then fought a battle which they won. As a result they gained control of nearly the whole province. A terribly fierce north wind lashed the crops and vines during the whole winter almost up to the beginning of May. Wolves attacked and devoured with complete audacity the inhabitants of the western parts of Gaul. Indeed in some parts of Aquitaine they are said to have gathered together in groups of up to 300, just like army detachments, formed a sort of battle-line and marched along the road, boldly charging en masse all who tried to resist them.	Norse
844	Galicia	NULL	NULL	The Northmen sailed up the Garonne as far as Toulouse, wreaking destruction everywhere, without meeting any opposition. Then some of them withdrew from there and attacked Galicia, but they perished, partly because they met resistance from missile-throwers, partly because they were caught in a storm at sea. Some of them, though, got to the south-western part of Spain, where they fought long and bitterly with the Saracens, but were finally beaten and withdrew to their ships.	Norse
839	Gascony	NULL	NULL	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machinations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices.⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Sainctois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Cendroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence.¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.</p>	
837	Gâtinais	48,1393	2,4765	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toulis, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbacies, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops, abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	
840	Gaul	NULL	NULL	Lothar, when he heard the news of his father's death, left Italy and thrust into Gaul – thereby breaching the laws of nature. Puffed up by the imperial title, he took up arms against both his brothers, Louis and Charles, and attacked first one, then the other, engaging them in battle, but with very little success in either case. The business was settled to the satisfaction at any rate of his own vanity, and on terms of some kind he left his brothers alone for the time being. But he did not stop plotting against them, secretly and openly, with all the evilness of his greed and cruelty.	Secular
843	Gaul	NULL	NULL	Lothar and Louis behaved peacefully, keeping themselves within the boundaries of their own realms; Charles travelled about in Aquitaine. While he was still based there, the Breton Nominoë and Lambert, who had recently defected from their allegiance to Charles, slew Rainald duke of Nantes, and took large numbers of prisoners. So many and such great disasters followed, while brigands ravaged everything everywhere, that people in many areas throughout Gaul were reduced to eating earth mixed with a little bit of flour and made into a sort of bread. It was a crying shame – no, worse, a most execrable crime – that	Environmental

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				there was plenty of fodder for the horses of those brigands while human beings were short of even tiny crusts of earth-and-flour mixture.	
844	Gaul	NULL	NULL	Bernard, count of the Spanish March, had for a long time now had great plans and thirsted for the heights of power. He was found guilty of treason by judgement of the Franks, and was executed in Aquitaine on Charles's orders. ¹ Pope Gregory died and Sergius succeeded him and occupied the see of Rome in his place, and was ordained in that apostolic see. ² Lothar sent his son Louis to Rome with Drogo bishop of Metz: they were to take measures to prevent any future pope being consecrated there, on his predecessor's death, except on Lothar's orders and in the presence of this representatives. ³ They reached Rome and were received with due honour by the pope, who, when the negotiations had been concluded, consecrated Louis king by anointing him, and invested him with a sword. ⁴ Bishop Drogo was designated papal vicar in the regions of the Gauls and Germanies. ⁵ Siginulf, Duke of the Beneventans, made his submission to Lothar along with all his men, and as a self-imposed penalty gave him 100,000 gold pieces. ⁶ The Beneventans, who had previously bestowed their loyalties elsewhere, when they found out about this accepted Siginulf and applied them selves to driving the remnants of the Saracens out of their territory.	Religious
845	Gaul	NULL	NULL	A terrible famine consumed the western regions of Gaul, and as it got worse many thousands of people died. Charles came to Fleury where stands the monastery of St-Benedict, twelve leagues from Orléans, and there he received Pippin, son of Pippin, ⁴ who gave him oaths of fidelity to the effect that henceforth he would be faithful to him as a nephew ought to be to his uncle and would give him aid to the best of his ability whatever needs might arise. Then Charles allowed him lordship of the whole of Aquitaine, except for Poitou, Saintonge and Aunis. ⁵ So all the Aquitanians who until then had been with Charles hastened forthwith to attach themselves instead to Pippin.	Environmental
849	Gaul	NULL	NULL	In Gaul, during the night of 17 February, while the clergy were performing the nocturnal liturgy, there was a violent earthquake, but there was no destruction of any buildings.	Environmental

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
839	Geneva	46,2044	6,1432	<p>When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection.⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices.⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence.¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
844	Germany	NULL	NULL	Bernard, count of the Spanish March, had for a long time now had great plans and thirsted for the heights of power. He was found guilty of treason by judgement of the Franks, and was executed in Aquitaine on Charles's orders. ¹ Pope Gregory died and Sergius succeeded him and occupied the see of Rome in his place, and was ordained in that apostolic see. ² Lothar sent his son Louis to Rome with Drogo bishop of Metz: they were to take measures to prevent any future pope being consecrated there, on his predecessor's death, except on Lothar's orders and in the presence of this representatives. ³ They reached Rome and were received with due honour by the pope, who, when the negotiations had been concluded, consecrated Louis king by anointing him, and invested him with a sword. ⁴ Bishop Drogo was designated papal vicar in the regions of the Gauls and Germanies. ⁵ Siginulf, Duke of the Beneventans, made his submission to Lothar along with all his men, and as a self-imposed penalty gave him 100,000 gold pieces. ⁶ The Beneventans, who had previously bestowed their loyalties elsewhere, when they found out about this accepted Siginulf and applied them selves to driving the remnants of the Saracens out of their territory.	Religious
845	Germany	NULL	NULL	Horic, king of the Northmen, sent 600 ships up the Elbe in Germany against Louis. The Saxons opposed them, and when battle was joined, by the help of our Lord Jesus Christ, emerged victorious. The Northmen went away from there, and attacked and captured a certain civitas of the Slavs.	Norse
843	Hainaut	NULL	NULL	Charles went as arranged to meet his brothers, and joined up with them at Verdun. There the shares were allocated: Louis got every- thing east of the Rhine and on this side of it he got the civitates and districts of Speyer, Worms and Mainz; Lothar got the lands between the Rhine and the Scheldt where it runs into the sea, and inland by way of Cambrai, Hainaut, the regions of Lomme and of Mézières and the counties which lie next to each other on the western side of the Meuse down as far as where the Saône runs into the Rhône, and down the Rhône to where it flows into the sea, likewise with the counties situated on both sides of it. Beyond these limits, though, all he got was Arras,	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				and that was through the generosity of his brother Charles. Charles himself was given everything else as far as Spain. Solemn oaths were sworn, and finally everyone departed to their various destinations.	
837	Hamaland	NULL	NULL	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toulous, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbacies, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops, abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	Secular
839	Hamaland	NULL	NULL	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machinations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices. ⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence.¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.</p>	
841	Haspengau	NULL	NULL	<p>Partly by terror-tactics, partly by conciliation, Lothar got large numbers of Saxons, Austrasians, Thuringians and Alemans under his control. Charles settled affairs in Aquitaine, so far as his resources would let him, travelled through Francia by way of Le Mans, Paris and Beauvais, and won over the men of the Haspengau more by love than by fear. Lothar crossed the Rhine, aiming to attack Louis, but having failed to achieve any of his plans, he suddenly turned against Charles. He reckoned Charles could be easily beaten now that he had moved a fair distance away from his brother Louis. Charles fell back on Paris, crossed the Seine, and for a while blocked all Lothar's moves. Lothar, prevented from crossing the river, made for its upper reaches, and went by way of the</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Morvois district to Sens. From there he reached Le Mans without further obstacle, ravaging everything with such acts of devastation, burning, rape, sacrilege and blasphemy that he could not even restrain his men from damaging those whom he was planning to visit. He lost no time in carrying off whatever treasures he could find deposited in churches or their strong rooms for safe-keeping – and this, even though the priests and clergy of other ranks were bound by oath to preserve those things. Even nuns and women dedicated to God's service he forced to take oaths to himself. Charles was kept busy for some time in the Paris region; then he reached Châlons to celebrate Christmas there.	
842	Herstal	50,6662	5,6329	Louis and Charles, to bind more securely to themselves the loyalty of the people subordinate to each, bound themselves by a most solemn oath to each other. The faithful men on each side likewise bound themselves by oath, swearing that if ever one of those two brothers should try to do any harm to the other, everyone would utterly abandon that stirrer-up of discord, and would turn instead to the brother who stood by the fraternal alliance. When all this had been done, messages were sent to Lothar urging peace. But Lothar banned their envoys from seeing or holding talks with him, and he and his supporters made the necessary military preparations to fight it out with his brothers. While he took up residence in the palace at Sinzig almost eight miles from the Moselle, and stationed guards to deny any crossing of that river, Louis reached the fort [castrum] of Koblenz with a naval force and Charles came up with cavalry. There they boldly started to cross the Moselle, whereupon Lothar's guards took to their heels. Lothar, terrified by his brothers' unexpected arrival, retreated. He took all he could from the palace at Aachen and from the palatine chapel of St-Mary and from the royal treasury, including a silver plate of wonderful size and beauty. On it there shone a map of the whole world and it also showed the stars and the various movements of the planets at proportionate distances from each other, with the more important signs of the Zodiac. Lothar had this great plate cut up into pieces and distributed amongst his men – who despite being induced by such a large bribe, still continued to desert in droves from every section of his army. He fled by way of Châlons, spent Easter [2 April] at Troyes and made for Lyons. Louis celebrated that feast at Cologne, Charles at the palace of Herstal.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Abandoning any pursuit of their brother, they welcomed the men of those regions who came to them to take refuge. Only when they had received large numbers of these men did they follow their brother's route, but still at a rather slow pace. Lothar, albeit reluctantly, began negotiations with his brothers about peace terms, sending his most trusted envoys. The neighbourhood of the town of Mâcon was chosen for this purpose, and to it men came from both sides. The river Saône separated the two camps, and they met on an island in this river to hold plenary discussions face-to-face. ⁵ There mutual forgiveness was sought and given for all the wrongs they had done to each other in the past, and each swore to his brothers an oath of peace and fraternity. They decided that a meeting should be held at Metz at the beginning of October to make detailed arrangements for the division of the whole realm into equal parts.	
839	Hesse	NULL	NULL	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machinations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices. ⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea;	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence. ¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
836	Hither Gascony	NULL	NULL	The autumn hunting-season was spent at the palace of Frankfurt, and then he returned to Aachen. Envoys from Horic arrived there seeking an amount equivalent to the blood-money for those Northmen who had recently been perpetrating such attacks on our own borders and whom he, Horic, had captured and had killed. Aznar, count of Hither Gascony, who some years previously had defected with Pippin, ¹⁰ died a horrible death. His brother Sancho Sanchez took control of that region despite Pippin's denial of permission.	Secular
837	Horville-en-Ornois [Ornois]	48,4902	5,4668	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toulais, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbasies, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops, abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	
831	Ingelheim	49,9764	8,0561	The Lord Emperor himself arrived at Ingelheim on about 1 May. There Lothar came to him, and he received him honourably. All those men, too, who had been sent into exile were brought before him and pardoned, and they gained the favour of the Lord Emperor.	Secular
839	Ingelheim	49,9764	8,0561	There also came envoys from the Greeks sent by the Emperor Theophilus. They were Theodosius, metropolitan bishop of Chalcedon, and Theophanus the Spatharius and they brought gifts worthy for an emperor, and a letter. The Emperor received them with due ceremony on 18 May at Ingelheim. The purpose of their mission was to confirm the treaty of peace and perpetual friendship and love between the two emperors and their subjects. They also brought congratulations and exultation in the Lord on the victories that our Emperor had gained with Heaven's help in his wars against foreign peoples. Theophilus in friendly fashion urged the Emperor and his subjects to offer up thanks to God for all these victories. He also sent with the envoys some men who said they – meaning their whole people [gens] – were called Russians and had been sent to him by their king whose name was the Khagan for the sake of friendship, so they claimed. Theophilus requested in his letter that the Emperor in his goodness might grant them safe conducts to travel through his empire and any help or practical assistance they needed to return home, for the route by which they had reached Constantinople had taken them through primitive tribes that were very fierce and savage and Theophilus did not wish them to return that way in case some disaster befell them. When the Emperor investigated more closely the reason for their coming here, he discovered that they belonged to the people of the Swedes. He suspected that they had really been sent as spies to this kingdom of ours rather than as seekers of our friendship, so he decided to keep them with him until he could find out for certain whether or not they had come in good faith. He lost no time in sending a letter to Theophilus through the	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				same envoys to tell him all this, and to add that he had received them willingly for the sake of his friendship for Theophilus and that if they were found to be genuine, he would supply them with means to return to their own fatherland without any risk of danger and send them home with every assistance, but if not, he would send them with envoys of ours back to Theophilus for him to deal with as he might think fit.	
847	Ireland	NULL	NULL	The Irish, who had been attacked by the Northmen for a number of years, were made into regular tribute-payers. The Northmen also got control of the islands all around Ireland, and stayed there without encountering any resistance from anyone.	Norse
848	Ireland	NULL	NULL	Greek pirates ravaged Marseilles in Provence. No one offered any resistance and the pirates left unscathed. The Northmen laid waste the township [vicus] of Melle and set it on fire. ⁵ The Irish attacked the Northmen, won a victory with the aid of our Lord Jesus Christ, and drove them out of their land. Consequently the king of the Irish sent envoys bearing gifts to Charles to make a friendship-treaty and alliance with him; the Irish king also sought permission to travel through Charles's kingdom on a pilgrimage to Rome. ⁶ The Moors attacked Benevento again.	Norse
830	Italy	NULL	NULL	In February, an assembly was held there at which he decided to undertake a campaign with all the Franks into the lands of Brittany. It was Bernard the chamberlain who was the strongest advocate of this course. Not long afterwards, on Ash Wednesday [2 March], the Emperor left Aachen, sorely troubled with pain in his feet, and he decided to make a rapid advance on Brittany by the coastal route. He left the Lady Empress behind at Aachen. The whole people were much opposed to this campaign because of its difficulties, and they refused to follow the Emperor to Brittany. Some of the magnates, knowing the people's critical attitude, summoned them to a meeting so as to wean them away from the loyalty they had sworn to the Lord Emperor. And so the whole people, who ought to have been marching to Brittany, met up at Paris, and went on to force Lothar to come from Italy and Pippin from Aquitaine to attack their father: the plan was to depose him, to destroy their stepmother and to kill Bernard. Bernard got wind of this, and fled to Barcelona. When the plot	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				was denounced to the Lord Emperor, he immediately travelled to meet with them at Compiègne. There Pippin, who had with him a large proportion of the people, with Lothar's consent took away from the Emperor his royal power, and also his wife whom they veiled and sent to the convent of St-Radegund at Poitiers. They also tonsured her brothers, Conrad and Rudolf, and shut them up in monasteries. ⁸ After Easter Week [17–24 April], Lothar arrived from Italy: there and then he held an assembly and ordered Bernard's brother Herbert to be blinded ⁹ and he im- prisoned various of the Lord Emperor's faithful men.	
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831	Italy	NULL	NULL	Around 1 February, he held a general assembly, as had been arranged. He ordered the attendance of those men who, the previous year, had offended against the Lord Emperor through their sedition, first at Compiègne and then at	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Nijmegen, so that their cases could be discussed and judgement passed. It was adjudged, first of all by his sons and then by all those present, that they should suffer the death penalty. Then the Lord Emperor, with his usual magnanimity, granted them life and limb, and sent them to be held in custody in various places. Lothar too, because he had given his sympathies to those men more than he should have done, appealed to his father's merciful nature. To this assembly came the Lady Empress, as she had been ordered to do; standing there in the sight of the Lord Emperor and his sons, she declared her willingness to purge herself on all the charges levelled against her. Then the whole assembled people were solemnly asked if anyone wanted to charge her with any crime. When no one was found who wanted to bring any wrongdoing whatsoever against her, she purged herself according to the judgement of the Franks of all the things of which she had been accused. When the assembly was over, the Lord Emperor allowed Lothar to go to Italy, Pippin to Aquitaine and Louis to Bavaria.	
833	Italy	NULL	NULL	When the Holy Days had been celebrated there, he reached Aachen by a direct route. He had not been staying there for many days when news arrived that his sons had again got together in an alliance to revolt against him and were aiming to attack with a large force of his enemies. After taking counsel, he reached Worms before the beginning of Lent and there he spent that period and celebrated Easter [13 April] and Pentecost [1 June]. He summoned an army and made plans to advance against them, so that if he had been unable to divert them from their shameless course of action by peacemaking words, he could check them by force of arms, lest they do harm to the Christian people. At last, wanting to finish what they had begun, his sons joined forces in the region of Alsace at a place called Rotfeld. Lothar came from Italy bringing Pope Gregory with him, Pippin from Aquitaine, and Louis from Bavaria with a very large number of men. When the Lord Emperor met with them, he was completely unable to prevent them from continuing on their wilful course: rather, it was they who deceived the people who had come with the Lord Emperor, by evil persuasions and false promises, with the result that everyone deserted him. For some of his men – those against whom the rebels' anger raged most fiercely – slipped away and took themselves off to the lands of their friends and kinsmen	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				and of their faithful men. The Lord Emperor's wife was taken away and sent into exile in Italy at the civitas of Tortona. Lothar seized royal power, and let the Pope return to Rome, Pippin to Aquitaine, and Louis to Bavaria. Lothar himself brought his father with him as a prisoner by way of Metz to Soissons, and there left him under the same strict custody in the monastery of St-Médard. He also took his father's son Charles away from him and sent him to the monastery of Prüm, something that grieved his father very much indeed.	
836	Italy	NULL	NULL	When all these things had been dealt with, the Emperor spent some days hunting around Remiremont. After that, in September, he came to the assembly that had been announced at Worms. There he had received the annual gifts in the usual way and was awaiting Lothar's arrival when news came that he had been stricken with fever and could not possibly come. Abbot Hugh and Count Adalgar were immediately dispatched to ask Lothar about his illness, his recovery, and his intentions of coming later; also about the restitutions of property which though it belonged to churches in Francia was situated in Italy and had thus been subjected to unchecked spoliations by Lothar's supporters; and finally about those bishops and counts who had lately with loyal devotion accompanied the Empress from Italy, ⁶ for the Emperor wanted their sees, counties, benefices and their own property to be restored to them. To all this Lothar replied through orders given to his envoys that he could not agree on every point, and he suggested some alternative terms.	Secular
836	Italy	NULL	NULL	Then also Abbot Wala died in Italy. Lothar had relied heavily on his advice.	Religious
839	Italy	NULL	NULL	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machinations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices.⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence.¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.</p>	
840	Italy	NULL	NULL	<p>Lothar, when he heard the news of his father's death, left Italy and thrust into Gaul – thereby breaching the laws of nature. Puffed up by the imperial title, he took up arms against both his brothers, Louis and Charles, and attacked first one, then the other, engaging them in battle, but with very little success in either case. The business was settled to the satisfaction at any rate of his own vanity, and on terms of some kind he left his brothers alone for the time being. But he</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				did not stop plotting against them, secretly and openly, with all the evilness of his greed and cruelty.	
849	Italy	NULL	NULL	A man called Gottschalk, a 'Gaul' [in that he was] a monk and priest of the monastery of Orbais in the diocese of Soissons, puffed up by his learning, had given himself over to certain false teachings. He had got to Italy, under the guise of pious motives, and been thrown out from there in disgrace. Then he had assailed Dalmatia, Pannonia and Noricum, constructing by the pestiferous things he said and wrote teachings quite contrary to our salvation, especially on the subject of predestination. At a council of bishops in the presence of Louis king of the Germans, he was exposed and convicted. After that he was compelled to return to the metropolitan civitas of his diocese, namely Rheims, where that venerable man Hincmar was in charge. There he was to receive the sentence his perfidy deserved. That most energetic practitioner of the Christian faith, King Charles, summoned a synod of the holy bishops of the Rheims archdiocese and ordered Gottschalk to be brought before them. He was duly led forward there, publicly flogged, and compelled to burn the books containing his teachings.	Religious
840	Ingelheim	49,9764	8,0561	The Emperor celebrated the feasts of Christmas and Epiphany and also the Purification of the blessed ever-virgin Mary [2 February] at Poitiers, and was applying himself to crushing the Aquitanian rebels, when as Lent approached he received some bad news. His son Louis, with his long-accustomed insolence, was taking over control of the realm as far as the Rhine. Furious at this news the Emperor left the Empress and their son Charles with a sizeable part of the army at Poitiers while he himself came to the palace at Aachen, and after celebrating Easter there [28 March], crossed the Rhine and went into Germany. His son was driven to flight and sought in person the support of the pagans and of peoples beyond the frontiers, giving them large bribes. The emperor abandoned any further pursuit of him. On 13 May, before the ninth hour of the day, an eclipse of the sun was seen by a lot of people in many different places. The Emperor, on his way back from pursuing his son, was stricken by illness. On 26 June, on an island in the Rhine downstream from Mainz, within sight of the palace of Ingelheim, he died.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
839	Kesigesburg	51,6505	12,0653	Meanwhile the Saxons fought a battle at Kesigesburg against those Sorbs who are called the Colodici and thanks to heavenly help won the victory. The Sorbian king Czimislav was killed and Kesigesburg and eleven forts [castella] were captured. Another king was hurriedly made amidst all these upheavals, and oaths were taken from him and hostages too, and much of their land was confiscated.	Secular
842	Koblenz	50,3569	7,589	Louis and Charles, to bind more securely to themselves the loyalty of the people subordinate to each, bound themselves by a most solemn oath to each other. The faithful men on each side likewise bound themselves by oath, swearing that if ever one of those two brothers should try to do any harm to the other, everyone would utterly abandon that stirrer-up of discord, and would turn instead to the brother who stood by the fraternal alliance. When all this had been done, messages were sent to Lothar urging peace. But Lothar banned their envoys from seeing or holding talks with him, and he and his supporters made the necessary military preparations to fight it out with his brothers. While he took up residence in the palace at Sinzig almost eight miles from the Moselle, and stationed guards to deny any crossing of that river, Louis reached the fort [castrum] of Koblenz with a naval force and Charles came up with cavalry. There they boldly started to cross the Moselle, whereupon Lothar's guards took to their heels. Lothar, terrified by his brothers' unexpected arrival, retreated. He took all he could from the palace at Aachen and from the palatine chapel of St-Mary and from the royal treasury, including a silver plate of wonderful size and beauty. On it there shone a map of the whole world and it also showed the stars and the various movements of the planets at proportionate distances from each other, with the more important signs of the Zodiac. Lothar had this great plate cut up into pieces and distributed amongst his men – who despite being induced by such a large bribe, still continued to desert in droves from every section of his army. He fled by way of Châlons, spent Easter [2 April] at Troyes and made for Lyons. Louis celebrated that feast at Cologne, Charles at the palace of Herstal. Abandoning any pursuit of their brother, they welcomed the men of those regions who came to them to take refuge. Only when they had received large numbers of these men did they follow their brother's route, but still at a rather slow pace. Lothar, albeit reluctantly, began negotiations with his brothers about	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				peace terms, sending his most trusted envoys. The neighbourhood of the town of Mâcon was chosen for this purpose, and to it men came from both sides. The river Saône separated the two camps, and they met on an island in this river to hold plenary discussions face-to-face. ⁵ There mutual forgiveness was sought and given for all the wrongs they had done to each other in the past, and each swore to his brothers an oath of peace and fraternity. They decided that a meeting should be held at Metz at the beginning of October to make detailed arrangements for the division of the whole realm into equal parts.	
839	Kreuznach	49,7065	7,3045	Then the Emperor gave notice of a general assembly to be held near Chalon on 1 September. After this he sent envoys to Louis ordering him never to dare to leave the frontiers of Bavaria without his father's express command, and to confirm his agreement to this by oath: otherwise he should be in no doubt at all that his father would advance to Augsburg at the beginning of September to attack him. The Emperor's troops were therefore arranged as follows: some were assigned to his son Charles at Chalon to attack and crush the Aquitanian rebels, for some of the Aquitanians had recently joined the Younger Pippin [II] in defecting from the Emperor; ¹¹ and some were sent to advance along with the Saxons against the incursions of the Danes and Slavs who were getting restive again. The Emperor himself stayed in the fortress [castrum] of Kreuznach and exerted himself vigorously in hunting. He decided to await there the arrival of the envoys he had sent to Bavaria. They came back and, accompanied by envoys from Louis, came into the Emperor's presence. They reported that Louis had not yet complied with his father's orders but had promised that he would do so on condition that his own request be met, namely that the Emperor's faithful men should swear an oath to him [Louis]. Now it happened that the magnates from whom he was demanding this oath were absent at that point, so the Emperor decided to trust to his good faith and compliant promises until he himself should return from Aquitaine with a divinely granted victory: then if Louis had stuck to his orders he would receive him graciously, but if he had made any moves to the contrary his father would lose no time in attacking him with all the force at his disposal. Some of Louis's supporters had recently been punished by loss of their property for their complicity in the revolts he had organised against his father. But now at Louis's request the Emperor granted that each of these men should	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				have his property restored – on condition, however, that they make every effort to keep their faith to the Emperor without any violation, and plot no secret incitement of the faithful men of the realm by any kind of deceit or treachery. Envoys were duly despatched on special missions to receive confirmations by oath to this effect.	
832	Lampertheim [Langbardheim]	49,6	8,466667	The Lord Emperor arrived at Mainz and there the whole people came to the assembly which he had fixed for them. The very next day, with a strong force of Franks and Saxons, he crossed the rivers Rhine and Main, and pitched camp in the vicinity of the villa of Tribur. His son Louis with his army was encamped near Worms at the villa called Langbardheim: his hopes were being buoyed up with empty promises, for both his own men and those of the counts and vassals of the Lord Emperor and of Charles who were with him were promising him that all the East Franks and Saxons would give their support to him. The man urging this most strongly with his treacherous plots and schemes was Matfrid, to whom the Lord Emperor the year before had granted life and limb and possession of his inheritance, after he had previously been condemned to death. When Louis learned that his father had crossed the Rhine with such a large force of faithful men, his boldness was undermined and he lost all hope of gaining the power he had so unjustly sought. He wasted no time but retreated hastily with his men to Bavaria along the same route by which they had come; and many of those with him went over again to the Lord Emperor. Hearing of Louis's sudden retreat, the Lord Emperor advanced to the place from which Louis had withdrawn, and found much devastation there.	Secular
834	Langres	47,8668	5,3343	The Lord Emperor, getting word of all these doings, summoned his army to Langres in mid-August. There he received the annual gifts, and immediately set off on a campaign through the regions of Troyes, Chartres and the Dunois to liberate the people from those who had wrongfully seized the realm. He arrived near the stronghold [castellum] of Blois at the same time as his son Louis, and to this place his son Pippin also came with his army to meet his father and bring him help. Lothar, staying in his camp not far away, threatened battle with his forces but was in fact quite incapable of carrying out such a threat. Then the Lord Emperor, moved by his usual desire to show mercy, sent to tell Lothar to come peacefully to him for he would forgive him and all his men all the things	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				they had said against him. He granted Lothar Italy, just as Pippin, the Lord Emperor's brother, had held it in the time of the Lord Charles, and to the others he granted life and limb and their hereditary possessions and to many of them their benefices too. When Lothar came to him with his men, his father bound him with the strong bonds of solemn oaths, that neither he nor his men should ever afterwards do such things again nor agree to others' doing them. When all these arrangements had been confirmed, he made Lothar go back to Italy with those men who preferred to follow him. He himself arrived in the neighbourhood of Orléans. He granted permission to return home to Pippin, to Louis and to the whole army. Then he came by way of Paris to Attigny, where about Martinmas [11 November] he held an assembly with his advisers. When the affairs of the realm had been settled, he went off to winter at Thionville.	
839	Langres	47,8668	5,3343	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices. ⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea;	Secular

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				the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence. ¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
832	Le Mans	48,0061	0,1996	It was announced again that a general assembly would be held at Orléans on 1 September, and every free man was to come there ready to go on campaign. When he arrived there, he received the annual gifts in the customary way, and soon left to hasten to Limoges. Then he summoned his son Pippin to him and reproached him asking, among other things, why he had fled from his father's presence without permission. Wishing with fatherly affection to win him over again, he ordered Pippin to go to Francia, to stay for a while in a place to which his father would assign him, until such time as he should soothe his father's feelings by mending his own ways. Pippin pretended to agree to this and set off, but he turned back from the journey, and scorned to carry out his father's orders. Meanwhile the Lord Emperor was returning through other parts of Aquitaine, to Francia. When Pippin's action was reported to him, he did not return to Francia as soon as he had planned but, on account of this news, delayed in those parts for some days longer, finally coming to Le Mans at Christmas.	Secular
838	Le Mans	48,0061	0,1996	The Emperor reached his general assembly at Quierzy in mid-August as he had planned. There, in his presence and with the approval of Pippin, now complying with his father's wishes, a grant was made, to take immediate effect, to his brother Charles of part of Neustria, namely the duchy of Le Mans and all the	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				western shores of Gaul between the Loire and the Seine. At the same time Charles was invested with his sword-belt.	
841	Le Mans	48,0061	0,1996	Partly by terror-tactics, partly by conciliation, Lothar got large numbers of Saxons, Austrasians, Thuringians and Alemans under his control. Charles settled affairs in Aquitaine, so far as his resources would let him, travelled through Francia by way of Le Mans, Paris and Beauvais, and won over the men of the Haspengau more by love than by fear. Lothar crossed the Rhine, aiming to attack Louis, but having failed to achieve any of his plans, he suddenly turned against Charles. He reckoned Charles could be easily beaten now that he had moved a fair distance away from his brother Louis. Charles fell back on Paris, crossed the Seine, and for a while blocked all Lothar's moves. Lothar, prevented from crossing the river, made for its upper reaches, and went by way of the Morvois district to Sens. From there he reached Le Mans without further obstacle, ravaging everything with such acts of devastation, burning, rape, sacrilege and blasphemy that he could not even restrain his men from damaging those whom he was planning to visit. He lost no time in carrying off whatever treasures he could find deposited in churches or their strong rooms for safe-keeping – and this, even though the priests and clergy of other ranks were bound by oath to preserve those things. Even nuns and women dedicated to God's service he forced to take oaths to himself. Charles was kept busy for some time in the Paris region; then he reached Châlons to celebrate Christmas there.	Secular
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844	Le Mans	48,0061	0,1996	Thee Breton Nominoë, at that same time, insolently crossed over the boundaries assigned to him and his predecessors. Laying waste the whole countryside far and wide and setting fire to most of it, he got to Le Mans where he received news that Northmen had suddenly attacked his own territory. So he was forced to go back there.	Secular
845	Le Mans	48,0061	0,1996	Charles made a rash attack on Brittany with a small force. His men deserted, and things went badly with luck against him. ⁸ He made a hasty retreat to Le Mans where he got his army into order again and prepared for another attack on Brittany.	Secular
832	Limoges	45,8336	1,2611	It was announced again that a general assembly would be held at Orléans on 1 September, and every free man was to come there ready to go on campaign. When he arrived there, he received the annual gifts in the customary way, and soon left to hasten to Limoges. Then he summoned his son Pippin to him and reproached him asking, among other things, why he had fled from his father's presence without permission. Wishing with fatherly affection to win him over again, he ordered Pippin to go to Francia, to stay for a while in a place to which his father would assign him, until such time as he should soothe his father's feelings by mending his own ways. Pippin pretended to agree to this and set off, but he turned back from the journey, and scorned to carry out his father's orders. Meanwhile the Lord Emperor was returning through other parts of Aquitaine, to Francia. When Pippin's action was reported to him, he did not return to Francia	Secular

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				as soon as he had planned but, on account of this news, delayed in those parts for some days longer, finally coming to Le Mans at Christmas.	
843	Lomme	50,6457	2,9877	Charles went as arranged to meet his brothers, and joined up with them at Verdun. There the shares were allocated: Louis got every- thing east of the Rhine and on this side of it he got the civitates and districts of Speyer, Worms and Mainz; Lothar got the lands between the Rhine and the Scheldt where it runs into the sea, and inland by way of Cambrai, Hainaut, the regions of Lomme and of Mézières and the counties which lie next to each other on the western side of the Meuse down as far as where the Saône runs into the Rhône, and down the Rhône to where it flows into the sea, likewise with the counties situated on both sides of it. Beyond these limits, though, all he got was Arras, and that was through the generosity of his brother Charles. Charles himself was given everything else as far as Spain. Solemn oaths were sworn, and finally everyone departed to their various destinations.	Secular
849	Luni	44,084842	10,042028	Charles marched into Aquitaine. Nominoë the Breton, with his usual treachery, attacked Anjou and the surrounding district. The Northmen sacked and burned the city of Périgueux in Aquitaine, and returned unscathed to their ships. The Moors and Saracens sacked the Italian city of Luni, and without meeting the least resistance ravaged the whole coast along to Provence.	Secular
839	Lyons	45,764	4,8357	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices. ⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the	Secular

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				<p>realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence.¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.</p>	
839	Lyons	45,764	4,8357	<p>When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection.⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again</p>	Secular

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837	Maasgau	NULL	NULL	<p>After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toulous, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbacies, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops, abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	
842	Lyons	45,764	4,8357	Louis and Charles, to bind more securely to themselves the loyalty of the people subordinate to each, bound themselves by a most solemn oath to each other. The faithful men on each side likewise bound themselves by oath, swearing that if ever one of those two brothers should try to do any harm to the other, everyone would utterly abandon that stirrer-up of discord, and would turn instead to the brother who stood by the fraternal alliance. When all this had been done, messages were sent to Lothar urging peace. But Lothar banned their envoys from seeing or holding talks with him, and he and his supporters made the necessary military preparations to fight it out with his brothers. While he took up residence in the palace at Sinzig almost eight miles from the Moselle, and stationed guards to deny any crossing of that river, Louis reached the fort [castrum] of Koblenz with a naval force and Charles came up with cavalry. There they boldly started to cross the Moselle, whereupon Lothar's guards took to their heels. Lothar, terrified by his brothers' unexpected arrival, retreated. He took all he could from the palace at Aachen and from the palatine chapel of St-Mary and from the royal treasury, including a silver plate of wonderful size and beauty. On it there shone a map of the whole world and it also showed the stars and the various movements of the planets at proportionate distances from each other, with the more important signs of the Zodiac. Lothar had this great plate cut up into pieces and distributed amongst his men – who despite being induced by such a large bribe, still continued to desert in droves from every section of his army. He fled by way of Châlons, spent Easter [2 April] at Troyes and made for Lyons. Louis celebrated that feast at Cologne, Charles at the palace of Herstal.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Abandoning any pursuit of their brother, they welcomed the men of those regions who came to them to take refuge. Only when they had received large numbers of these men did they follow their brother's route, but still at a rather slow pace. Lothar, albeit reluctantly, began negotiations with his brothers about peace terms, sending his most trusted envoys. The neighbourhood of the town of Mâcon was chosen for this purpose, and to it men came from both sides. The river Saône separated the two camps, and they met on an island in this river to hold plenary discussions face-to-face. ⁵ There mutual forgiveness was sought and given for all the wrongs they had done to each other in the past, and each swore to his brothers an oath of peace and fraternity. They decided that a meeting should be held at Metz at the beginning of October to make detailed arrangements for the division of the whole realm into equal parts.	
842	Mâcon	46,3069	4,8287	Louis and Charles, to bind more securely to themselves the loyalty of the people subordinate to each, bound themselves by a most solemn oath to each other. The faithful men on each side likewise bound themselves by oath, swearing that if ever one of those two brothers should try to do any harm to the other, everyone would utterly abandon that stirrer-up of discord, and would turn instead to the brother who stood by the fraternal alliance. When all this had been done, messages were sent to Lothar urging peace. But Lothar banned their envoys from seeing or holding talks with him, and he and his supporters made the necessary military preparations to fight it out with his brothers. While he took up residence in the palace at Sinzig almost eight miles from the Moselle, and stationed guards to deny any crossing of that river, Louis reached the fort [castrum] of Koblenz with a naval force and Charles came up with cavalry. There they boldly started to cross the Moselle, whereupon Lothar's guards took to their heels. Lothar, terrified by his brothers' unexpected arrival, retreated. He took all he could from the palace at Aachen and from the palatine chapel of St-Mary and from the royal treasury, including a silver plate of wonderful size and beauty. On it there shone a map of the whole world and it also showed the stars and the various movements of the planets at proportionate distances from each other, with the more important signs of the Zodiac. Lothar had this great plate cut up into pieces and distributed amongst his men – who despite being induced by such a large bribe, still continued to desert in droves from every section of his	Secular

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				<p>army. He fled by way of Châlons, spent Easter [2 April] at Troyes and made for Lyons. Louis celebrated that feast at Cologne, Charles at the palace of Herstal. Abandoning any pursuit of their brother, they welcomed the men of those regions who came to them to take refuge. Only when they had received large numbers of these men did they follow their brother's route, but still at a rather slow pace. Lothar, albeit reluctantly, began negotiations with his brothers about peace terms, sending his most trusted envoys. The neighbourhood of the town of Mâcon was chosen for this purpose, and to it men came from both sides. The river Saône separated the two camps, and they met on an island in this river to hold plenary discussions face-to-face.⁵ There mutual forgiveness was sought and given for all the wrongs they had done to each other in the past, and each swore to his brothers an oath of peace and fraternity. They decided that a meeting should be held at Metz at the beginning of October to make detailed arrangements for the division of the whole realm into equal parts.</p>	
832	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	<p>Everything had been thus settled, and messengers sent out everywhere to make the necessary arrangements, when it suddenly came to the ears of the most righteous Emperor that Louis with all the Bavarians, free and unfree, together with as many Slavs as he could draw to his cause, was planning to attack Alemannia, which had already, some little while ago, been given to his brother Charles by his father, to lay waste and plunder it, and annex it to his own kingdom and get all the people of that kingdom [of Alemannia] to promise loyalty to him, and when all those things had been perpetrated, he was going to attack Francia with that same army and invade and conquer as much of his father's kingdom as he possibly could. The Lord Emperor, as soon as he had found out all this, immediately changed his plans, and ordered all the West and East Franks and the Saxons too to assemble at Mainz to meet him on 18 April. On hearing this summons, everyone hastened to the Lord Emperor with all speed, wanting to offer him all the help they could. It was at this time that there was an eclipse of the moon after sunset on 19 April.</p>	Secular
832	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	<p>When the assembly was over, he allowed his son peacefully to return to Bavaria, while he himself disbanded his army and came to Salz by way of</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Austrasia [i.e. Franconia]. There the Lady Empress came to meet him. The pair reached Mainz by a river journey, and there Lothar met his father.	
833	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	Then, on 1 October, Lothar held a long-planned assembly at Compiègne. The bishops, abbots, counts and all the people assembled there formally presented him with the annual gifts and promised their loyalty. Also to Compiègne came envoys from Constantinople: they had been sent to Lothar's father, but instead reached Lothar and handed over their letters and presents to him. In this assembly, they dreamed up many crimes to impute to the Lord Emperor, with Ebbo Bishop of Rheims standing out among them all as a kindler of false charges. They harrassed him for so long that they forced him to lay aside his weapons and change his garb to that of a penitent, driving him into the gates of Holy Church so that no one would dare to speak with him except those specially deputed for that purpose. But after a while they were afraid that he might be snatched away from that place by some of those who had remained loyal to him. So Lothar himself came to that monastery and took his father away with him against his will and kept him with him at Compiègne, still under sentence of excommunication. Then, when the assembly had been concluded, Lothar hastened to Aachen to winter there, and forced his father to accompany him, still under the same conditions. He reached Aachen on St Andrew's Eve [29 November]. But after a few days, it came about that Lothar and Louis had a meeting at Mainz to discuss various matters. There Louis begged his brother Lothar most earnestly to act more gently towards their father and not hold him in such strict confinement. When Lothar refused to listen, Louis left in sadness. From then on, he kept thinking over with his men how he might rescue his father from his impris- onment. Lothar reached Aachen a few days before Christmas.	Secular
838	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	News came to the Emperor while he was making his way towards Frankfurt that his son Louis had surrounded that place with lines of hostile troops and entrenched himself there. Not only was he thus blocking his father's coming to stay the winter at the palace there but he was trying to stop him crossing the Rhine. On receipt of this news the Emperor was greatly angered and ordered his faithful men to be called up from every region. He himself continued on his route and reached Mainz.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
839	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	<p>When the feasts of Christmas and Epiphany were ended, he sent out faithful men over and over again to urge Louis to come to a peaceful settlement. But he was completely unable to sway him. On the contrary, from his position in forts [castella] built on the other side of the Rhine, Louis obdurately maintained his hostile stand and continued to bar the river-crossing to the Emperor, stuck at Mainz. But the Emperor was deeply worried about spilling the blood of a people who felt themselves one. He was not too proud to switch his men to another site suitable for making the crossing. But all along the opposite bank he could see his son's men entrenched and ready to oppose anyone who might try to get across. It was a wretched sight: on this side the righteous father, on the other the undutiful son, so far apart from each other. This situation forced the Emperor to return to Mainz. His faithful men flocked to him from every direction. He could not tolerate for much longer the sufferings imposed on them by the harsh winter. He got nearly 3,000 men across the Rhine just downstream from Mainz, and he received the Saxons who came to meet him. Louis, who until then had felt sure his father could not make the crossing, learned that he had done so. The Austrasians, Thuringians and Alemans whom Louis had involved in his rebellion were now deserting him. He fled in panic and retreated to Noricum, now called Bavaria, the realm given to him by his father some time before. The Emperor, mindful of how a father should behave, forbore to pursue his son. He welcomed and bound with oaths those who had fled from Louis and thrown themselves on the Emperor's mercy, while those who had fomented or favoured conflict were justly punished for their crimes, some by loss of property, others by exile. The Emperor then reached Frankfurt where he stayed for a few days and lost no time in setting in order the German frontier regions and their inhabitants and subjecting them more firmly to his control. Then during Lent he moved quickly into the regions of Alemannia to the royal villa called Bodman.</p>	Secular
840	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	<p>The Emperor celebrated the feasts of Christmas and Epiphany and also the Purification of the blessed ever-virgin Mary [2 February] at Poitiers, and was applying himself to crushing the Aquitanian rebels, when as Lent approached he received some bad news. His son Louis, with his long-accustomed insolence, was taking over control of the realm as far as the Rhine. Furious at this news the Emperor left the Empress and their son Charles with a sizeable part of the army</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				at Poitiers while he himself came to the palace at Aachen, and after celebrating Easter there [28 March], crossed the Rhine and went into Germany. His son was driven to flight and sought in person the support of the pagans and of peoples beyond the frontiers, giving them large bribes. The emperor abandoned any further pursuit of him. On 13 May, before the ninth hour of the day, an eclipse of the sun was seen by a lot of people in many different places. The Emperor, on his way back from pursuing his son, was stricken by illness. On 26 June, on an island in the Rhine downstream from Mainz, within sight of the palace of Ingelheim, he died.	
841	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	Louis on the other side of the Rhine, Charles on this side, subdued or won over everyone in their respective areas, some by force, some by threats, some by granting them honores, some on other special terms. Lothar, during Lent, led a force to Mainz against Louis. Louis was prepared for him, and while he maintained his resistance, Lothar held off for a long time from crossing the river. Then, when by some breach of faith on the part of the people on Louis's side Lothar did cross, Louis made for Bavaria. A large force of Lothar's men also tried to stop Charles from crossing the Seine. But Charles got across the river by a combination of forceful shrewdness and shrewd force, put them all to flight and did so a second and a third time too.	Secular
843	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	Charles went as arranged to meet his brothers, and joined up with them at Verdun. There the shares were allocated: Louis got every- thing east of the Rhine and on this side of it he got the civitates and districts of Speyer, Worms and Mainz; Lothar got the lands between the Rhine and the Scheldt where it runs into the sea, and inland by way of Cambrai, Hainaut, the regions of Lomme and of Mézières and the counties which lie next to each other on the western side of the Meuse down as far as where the Saône runs into the Rhône, and down the Rhône to where it flows into the sea, likewise with the counties situated on both sides of it. Beyond these limits, though, all he got was Arras, and that was through the generosity of his brother Charles. Charles himself was given everything else as far as Spain. Solemn oaths were sworn, and finally everyone departed to their various destinations.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
838	Marseilles	43,2965	5,3698	Meanwhile fleets of Saracen pirates attacked Marseilles in Provence, carried off all the nuns, of whom there was a large number living there, as well as all the males, both clergy and laymen, laid waste the town [urbs] and took away with them en masse the treasures of Christ's churches.	Secular
848	Marseilles	43,2965	5,3698	Greek pirates ravaged Marseilles in Provence. No one offered any resistance and the pirates left unscathed. The Northmen laid waste the township [vicus] of Melle and set it on fire. ⁵ The Irish attacked the Northmen, won a victory with the aid of our Lord Jesus Christ, and drove them out of their land. Consequently the king of the Irish sent envoys bearing gifts to Charles to make a friendship-treaty and alliance with him; the Irish king also sought permission to travel through Charles's kingdom on a pilgrimage to Rome. ⁶ The Moors attacked Benevento again.	Secular
848	Melle	52,2033	8,3373	Greek pirates ravaged Marseilles in Provence. No one offered any resistance and the pirates left unscathed. The Northmen laid waste the township [vicus] of Melle and set it on fire. ⁵ The Irish attacked the Northmen, won a victory with the aid of our Lord Jesus Christ, and drove them out of their land. Consequently the king of the Irish sent envoys bearing gifts to Charles to make a friendship-treaty and alliance with him; the Irish king also sought permission to travel through Charles's kingdom on a pilgrimage to Rome. ⁶ The Moors attacked Benevento again.	Norse
837	Melun	48,5421	2,6554	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toulois, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the	Secular

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				bishoprics, abbeys, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops, abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	
833	Metz	49,1193	6,1757	When the Holy Days had been celebrated there, he reached Aachen by a direct route. He had not been staying there for many days when news arrived that his sons had again got together in an alliance to revolt against him and were aiming to attack with a large force of his enemies. After taking counsel, he reached Worms before the beginning of Lent and there he spent that period and celebrated Easter [13 April] and Pentecost [1 June]. He summoned an army and made plans to advance against them, so that if he had been unable to divert them from their shameless course of action by peacemaking words, he could check them by force of arms, lest they do harm to the Christian people. At last, wanting to finish what they had begun, his sons joined forces in the region of Alsace at a place called Rotfeld. Lothar came from Italy bringing Pope Gregory with him, Pippin from Aquitaine, and Louis from Bavaria with a very large number of men. When the Lord Emperor met with them, he was completely unable to prevent them from continuing on their wilful course: rather, it was they who deceived the people who had come with the Lord Emperor, by evil persuasions and false promises, with the result that everyone deserted him. For some of his men – those against whom the rebels' anger raged most fiercely – slipped away and took themselves off to the lands of their friends and kinsmen and of their faithful men. The Lord Emperor's wife was taken away and sent into exile in Italy at the civitas of Tortona. Lothar seized royal power, and let the Pope return to Rome, Pippin to Aquitaine, and Louis to Bavaria. Lothar himself brought his father with him as a prisoner by way of Metz to Soissons, and there left him under the same strict custody in the monastery of St-Médard. He also took his father's son Charles away from him and sent him to the monastery of Prüm, something that grieved his father very much indeed.	Secular
835	Metz	49,1193	6,1757	He celebrated the feast of Christmas joyfully at Metz, having been received there most handsomely by his brother Drogo, bishop of that civitas. He spent the festal days there, and then returned to his own palace at the villa of Thionville.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>About the time of the Feast of the Purification of Holy Mary [2 February] he held there a general council of nearly all the bishops and abbots, both canonical and regular, of his whole empire. At this council, among other provisions for ecclesiastical discipline, the following events were particularly fully discussed: in the year immediately preceding, the most devout Emperor had been deposed undeservedly, through the treachery of evildoers and enemies of God, from the realm, honour and royal title which he had inherited from his father; then after some time it had been decided and confirmed by everyone in concord and unanimity that since the evildoers' factions had been destroyed by God's help, he, restored now to his ancestral honour and clothed again as he deserved in the royal splendour, should be acknowledged by all in the most loyal and unswerving obedience and subjection as emperor and lord. Each one present at the council drew up with his own hand a full account of these findings and of his own confirmation thereof, and authenticated it with his own signature. The outcome of the whole affair, how it had been dealt with, discussed, settled and finally confirmed in suitable fashion by the signatures of everyone: all this was put together, set out in full detail in one collection, bound as a small volume, and agreed by all as an accurate account. They then wasted no time in making it as widely known as possible, bringing it to everyone's attention with most devoted and heartfelt and kind concern, and with an authority most worthy of so many reverend fathers. For they gathered at Metz in the church of the blessed protomartyr Stephen, completed the celebration of mass, and read out the account of the whole affair publicly to all who were present. Then the holy and venerable bishops lifted from the most holy altar the crown, symbol of rulership, and with their own hands restored it to his head, to the utmost joy of everyone. Furthermore, Ebbo, former archbishop of Rheims, who had once been a kind of standard-bearer of that whole conspiracy, ascended a high place in that same church and voluntarily confessed before everyone that the Emperor had been unjustly deposed; that everything done against him had been evilly done and wickedly plotted, against all the rules of equity; and that afterwards the Emperor had been deservedly, justly and worthily established again on his own throne of empire.</p>	

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
835	Metz	49,1193	6,1757	When these and other affairs of state had been justly dealt with, all were dismissed to their homes, while the Emperor himself celebrated the holy time of Lent also at Thionville, and the most holy feast of Easter [18 April] at Metz where he again stayed with Archbishop Drogo. Then he set out for the general assembly which he had given notice would be held at Tramoyes near the civitas of Lyons. When this had been held in June, and the annual gifts had been received and the Marches of Spain, Septimania and Provence had been set in order, he returned to Aachen. But while he was still at that assembly, the Northmen fell on Dorestad in a second assault, laid it waste and looted it savagely. The Emperor, very angry, reached Aachen and made arrangements for effective defence of the coasts. He spent the autumn hunting-season in the Ardennes and returned from there to winter at Aachen.	Secular
842	Metz	49,1193	6,1757	Louis and Charles, to bind more securely to themselves the loyalty of the people subordinate to each, bound themselves by a most solemn oath to each other. The faithful men on each side likewise bound themselves by oath, swearing that if ever one of those two brothers should try to do any harm to the other, everyone would utterly abandon that stirrer-up of discord, and would turn instead to the brother who stood by the fraternal alliance. When all this had been done, messages were sent to Lothar urging peace. But Lothar banned their envoys from seeing or holding talks with him, and he and his supporters made the necessary military preparations to fight it out with his brothers. While he took up residence in the palace at Sinzig almost eight miles from the Moselle, and stationed guards to deny any crossing of that river, Louis reached the fort [castrum] of Koblenz with a naval force and Charles came up with cavalry. There they boldly started to cross the Moselle, whereupon Lothar's guards took to their heels. Lothar, terrified by his brothers' unexpected arrival, retreated. He took all he could from the palace at Aachen and from the palatine chapel of St-Mary and from the royal treasury, including a silver plate of wonderful size and beauty. On it there shone a map of the whole world and it also showed the stars and the various movements of the planets at proportionate distances from each other, with the more important signs of the Zodiac. Lothar had this great plate cut up into pieces and distributed amongst his men – who despite being induced by such a large bribe, still continued to desert in droves from every section of his	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>army. He fled by way of Châlons, spent Easter [2 April] at Troyes and made for Lyons. Louis celebrated that feast at Cologne, Charles at the palace of Herstal. Abandoning any pursuit of their brother, they welcomed the men of those regions who came to them to take refuge. Only when they had received large numbers of these men did they follow their brother's route, but still at a rather slow pace. Lothar, albeit reluctantly, began negotiations with his brothers about peace terms, sending his most trusted envoys. The neighbourhood of the town of Mâcon was chosen for this purpose, and to it men came from both sides. The river Saône separated the two camps, and they met on an island in this river to hold plenary discussions face-to-face.⁵ There mutual forgiveness was sought and given for all the wrongs they had done to each other in the past, and each swore to his brothers an oath of peace and fraternity. They decided that a meeting should be held at Metz at the beginning of October to make detailed arrangements for the division of the whole realm into equal parts.</p>	
839	Moselle	NULL	NULL	<p>When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection.⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machinations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices.⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence. ¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
837	Mulekewe	NULL	NULL	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toulouis, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbacies, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops,	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	
843	Mézières	49,7621	4,7261	Charles went as arranged to meet his brothers, and joined up with them at Verdun. There the shares were allocated: Louis got every- thing east of the Rhine and on this side of it he got the civitates and districts of Speyer, Worms and Mainz; Lothar got the lands between the Rhine and the Scheldt where it runs into the sea, and inland by way of Cambrai, Hainaut, the regions of Lomme and of Mézières and the counties which lie next to each other on the western side of the Meuse down as far as where the Saône runs into the Rhône, and down the Rhône to where it flows into the sea, likewise with the counties situated on both sides of it. Beyond these limits, though, all he got was Arras, and that was through the generosity of his brother Charles. Charles himself was given everything else as far as Spain. Solemn oaths were sworn, and finally everyone departed to their various destinations.	Secular
843	Nantes	47,2184	-1,5536	Lothar and Louis behaved peacefully, keeping themselves within the boundaries of their own realms; Charles travelled about in Aquitaine. While he was still based there, the Breton Nominoë and Lambert, who had recently defected from their allegiance to Charles, slew Rainald duke of Nantes, and took large numbers of prisoners. So many and such great disasters followed, while brigands ravaged everything everywhere, that people in many areas throughout Gaul were reduced to eating earth mixed with a little bit of flour and made into a sort of bread. It was a crying shame – no, worse, a most execrable crime – that there was plenty of fodder for the horses of those brigands while human beings were short of even tiny crusts of earth-and-flour mixture.	Secular
843	Nantes	47,2184	-1,5536	Northmen pirates attacked Nantes, slew the bishop and many clergy and lay people of both sexes, and sacked the civitas. Then they attacked the western parts of Aquitaine to devastate them too. Finally they landed on a certain island, brought their households over from the mainland and decided to winter there in something like a permanent settlement.	Norse
830	Nijmegen	51,8126	5,8372	When all these events had taken place, the Lord Emperor together with his son Lothar gave notice of another assembly to meet around 1 October at Nijmegen,	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				where the Saxons and East Franks could gather. There an army flocked together, consisting of many from each side, that is from the Lord Emperor's side and from Lothar's. The Lord Emperor had regained control of the situation. He ordered those responsible for what had been done to him, whose double-dealing had been detected and their plot exposed, to be kept in custody until the meeting of another assembly to be held at Aachen. It was adjudged, further, by all the bishops, abbots, counts and other Franks, that his wife, who had been taken away from him unjustly and without due process of law and judgement, should be brought back before this assembly that had been arranged, and if any free man wanted to charge her with any crime, either she should defend herself according to the laws, or she should undergo the judgement of the Franks. From Nijmegen the Lord Emperor hastened to winter at Aachen.	
837	Nijmegen	51,8126	5,8372	The Northmen at this time fell on Frisia with their usual surprise attack. Coming upon our people unprepared on an island called Walcheren, they slaughtered many of them and plundered even more. They stayed on the island for a while, levying as much tribute as they wanted. Then they fell on Dorestad with the same fury and exacted tribute in the same way. When the Emperor heard about these attacks, he postponed his planned journey to Rome and wasted no time in hurrying to the fort of Nijmegen close by Dorestad. When the Northmen heard of his arrival there, they withdrew immediately.	Secular
839	Nordgau	NULL	NULL	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices. ⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence.¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.</p>	
849	Noricum	NULL	NULL	<p>A man called Gottschalk, a 'Gaul' [in that he was] a monk and priest of the monastery of Orbais in the diocese of Soissons, puffed up by his learning, had given himself over to certain false teachings. He had got to Italy, under the guise of pious motives, and been thrown out from there in disgrace. Then he had assailed Dalmatia, Pannonia and Noricum, constructing by the pestiferous things he said and wrote teachings quite contrary to our salvation, especially on the subject of predestination. At a council of bishops in the presence of Louis king of the Germans, he was exposed and convicted. After that he was compelled to return to the metropolitan civitas of his diocese, namely Rheims, where that venerable man Hincmar was in charge. There he was to receive the</p>	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>sentence his perfidy deserved. That most energetic practitioner of the Christain faith, King Charles, summoned a synod of the holy bishops of the Rheims archdiocese and ordered Gottschalk to be brought before them. He was duly led forward there, publicly flogged, and compelled to burn the books containing his teachings.</p>	
839	Obodrite Territory	NULL	NULL	<p>Two expeditions were mounted: a Saxon one against the attacks of the Sorb² and Wilzes who had recently left several villae of the Saxon March in flames; and a combined Austrasian–Thuringian one against the rebellious Obodrites and the people called the Linones. Mean- while the Emperor himself took a pleasant form of exercise hunting in the Ardennes. He gave orders that the rest of the faithful men of his whole realm should come to meet him at Chalon at the beginning of September, as he had previously announced.</p>	Secular
838	Nijmegen	51,8126	5,8372	<p>After all this, when the feasts of Christmas, Epiphany [6 January] and the Presentation [2 February] were over and just as the Lenten fast was beginning [Ash Wednesday, 6 March], word came to the Emperor that Louis [the German] had sought a private meeting with his brother Lothar in the remote valleys of the Alps. Because his son had presumed to do this without his knowledge or agreement, the Emperor was very angry and sent out official messengers [cursores] to go as fast as possible in every direction to summon up his faithful men from all sides. When they had all come hastening from everywhere, he revealed to them the suspicious meeting held by his sons and warned them to hold themselves fully prepared for resistance should necessity require that. When Louis learned of this, he came to his father on the latter's orders in the week of the Octave of Easter [21-27 April]. After discussing everything in great detail, he swore on oath, along with those in whom he had most confidence, that he had not contemplated anything at all at that meeting with Lothar against his father's honour or the loyalty he owed him. So Louis was dismissed to his own lands with orders to come to meet the Emperor at Nijmegen in May. For the Emperor was planning to proceed there as arranged so that through his presence, the sort of damage that occurred in previous years because of the pirates' savagery and our men's fecklessness might now be avoided. An assembly of faithful men was held and quantities of equipment and supplies were distributed around the coastal areas. While this was happening Danish</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				pirates sailed out from their homeland but a sudden severe storm arose at sea and they were drowned with scarcely any survivors.	
849	Orbais	48,9492	3,7023	A man called Gottschalk, a 'Gaul' [in that he was] a monk and priest of the monastery of Orbais in the diocese of Soissons, puffed up by his learning, had given himself over to certain false teachings. He had got to Italy, under the guise of pious motives, and been thrown out from there in disgrace. Then he had assailed Dalmatia, Pannonia and Noricum, constructing by the pestiferous things he said and wrote teachings quite contrary to our salvation, especially on the subject of predestination. At a council of bishops in the presence of Louis king of the Germans, he was exposed and convicted. After that he was compelled to return to the metropolitan civitas of his diocese, namely Rheims, where that venerable man Hincmar was in charge. There he was to receive the sentence his perfidy deserved. That most energetic practitioner of the Christian faith, King Charles, summoned a synod of the holy bishops of the Rheims archdiocese and ordered Gottschalk to be brought before them. He was duly led forward there, publicly flogged, and compelled to burn the books containing his teachings.	Religious
832	Orléans	47,903	1,9093	Pippin, resentful because he had not been honourably received by his father, made his own plans. On the Eve of Holy Innocents' Day [27 December] at the first hour of the night, he fled with a few of his own men and made for Aquitaine as fast as he could. At this, the Lord Emperor was deeply upset and angered: he had never thought that such things could happen where his son was concerned or that he could actually flee his father's presence. He therefore summoned together his advisers from every side and took counsel with them as to what should be done about Pippin's behaviour. It was decided that the Lord Emperor's general assembly should be announced as to be held in the civitas of Orléans, and that Lothar should go to the assembly direct from Italy, while Louis should come to Aachen and go on from there in company with his father.	Secular
832	Orléans	47,903	1,9093	It was announced again that a general assembly would be held at Orléans on 1 September, and every free man was to come there ready to go on campaign. When he arrived there, he received the annual gifts in the customary way, and soon left to hasten to Limoges. Then he summoned his son Pippin to him and	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				reproached him asking, among other things, why he had fled from his father's presence without permission. Wishing with fatherly affection to win him over again, he ordered Pippin to go to Francia, to stay for a while in a place to which his father would assign him, until such time as he should soothe his father's feelings by mending his own ways. Pippin pretended to agree to this and set off, but he turned back from the journey, and scorned to carry out his father's orders. Meanwhile the Lord Emperor was returning through other parts of Aquitaine, to Francia. When Pippin's action was reported to him, he did not return to Francia as soon as he had planned but, on account of this news, delayed in those parts for some days longer, finally coming to Le Mans at Christmas.	
834	Orléans	47,903	1,9093	Now Lothar came with his men to Chalon-sur-Saône, took it by storm and set it on fire, and took prisoner the counts who were in the city. Three of them he killed and the rest he led away with him under strong guard. He had Bernard's sister, a nun, put in a barrel and drowned in the river Saône. Then he came to Orléans.	Secular
834	Orléans	47,903	1,9093	The Lord Emperor, getting word of all these doings, summoned his army to Langres in mid-August. There he received the annual gifts, and immediately set off on a campaign through the regions of Troyes, Chartres and the Dunois to liberate the people from those who had wrongfully seized the realm. He arrived near the stronghold [castellum] of Blois at the same time as his son Louis, and to this place his son Pippin also came with his army to meet his father and bring him help. Lothar, staying in his camp not far away, threatened battle with his forces but was in fact quite incapable of carrying out such a threat. Then the Lord Emperor, moved by his usual desire to show mercy, sent to tell Lothar to come peacefully to him for he would forgive him and all his men all the things they had said against him. He granted Lothar Italy, just as Pippin, the Lord Emperor's brother, had held it in the time of the Lord Charles, and to the others he granted life and limb and their hereditary possessions and to many of them their benefices too. When Lothar came to him with his men, his father bound him with the strong bonds of solemn oaths, that neither he nor his men should ever afterwards do such things again nor agree to others' doing them. When all these arrangements had been confirmed, he made Lothar go back to Italy with those men who preferred to follow him. He himself arrived in the neighbourhood of	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Orléans. He granted permission to return home to Pippin, to Louis and to the whole army. Then he came by way of Paris to Attigny, where about Martinmas [11 November] he held an assembly with his advisers. When the affairs of the realm had been settled, he went off to winter at Thionville.	
848	Orléans	47,903	1,9093	The Aquitanians were driven by Pippin's idleness and incompetence to turn to Charles instead. At Orléans nearly all the high nobility, along with the bishops and abbots, elected Charles as their king and then solemnly consecrated him with an anointing of holy chrism and episcopal benediction.	Secular
839	Oscheret	NULL	NULL	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices. ⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Cendroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse;	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence. ¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
849	Pannonia	NULL	NULL	A man called Gottschalk, a 'Gaul' [in that he was] a monk and priest of the monastery of Orbais in the diocese of Soissons, puffed up by his learning, had given himself over to certain false teachings. He had got to Italy, under the guise of pious motives, and been thrown out from there in disgrace. Then he had assailed Dalmatia, Pannonia and Noricum, constructing by the pestiferous things he said and wrote teachings quite contrary to our salvation, especially on the subject of predestination. At a council of bishops in the presence of Louis king of the Germans, he was exposed and convicted. After that he was compelled to return to the metropolitan civitas of his diocese, namely Rheims, where that venerable man Hincmar was in charge. There he was to receive the sentence his perfidy deserved. That most energetic practitioner of the Christian faith, King Charles, summoned a synod of the holy bishops of the Rheims archdiocese and ordered Gottschalk to be brought before them. He was duly led forward there, publicly flogged, and compelled to burn the books containing his teachings.	Religious
830	Paris	48,8566	2,3522	In February, an assembly was held there at which he decided to undertake a campaign with all the Franks into the lands of Brittany. It was Bernard the chamberlain who was the strongest advocate of this course. Not long afterwards, on Ash Wednesday [2 March], the Emperor left Aachen, sorely troubled with pain in his feet, and he decided to make a rapid advance on Brittany by the coastal route. He left the Lady Empress behind at Aachen. The whole people were much opposed to this campaign because of its difficulties,	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				and they refused to follow the Emperor to Brittany. Some of the magnates, knowing the people's critical attitude, summoned them to a meeting so as to wean them away from the loyalty they had sworn to the Lord Emperor. And so the whole people, who ought to have been marching to Brittany, met up at Paris, and went on to force Lothar to come from Italy and Pippin from Aquitaine to attack their father: the plan was to depose him, to destroy their stepmother and to kill Bernard. Bernard got wind of this, and fled to Barcelona. When the plot was denounced to the Lord Emperor, he immediately travelled to meet with them at Compiègne. There Pippin, who had with him a large proportion of the people, with Lothar's consent took away from the Emperor his royal power, and also his wife whom they veiled and sent to the convent of St-Radegund at Poitiers. They also tonsured her brothers, Conrad and Rudolf, and shut them up in monasteries. ⁸ After Easter Week [17–24 April], Lothar arrived from Italy: there and then he held an assembly and ordered Bernard's brother Herbert to be blinded ⁹ and he imprisoned various of the Lord Emperor's faithful men.	
834	Paris	48,8566	2,3522	The Lord Emperor was being kept at Aachen. He was not being more humanely treated in any way at all: on the contrary, his enemies raged against him much more cruelly, trying day and night to weaken his spirit with such intense sufferings that he would voluntarily renounce the world and take himself off to a monastery. But he kept saying that he would never make any such commitment as long as he had no real power over his own actions. Louis, however, when he realised that his request to Lothar to treat their father more mildly would carry no weight at all with that brother of his, sent envoys to his brother Pippin and told him of all that had been done to their father: he begged him to remember his father's affection, and the duty he owed him, and to join him [Louis] in rescuing their father from his tribulation. Pippin at once summoned an army of men from Aquitaine and from beyond the Seine while Louis summoned the Bavarians, Austrasians, Saxons, Alemans and the Franks on this side of the Ardennes; with all these troops they began to move rapidly on Aachen. When Lothar heard of this, he left Aachen and brought his father all the way to Paris, still under the same conditions. He found Pippin already arrived there with his army but prevented from crossing the Seine by exceptionally high floodwaters: much flooding of other rivers too and unheard-of bursting of their banks created great	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				difficulties for many people. But now when Lothar learned for certain that Louis too was heading rapidly towards the same area with such a great number of troops, he was stricken with terror. Leaving his father in that same place, Lothar fled with his men. This was on 28 February. When he had gone, the bishops who had been present there came and reconciled the Lord Emperor in the church of St-Denis, and clad him in his royal robes and his weapons. Then his sons Pippin and Louis along with other faithful men came to him and were joyfully received by his fatherly heart. He offered warmest thanks to them and to the whole people because they had been so quick and keen to offer help.	
834	Paris	48,8566	2,3522	The Lord Emperor, getting word of all these doings, summoned his army to Langres in mid-August. There he received the annual gifts, and immediately set off on a campaign through the regions of Troyes, Chartres and the Dunois to liberate the people from those who had wrongfully seized the realm. He arrived near the stronghold [castellum] of Blois at the same time as his son Louis, and to this place his son Pippin also came with his army to meet his father and bring him help. Lothar, staying in his camp not far away, threatened battle with his forces but was in fact quite incapable of carrying out such a threat. Then the Lord Emperor, moved by his usual desire to show mercy, sent to tell Lothar to come peacefully to him for he would forgive him and all his men all the things they had said against him. He granted Lothar Italy, just as Pippin, the Lord Emperor's brother, had held it in the time of the Lord Charles, and to the others he granted life and limb and their hereditary possessions and to many of them their benefices too. When Lothar came to him with his men, his father bound him with the strong bonds of solemn oaths, that neither he nor his men should ever afterwards do such things again nor agree to others' doing them. When all these arrangements had been confirmed, he made Lothar go back to Italy with those men who preferred to follow him. He himself arrived in the neighbourhood of Orléans. He granted permission to return home to Pippin, to Louis and to the whole army. Then he came by way of Paris to Attigny, where about Martinmas [11 November] he held an assembly with his advisers. When the affairs of the realm had been settled, he went off to winter at Thionville.	Secular
837	Paris	48,8566	2,3522	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toulous, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbacies, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops, abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	
838	Paris	48,8566	2,3522	When the assembly had been dissolved, the Emperor made a point of visiting Paris and the churches of the holy martyrs in order to pray there. While Charles was despatched to the Le Mans region, the Emperor himself made a series of short stays at Ver, Compiègne and other places in the vicinity suitable for hunting. At the invitation of his brother Hugh, abbot of the monastery of the blessed martyr Quentin, he celebrated that martyr's feast there [31 October] with due honour and much enthusiasm. He then went to Attigny where he received Charles on his return from the west. Here too came envoys from Horic to report that because of his loyalty to the Emperor he had captured and ordered to be killed the majority of those pirates who had lately attacked our territory. Horic also requested that the Frisians and Obodrites be given over to him. The request seemed to the Emperor so thoroughly inappropriate that he utterly scorned and ignored it. In fact some time before, while the Emperor was applying himself to his hunting at Ver, Counts Adalgar and Egilo, who had previously been sent against the Obodrites and the Wilzes after they had renounced their allegiance, returned bringing hostages with them and reporting that those people would from now on be submissive to the Emperor. He now resumed the journey previously begun and set out to winter at Frankfurt. On 5	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				December in the middle of the night the full moon suffered an eclipse. Pippin, the Emperor's son and king of Aquitaine, died on 13 December leaving two sons, Pippin and Charles.	
841	Paris	48,8566	2,3522	Partly by terror-tactics, partly by conciliation, Lothar got large numbers of Saxons, Austrasians, Thuringians and Alemans under his control. Charles settled affairs in Aquitaine, so far as his resources would let him, travelled through Francia by way of Le Mans, Paris and Beauvais, and won over the men of the Haspengau more by love than by fear. Lothar crossed the Rhine, aiming to attack Louis, but having failed to achieve any of his plans, he suddenly turned against Charles. He reckoned Charles could be easily beaten now that he had moved a fair distance away from his brother Louis. Charles fell back on Paris, crossed the Seine, and for a while blocked all Lothar's moves. Lothar, prevented from crossing the river, made for its upper reaches, and went by way of the Morvois district to Sens. From there he reached Le Mans without further obstacle, ravaging everything with such acts of devastation, burning, rape, sacrilege and blasphemy that he could not even restrain his men from damaging those whom he was planning to visit. He lost no time in carrying off whatever treasures he could find deposited in churches or their strong rooms for safe-keeping – and this, even though the priests and clergy of other ranks were bound by oath to preserve those things. Even nuns and women dedicated to God's service he forced to take oaths to himself. Charles was kept busy for some time in the Paris region; then he reached Châlons to celebrate Christmas there.	Secular
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842	Paris	48,8566	2,3522	From Châlons, he went to Troyes, then going by way of the Azois district and the city of Toul, he crossed the wild country of the Vosges and joined up with his brother Louis near the town of Strasbourg. Lothar, after so savagely devastating the western regions of Gaul – without any benefit whatsoever to himself or to his supporters – now crossed the Seine near Paris and returned to Aachen. When he got news that his brothers had joined up, he was very angry.	Secular
845	Paris	48,8566	2,3522	A very hard winter. In March, 120 ships of the Northmen sailed up the Seine to Paris, laying waste everything on either side and meeting not the least bit of opposition. Charles made efforts to offer some resistance, but realised that his men could not possibly win. So he made a deal with them: by handing over to them 7,000 lb [of silver] as a bribe, he restrained them from advancing further and persuaded them to go away.	Norse
849	Périgueux	45,184	0,7211	Charles marched into Aquitaine. Nominoë the Breton, with his usual treachery, attacked Anjou and the surrounding district. The Northmen sacked and burned the city of Périgueux in Aquitaine, and returned unscathed to their ships. The Moors and Saracens sacked the Italian city of Luni, and without meeting the least resistance ravaged the whole coast along to Provence.	Norse
830	Poitiers	46,5802	0,3404	In February, an assembly was held there at which he decided to undertake a campaign with all the Franks into the lands of Brittany. It was Bernard the chamberlain who was the strongest advocate of this course. Not long afterwards, on Ash Wednesday [2 March], the Emperor left Aachen, sorely	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				troubled with pain in his feet, and he decided to make a rapid advance on Brittany by the coastal route. He left the Lady Empress behind at Aachen. The whole people were much opposed to this campaign because of its difficulties, and they refused to follow the Emperor to Brittany. Some of the magnates, knowing the people's critical attitude, summoned them to a meeting so as to wean them away from the loyalty they had sworn to the Lord Emperor. And so the whole people, who ought to have been marching to Brittany, met up at Paris, and went on to force Lothar to come from Italy and Pippin from Aquitaine to attack their father: the plan was to depose him, to destroy their stepmother and to kill Bernard. Bernard got wind of this, and fled to Barcelona. When the plot was denounced to the Lord Emperor, he immediately travelled to meet with them at Compiègne. There Pippin, who had with him a large proportion of the people, with Lothar's consent took away from the Emperor his royal power, and also his wife whom they veiled and sent to the convent of St-Radegund at Poitiers. They also tonsured her brothers, Conrad and Rudolf, and shut them up in monasteries. ⁸ After Easter Week [17–24 April], Lothar arrived from Italy: there and then he held an assembly and ordered Bernard's brother Herbert to be blinded ⁹ and he imprisoned various of the Lord Emperor's faithful men.	
839	Poitiers	46,5802	0,3404	The Emperor received his faithful men at Chalon and redirected his whole army to Aquitaine. Pitching camp straight away almost three miles from Clermont, he held a meeting with those Aquitanians who publicly commended themselves to his son Charles in their traditional way, their loyalty to the Emperor and his son being strengthened by the pledging of an oath. Then he gave orders that the Empress and their son should go on ahead of him to Poitiers, while he hastened by forced marches to the stronghold [castrum] called in the vernacular Carlat, because some of Pippin's supporters were reported to be there. This stronghold had had nothing added to it by any engineer's design: it stood on a natural rock protected by precipices all round, except on the eastern side where it was separated from the surrounding land only by a very small gap. In this stronghold they had taken their stand, but the Emperor besieged them and forced them to yield, though with his typical generosity he granted them life and limb and their inherited property. Then he directed his campaign to the region of Turenne where the rebels were trying in vain to conceal themselves and continue their	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				resistance. They now roamed about in different directions, scattered and seeking flight wherever they could. ¹⁴ But the Emperor's army suffered much distress from the prolonged hot weather that autumn and the fierceness of the sun. Most men went down with fever, some died and some got home after a dreadful journey. The seriousness of this situation imposed itself on the Emperor: hampered by the harshness of the winter that was now coming on, he released the rest of his army and withdrew to winter quarters at Poitiers.	
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840	Poitiers	46,5802	0,3404	The Emperor celebrated the feasts of Christmas and Epiphany and also the Purification of the blessed ever-virgin Mary [2 February] at Poitiers, and was applying himself to crushing the Aquitanian rebels, when as Lent approached he received some bad news. His son Louis, with his long-accustomed insolence,	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				was taking over control of the realm as far as the Rhine. Furious at this news the Emperor left the Empress and their son Charles with a sizeable part of the army at Poitiers while he himself came to the palace at Aachen, and after celebrating Easter there [28 March], crossed the Rhine and went into Germany. His son was driven to flight and sought in person the support of the pagans and of peoples beyond the frontiers, giving them large bribes. The emperor abandoned any further pursuit of him. On 13 May, before the ninth hour of the day, an eclipse of the sun was seen by a lot of people in many different places. The Emperor, on his way back from pursuing his son, was stricken by illness. On 26 June, on an island in the Rhine downstream from Mainz, within sight of the palace of Ingelheim, he died.	
844	Poitiers	46,5802	0,3404	Charles was besieging the city of Toulouse and an army was hastening from Francia to join him. Pippin, son of the late Pippin, met this army in the county of Angoulême: in a short time and without casualties amongst his own men, he scattered it so completely that once the leaders had been killed, the rest who had started to flee even before battle was joined, with the exception of a very few who got away, were either taken prisoner or allowed to return home only after being stripped of all they had and bound by solemn oaths. In this unexpected battle, the following were slain: Hugh, priest and abbot, son of the late Emperor Charlemagne, brother of his successor Louis, and uncle of the three kings Lothar, Louis and Charles; Abbot Richbod, another close kinsman of those kings, being through his mother a grandson of Charlemagne; Counts Eckhard, and Hrabanus; ¹ and a great many others. The following were taken prisoner: Ebroin, bishop of Poitiers, Ragenar, bishop of Amiens; Abbot Lupus, the two sons of Count Eckhard; another Eckhard; Counts Gunthard and Richwin; Engilwin and a fair number of other nobles.	Religious
833	Prüm	50,2082	6,4197	When the Holy Days had been celebrated there, he reached Aachen by a direct route. He had not been staying there for many days when news arrived that his sons had again got together in an alliance to revolt against him and were aiming to attack with a large force of his enemies. After taking counsel, he reached Worms before the beginning of Lent and there he spent that period and celebrated Easter [13 April] and Pentecost [1 June]. He summoned an army and made plans to advance against them, so that if he had been unable to divert	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>them from their shameless course of action by peacemaking words, he could check them by force of arms, lest they do harm to the Christian people. At last, wanting to finish what they had begun, his sons joined forces in the region of Alsace at a place called Rotfeld. Lothar came from Italy bringing Pope Gregory with him, Pippin from Aquitaine, and Louis from Bavaria with a very large number of men. When the Lord Emperor met with them, he was completely unable to prevent them from continuing on their wilful course: rather, it was they who deceived the people who had come with the Lord Emperor, by evil persuasions and false promises, with the result that everyone deserted him. For some of his men – those against whom the rebels' anger raged most fiercely – slipped away and took themselves off to the lands of their friends and kinsmen and of their faithful men. The Lord Emperor's wife was taken away and sent into exile in Italy at the civitas of Tortona. Lothar seized royal power, and let the Pope return to Rome, Pippin to Aquitaine, and Louis to Bavaria. Lothar himself brought his father with him as a prisoner by way of Metz to Soissons, and there left him under the same strict custody in the monastery of St-Médard. He also took his father's son Charles away from him and sent him to the monastery of Prüm, something that grieved his father very much indeed.</p>	
845	Poitou	NULL	NULL	<p>A terrible famine consumed the western regions of Gaul, and as it got worse many thousands of people died. Charles came to Fleury where stands the monastery of St-Benedict, twelve leagues from Orléans, and there he received Pippin, son of Pippin, who gave him oaths of fidelity to the effect that henceforth he would be faithful to him as a nephew ought to be to his uncle and would give him aid to the best of his ability whatever needs might arise. Then Charles allowed him lordship of the whole of Aquitaine, except for Poitou, Saintonge and Aunis. So all the Aquitanians who until then had been with Charles hastened forthwith to attach themselves instead to Pippin.</p>	Secular
839	Portois	NULL	NULL	<p>When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection.⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machinations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices.⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Cendroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence.¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.</p>	
835	Provence	NULL	NULL	<p>When these and other affairs of state had been justly dealt with, all were dismissed to their homes, while the Emperor himself celebrated the holy time of Lent also at Thionville, and the most holy feast of Easter [18 April] at Metz where</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				he again stayed with Archbishop Drogo. Then he set out for the general assembly which he had given notice would be held at Tramoyses near the civitas of Lyons. When this had been held in June, and the annual gifts had been received and the Marches of Spain, Septimania and Provence had been set in order, he returned to Aachen. But while he was still at that assembly, the Northmen fell on Dorestad in a second assault, laid it waste and looted it savagely. The Emperor, very angry, reached Aachen and made arrangements for effective defence of the coasts. He spent the autumn hunting-season in the Ardennes and returned from there to winter at Aachen.	
839	Provence	NULL	NULL	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices. ⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches;	Secular

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845	Provence	NULL	NULL	Count Folcrad and the rest of the Provençals defected from Lothar and usurped for themselves power over the whole of Provence.	Secular
845	Provence	NULL	NULL	Lothar attacked Provence and soon recovered all his power there.	Secular
849	Provence	NULL	NULL	Charles marched into Aquitaine. Nominoë the Breton, with his usual treachery, attacked Anjou and the surrounding district. The Northmen sacked and burned the city of Périgueux in Aquitaine, and returned unscathed to their ships. The Moors and Saracens sacked the Italian city of Luni, and without meeting the least resistance ravaged the whole coast along to Provence.	Secular
842	Quentovic	50,5161	1,6388	At that time, a fleet of Northmen made a surprise attack at dawn on the emporium called Quentovic, plundered it and laid it waste, capturing or massacring the inhabitants of both sexes. They left nothing in it except for those buildings which they were paid to spare. Moorish pirates sailed up the Rhône to near Arles, ravaging everything on their route, and got away again completely unscathed, their ships loaded with booty.	Norse
838	Quierzy	49,572	3,143	The Emperor reached his general assembly at Quierzy in mid-August as he had planned. There, in his presence and with the approval of Pippin, now complying with his father's wishes, a grant was made, to take immediate effect, to his brother Charles of part of Neustria, namely the duchy of Le Mans and all the	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				western shores of Gaul between the Loire and the Seine. At the same time Charles was invested with his sword-belt.	
842	Quierzy	49,572	3,143	In October, Charles went from Metz to Worms and joined up with his brother Louis. They stayed there for some time; envoys were sent to Lothar from each of them alternately and detailed and lengthy discussions took place concerning the shares into which the realm was to be divided. ¹⁰ It was finally decided that missi of outstanding ability should be selected from throughout the realms under their control, and thanks to their efforts a more detailed survey could be made, on the basis of which a really fair division of the realm between the three brothers would be completed in the time appointed ¹¹ and in a definitive way, beyond all subsequent questioning. When these missi had been sent out, Louis made his way back to Germany, while Lothar stayed in the middle region of the Frankish realm. Charles came to the palace of Quierzy, and there married Ermentrude, niece of Count Adalard.	Secular
841	Ravenna	44,4184	12,2035	Charles, full of joy and affection, came to meet Louis as he approached. There was a complete union between them: they were bound by brotherly love, and they even pitched camp together, sharing each other's company and counsels. They made every effort, by sending very frequent missions, to come to an agreement with Lothar for peace and harmony and the government of the whole people and realm. Lothar played with them by equally frequent sending of envoys and with oaths, until at last he received from Aquitaine the younger Pippin, son of his brother Pippin who had died a while before. It was in the region of Auxerre, at a place called Fontenoy, that Lothar made his attempt to deprive both his brothers of their shares of the realm by a military victory. Since it had proved quite impossible to draw him back to peace and brotherly concord, his brothers attacked on the morning of 25 June, a Saturday. Many were slain on both sides; still more were wounded. Lothar suffered a shameful defeat and fled. ⁵ The slaughter of the fugitives continued on all sides, until Louis and Charles, afire with generous feelings, ordered an end to the carnage. To uphold the standards of Christianity, they refrained from pursuing the fugitives any further from their camp, and for the same reason gave orders to the bishops to remain on the spot next day to bury the corpses of the dead, so far as time might allow. In this battle George bishop of Ravenna was taken prisoner. He had	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				been sent by Pope Gregory to Lothar and his brothers to arrange a peace, but he had been detained by Lothar and not allowed to go on to his brother. He was now sent home with due honour. ⁶ Lothar, having turned tail, reached Aachen. To renew the struggle, he applied himself to winning over the Saxons and other frontier peoples. He went so far as to offer those Saxons called Stellinga ⁷ – there is a very large number of them among that people – the choice between some kind of written law and the customary law of the ancient Saxons, whichever they preferred. Always prone to evil, they chose to imitate pagan usage ⁸ rather than keep their oaths to the Christian faith.	
836	Remiremont	48,0156	6,5917	When all these things had been dealt with, the Emperor spent some days hunting around Remiremont. After that, in September, he came to the assembly that had been announced at Worms. There he had received the annual gifts in the usual way and was awaiting Lothar's arrival when news came that he had been stricken with fever and could not possibly come. Abbot Hugh and Count Adalgar were immediately dispatched to ask Lothar about his illness, his recovery, and his intentions of coming later; also about the restitutions of property which though it belonged to churches in Francia was situated in Italy and had thus been subjected to unchecked spoliations by Lothar's supporters; and finally about those bishops and counts who had lately with loyal devotion accompanied the Empress from Italy, ⁶ for the Emperor wanted their sees, counties, benefices and their own property to be restored to them. To all this Lothar replied through orders given to his envoys that he could not agree on every point, and he suggested some alternative terms.	Secular
833	Rheims	49,2583	4,0317	Then, on 1 October, Lothar held a long-planned assembly at Compiègne. The bishops, abbots, counts and all the people assembled there formally presented him with the annual gifts and promised their loyalty. Also to Compiègne came envoys from Constantinople: they had been sent to Lothar's father, but instead reached Lothar and handed over their letters and presents to him. In this assembly, they dreamed up many crimes to impute to the Lord Emperor, with Ebbo Bishop of Rheims standing out among them all as a kindler of false charges. They harrassed him for so long that they forced him to lay aside his weapons and change his garb to that of a penitent, driving him into the gates of Holy Church so that no one would dare to speak with him except those specially	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				deputed for that purpose. But after a while they were afraid that he might be snatched away from that place by some of those who had remained loyal to him. So Lothar himself came to that monastery and took his father away with him against his will and kept him with him at Compiègne, still under sentence of excommunication. Then, when the assembly had been concluded, Lothar hastened to Aachen to winter there, and forced his father to accompany him, still under the same conditions. He reached Aachen on St Andrew's Eve [29 November]. But after a few days, it came about that Lothar and Louis had a meeting at Mainz to discuss various matters. There Louis begged his brother Lothar most earnestly to act more gently towards their father and not hold him in such strict confinement. When Lothar refused to listen, Louis left in sadness. From then on, he kept thinking over with his men how he might rescue his father from his imprisonment. Lothar reached Aachen a few days before Christmas.	
835	Rheims	49,2583	4,0317	He celebrated the feast of Christmas joyfully at Metz, having been received there most handsomely by his brother Drogo, bishop of that civitas. He spent the festal days there, and then returned to his own palace at the villa of Thionville. About the time of the Feast of the Purification of Holy Mary [2 February] he held there a general council of nearly all the bishops and abbots, both canonical and regular, of his whole empire. At this council, among other provisions for ecclesiastical discipline, the following events were particularly fully discussed: in the year immediately preceding, the most devout Emperor had been deposed undeservedly, through the treachery of evildoers and enemies of God, from the realm, honour and royal title which he had inherited from his father; then after some time it had been decided and confirmed by everyone in concord and unanimity that since the evildoers' factions had been destroyed by God's help, he, restored now to his ancestral honour and clothed again as he deserved in the royal splendour, should be acknowledged by all in the most loyal and unswerving obedience and subjection as emperor and lord. Each one present at the council drew up with his own hand a full account of these findings and of his own confirmation thereof, and authenticated it with his own signature. The outcome of the whole affair, how it had been dealt with, discussed, settled and finally confirmed in suitable fashion by the signatures of everyone: all this was put together, set out in full detail in one collection, bound as a small volume, and	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				agreed by all as an accurate account. They then wasted no time in making it as widely known as possible, bringing it to everyone's attention with most devoted and heartfelt and kind concern, and with an authority most worthy of so many reverend fathers. For they gathered at Metz in the church of the blessed protomartyr Stephen, completed the celebration of mass, and read out the account of the whole affair publicly to all who were present. Then the holy and venerable bishops lifted from the most holy altar the crown, symbol of rulership, and with their own hands restored it to his head, to the utmost joy of everyone. Furthermore, Ebbo, former archbishop of Rheims, who had once been a kind of standard-bearer of that whole conspiracy, ascended a high place in that same church and voluntarily confessed before everyone that the Emperor had been unjustly deposed; that everything done against him had been evilly done and wickedly plotted, against all the rules of equity; and that afterwards the Emperor had been deservedly, justly and worthily established again on his own throne of empire.	
847	Rheims	49,2583	4,0317	Envoys of »Abd al-Rahman [II] king of the Saracens came from Cordoba in Spain to Charles to seek a peace and draw up a formal treaty. Charles received them with fitting ceremony at Rheims, and later let them leave.	Secular
849	Rheims	49,2583	4,0317	A man called Gottschalk, a 'Gaul' [in that he was] a monk and priest of the monastery of Orbais in the diocese of Soissons, puffed up by his learning, had given himself over to certain false teachings. He had got to Italy, under the guise of pious motives, and been thrown out from there in disgrace. Then he had assailed Dalmatia, Pannonia and Noricum, constructing by the pestiferous things he said and wrote teachings quite contrary to our salvation, especially on the subject of predestination. At a council of bishops in the presence of Louis king of the Germans, he was exposed and convicted. After that he was compelled to return to the metropolitan civitas of his diocese, namely Rheims, where that venerable man Hincmar was in charge. There he was to receive the sentence his perfidy deserved. That most energetic practitioner of the Christian faith, King Charles, summoned a synod of the holy bishops of the Rheims archdiocese and ordered Gottschalk to be brought before them. He was duly led	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				forward there, publicly flogged, and compelled to burn the books containing his teachings.	
837	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	After the Christmas celebrations were over, the Emperor held an assembly of bishops at Aachen on the feast of the Purification of the ever-virgin Mary [2 February]. At this assembly there took place many and varied discussions on the state of the Holy Church of God: it was made plain and set out clearly what was the proper function of each social order [ordo]. Furthermore, a letter was sent to Pippin from this assembly of venerable bishops. In it, they warned him at some length about his own salvation, and also urged him to remember the practice of his forefathers, especially his most righteous father, and restore to God's churches the property which had previously been batted on and ruined by his own supporters: otherwise he would arouse God's anger against himself on this account. Pippin gave his assent to the advice of so many fathers, restored everything and assigned to each church precisely what was its due, confirming the documents with his own seal-ring. Thus the Emperor, when he had put the coastal defences of Frisia in order, came to Thionville in May and received the annual gifts. Then he set out for Rome to arrange for the defence of the holy Roman Church and to pray there. He had meanwhile sent envoys to Lothar warning him to receive his father with due filial respect and to see that supplies were available in suitable quantities along the Emperor's route.	Secular
839	Rhine River	NULL	NULL	When the feasts of Christmas and Epiphany were ended, he sent out faithful men over and over again to urge Louis to come to a peaceful settlement. But he was completely unable to sway him. On the contrary, from his position in forts [castella] built on the other side of the Rhine, Louis obdurately maintained his hostile stand and continued to bar the river-crossing to the Emperor, stuck at Mainz. But the Emperor was deeply worried about spilling the blood of a people who felt themselves one. He was not too proud to switch his men to another site suitable for making the crossing. But all along the opposite bank he could see his son's men entrenched and ready to oppose anyone who might try to get across. It was a wretched sight: on this side the righteous father, on the other the undutiful son, so far apart from each other. This situation forced the Emperor to return to Mainz. His faithful men flocked to him from every direction. He could not tolerate for much longer the sufferings imposed on them by the harsh winter.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>He got nearly 3,000 men across the Rhine just downstream from Mainz, and he received the Saxons who came to meet him. Louis, who until then had felt sure his father could not make the crossing, learned that he had done so. The Austrasians, Thuringians and Alemans whom Louis had involved in his rebellion were now deserting him. He fled in panic and retreated to Noricum, now called Bavaria, the realm given to him by his father some time before. The Emperor, mindful of how a father should behave, forbore to pursue his son. He welcomed and bound with oaths those who had fled from Louis and thrown themselves on the Emperor's mercy, while those who had fomented or favoured conflict were justly punished for their crimes, some by loss of property, others by exile. The Emperor then reached Frankfurt where he stayed for a few days and lost no time in setting in order the German frontier regions and their inhabitants and subjecting them more firmly to his control. Then during Lent he moved quickly into the regions of Alemannia to the royal villa called Bodman.</p>	
839	Ripuarua	NULL	NULL	<p>When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection.⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices.⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Sainois</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence. ¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
839	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	Now after Easter [6 April] when the Emperor was heading back into Francia, the king of the English sent envoys to him to ask the Emperor to grant him permission to travel through Francia on his way to Rome on pilgrimage. He also warned the Emperor to devote even more careful attention and concern to the salvation of the souls of those subject to him. For the minds of the English had been quite terrified by a vision that one of them had seen. The king took pains to send the Emperor a detailed account of this vision which went as follows:...	Secular
844	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	Bernard, count of the Spanish March, had for a long time now had great plans and thirsted for the heights of power. He was found guilty of treason by judgement of the Franks, and was executed in Aquitaine on Charles's orders. ¹ Pope Gregory died and Sergius succeeded him and occupied the see of Rome in his place, and was ordained in that apostolic see. ² Lothar sent his son Louis to Rome with Drogo bishop of Metz: they were to take measures to prevent any future pope being consecrated there, on his predecessor's death, except on Lothar's orders and in the presence of this representatives. ³ They reached Rome and were received with due honour by the pope, who, when the	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				negotiations had been concluded, consecrated Louis king by anointing him, and invested him with a sword. ⁴ Bishop Drogo was designated papal vicar in the regions of the Gauls and Germanies. ⁵ Siginulf, Duke of the Beneventans, made his submission to Lothar along with all his men, and as a self-imposed penalty gave him 100,000 gold pieces. ⁶ The Beneventans, who had previously bestowed their loyalties elsewhere, when they found out about this accepted Siginulf and applied them selves to driving the remnants of the Saracens out of their territory.	
846	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	In August, the Saracens and Moors got to Rome up the Tiber, laid waste the basilica of St Peter Prince of the Apostles, and along with the very altar which had been placed over his tomb, they carried off all the ornaments and treasures. ⁴ Then they took up a position on a mountain 100 miles from the city, an extremely well-defended site. But they were mercilessly attacked and killed by some of Lothar's commanders. Another enemy force reached the tomb of the blessed Apostle Peter, but they were crushed by the people of the Campagna and all of them were slain.	Secular
846	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	Louis, Lothar's son, king of Italy, joined battle with the Saracens but was defeated and only got back to Rome with difficulty.	Secular
847	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	Pope Sergius died on 27 January, and Leo was elected in his place.	Religious
848	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	Greek pirates ravaged Marseilles in Provence. No one offered any resistance and the pirates left unscathed. The Northmen laid waste the township [vicus] of Melle and set it on fire. ⁵ The Irish attacked the Northmen, won a victory with the aid of our Lord Jesus Christ, and drove them out of their land. Consequently the king of the Irish sent envoys bearing gifts to Charles to make a friendship-treaty and alliance with him; the Irish king also sought permission to travel through Charles's kingdom on a pilgrimage to Rome. ⁶ The Moors attacked Benevento again.	Religious
833	Rotfeld (Colmar, Alsace)	48,0794	7,3585	When the Holy Days had been celebrated there, he reached Aachen by a direct route. He had not been staying there for many days when news arrived that his sons had again got together in an alliance to revolt against him and were aiming to attack with a large force of his enemies. After taking counsel, he reached	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Worms before the beginning of Lent and there he spent that period and celebrated Easter [13 April] and Pentecost [1 June]. He summoned an army and made plans to advance against them, so that if he had been unable to divert them from their shameless course of action by peacemaking words, he could check them by force of arms, lest they do harm to the Christian people. At last, wanting to finish what they had begun, his sons joined forces in the region of Alsace at a place called Rotfeld. Lothar came from Italy bringing Pope Gregory with him, Pippin from Aquitaine, and Louis from Bavaria with a very large number of men. When the Lord Emperor met with them, he was completely unable to prevent them from continuing on their wilful course: rather, it was they who deceived the people who had come with the Lord Emperor, by evil persuasions and false promises, with the result that everyone deserted him. For some of his men – those against whom the rebels' anger raged most fiercely – slipped away and took themselves off to the lands of their friends and kinsmen and of their faithful men. The Lord Emperor's wife was taken away and sent into exile in Italy at the civitas of Tortona. Lothar seized royal power, and let the Pope return to Rome, Pippin to Aquitaine, and Louis to Bavaria. Lothar himself brought his father with him as a prisoner by way of Metz to Soissons, and there left him under the same strict custody in the monastery of St-Médard. He also took his father's son Charles away from him and sent him to the monastery of Prüm, something that grieved his father very much indeed.	
841	Rouen	49,4432	1,1	Meanwhile Danish pirates sailed down the Channel and attacked Rouen, plundered the town with pillage, fire and sword, slaughtered or took captive the monks and the rest of the population, and laid waste all the monasteries and other places along the banks of the Seine, or else took large payments and left them thoroughly terrified.	Norse
845	Saintonge	45,4816	-0,5683	A terrible famine consumed the western regions of Gaul, and as it got worse many thousands of people died. Charles came to Fleury where stands the monastery of St-Benedict, twelve leagues from Orléans, and there he received Pippin, son of Pippin, ⁴ who gave him oaths of fidelity to the effect that henceforth he would be faithful to him as a nephew ought to be to his uncle and would give him aid to the best of his ability whatever needs might arise. Then Charles allowed him lordship of the whole of Aquitaine, except for Poitou,	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Saintonge and Aunis. ⁵ So all the Aquitanians who until then had been with Charles hastened forthwith to attach themselves instead to Pippin.	
839	Russia	NULL	NULL	There also came envoys from the Greeks sent by the Emperor Theophilus. They were Theodosius, metropolitan bishop of Chalcedon, and Theophanus the Spatharius and they brought gifts worthy for an emperor, and a letter. The Emperor received them with due ceremony on 18 May at Ingelheim. The purpose of their mission was to confirm the treaty of peace and perpetual friendship and love between the two emperors and their subjects. They also brought congratulations and exultation in the Lord on the victories that our Emperor had gained with Heaven's help in his wars against foreign peoples. Theophilus in friendly fashion urged the Emperor and his subjects to offer up thanks to God for all these victories. He also sent with the envoys some men who said they – meaning their whole people [gens] – were called Russians and had been sent to him by their king whose name was the Khagan for the sake of friendship, so they claimed. Theophilus requested in his letter that the Emperor in his goodness might grant them safe conducts to travel through his empire and any help or practical assistance they needed to return home, for the route by which they had reached Constantinople had taken them through primitive tribes that were very fierce and savage and Theophilus did not wish them to return that way in case some disaster befell them. When the Emperor investigated more closely the reason for their coming here, he discovered that they belonged to the people of the Swedes. He suspected that they had really been sent as spies to this kingdom of ours rather than as seekers of our friendship, so he decided to keep them with him until he could find out for certain whether or not they had come in good faith. He lost no time in sending a letter to Theophilus through the same envoys to tell him all this, and to add that he had received them willingly for the sake of his friendship for Theophilus and that if they were found to be genuine, he would supply them with means to return to their own fatherland without any risk of danger and send them home with every assistance, but if not, he would send them with envoys of ours back to Theophilus for him to deal with as he might think fit.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
845	Saintonge	45,4817	-0,5684	The Danes, who had ravaged Aquitaine the year before, returned and attacked Saintonge. They won the fight, and settled down there to stay quietly for a while.	Norse
832	Salz	50,3081	10,2119	When the assembly was over, he allowed his son peacefully to return to Bavaria, while he himself disbanded his army and came to Salz by way of Austrasia [i.e. Franconia]. There the Lady Empress came to meet him. The pair reached Mainz by a river journey, and there Lothar met his father.	Secular
839	Saragossa	41,6488	-0,8891	Meanwhile something very distressing happened, something to be bewailed by all the children of the Catholic Church. Rumour spread the news and the Emperor found out that the deacon Bodo, an Aleman by birth and deeply imbued from his earliest childhood in the Christian religion with the scholarship of the court clergy and with sacred and secular learning, a man who only the previous year had requested permission from the Emperor and the Empress to go on pilgrimage to Rome and had been granted this permission and been loaded with many gifts: this man seduced by the enemy of the human race had abandoned Christianity and converted to Judaism. First he entered into discussion about apostasy and his own perdition with some Jews whom he had brought with him to sell to the pagans. He was not afraid to make his cunning plans and having let these Jews be taken away and kept only one companion with him, a man rumoured to be his nephew, he renounced the Christian faith – we weep to say it – and professed himself a Jew. Thus he was circumcised, let his hair and beard grow and adopted – or rather usurped – the name of Eleazar. He assumed a warrior's gear, married a Jew's daughter and forced his nephew mentioned earlier also to convert to Judaism. Finally, overcome by the most despicable avarice, he entered the Spanish town of Zaragoza in mid-August along with some Jews. It was only with difficulty that the Emperor could be persuaded to believe this news at all, which clearly showed to everyone what a very distressing episode this was for the Emperor and Empress and indeed for all those redeemed through the grace of the Christian faith.	Religious
839	Schwalefeld	51,3072	8,63	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection.⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machinations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices.⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Sainctois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Cendroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence.¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.</p>	

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
837	Senon [Sénonais]	49,2789	5,6413	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toulais, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbacies, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops, abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	Secular
834	Saxony	NULL	NULL	The Lord Emperor was being kept at Aachen. He was not being more humanely treated in any way at all: on the contrary, his enemies raged against him much more cruelly, trying day and night to weaken his spirit with such intense sufferings that he would voluntarily renounce the world and take himself off to a monastery. But he kept saying that he would never make any such commitment as long as he had no real power over his own actions. Louis, however, when he realised that his request to Lothar to treat their father more mildly would carry no weight at all with that brother of his, sent envoys to his brother Pippin and told him of all that had been done to their father: he begged him to remember his father's affection, and the duty he owed him, and to join him [Louis] in rescuing their father from his tribulation. Pippin at once summoned an army of men from Aquitaine and from beyond the Seine while Louis summoned the Bavarians, Austrasians, Saxons, Alemans and the Franks on this side of the Ardennes; with all these troops they began to move rapidly on Aachen. When Lothar heard of this, he left Aachen and brought his father all the way to Paris, still under the same conditions. He found Pippin already arrived there with his army but	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				prevented from crossing the Seine by exceptionally high floodwaters: much flooding of other rivers too and unheard-of bursting of their banks created great difficulties for many people. But now when Lothar learned for certain that Louis too was heading rapidly towards the same area with such a great number of troops, he was stricken with terror. Leaving his father in that same place, Lothar fled with his men. This was on 28 February. When he had gone, the bishops who had been present there came and reconciled the Lord Emperor in the church of St-Denis, and clad him in his royal robes and his weapons. Then his sons Pippin and Louis along with other faithful men came to him and were joyfully received by his fatherly heart. He offered warmest thanks to them and to the whole people because they had been so quick and keen to offer help.	
837	Saxony	NULL	NULL	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toulis, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbacies, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops, abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	Secular
838	Saxony	NULL	NULL	Louis [the German] made no delay in appearing before his father's presence as he had been ordered to do. There was a great argument, quite different from what ought to have happened. Louis lost whatever territory beyond and on this side of the Rhine he had wrongfully withdrawn from his father's authority. The	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Emperor resumed these lands, namely Alsace, Saxony, Thuringia, Austrasia and Alemannia.	
839	Saxony	NULL	NULL	<p>When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection.⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices.⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Cendroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Provence. ¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
841	Saxony	NULL	NULL	Charles, full of joy and affection, came to meet Louis as he approached. There was a complete union between them: they were bound by brotherly love, and they even pitched camp together, sharing each other's company and counsels. They made every effort, by sending very frequent missions, to come to an agreement with Lothar for peace and harmony and the government of the whole people and realm. Lothar played with them by equally frequent sending of envoys and with oaths, until at last he received from Aquitaine the younger Pippin, son of his brother Pippin who had died a while before. It was in the region of Auxerre, at a place called Fontenoy, that Lothar made his attempt to deprive both his brothers of their shares of the realm by a military victory. Since it had proved quite impossible to draw him back to peace and brotherly concord, his brothers attacked on the morning of 25 June, a Saturday. Many were slain on both sides; still more were wounded. Lothar suffered a shameful defeat and fled. ⁵ The slaughter of the fugitives continued on all sides, until Louis and Charles, afire with generous feelings, ordered an end to the carnage. To uphold the standards of Christianity, they refrained from pursuing the fugitives any further from their camp, and for the same reason gave orders to the bishops to remain on the spot next day to bury the corpses of the dead, so far as time might allow. In this battle George bishop of Ravenna was taken prisoner. He had been sent by Pope Gregory to Lothar and his brothers to arrange a peace, but he had been detained by Lothar and not allowed to go on to his brother. He was now sent home with due honour. ⁶ Lothar, having turned tail, reached Aachen. To renew the struggle, he applied himself to winning over the Saxons and other frontier peoples. He went so far as to offer those Saxons called Stellinga ⁷ – there is a very large number of them among that people – the choice between some kind of written law and the customary law of the ancient Saxons, whichever they preferred. Always prone to evil, they chose to imitate pagan usage ⁸ rather than keep their oaths to the Christian faith.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
841	Saxony	NULL	NULL	Partly by terror-tactics, partly by conciliation, Lothar got large numbers of Saxons, Austrasians, Thuringians and Alemans under his control. Charles settled affairs in Aquitaine, so far as his resources would let him, travelled through Francia by way of Le Mans, Paris and Beauvais, and won over the men of the Haspengau more by love than by fear. Lothar crossed the Rhine, aiming to attack Louis, but having failed to achieve any of his plans, he suddenly turned against Charles. He reckoned Charles could be easily beaten now that he had moved a fair distance away from his brother Louis. Charles fell back on Paris, crossed the Seine, and for a while blocked all Lothar's moves. Lothar, prevented from crossing the river, made for its upper reaches, and went by way of the Morvois district to Sens. From there he reached Le Mans without further obstacle, ravaging everything with such acts of devastation, burning, rape, sacrilege and blasphemy that he could not even restrain his men from damaging those whom he was planning to visit. He lost no time in carrying off whatever treasures he could find deposited in churches or their strong rooms for safe-keeping – and this, even though the priests and clergy of other ranks were bound by oath to preserve those things. Even nuns and women dedicated to God's service he forced to take oaths to himself. Charles was kept busy for some time in the Paris region; then he reached Châlons to celebrate Christmas there.	Secular
842	Saxony	NULL	NULL	Louis marched throughout Saxony and by force and terror he completely crushed all who still resisted him: having captured all the ringleaders of that dreadful example of insubordination – men who had all but abandoned the Christian faith and had resisted Louis and his faithful men so fiercely – he punished 140 of them by beheading, hanged fourteen, maimed countless numbers by chopping off their limbs, and left no one able to carry on any further opposition to him.	Secular
841	Sens	48,1975	3,2877	Partly by terror-tactics, partly by conciliation, Lothar got large numbers of Saxons, Austrasians, Thuringians and Alemans under his control. Charles settled affairs in Aquitaine, so far as his resources would let him, travelled through Francia by way of Le Mans, Paris and Beauvais, and won over the men of the Haspengau more by love than by fear. Lothar crossed the Rhine, aiming to attack Louis, but having failed to achieve any of his plans, he suddenly turned	Secular

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				against Charles. He reckoned Charles could be easily beaten now that he had moved a fair distance away from his brother Louis. Charles fell back on Paris, crossed the Seine, and for a while blocked all Lothar's moves. Lothar, prevented from crossing the river, made for its upper reaches, and went by way of the Morvois district to Sens. From there he reached Le Mans without further obstacle, ravaging everything with such acts of devastation, burning, rape, sacrilege and blasphemy that he could not even restrain his men from damaging those whom he was planning to visit. He lost no time in carrying off whatever treasures he could find deposited in churches or their strong rooms for safe-keeping – and this, even though the priests and clergy of other ranks were bound by oath to preserve those things. Even nuns and women dedicated to God's service he forced to take oaths to himself. Charles was kept busy for some time in the Paris region; then he reached Châlons to celebrate Christmas there.	
847	Sea	NULL	NULL	The Saracens, their ships loaded down with the vast quantity of treasures they had taken from St-Peter's basilica, were on their way home, when during the sea-voyage they blasphemed with their foul mouths against God and our Lord Jesus Christ and his apostles. Suddenly there arose a terrible storm from which they could not escape, their ships were dashed against each other, and all were lost. The sea tossed up some of the corpses of the drowned Saracens on the shore, still clutching treasures to their breasts. When these treasures were found, they were taken back to the tomb of the Blessed Apostle Peter.	Environmental
841	Seine River	NULL	NULL	Louis on the other side of the Rhine, Charles on this side, subdued or won over everyone in their respective areas, some by force, some by threats, some by granting them honores, some on other special terms. Lothar, during Lent, led a force to Mainz against Louis. Louis was prepared for him, and while he maintained his resistance, Lothar held off for a long time from crossing the river. Then, when by some breach of faith on the part of the people on Louis's side Lothar did cross, Louis made for Bavaria. A large force of Lothar's men also tried to stop Charles from crossing the Seine. But Charles got across the river by a combination of forceful shrewdness and shrewd force, put them all to flight and did so a second and a third time too.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
841	Seine River	NULL	NULL	Lothar, when he got news that his men had fled and that Charles was advancing, came back across the Rhine and after leaving garrisons in position against Louis, set off against Charles. Louis then hurled his men on the troops which Lothar had stationed to resist him, slew many of them and put the rest to flight. Then he moved quickly to bring reinforcements to his brother Charles.	Secular
842	Sinzig	50,5427	7,2487	Louis and Charles, to bind more securely to themselves the loyalty of the people subordinate to each, bound themselves by a most solemn oath to each other. The faithful men on each side likewise bound themselves by oath, swearing that if ever one of those two brothers should try to do any harm to the other, everyone would utterly abandon that stirrer-up of discord, and would turn instead to the brother who stood by the fraternal alliance. When all this had been done, messages were sent to Lothar urging peace. But Lothar banned their envoys from seeing or holding talks with him, and he and his supporters made the necessary military preparations to fight it out with his brothers. While he took up residence in the palace at Sinzig almost eight miles from the Moselle, and stationed guards to deny any crossing of that river, Louis reached the fort [castrum] of Koblenz with a naval force and Charles came up with cavalry. There they boldly started to cross the Moselle, whereupon Lothar's guards took to their heels. Lothar, terrified by his brothers' unexpected arrival, retreated. He took all he could from the palace at Aachen and from the palatine chapel of St-Mary and from the royal treasury, including a silver plate of wonderful size and beauty. On it there shone a map of the whole world and it also showed the stars and the various movements of the planets at proportionate distances from each other, with the more important signs of the Zodiac. Lothar had this great plate cut up into pieces and distributed amongst his men – who despite being induced by such a large bribe, still continued to desert in droves from every section of his army. He fled by way of Châlons, spent Easter [2 April] at Troyes and made for Lyons. Louis celebrated that feast at Cologne, Charles at the palace of Herstal. Abandoning any pursuit of their brother, they welcomed the men of those regions who came to them to take refuge. Only when they had received large numbers of these men did they follow their brother's route, but still at a rather slow pace. Lothar, albeit reluctantly, began negotiations with his brothers about peace terms, sending his most trusted envoys. The neighbourhood of the town	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				of Mâcon was chosen for this purpose, and to it men came from both sides. The river Saône separated the two camps, and they met on an island in this river to hold plenary discussions face-to-face. ⁵ There mutual forgiveness was sought and given for all the wrongs they had done to each other in the past, and each swore to his brothers an oath of peace and fraternity. They decided that a meeting should be held at Metz at the beginning of October to make detailed arrangements for the division of the whole realm into equal parts.	
833	Soissons	49,3766	3,3234	When the Holy Days had been celebrated there, he reached Aachen by a direct route. He had not been staying there for many days when news arrived that his sons had again got together in an alliance to revolt against him and were aiming to attack with a large force of his enemies. After taking counsel, he reached Worms before the beginning of Lent and there he spent that period and celebrated Easter [13 April] and Pentecost [1 June]. He summoned an army and made plans to advance against them, so that if he had been unable to divert them from their shameless course of action by peacemaking words, he could check them by force of arms, lest they do harm to the Christian people. At last, wanting to finish what they had begun, his sons joined forces in the region of Alsace at a place called Rotfeld. Lothar came from Italy bringing Pope Gregory with him, Pippin from Aquitaine, and Louis from Bavaria with a very large number of men. When the Lord Emperor met with them, he was completely unable to prevent them from continuing on their wilful course: rather, it was they who deceived the people who had come with the Lord Emperor, by evil persuasions and false promises, with the result that everyone deserted him. For some of his men – those against whom the rebels' anger raged most fiercely – slipped away and took themselves off to the lands of their friends and kinsmen and of their faithful men. The Lord Emperor's wife was taken away and sent into exile in Italy at the civitas of Tortona. Lothar seized royal power, and let the Pope return to Rome, Pippin to Aquitaine, and Louis to Bavaria. Lothar himself brought his father with him as a prisoner by way of Metz to Soissons, and there left him under the same strict custody in the monastery of St-Médard. He also took his father's son Charles away from him and sent him to the monastery of Prüm, something that grieved his father very much indeed.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
835	Septimania	NULL	NULL	When these and other affairs of state had been justly dealt with, all were dismissed to their homes, while the Emperor himself celebrated the holy time of Lent also at Thionville, and the most holy feast of Easter [18 April] at Metz where he again stayed with Archbishop Drogo. Then he set out for the general assembly which he had given notice would be held at Tramoyes near the civitas of Lyons. When this had been held in June, and the annual gifts had been received and the Marches of Spain, Septimania and Provence had been set in order, he returned to Aachen. But while he was still at that assembly, the Northmen fell on Dorestad in a second assault, laid it waste and looted it savagely. The Emperor, very angry, reached Aachen and made arrangements for effective defence of the coasts. He spent the autumn hunting-season in the Ardennes and returned from there to winter at Aachen.	Secular
839	Septimania	NULL	NULL	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices. ⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea;	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence. ¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
839	Speyer	49,3173	8,4412	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machinations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices. ⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portoais, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence. ¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
844	Slavic Territory	NULL	NULL	Louis king of the Germans attacked the people and lands of the Slavs. Taking some prisoner and slaying others, he subdued, by force or favour, nearly all the petty kings of those regions.	Secular
845	Slavic Territory	NULL	NULL	Horic, king of the Northmen, sent 600 ships up the Elbe in Germany against Louis. The Saxons opposed them, and when battle was joined, by the help of our Lord Jesus Christ, emerged victorious. The Northmen went away from there, and attacked and captured a certain civitas of the Slavs.	Norse
846	Slavic Territory	NULL	NULL	Louis king of the Germans set out against the Slavs, but went back again seriously worried as much by the disputes among his own men as by any enemy victory.	Secular
847	Slavic Territory	NULL	NULL	The army of Louis, king of the Germans, fought the Slavs with such success that Louis recovered what he had lost to them the previous year.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
848	Slavic Territory	NULL	NULL	The Slavs launched a violent attack on Louis's realm, but he overcame them, in Christ's name. Charles attacked the contingent of Northmen who were besieging Bordeaux and manfully defeated them. Lothar's army fought the Saracens who had taken Benevento, and Lothar was victorious. In Aquitaine some Jews betrayed Bordeaux to the Danes: having taken the town, they ravaged and burned it. ³	Secular
849	Slavic Territory	NULL	NULL	Louis king of the Germans was ill, but sent his army against the Slavs. This army was defeated in a disgraceful fashion: ⁷ they found out as they fell or fled what a grave disadvantage their commander's absence had meant for them.	Secular
831	Slavs	NULL	NULL	Now he held a third general assembly at the villa of Thionville and there envoys came from the Amir al-Mamoun of Persia, seeking a treaty. They soon got what they sought, and went home again. There also came envoys of the Danes with the same request and they too went home after having their treaty confirmed. Many embassies came to him from the Slavs and were duly heard, dealt with and given leave to depart. Count Bernard presented himself and gave satisfaction on all the charges of which he had been accused, swearing an oath to the Lord Emperor and to his sons. Those of the sons who had been present returned to their own lands, the Lord Emperor waited for some time for Pippin to arrive there, and then sent special envoys to order him to come. Pippin promised to do so, but put off coming.	Secular
843	Speyer	49,3173	8,4412	Charles went as arranged to meet his brothers, and joined up with them at Verdun. There the shares were allocated: Louis got every- thing east of the Rhine and on this side of it he got the civitates and districts of Speyer, Worms and Mainz; Lothar got the lands between the Rhine and the Scheldt where it runs into the sea, and inland by way of Cambrai, Hainaut, the regions of Lomme and of Mézières and the counties which lie next to each other on the western side of the Meuse down as far as where the Saône runs into the Rhône, and down the Rhône to where it flows into the sea, likewise with the counties situated on both sides of it. Beyond these limits, though, all he got was Arras, and that was through the generosity of his brother Charles. Charles himself was	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				given everything else as far as Spain. Solemn oaths were sworn, and finally everyone departed to their various destinations.	
839	Sorbs	NULL	NULL	Two expeditions were mounted: a Saxon one against the attacks of the Sorb ² and Wilzes who had recently left several villae of the Saxon March in flames; and a combined Austrasian–Thuringian one against the rebellious Obodrites and the people called the Linones. Mean- while the Emperor himself took a pleasant form of exercise hunting in the Ardennes. He gave orders that the rest of the faithful men of his whole realm should come to meet him at Chalon at the beginning of September, as he had previously announced.	Secular
843	Spain	NULL	NULL	Charles went as arranged to meet his brothers, and joined up with them at Verdun. There the shares were allocated: Louis got every- thing east of the Rhine and on this side of it he got the civitates and districts of Speyer, Worms and Mainz; Lothar got the lands between the Rhine and the Scheldt where it runs into the sea, and inland by way of Cambrai, Hainaut, the regions of Lomme and of Mézières and the counties which lie next to each other on the western side of the Meuse down as far as where the Saône runs into the Rhône, and down the Rhône to where it flows into the sea, likewise with the counties situated on both sides of it. Beyond these limits, though, all he got was Arras, and that was through the generosity of his brother Charles. Charles himself was given everything else as far as Spain. Solemn oaths were sworn, and finally everyone departed to their various destinations.	Secular
847	Spain	NULL	NULL	Bodo, who some years earlier had abandoned the truth of a Christian and gone over to the perfidy of the Jews, made such further progress in evil that he devoted himself to urging all the Christians living in Spain under the king and people of the Saracens that they should abandon Christianity and convert to the insanity of the Jews or the madness of the Saracens, or, said Bodo, they would all certainly be killed. ² A tearful petition was sent about him by all the Christians of that realm, to King Charles, and the bishops and other clergy in his kingdom, requesting them to demand the apostate Bodo to stop presenting the Christians who lived down there with such a choice between persecution or death.	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
835	Spanish Marches	NULL	NULL	When these and other affairs of state had been justly dealt with, all were dismissed to their homes, while the Emperor himself celebrated the holy time of Lent also at Thionville, and the most holy feast of Easter [18 April] at Metz where he again stayed with Archbishop Drogo. Then he set out for the general assembly which he had given notice would be held at Tramoyes near the civitas of Lyons. When this had been held in June, and the annual gifts had been received and the Marches of Spain, Septimania and Provence had been set in order, he returned to Aachen. But while he was still at that assembly, the Northmen fell on Dorestad in a second assault, laid it waste and looted it savagely. The Emperor, very angry, reached Aachen and made arrangements for effective defence of the coasts. He spent the autumn hunting-season in the Ardennes and returned from there to winter at Aachen.	Secular
849	Spanish Marches	NULL	NULL	Charles went into Aquitaine, and managed to subdue nearly everyone by peaceful means, by Christ's favour. ⁸ Then he made arrangements, at his own discretion, for the government of the Spanish March. ⁹ The Breton Nominoë ran amok with his usual insolence.	Secular
842	St-Quentin	49,8471	3,2874	Then he set off for St-Quentin to honour the memory of the martyr– saint, and to celebrate Christmas. Meanwhile there was an earthquake in western Gaul.	Secular
842	Strasbourg	48,5734	7,7521	From Châlons, he went to Troyes, then going by way of the Azois district and the city of Toul, he crossed the wild country of the Vosges and joined up with his brother Louis near the town of Strasbourg. Lothar, after so savagely devastating the western regions of Gaul – without any benefit whatsoever to himself or to his supporters – now crossed the Seine near Paris and returned to Aachen. When he got news that his brothers had joined up, he was very angry.	Secular
831	Thionville	49,3576	6,1684	Now he held a third general assembly at the villa of Thionville and there envoys came from the Amir al-Mamoun of Persia, seeking a treaty. They soon got what they sought, and went home again. There also came envoys of the Danes with the same request and they too went home after having their treaty confirmed. Many embassies came to him from the Slavs and were duly heard, dealt with and given leave to depart. Count Bernard presented himself and gave satisfaction on all the charges of which he had been accused, swearing an oath	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				to the Lord Emperor and to his sons. Those of the sons who had been present returned to their own lands, the Lord Emperor waited for some time for Pippin to arrive there, and then sent special envoys to order him to come. Pippin promised to do so, but put off coming.	
834	Thionville	49,3576	6,1684	The Lord Emperor, getting word of all these doings, summoned his army to Langres in mid-August. There he received the annual gifts, and immediately set off on a campaign through the regions of Troyes, Chartres and the Dunois to liberate the people from those who had wrongfully seized the realm. He arrived near the stronghold [castellum] of Blois at the same time as his son Louis, and to this place his son Pippin also came with his army to meet his father and bring him help. Lothar, staying in his camp not far away, threatened battle with his forces but was in fact quite incapable of carrying out such a threat. Then the Lord Emperor, moved by his usual desire to show mercy, sent to tell Lothar to come peacefully to him for he would forgive him and all his men all the things they had said against him. He granted Lothar Italy, just as Pippin, the Lord Emperor's brother, had held it in the time of the Lord Charles, and to the others he granted life and limb and their hereditary possessions and to many of them their benefices too. When Lothar came to him with his men, his father bound him with the strong bonds of solemn oaths, that neither he nor his men should ever afterwards do such things again nor agree to others' doing them. When all these arrangements had been confirmed, he made Lothar go back to Italy with those men who preferred to follow him. He himself arrived in the neighbourhood of Orléans. He granted permission to return home to Pippin, to Louis and to the whole army. Then he came by way of Paris to Attigny, where about Martinmas [11 November] he held an assembly with his advisers. When the affairs of the realm had been settled, he went off to winter at Thionville.	Secular
844	SW Spain	NULL	NULL	The Northmen sailed up the Garonne as far as Toulouse, wreaking destruction everywhere, without meeting any opposition. Then some of them withdrew from there and attacked Galicia, but they perished, partly because they met resistance from missile-throwers, partly because they were caught in a storm at sea. Some of them, though, got to the south-western part of Spain, where they	Norse

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				fought long and bitterly with the Saracens, but were finally beaten and withdrew to their ships.	
839	Sweden	NULL	NULL	There also came envoys from the Greeks sent by the Emperor Theophilus. They were Theodosius, metropolitan bishop of Chalcedon, and Theophanus the Spatharius and they brought gifts worthy for an emperor, and a letter. The Emperor received them with due ceremony on 18 May at Ingelheim. The purpose of their mission was to confirm the treaty of peace and perpetual friendship and love between the two emperors and their subjects. They also brought congratulations and exultation in the Lord on the victories that our Emperor had gained with Heaven's help in his wars against foreign peoples. Theophilus in friendly fashion urged the Emperor and his subjects to offer up thanks to God for all these victories. He also sent with the envoys some men who said they – meaning their whole people [gens] – were called Russians and had been sent to him by their king whose name was the Khagan for the sake of friendship, so they claimed. Theophilus requested in his letter that the Emperor in his goodness might grant them safe conducts to travel through his empire and any help or practical assistance they needed to return home, for the route by which they had reached Constantinople had taken them through primitive tribes that were very fierce and savage and Theophilus did not wish them to return that way in case some disaster befell them. When the Emperor investigated more closely the reason for their coming here, he discovered that they belonged to the people of the Swedes. He suspected that they had really been sent as spies to this kingdom of ours rather than as seekers of our friendship, so he decided to keep them with him until he could find out for certain whether or not they had come in good faith. He lost no time in sending a letter to Theophilus through the same envoys to tell him all this, and to add that he had received them willingly for the sake of his friendship for Theophilus and that if they were found to be genuine, he would supply them with means to return to their own fatherland without any risk of danger and send them home with every assistance, but if not, he would send them with envoys of ours back to Theophilus for him to deal with as he might think fit.	Secular
839	Teisterbant	NULL	NULL	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection.⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machinations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices.⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Cendroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence.¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares</p>	

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
835	Thionville	49,3576	6,1684	<p>He celebrated the feast of Christmas joyfully at Metz, having been received there most handsomely by his brother Drogo, bishop of that civitas. He spent the festal days there, and then returned to his own palace at the villa of Thionville. About the time of the Feast of the Purification of Holy Mary [2 February] he held there a general council of nearly all the bishops and abbots, both canonical and regular, of his whole empire. At this council, among other provisions for ecclesiastical discipline, the following events were particularly fully discussed: in the year immediately preceding, the most devout Emperor had been deposed undeservedly, through the treachery of evildoers and enemies of God, from the realm, honour and royal title which he had inherited from his father; then after some time it had been decided and confirmed by everyone in concord and unanimity that since the evildoers' factions had been destroyed by God's help, he, restored now to his ancestral honour and clothed again as he deserved in the royal splendour, should be acknowledged by all in the most loyal and unswerving obedience and subjection as emperor and lord. Each one present at the council drew up with his own hand a full account of these findings and of his own confirmation thereof, and authenticated it with his own signature. The outcome of the whole affair, how it had been dealt with, discussed, settled and finally confirmed in suitable fashion by the signatures of everyone: all this was put together, set out in full detail in one collection, bound as a small volume, and agreed by all as an accurate account. They then wasted no time in making it as widely known as possible, bringing it to everyone's attention with most devoted and heartfelt and kind concern, and with an authority most worthy of so many reverend fathers. For they gathered at Metz in the church of the blessed protomartyr Stephen, completed the celebration of mass, and read out the account of the whole affair publicly to all who were present. Then the holy and venerable bishops lifted from the most holy altar the crown, symbol of rulership, and with their own hands restored it to his head, to the utmost joy of everyone. Furthermore, Ebbo, former archbishop of Rheims, who had once been a kind of standard-bearer of that whole conspiracy, ascended a high place in that same church and voluntarily confessed before everyone that the Emperor had been</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				unjustly deposed; that everything done against him had been evilly done and wickedly plotted, against all the rules of equity; and that afterwards the Emperor had been deservedly, justly and worthily established again on his own throne of empire.	
835	Thionville	49,3576	6,1684	When all these things had been solemnly completed, they returned to the palace of Thionville. There Ebbo confessed to a capital crime at a plenary session of the synod, proclaimed his unworthiness of so great an office as that of bishop, and confirmed this in his own writing: then he resigned from that office by the consent and the judgement of everyone.	Secular
835	Thionville	49,3576	6,1684	When these and other affairs of state had been justly dealt with, all were dismissed to their homes, while the Emperor himself celebrated the holy time of Lent also at Thionville, and the most holy feast of Easter [18 April] at Metz where he again stayed with Archbishop Drogo. Then he set out for the general assembly which he had given notice would be held at Tramoyses near the civitas of Lyons. When this had been held in June, and the annual gifts had been received and the Marches of Spain, Septimania and Provence had been set in order, he returned to Aachen. But while he was still at that assembly, the Northmen fell on Dorestad in a second assault, laid it waste and looted it savagely. The Emperor, very angry, reached Aachen and made arrangements for effective defence of the coasts. He spent the autumn hunting-season in the Ardennes and returned from there to winter at Aachen.	Secular
836	Thionville	49,3576	6,1684	After spending the feast of Christmas there, he again sent envoys to Lothar, warning him about the obedience and deep respect he owed his father, and impressing upon him by a great number of arguments the value of peace and concord. So that he should recognise this more explicitly, he was ordered to send to his father those envoys of his in whom he had greatest confidence, through whom he could negotiate about his own honour and security, and who could hear what his father's wishes were in regard to him and would be able to report this back to him faithfully. Lothar did not go so far as to question his father's orders, and in May he sent to the Emperor's presence at Thionville Abbot Wala, Richard the Usher and Count Eberhard. Discussions were held with these envoys about the coming of Lothar in person. It was settled on our side	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				that he and his men should have a safe conduct to come to his father's presence and then to return home, and it was promised on oath by his envoys for their part that he would come without delay to his father's presence at the assembly appointed.	
837	Thionville	49,3576	6,1684	After the Christmas celebrations were over, the Emperor held an assembly of bishops at Aachen on the feast of the Purification of the ever-virgin Mary [2 February]. At this assembly there took place many and varied discussions on the state of the Holy Church of God: it was made plain and set out clearly what was the proper function of each social order [ordo]. Furthermore, a letter was sent to Pippin from this assembly of venerable bishops. In it, they warned him at some length about his own salvation, and also urged him to remember the practice of his forefathers, especially his most righteous father, and restore to God's churches the property which had previously been batted on and ruined by his own supporters: otherwise he would arouse God's anger against himself on this account. Pippin gave his assent to the advice of so many fathers, restored everything and assigned to each church precisely what was its due, confirming the documents with his own seal-ring. Thus the Emperor, when he had put the coastal defences of Frisia in order, came to Thionville in May and received the annual gifts. Then he set out for Rome to arrange for the defence of the holy Roman Church and to pray there. He had meanwhile sent envoys to Lothar warning him to receive his father with due filial respect and to see that supplies were available in suitable quantities along the Emperor's route.	Secular
842	Thionville	49,3576	6,1684	From Mâcon Charles now entered Aquitaine and moved about the region. But he made no delay in going to the assembly at the time and place agreed. Lothar received Greek envoys at Trier, let them depart again, and at the time of the assembly was staying at the villa of Thionville.	Secular
844	Thionville	49,3576	6,1684	Meanwhile the brothers, Lothar, Louis and Charles, after many mutual exchanges of envoys with brotherly affection, met together in October at Thionville. They had amicable discussions for some days on matters of vital concern, and confirmed that their obligations of mutual fraternity and love would not be violated in future. They promised that sowers of discord would be vigilantly guarded against and condemned; they also promised to restore church	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				property which had been most shamefully dismembered, through the pressures of these hard times, and openly handed over to persons totally unfit, in other words, to laymen. From Thionville the three brothers also sent envoys to Pippin, Lambert and Nominoë to discuss peace terms and to urge them to waste no time in coming to their brother Charles as obedient men and to remain faithful in future. If they refused, the brothers gave notice that they would join together boldly in warlike fashion, at an appropriate time, and advance against them forthwith to take revenge on such traitors.	
833	Tortona	44,8952	8,8633	When the Holy Days had been celebrated there, he reached Aachen by a direct route. He had not been staying there for many days when news arrived that his sons had again got together in an alliance to revolt against him and were aiming to attack with a large force of his enemies. After taking counsel, he reached Worms before the beginning of Lent and there he spent that period and celebrated Easter [13 April] and Pentecost [1 June]. He summoned an army and made plans to advance against them, so that if he had been unable to divert them from their shameless course of action by peacemaking words, he could check them by force of arms, lest they do harm to the Christian people. At last, wanting to finish what they had begun, his sons joined forces in the region of Alsace at a place called Rotfeld. Lothar came from Italy bringing Pope Gregory with him, Pippin from Aquitaine, and Louis from Bavaria with a very large number of men. When the Lord Emperor met with them, he was completely unable to prevent them from continuing on their wilful course: rather, it was they who deceived the people who had come with the Lord Emperor, by evil persuasions and false promises, with the result that everyone deserted him. For some of his men – those against whom the rebels' anger raged most fiercely – slipped away and took themselves off to the lands of their friends and kinsmen and of their faithful men. The Lord Emperor's wife was taken away and sent into exile in Italy at the civitas of Tortona. Lothar seized royal power, and let the Pope return to Rome, Pippin to Aquitaine, and Louis to Bavaria. Lothar himself brought his father with him as a prisoner by way of Metz to Soissons, and there left him under the same strict custody in the monastery of St-Médard. He also took his father's son Charles away from him and sent him to the monastery of Prüm, something that grieved his father very much indeed.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
837	Toul	48,6783	5,8902	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toulais, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbacies, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops, abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	Secular
838	Thuringia	NULL	NULL	Louis [the German] made no delay in appearing before his father's presence as he had been ordered to do. There was a great argument, quite different from what ought to have happened. Louis lost whatever territory beyond and on this side of the Rhine he had wrongfully withdrawn from his father's authority. The Emperor resumed these lands, namely Alsace, Saxony, Thuringia, Austrasia and Alemannia.	Secular
839	Thuringia	NULL	NULL	When the feasts of Christmas and Epiphany were ended, he sent out faithful men over and over again to urge Louis to come to a peaceful settlement. But he was completely unable to sway him. On the contrary, from his position in forts [castella] built on the other side of the Rhine, Louis obdurately maintained his hostile stand and continued to bar the river-crossing to the Emperor, stuck at Mainz. But the Emperor was deeply worried about spilling the blood of a people who felt themselves one. He was not too proud to switch his men to another site suitable for making the crossing. But all along the opposite bank he could see his son's men entrenched and ready to oppose anyone who might try to get across. It was a wretched sight: on this side the righteous father, on the other	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>the undutiful son, so far apart from each other. This situation forced the Emperor to return to Mainz. His faithful men flocked to him from every direction. He could not tolerate for much longer the sufferings imposed on them by the harsh winter. He got nearly 3,000 men across the Rhine just downstream from Mainz, and he received the Saxons who came to meet him. Louis, who until then had felt sure his father could not make the crossing, learned that he had done so. The Austrasians, Thuringians and Alemans whom Louis had involved in his rebellion were now deserting him. He fled in panic and retreated to Noricum, now called Bavaria, the realm given to him by his father some time before. The Emperor, mindful of how a father should behave, forbore to pursue his son. He welcomed and bound with oaths those who had fled from Louis and thrown themselves on the Emperor's mercy, while those who had fomented or favoured conflict were justly punished for their crimes, some by loss of property, others by exile. The Emperor then reached Frankfurt where he stayed for a few days and lost no time in setting in order the German frontier regions and their inhabitants and subjecting them more firmly to his control. Then during Lent he moved quickly into the regions of Alemannia to the royal villa called Bodman.</p>	
839	Thuringia	NULL	NULL	<p>When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection.⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices.⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence.¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.</p>	
841	Thuringia	NULL	NULL	<p>Partly by terror-tactics, partly by conciliation, Lothar got large numbers of Saxons, Austrasians, Thuringians and Alemans under his control. Charles settled affairs in Aquitaine, so far as his resources would let him, travelled through Francia by way of Le Mans, Paris and Beauvais, and won over the men of the Haspengau more by love than by fear. Lothar crossed the Rhine, aiming to attack Louis, but having failed to achieve any of his plans, he suddenly turned against Charles. He reckoned Charles could be easily beaten now that he had moved a fair distance away from his brother Louis. Charles fell back on Paris, crossed the Seine, and for a while blocked all Lothar's moves. Lothar, prevented from crossing the river, made for its upper reaches, and went by way of the Morvois district to Sens. From there he reached Le Mans without further obstacle, ravaging everything with such acts of devastation, burning, rape, sacrilege and blasphemy that he could not even restrain his men from damaging</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				those whom he was planning to visit. He lost no time in carrying off whatever treasures he could find deposited in churches or their strong rooms for safe-keeping – and this, even though the priests and clergy of other ranks were bound by oath to preserve those things. Even nuns and women dedicated to God's service he forced to take oaths to himself. Charles was kept busy for some time in the Paris region; then he reached Châlons to celebrate Christmas there.	
839	Toul	48,6783	5,8902	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices. ⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence. ¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
842	Toul	48,6783	5,8902	From Châlons, he went to Troyes, then going by way of the Azois district and the city of Toul, he crossed the wild country of the Vosges and joined up with his brother Louis near the town of Strasbourg. Lothar, after so savagely devastating the western regions of Gaul – without any benefit whatsoever to himself or to his supporters – now crossed the Seine near Paris and returned to Aachen. When he got news that his brothers had joined up, he was very angry.	Secular
844	Toulouse	43,6045	1,444	Charles was besieging the city of Toulouse and an army was hastening from Francia to join him. Pippin, son of the late Pippin, met this army in the county of Angoulême: in a short time and without casualties amongst his own men, he scattered it so completely that once the leaders had been killed, the rest who had started to flee even before battle was joined, with the exception of a very few who got away, were either taken prisoner or allowed to return home only after being stripped of all they had and bound by solemn oaths. In this unexpected battle, the following were slain: Hugh, priest and abbot, son of the late Emperor Charlemagne, brother of his successor Louis, and uncle of the three kings Lothar, Louis and Charles; Abbot Richbod, another close kinsman of those kings, being through his mother a grandson of Charlemagne; Counts Eckhard, and Hrabanus; ¹ and a great many others. The following were taken prisoner: Ebroin, bishop of Poitiers, Ragenar, bishop of Amiens; Abbot Lupus, the two sons of Count Eckhard; another Eckhard; Counts Gunthard and Richwin; Engilwin and a fair number of other nobles.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
844	Toulouse	43,6045	1,444	The Northmen sailed up the Garonne as far as Toulouse, wreaking destruction everywhere, without meeting any opposition. Then some of them withdrew from there and attacked Galicia, but they perished, partly because they met resistance from missile-throwers, partly because they were caught in a storm at sea. Some of them, though, got to the south-western part of Spain, where they fought long and bitterly with the Saracens, but were finally beaten and withdrew to their ships.	Norse
835	Tramoyes	45,877	4,9684	When these and other affairs of state had been justly dealt with, all were dismissed to their homes, while the Emperor himself celebrated the holy time of Lent also at Thionville, and the most holy feast of Easter [18 April] at Metz where he again stayed with Archbishop Drogo. Then he set out for the general assembly which he had given notice would be held at Tramoyes near the civitas of Lyons. When this had been held in June, and the annual gifts had been received and the Marches of Spain, Septimania and Provence had been set in order, he returned to Aachen. But while he was still at that assembly, the Northmen fell on Dorestad in a second assault, laid it waste and looted it savagely. The Emperor, very angry, reached Aachen and made arrangements for effective defence of the coasts. He spent the autumn hunting-season in the Ardennes and returned from there to winter at Aachen.	Secular
832	Tribur	49,9268	8,4064	The Lord Emperor arrived at Mainz and there the whole people came to the assembly which he had fixed for them. The very next day, with a strong force of Franks and Saxons, he crossed the rivers Rhine and Main, and pitched camp in the vicinity of the villa of Tribur. His son Louis with his army was encamped near Worms at the villa called Langbardheim: his hopes were being buoyed up with empty promises, for both his own men and those of the counts and vassals of the Lord Emperor and of Charles who were with him were promising him that all the East Franks and Saxons would give their support to him. The man urging this most strongly with his treacherous plots and schemes was Matfrid, to whom the Lord Emperor the year before had granted life and limb and possession of his inheritance, after he had previously been condemned to death. When Louis learned that his father had crossed the Rhine with such a large force of faithful men, his boldness was undermined and he lost all hope of gaining the power he had so unjustly sought. He wasted no time but retreated hastily with his men to	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Bavaria along the same route by which they had come; and many of those with him went over again to the Lord Emperor. Hearing of Louis's sudden retreat, the Lord Emperor advanced to the place from which Louis had withdrawn, and found much devastation there.	
842	Trier	49,75	6,6371	From Mâcon Charles now entered Aquitaine and moved about the region. But he made no delay in going to the assembly at the time and place agreed. Lothar received Greek envoys at Trier, let them depart again, and at the time of the assembly was staying at the villa of Thionville.	Secular
837	Troie	48,2997	4,0792	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toulous, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbacies, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops, abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	Secular
842	Troyes	48,2973	4,0744	Louis and Charles, to bind more securely to themselves the loyalty of the people subordinate to each, bound themselves by a most solemn oath to each other. The faithful men on each side likewise bound themselves by oath, swearing that if ever one of those two brothers should try to do any harm to the other, everyone would utterly abandon that stirrer-up of discord, and would turn instead to the brother who stood by the fraternal alliance. When all this had been done, messages were sent to Lothar urging peace. But Lothar banned their envoys	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>from seeing or holding talks with him, and he and his supporters made the necessary military preparations to fight it out with his brothers. While he took up residence in the palace at Sinzig almost eight miles from the Moselle, and stationed guards to deny any crossing of that river, Louis reached the fort [castrum] of Koblenz with a naval force and Charles came up with cavalry. There they boldly started to cross the Moselle, whereupon Lothar's guards took to their heels. Lothar, terrified by his brothers' unexpected arrival, retreated. He took all he could from the palace at Aachen and from the palatine chapel of St-Mary and from the royal treasury, including a silver plate of wonderful size and beauty. On it there shone a map of the whole world and it also showed the stars and the various movements of the planets at proportionate distances from each other, with the more important signs of the Zodiac. Lothar had this great plate cut up into pieces and distributed amongst his men – who despite being induced by such a large bribe, still continued to desert in droves from every section of his army. He fled by way of Châlons, spent Easter [2 April] at Troyes and made for Lyons. Louis celebrated that feast at Cologne, Charles at the palace of Herstal. Abandoning any pursuit of their brother, they welcomed the men of those regions who came to them to take refuge. Only when they had received large numbers of these men did they follow their brother's route, but still at a rather slow pace. Lothar, albeit reluctantly, began negotiations with his brothers about peace terms, sending his most trusted envoys. The neighbourhood of the town of Mâcon was chosen for this purpose, and to it men came from both sides. The river Saône separated the two camps, and they met on an island in this river to hold plenary discussions face-to-face.⁵ There mutual forgiveness was sought and given for all the wrongs they had done to each other in the past, and each swore to his brothers an oath of peace and fraternity. They decided that a meeting should be held at Metz at the beginning of October to make detailed arrangements for the division of the whole realm into equal parts.</p>	
834	Troyes	48,2997	4,0792	<p>The Lord Emperor, getting word of all these doings, summoned his army to Langres in mid-August. There he received the annual gifts, and immediately set off on a campaign through the regions of Troyes, Chartres and the Dunois to liberate the people from those who had wrongfully seized the realm. He arrived near the stronghold [castellum] of Blois at the same time as his son Louis, and</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				to this place his son Pippin also came with his army to meet his father and bring him help. Lothar, staying in his camp not far away, threatened battle with his forces but was in fact quite incapable of carrying out such a threat. Then the Lord Emperor, moved by his usual desire to show mercy, sent to tell Lothar to come peacefully to him for he would forgive him and all his men all the things they had said against him. He granted Lothar Italy, just as Pippin, the Lord Emperor's brother, had held it in the time of the Lord Charles, and to the others he granted life and limb and their hereditary possessions and to many of them their benefices too. When Lothar came to him with his men, his father bound him with the strong bonds of solemn oaths, that neither he nor his men should ever afterwards do such things again nor agree to others' doing them. When all these arrangements had been confirmed, he made Lothar go back to Italy with those men who preferred to follow him. He himself arrived in the neighbourhood of Orléans. He granted permission to return home to Pippin, to Louis and to the whole army. Then he came by way of Paris to Attigny, where about Martinmas [11 November] he held an assembly with his advisers. When the affairs of the realm had been settled, he went off to winter at Thionville.	
842	Troyes	48,2997	4,0792	From Châlons, he went to Troyes, then going by way of the Azois district and the city of Toul, he crossed the wild country of the Vosges and joined up with his brother Louis near the town of Strasbourg. Lothar, after so savagely devastating the western regions of Gaul – without any benefit whatsoever to himself or to his supporters – now crossed the Seine near Paris and returned to Aachen. When he got news that his brothers had joined up, he was very angry.	Secular
839	Turenne	45,0532	1,58	The Emperor received his faithful men at Chalon and redirected his whole army to Aquitaine. Pitching camp straight away almost three miles from Clermont, he held a meeting with those Aquitanians who publicly commended themselves to his son Charles in their traditional way, their loyalty to the Emperor and his son being strengthened by the pledging of an oath. Then he gave orders that the Empress and their son should go on ahead of him to Poitiers, while he hastened by forced marches to the stronghold [castrum] called in the vernacular Carlat, because some of Pippin's supporters were reported to be there. This stronghold had had nothing added to it by any engineer's design: it stood on a natural rock protected by precipices all round, except on the eastern side where it was	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				separated from the surrounding land only by a very small gap. In this stronghold they had taken their stand, but the Emperor besieged them and forced them to yield, though with his typical generosity he granted them life and limb and their inherited property. Then he directed his campaign to the region of Turenne where the rebels were trying in vain to conceal themselves and continue their resistance. They now roamed about in different directions, scattered and seeking flight wherever they could. ¹⁴ But the Emperor's army suffered much distress from the prolonged hot weather that autumn and the fierceness of the sun. Most men went down with fever, some died and some got home after a dreadful journey. The seriousness of this situation imposed itself on the Emperor: hampered by the harshness of the winter that was now coming on, he released the rest of his army and withdrew to winter quarters at Poitiers.	
834	Utretcht	52,0907	5,1214	At this time also, the following were killed on the expedition sent against Lambert and Matfrid and other accomplices of Lothar: Counts Odo, and William his brother, and Fulbert; Abbot Theoto of St-Martin and a number of others. Meanwhile a fleet of Danes came to Frisia and laid waste a part of it. From there, they came by way of Utrecht to the emporium called Dorestad ¹⁰ and destroyed everything. They slaughtered some people, took others away captive, and burned the surrounding region.	Norse
838	Ver	48,8947	-1,3917	When the assembly had been dissolved, the Emperor made a point of visiting Paris and the churches of the holy martyrs in order to pray there. While Charles was despatched to the Le Mans region, the Emperor himself made a series of short stays at Ver, Compiègne and other places in the vicinity suitable for hunting. At the invitation of his brother Hugh, abbot of the monastery of the blessed martyr Quentin, he celebrated that martyr's feast there [31 October] with due honour and much enthusiasm. He then went to Attigny where he received Charles on his return from the west. Here too came envoys from Horic to report that because of his loyalty to the Emperor he had captured and ordered to be killed the majority of those pirates who had lately attacked our territory. Horic also requested that the Frisians and Obodrites be given over to him. The request seemed to the Emperor so thoroughly inappropriate that he utterly scorned and ignored it. In fact some time before, while the Emperor was applying himself to his hunting at Ver, Counts Adalgar and Egilo, who had	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				previously been sent against the Obodrites and the Wilzes after they had renounced their allegiance, returned bringing hostages with them and reporting that those people would from now on be submissive to the Emperor. He now resumed the journey previously begun and set out to winter at Frankfurt. On 5 December in the middle of the night the full moon suffered an eclipse. Pippin, the Emperor's son and king of Aquitaine, died on 13 December leaving two sons, Pippin and Charles.	
849	Unknown	NULL	NULL	Lothar and Charles let wiser counsels prevail and returned to peace and brotherly concord.	Secular
849	Unknown	NULL	NULL	Louis and Charles met together in brotherly love. They were clearly held by such strong bonds of fraternal affection that each handed over to the other in public a staff and each commended his realm, wife and children to the other, should he outlive him.	Secular
837	Verdun	49,1599	5,3844	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toulis, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbacies, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops, abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
839	Val d'Aosta	NULL	NULL	<p>When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection.⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices.⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence.¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
839	Valais	NULL	NULL	<p>When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection.⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices.⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Cendroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Provence. ¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
839	Varais	NULL	NULL	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices. ⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence. ¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
839	Vaud	NULL	NULL	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machi- nations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices. ⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse;	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence. ¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.	
843	Verdun	49,1599	5,3844	Charles went as arranged to meet his brothers, and joined up with them at Verdun. There the shares were allocated: Louis got every- thing east of the Rhine and on this side of it he got the civitates and districts of Speyer, Worms and Mainz; Lothar got the lands between the Rhine and the Scheldt where it runs into the sea, and inland by way of Cambrai, Hainaut, the regions of Lomme and of Mézières and the counties which lie next to each other on the western side of the Meuse down as far as where the Saône runs into the Rhône, and down the Rhône to where it flows into the sea, likewise with the counties situated on both sides of it. Beyond these limits, though, all he got was Arras, and that was through the generosity of his brother Charles. Charles himself was given everything else as far as Spain. Solemn oaths were sworn, and finally everyone departed to their various destinations.	Secular
834	Vienne	45,5242	4,8781	Lothar, having set off from Paris, got to the town [urbs] of Vienne in Provence. He stayed there for a while, imposing many burdens on the men of those parts. The Lord Emperor, when he learned that Lothar was there, sent envoys to tell him that his father had forgiven him all that he had done against him, and to tell him to return in peace to his father. But Lothar scorned these messages and refused to come, remaining fixed in his obstinacy. There were other developments: when those who were the Lord Emperor's faithful men in Italy – Bishop Ratold, Count Boniface, Pippin, the Emperor's kinsman and a number of others – realised that some of his enemies wanted to bring about the death of	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				his wife, they sent men as fast as they could who rescued her and brought her safe and sound to Aachen to the presence of the Lord Emperor.	
837	Ville-en-Blaisois [Blaisois]	48,4406	4,9603	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toulais, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbacies, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops, abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	Secular
837	Vitry-en-Perthois [Perthois]	48,7482	4,6256	After all this, in the presence and with the agreement of Louis [the German] and of Pippin's envoys and of the whole people whose presence had been commanded in the palace at Aachen, he gave to his son Charles the greater part of the Belgic provinces, that is: the whole of Frisia from the North Sea and the boundaries of Saxony as far as the boundaries of the Ripuarian Franks; within the boundaries of the Ripuarians the counties of Mulekewe, Ettra, Hamaland and Maasgau; also all the territory between the Meuse and the Seine right as far as Burgundy including the Verdun area; moving from Burgundy, the districts of the Toulais, Ornois, Blois, Blaisois, Perthois, the two Barrois [Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-le-Duc], the Brénois, Troiesin, Auxerrois, Sénonais, Gâtinais, Melunois, Etampois, the pays de Châtres and the Parisis; then along the Seine to the Channel and up the coast as far as Frisia: in other words, all the bishoprics, abbacies, counties, royal estates [fisci] and everything situated within these boundaries with all pertaining thereto in whatever region they might be	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				situated. Thus at the Emperor's command and in his presence the bishops, abbots, counts and royal vassals who held benefices in the above-listed places commended themselves to Charles and confirmed their fidelity with an oath.	
837	Walcheren	NULL	NULL	The Northmen at this time fell on Frisia with their usual surprise attack. Coming upon our people unprepared on an island called Walcheren, they slaughtered many of them and plundered even more. They stayed on the island for a while, levying as much tribute as they wanted. Then they fell on Dorestad with the same fury and exacted tribute in the same way. When the Emperor heard about these attacks, he postponed his planned journey to Rome and wasted no time in hurrying to the fort of Nijmegen close by Dorestad. When the Northmen heard of his arrival there, they withdrew immediately.	Norse
841	Walcheren	NULL	NULL	Lothar, to secure the services of Harald, who along with other Danish pirates had for some years been imposing many sufferings on Frisia and the other coastal regions of the Christians, to the damage of Lothar's father's interests and the furtherance of his own, now granted him Walcheren and the neighbouring regions as a benefice. This was surely an utterly detestable crime, that those who had brought evil on Christians should be given power over the lands and people of Christians, and over the very churches of Christ; that the persecutors of the Christian faith should be sent up as lords over Christians, and Christian folk have to serve men who worshipped demons.	Norse
842	Western Gaul	NULL	NULL	Then he set off for St-Quentin to honour the memory of the martyr- saint, and to celebrate Christmas. Meanwhile there was an earthquake in western Gaul.	Environmental
833	Worms	49,6341	8,3507	When the Holy Days had been celebrated there, he reached Aachen by a direct route. He had not been staying there for many days when news arrived that his sons had again got together in an alliance to revolt against him and were aiming to attack with a large force of his enemies. After taking counsel, he reached Worms before the beginning of Lent and there he spent that period and celebrated Easter [13 April] and Pentecost [1 June]. He summoned an army and made plans to advance against them, so that if he had been unable to divert them from their shameless course of action by peacemaking words, he could check them by force of arms, lest they do harm to the Christian people. At last,	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				wanting to finish what they had begun, his sons joined forces in the region of Alsace at a place called Rotfeld. Lothar came from Italy bringing Pope Gregory with him, Pippin from Aquitaine, and Louis from Bavaria with a very large number of men. When the Lord Emperor met with them, he was completely unable to prevent them from continuing on their wilful course: rather, it was they who deceived the people who had come with the Lord Emperor, by evil persuasions and false promises, with the result that everyone deserted him. For some of his men – those against whom the rebels' anger raged most fiercely – slipped away and took themselves off to the lands of their friends and kinsmen and of their faithful men. The Lord Emperor's wife was taken away and sent into exile in Italy at the civitas of Tortona. Lothar seized royal power, and let the Pope return to Rome, Pippin to Aquitaine, and Louis to Bavaria. Lothar himself brought his father with him as a prisoner by way of Metz to Soissons, and there left him under the same strict custody in the monastery of St-Médard. He also took his father's son Charles away from him and sent him to the monastery of Prüm, something that grieved his father very much indeed.	
836	Worms	49,6341	8,3507	When all these things had been dealt with, the Emperor spent some days hunting around Remiremont. After that, in September, he came to the assembly that had been announced at Worms. There he had received the annual gifts in the usual way and was awaiting Lothar's arrival when news came that he had been stricken with fever and could not possibly come. Abbot Hugh and Count Adalgar were immediately dispatched to ask Lothar about his illness, his recovery, and his intentions of coming later; also about the restitutions of property which though it belonged to churches in Francia was situated in Italy and had thus been subjected to unchecked spoliations by Lothar's supporters; and finally about those bishops and counts who had lately with loyal devotion accompanied the Empress from Italy, ⁶ for the Emperor wanted their sees, counties, benefices and their own property to be restored to them. To all this Lothar replied through orders given to his envoys that he could not agree on every point, and he suggested some alternative terms.	Secular
839	Worms	49,6341	8,3507	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection.⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machinations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices.⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Sainctois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condroz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence.¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.</p>	

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
842	Worms	49,6341	8,3507	In October, Charles went from Metz to Worms and joined up with his brother Louis. They stayed there for some time; envoys were sent to Lothar from each of them alternately and detailed and lengthy discussions took place concerning the shares into which the realm was to be divided. ¹⁰ It was finally decided that missi of outstanding ability should be selected from throughout the realms under their control, and thanks to their efforts a more detailed survey could be made, on the basis of which a really fair division of the realm between the three brothers would be completed in the time appointed ¹¹ and in a definitive way, beyond all subsequent questioning. When these missi had been sent out, Louis made his way back to Germany, while Lothar stayed in the middle region of the Frankish realm. Charles came to the palace of Quierzy, and there married Ermentrude, niece of Count Adalard.	Secular
843	Worms	49,6341	8,3507	Charles went as arranged to meet his brothers, and joined up with them at Verdun. There the shares were allocated: Louis got every- thing east of the Rhine and on this side of it he got the civitates and districts of Speyer, Worms and Mainz; Lothar got the lands between the Rhine and the Scheldt where it runs into the sea, and inland by way of Cambrai, Hainaut, the regions of Lomme and of Mézières and the counties which lie next to each other on the western side of the Meuse down as far as where the Saône runs into the Rhône, and down the Rhône to where it flows into the sea, likewise with the counties situated on both sides of it. Beyond these limits, though, all he got was Arras, and that was through the generosity of his brother Charles. Charles himself was given everything else as far as Spain. Solemn oaths were sworn, and finally everyone departed to their various destinations.	Secular
839	Wormsfeld	NULL	NULL	When all these matters had been settled the Emperor came to the wn [urbs] of Worms on 30 May as previously arranged. There he received some of his faithful men to whom he had given special orders to hasten there for this purpose. His son Lothar arrived from Italy and the Emperor showed not the slightest reluctance to receive him with fatherly affection. ⁸ Lothar fell at his father's feet like a suppliant in the presence of everyone and humbly begged forgiveness for his earlier wrongdoings. The Emperor was moved by that merciful nature which was always so exceptionally strong in him: he forgave Lothar with fatherly love and kindness whatever he and his supporters had done	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>against him in former years, but on condition that they should never again attempt any action against the Emperor with their evil machinations. To some of Lothar's supporters he gave not only outright grants of land but also honores consisting of benefices.⁹ In addition he ordered that a detailed survey of the realm be made and two more or less equal shares defined, and he actually offered Lothar the choice of whichever share he preferred. The details of the division were as follows. One share consisted of: the kingdom of Italy and part of Burgundy, namely the Val d'Aosta, the county of Valais and the county of Vaud as far as Lake Geneva; then the eastern and northern part of the Rhône valley as far as the county of Lyons; the counties of Escoens, Varais, Portois, Saintois and Chaumont; the duchy of the Moselle region; the counties of the Ardennes and of Condruz and from there along the course of the Meuse as far as the sea; the duchy of the Ripuarian Franks, Wormsfeld and the Speyer district; the duchies of Alsace and Alemannia, Chur, the duchy of Austrasia including Schwalefeld and Nordgau and Hesse; the duchy of Thuringia with its marches; the regnum of Saxony with its marches; the duchy of Frisia as far as the Meuse; the counties of Hamaland, Betuwe and Teisterbant; and Dorestad. The other share consisted of: Burgundy, that is the counties of Geneva, Lyons, Chalon, Amous, Oscheret, Langres and Toul, and from there along the course of the Meuse to the sea; the territory between the Meuse and the Seine, and that between the Seine and the Loire including the Breton March; Aquitaine and Gascony with the marches pertaining to them; Septimania with its marches; and Provence.¹⁰ When Lothar chose the eastern share, the Emperor assigned the western one to his son Charles on condition that they should remain in loyal obedience to him as long as he lived and actually get possession of their shares after he was dead. He received many kinds of oaths from Lothar and then allowed him to return to Italy.</p>	

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Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
840	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	Louis [the German], the son of the emperor, claimed the part of the kingdom across the Rhine as if due to him by right; he made a journey through Alemannia	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				and came to Frankfurt, having won over many of the eastern Franks to him by a careful plan. Learning of this, the emperor was forced to return from Aquitaine with his business there unfinished, and sent ahead the archchaplain Drogo and Count Adalbert with many others to guard the west bank of the Rhine. He himself followed, and celebrated Easter [March 28] in Aachen.	
840	Thuringia	49,3576	6,1684	After Easter the emperor, having gathered an army, pursued his son through Thuringia as far as the frontiers of the barbarians, drove him out of the kingdom, and compelled him to make his way back through the lands of the Slavs to Bavaria with great difficulty. He himself, having dealt with affairs in these parts, returned to the royal villa of Salz and there celebrated Ascension and the period leading up to it. On the eve of Ascension, that is on May 12 [really May 5], there was so great an eclipse of the sun around the seventh and eighth hour of the day that even the stars could be seen because of the veiling of the sun, and terrestrial objects changed colour. In these days the emperor was stricken by a sickness and became seriously ill. He went by boat along the Main to Frankfurt, and was brought from there after a few days to a certain island in the Rhine near Ingelheim. His sickness increased and he died on June 29. His body was brought to the city of Metz and buried with ceremony in the church of the holy Arnulf the Confessor.	Secular
840	Thuringia	49,3576	6,1684	The Franks chose Lothar, who came too late from Italy, to rule over them for the future in his father's place. They say that the dying emperor designated him as the one who should take the government of the kingdom, sending him the royal insignia, that is, the sceptre and crown of the empire. His brothers did not agree to this, and prepared to rise up against him. First his brother Louis came with a strong force of the eastern Franks to defend the part of the kingdom east of the Rhine and met him as he came with an army outside the walls of Mainz. An agreement was made and judgement deferred until another time. Lothar set out to the west against Charles. Louis bound the eastern Franks, Alemans, Saxons and Thuringians to him with oaths of fidelity.	Secular
840	Metz	49,1193	6,1757	After Easter the emperor, having gathered an army, pursued his son through Thuringia as far as the frontiers of the barbarians, drove him out of the kingdom, and compelled him to make his way back through the lands of the Slavs to Bavaria with great difficulty. He himself, having dealt with affairs in these parts, returned to	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				the royal villa of Salz and there celebrated Ascension and the period leading up to it. On the eve of Ascension, that is on May 12 [really May 5], there was so great an eclipse of the sun around the seventh and eighth hour of the day that even the stars could be seen because of the veiling of the sun, and terrestrial objects changed colour. In these days the emperor was stricken by a sickness and became seriously ill. He went by boat along the Main to Frankfurt, and was brought from there after a few days to a certain island in the Rhine near Ingelheim. His sickness increased and he died on June 29. His body was brought to the city of Metz and buried with ceremony in the church of the holy Arnulf the Confessor.	
840	Ingelheim	49,9764	8,0561	After Easter the emperor, having gathered an army, pursued his son through Thuringia as far as the frontiers of the barbarians, drove him out of the kingdom, and compelled him to make his way back through the lands of the Slavs to Bavaria with great difficulty. He himself, having dealt with affairs in these parts, returned to the royal villa of Salz and there celebrated Ascension and the period leading up to it. On the eve of Ascension, that is on May 12 [really May 5], there was so great an eclipse of the sun around the seventh and eighth hour of the day that even the stars could be seen because of the veiling of the sun, and terrestrial objects changed colour. In these days the emperor was stricken by a sickness and became seriously ill. He went by boat along the Main to Frankfurt, and was brought from there after a few days to a certain island in the Rhine near Ingelheim. His sickness increased and he died on June 29. His body was brought to the city of Metz and buried with ceremony in the church of the holy Arnulf the Confessor.	Secular
840	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	The Franks chose Lothar, who came too late from Italy, to rule over them for the future in his father's place. They say that the dying emperor designated him as the one who should take the government of the kingdom, sending him the royal insignia, that is, the sceptre and crown of the empire. His brothers did not agree to this, and prepared to rise up against him. First his brother Louis came with a strong force of the eastern Franks to defend the part of the kingdom east of the Rhine and met him as he came with an army outside the walls of Mainz. An agreement was made and judgement deferred until another time. Lothar set out to the west against Charles. Louis bound the eastern Franks, Alemans, Saxons and Thuringians to him with oaths of fidelity.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
840	Frankfurt	50,1109	8,6821	Louis [the German], the son of the emperor, claimed the part of the kingdom across the Rhine as if due to him by right; he made a journey through Alemannia and came to Frankfurt, having won over many of the eastern Franks to him by a careful plan. Learning of this, the emperor was forced to return from Aquitaine with his business there unfinished, and sent ahead the archchaplain Drogo and Count Adalbert with many others to guard the west bank of the Rhine. He himself followed, and celebrated Easter [March 28] in Aachen.	Secular
840	Frankfurt	50,1109	8,6821	After Easter the emperor, having gathered an army, pursued his son through Thuringia as far as the frontiers of the barbarians, drove him out of the kingdom, and compelled him to make his way back through the lands of the Slavs to Bavaria with great difficulty. He himself, having dealt with affairs in these parts, returned to the royal villa of Salz and there celebrated Ascension and the period leading up to it. On the eve of Ascension, that is on May 12 [really May 5], there was so great an eclipse of the sun around the seventh and eighth hour of the day that even the stars could be seen because of the veiling of the sun, and terrestrial objects changed colour. In these days the emperor was stricken by a sickness and became seriously ill. He went by boat along the Main to Frankfurt, and was brought from there after a few days to a certain island in the Rhine near Ingelheim. His sickness increased and he died on June 29. His body was brought to the city of Metz and buried with ceremony in the church of the holy Arnulf the Confessor.	Secular
840	Salz	50,3081	10,2119	After Easter the emperor, having gathered an army, pursued his son through Thuringia as far as the frontiers of the barbarians, drove him out of the kingdom, and compelled him to make his way back through the lands of the Slavs to Bavaria with great difficulty. He himself, having dealt with affairs in these parts, returned to the royal villa of Salz and there celebrated Ascension and the period leading up to it. On the eve of Ascension, that is on May 12 [really May 5], there was so great an eclipse of the sun around the seventh and eighth hour of the day that even the stars could be seen because of the veiling of the sun, and terrestrial objects changed colour. In these days the emperor was stricken by a sickness and became seriously ill. He went by boat along the Main to Frankfurt, and was brought from there after a few days to a certain island in the Rhine near Ingelheim. His	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				sickness increased and he died on June 29. His body was brought to the city of Metz and buried with ceremony in the church of the holy Arnulf the Confessor.	
840	Alemannia	NULL	NULL	The Franks chose Lothar, who came too late from Italy, to rule over them for the future in his father's place. They say that the dying emperor designated him as the one who should take the government of the kingdom, sending him the royal insignia, that is, the sceptre and crown of the empire. His brothers did not agree to this, and prepared to rise up against him. First his brother Louis came with a strong force of the eastern Franks to defend the part of the kingdom east of the Rhine and met him as he came with an army outside the walls of Mainz. An agreement was made and judgement deferred until another time. Lothar set out to the west against Charles. Louis bound the eastern Franks, Alemans, Saxons and Thuringians to him with oaths of fidelity.	Secular
840	Bavaria	NULL	NULL	After Easter the emperor, having gathered an army, pursued his son through Thuringia as far as the frontiers of the barbarians, drove him out of the kingdom, and compelled him to make his way back through the lands of the Slavs to Bavaria with great difficulty. He himself, having dealt with affairs in these parts, returned to the royal villa of Salz and there celebrated Ascension and the period leading up to it. On the eve of Ascension, that is on May 12 [really May 5], there was so great an eclipse of the sun around the seventh and eighth hour of the day that even the stars could be seen because of the veiling of the sun, and terrestrial objects changed colour. In these days the emperor was stricken by a sickness and became seriously ill. He went by boat along the Main to Frankfurt, and was brought from there after a few days to a certain island in the Rhine near Ingelheim. His sickness increased and he died on June 29. His body was brought to the city of Metz and buried with ceremony in the church of the holy Arnulf the Confessor.	Secular
840	Eastern Frankia	NULL	NULL	The Franks chose Lothar, who came too late from Italy, to rule over them for the future in his father's place. They say that the dying emperor designated him as the one who should take the government of the kingdom, sending him the royal insignia, that is, the sceptre and crown of the empire. His brothers did not agree to this, and prepared to rise up against him. First his brother Louis came with a strong force of the eastern Franks to defend the part of the kingdom east of the Rhine and met him as he came with an army outside the walls of Mainz. An agreement was	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				made and judgement deferred until another time. Lothar set out to the west against Charles. Louis bound the eastern Franks, Alemans, Saxons and Thuringians to him with oaths of fidelity.	
840	Francia	NULL	NULL	At this time an exceptional reddening of the sky appeared from the south-east for several nights; another appeared from the north-west until they met in a cone and gave the appearance of a clot of blood in the heavens directly overhead.	Environmental
840	Francia	NULL	NULL	After Easter the emperor, having gathered an army, pursued his son through Thuringia as far as the frontiers of the barbarians, drove him out of the kingdom, and compelled him to make his way back through the lands of the Slavs to Bavaria with great difficulty. He himself, having dealt with affairs in these parts, returned to the royal villa of Salz and there celebrated Ascension and the period leading up to it. On the eve of Ascension, that is on May 12 [really May 5], there was so great an eclipse of the sun around the seventh and eighth hour of the day that even the stars could be seen because of the veiling of the sun, and terrestrial objects changed colour. In these days the emperor was stricken by a sickness and became seriously ill. He went by boat along the Main to Frankfurt, and was brought from there after a few days to a certain island in the Rhine near Ingelheim. His sickness increased and he died on June 29. His body was brought to the city of Metz and buried with ceremony in the church of the holy Arnulf the Confessor.	Environmental
840	Saxony	NULL	NULL	The Franks chose Lothar, who came too late from Italy, to rule over them for the future in his father's place. They say that the dying emperor designated him as the one who should take the government of the kingdom, sending him the royal insignia, that is, the sceptre and crown of the empire. His brothers did not agree to this, and prepared to rise up against him. First his brother Louis came with a strong force of the eastern Franks to defend the part of the kingdom east of the Rhine and met him as he came with an army outside the walls of Mainz. An agreement was made and judgement deferred until another time. Lothar set out to the west against Charles. Louis bound the eastern Franks, Alemans, Saxons and Thuringians to him with oaths of fidelity.	Secular
840	Slavic Territory	NULL	NULL	After Easter the emperor, having gathered an army, pursued his son through Thuringia as far as the frontiers of the barbarians, drove him out of the kingdom,	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				and compelled him to make his way back through the lands of the Slavs to Bavaria with great difficulty. He himself, having dealt with affairs in these parts, returned to the royal villa of Salz and there celebrated Ascension and the period leading up to it. On the eve of Ascension, that is on May 12 [really May 5], there was so great an eclipse of the sun around the seventh and eighth hour of the day that even the stars could be seen because of the veiling of the sun, and terrestrial objects changed colour. In these days the emperor was stricken by a sickness and became seriously ill. He went by boat along the Main to Frankfurt, and was brought from there after a few days to a certain island in the Rhine near Ingelheim. His sickness increased and he died on June 29. His body was brought to the city of Metz and buried with ceremony in the church of the holy Arnulf the Confessor.	
841	Fontenoy	47,6489	3,3053	Meanwhile, as Louis was setting garrisons in the places near the Rhine and preparing the defence of the eastern bank against invasion by the westerners, Lothar, worried by rumours brought by messengers of this, gave up pursuing Charles and returned in April, crossing the Rhine secretly with his army near Worms. He compelled Louis, who was betrayed by some of his followers and almost surrounded, to retreat into Bavaria. After he [Lothar] had set guards whom he thought faithful to him over those parts, he turned his plans and his forces once again to fighting Charles, who had already begun to pitch his camp beyond the Meuse. Meanwhile Louis, whom Charles had summoned to his aid by messengers, passed through Alemannia. Here those counts whom Lothar had left as guards met him with an army in the Ries. A battle took place, and Count Adalbert, the instigator of these disputes, was killed, and with him an uncountable number of men, on May 13. Louis, the victor in the battle, crossed the Rhine and came into Gaul to bring help to his brother Charles. When the three brothers met in the Auxerrois near the villa of Fontenoy they could not agree about the division of the kingdom because Lothar claimed supreme rule for himself. They decided that the issue should be determined by the sword and subjected to God's judgement. On June 25 a great battle was fought between them, and there was such slaughter on both sides that no one can recall a greater loss among the Frankish people in the present age. Lothar indeed began to withdraw to the palace of Aachen of the same day; Louis and Charles overran his camp, gathered up and buried the bodies of their followers, and parted from each other. Charles remained in the west; Louis	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				came to the royal villa of Salz around the middle of August. Lothar, having again collected his men from all sides, came to Mainz and ordered the Saxons to come to him at Speyer with his little son Lothar. He himself, crossing the Rhine as if to drive his brother Louis into exile among the peoples beyond the frontiers, broke off the pursuit and returned to Worms. There he celebrated the wedding of his daughter and again set off into Gaul against Charles. He spent the whole of the winter in wasted effort and returned to Aachen.	
841	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	<p>Meanwhile, as Louis was setting garrisons in the places near the Rhine and preparing the defence of the eastern bank against invasion by the westerners, Lothar, worried by rumours brought by messengers of this, gave up pursuing Charles and returned in April, crossing the Rhine secretly with his army near Worms. He compelled Louis, who was betrayed by some of his followers and almost surrounded, to retreat into Bavaria. After he [Lothar] had set guards whom he thought faithful to him over those parts, he turned his plans and his forces once again to fighting Charles, who had already begun to pitch his camp beyond the Meuse. Meanwhile Louis, whom Charles had summoned to his aid by messengers, passed through Alemannia. Here those counts whom Lothar had left as guards met him with an army in the Ries. A battle took place, and Count Adalbert, the instigator of these disputes, was killed, and with him an uncountable number of men, on May 13. Louis, the victor in the battle, crossed the Rhine and came into Gaul to bring help to his brother Charles. When the three brothers met in the Auxerrois near the villa of Fontenoy they could not agree about the division of the kingdom because Lothar claimed supreme rule for himself. They decided that the issue should be determined by the sword and subjected to God's judgement. On June 25 a great battle was fought between them, and there was such slaughter on both sides that no one can recall a greater loss among the Frankish people in the present age. Lothar indeed began to withdraw to the palace of Aachen of the same day; Louis and Charles overran his camp, gathered up and buried the bodies of their followers, and parted from each other. Charles remained in the west; Louis came to the royal villa of Salz around the middle of August. Lothar, having again collected his men from all sides, came to Mainz and ordered the Saxons to come to him at Speyer with his little son Lothar. He himself, crossing the Rhine as if to drive his brother Louis into exile among the peoples beyond the frontiers, broke off</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				the pursuit and returned to Worms. There he celebrated the wedding of his daughter and again set off into Gaul against Charles. He spent the whole of the winter in wasted effort and returned to Aachen.	
841	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	<p>Meanwhile, as Louis was setting garrisons in the places near the Rhine and preparing the defence of the eastern bank against invasion by the westerners, Lothar, worried by rumours brought by messengers of this, gave up pursuing Charles and returned in April, crossing the Rhine secretly with his army near Worms. He compelled Louis, who was betrayed by some of his followers and almost surrounded, to retreat into Bavaria. After he [Lothar] had set guards whom he thought faithful to him over those parts, he turned his plans and his forces once again to fighting Charles, who had already begun to pitch his camp beyond the Meuse. Meanwhile Louis, whom Charles had summoned to his aid by messengers, passed through Alemannia. Here those counts whom Lothar had left as guards met him with an army in the Ries. A battle took place, and Count Adalbert, the instigator of these disputes, was killed, and with him an uncountable number of men, on May 13. Louis, the victor in the battle, crossed the Rhine and came into Gaul to bring help to his brother Charles. When the three brothers met in the Auxerrois near the villa of Fontenoy they could not agree about the division of the kingdom because Lothar claimed supreme rule for himself. They decided that the issue should be determined by the sword and subjected to God's judgement. On June 25 a great battle was fought between them, and there was such slaughter on both sides that no one can recall a greater loss among the Frankish people in the present age. Lothar indeed began to withdraw to the palace of Aachen of the same day; Louis and Charles overran his camp, gathered up and buried the bodies of their followers, and parted from each other. Charles remained in the west; Louis came to the royal villa of Salz around the middle of August. Lothar, having again collected his men from all sides, came to Mainz and ordered the Saxons to come to him at Speyer with his little son Lothar. He himself, crossing the Rhine as if to drive his brother Louis into exile among the peoples beyond the frontiers, broke off the pursuit and returned to Worms. There he celebrated the wedding of his daughter and again set off into Gaul against Charles. He spent the whole of the winter in wasted effort and returned to Aachen.</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
841	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	<p>Meanwhile, as Louis was setting garrisons in the places near the Rhine and preparing the defence of the eastern bank against invasion by the westerners, Lothar, worried by rumours brought by messengers of this, gave up pursuing Charles and returned in April, crossing the Rhine secretly with his army near Worms. He compelled Louis, who was betrayed by some of his followers and almost surrounded, to retreat into Bavaria. After he [Lothar] had set guards whom he thought faithful to him over those parts, he turned his plans and his forces once again to fighting Charles, who had already begun to pitch his camp beyond the Meuse. Meanwhile Louis, whom Charles had summoned to his aid by messengers, passed through Alemannia. Here those counts whom Lothar had left as guards met him with an army in the Ries. A battle took place, and Count Adalbert, the instigator of these disputes, was killed, and with him an uncountable number of men, on May 13. Louis, the victor in the battle, crossed the Rhine and came into Gaul to bring help to his brother Charles. When the three brothers met in the Auxerrois near the villa of Fontenoy they could not agree about the division of the kingdom because Lothar claimed supreme rule for himself. They decided that the issue should be determined by the sword and subjected to God's judgement. On June 25 a great battle was fought between them, and there was such slaughter on both sides that no one can recall a greater loss among the Frankish people in the present age. Lothar indeed began to withdraw to the palace of Aachen of the same day; Louis and Charles overran his camp, gathered up and buried the bodies of their followers, and parted from each other. Charles remained in the west; Louis came to the royal villa of Salz around the middle of August. Lothar, having again collected his men from all sides, came to Mainz and ordered the Saxons to come to him at Speyer with his little son Lothar. He himself, crossing the Rhine as if to drive his brother Louis into exile among the peoples beyond the frontiers, broke off the pursuit and returned to Worms. There he celebrated the wedding of his daughter and again set off into Gaul against Charles. He spent the whole of the winter in wasted effort and returned to Aachen.</p>	Secular
841	Worms	49,6341	8,3507	<p>Meanwhile, as Louis was setting garrisons in the places near the Rhine and preparing the defence of the eastern bank against invasion by the westerners, Lothar, worried by rumours brought by messengers of this, gave up pursuing Charles and returned in April, crossing the Rhine secretly with his army near</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>Worms. He compelled Louis, who was betrayed by some of his followers and almost surrounded, to retreat into Bavaria. After he [Lothar] had set guards whom he thought faithful to him over those parts, he turned his plans and his forces once again to fighting Charles, who had already begun to pitch his camp beyond the Meuse. Meanwhile Louis, whom Charles had summoned to his aid by messengers, passed through Alemannia. Here those counts whom Lothar had left as guards met him with an army in the Ries. A battle took place, and Count Adalbert, the instigator of these disputes, was killed, and with him an uncountable number of men, on May 13. Louis, the victor in the battle, crossed the Rhine and came into Gaul to bring help to his brother Charles. When the three brothers met in the Auxerrois near the villa of Fontenoy they could not agree about the division of the kingdom because Lothar claimed supreme rule for himself. They decided that the issue should be determined by the sword and subjected to God's judgement. On June 25 a great battle was fought between them, and there was such slaughter on both sides that no one can recall a greater loss among the Frankish people in the present age. Lothar indeed began to withdraw to the palace of Aachen of the same day; Louis and Charles overran his camp, gathered up and buried the bodies of their followers, and parted from each other. Charles remained in the west; Louis came to the royal villa of Salz around the middle of August. Lothar, having again collected his men from all sides, came to Mainz and ordered the Saxons to come to him at Speyer with his little son Lothar. He himself, crossing the Rhine as if to drive his brother Louis into exile among the peoples beyond the frontiers, broke off the pursuit and returned to Worms. There he celebrated the wedding of his daughter and again set off into Gaul against Charles. He spent the whole of the winter in wasted effort and returned to Aachen.</p>	
841	Worms	49,6341	8,3507	<p>Meanwhile, as Louis was setting garrisons in the places near the Rhine and preparing the defence of the eastern bank against invasion by the westerners, Lothar, worried by rumours brought by messengers of this, gave up pursuing Charles and returned in April, crossing the Rhine secretly with his army near Worms. He compelled Louis, who was betrayed by some of his followers and almost surrounded, to retreat into Bavaria. After he [Lothar] had set guards whom he thought faithful to him over those parts, he turned his plans and his forces once again to fighting Charles, who had already begun to pitch his camp beyond the</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>Meuse. Meanwhile Louis, whom Charles had summoned to his aid by messengers, passed through Alemannia. Here those counts whom Lothar had left as guards met him with an army in the Ries. A battle took place, and Count Adalbert, the instigator of these disputes, was killed, and with him an uncountable number of men, on May 13. Louis, the victor in the battle, crossed the Rhine and came into Gaul to bring help to his brother Charles. When the three brothers met in the Auxerrois near the villa of Fontenoy they could not agree about the division of the kingdom because Lothar claimed supreme rule for himself. They decided that the issue should be determined by the sword and subjected to God's judgement. On June 25 a great battle was fought between them, and there was such slaughter on both sides that no one can recall a greater loss among the Frankish people in the present age. Lothar indeed began to withdraw to the palace of Aachen of the same day; Louis and Charles overran his camp, gathered up and buried the bodies of their followers, and parted from each other. Charles remained in the west; Louis came to the royal villa of Salz around the middle of August. Lothar, having again collected his men from all sides, came to Mainz and ordered the Saxons to come to him at Speyer with his little son Lothar. He himself, crossing the Rhine as if to drive his brother Louis into exile among the peoples beyond the frontiers, broke off the pursuit and returned to Worms. There he celebrated the wedding of his daughter and again set off into Gaul against Charles. He spent the whole of the winter in wasted effort and returned to Aachen.</p>	
841	Speyer	49,3173	8,4412	<p>Meanwhile, as Louis was setting garrisons in the places near the Rhine and preparing the defence of the eastern bank against invasion by the westerners, Lothar, worried by rumours brought by messengers of this, gave up pursuing Charles and returned in April, crossing the Rhine secretly with his army near Worms. He compelled Louis, who was betrayed by some of his followers and almost surrounded, to retreat into Bavaria. After he [Lothar] had set guards whom he thought faithful to him over those parts, he turned his plans and his forces once again to fighting Charles, who had already begun to pitch his camp beyond the Meuse. Meanwhile Louis, whom Charles had summoned to his aid by messengers, passed through Alemannia. Here those counts whom Lothar had left as guards met him with an army in the Ries. A battle took place, and Count Adalbert, the instigator of these disputes, was killed, and with him an uncountable</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				number of men, on May 13. Louis, the victor in the battle, crossed the Rhine and came into Gaul to bring help to his brother Charles. When the three brothers met in the Auxerrois near the villa of Fontenoy they could not agree about the division of the kingdom because Lothar claimed supreme rule for himself. They decided that the issue should be determined by the sword and subjected to God's judgement. On June 25 a great battle was fought between them, and there was such slaughter on both sides that no one can recall a greater loss among the Frankish people in the present age. Lothar indeed began to withdraw to the palace of Aachen of the same day; Louis and Charles overran his camp, gathered up and buried the bodies of their followers, and parted from each other. Charles remained in the west; Louis came to the royal villa of Salz around the middle of August. Lothar, having again collected his men from all sides, came to Mainz and ordered the Saxons to come to him at Speyer with his little son Lothar. He himself, crossing the Rhine as if to drive his brother Louis into exile among the peoples beyond the frontiers, broke off the pursuit and returned to Worms. There he celebrated the wedding of his daughter and again set off into Gaul against Charles. He spent the whole of the winter in wasted effort and returned to Aachen.	
841	Salz	50,3081	10,2119	Meanwhile, as Louis was setting garrisons in the places near the Rhine and preparing the defence of the eastern bank against invasion by the westerners, Lothar, worried by rumours brought by messengers of this, gave up pursuing Charles and returned in April, crossing the Rhine secretly with his army near Worms. He compelled Louis, who was betrayed by some of his followers and almost surrounded, to retreat into Bavaria. After he [Lothar] had set guards whom he thought faithful to him over those parts, he turned his plans and his forces once again to fighting Charles, who had already begun to pitch his camp beyond the Meuse. Meanwhile Louis, whom Charles had summoned to his aid by messengers, passed through Alemannia. Here those counts whom Lothar had left as guards met him with an army in the Ries. A battle took place, and Count Adalbert, the instigator of these disputes, was killed, and with him an uncountable number of men, on May 13. Louis, the victor in the battle, crossed the Rhine and came into Gaul to bring help to his brother Charles. When the three brothers met in the Auxerrois near the villa of Fontenoy they could not agree about the division of the kingdom because Lothar claimed supreme rule for himself. They decided that	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>the issue should be determined by the sword and subjected to God's judgement. On June 25 a great battle was fought between them, and there was such slaughter on both sides that no one can recall a greater loss among the Frankish people in the present age. Lothar indeed began to withdraw to the palace of Aachen of the same day; Louis and Charles overran his camp, gathered up and buried the bodies of their followers, and parted from each other. Charles remained in the west; Louis came to the royal villa of Salz around the middle of August. Lothar, having again collected his men from all sides, came to Mainz and ordered the Saxons to come to him at Speyer with his little son Lothar. He himself, crossing the Rhine as if to drive his brother Louis into exile among the peoples beyond the frontiers, broke off the pursuit and returned to Worms. There he celebrated the wedding of his daughter and again set off into Gaul against Charles. He spent the whole of the winter in wasted effort and returned to Aachen.</p>	
841	Alemannia	NULL	NULL	<p>Meanwhile, as Louis was setting garrisons in the places near the Rhine and preparing the defence of the eastern bank against invasion by the westerners, Lothar, worried by rumours brought by messengers of this, gave up pursuing Charles and returned in April, crossing the Rhine secretly with his army near Worms. He compelled Louis, who was betrayed by some of his followers and almost surrounded, to retreat into Bavaria. After he [Lothar] had set guards whom he thought faithful to him over those parts, he turned his plans and his forces once again to fighting Charles, who had already begun to pitch his camp beyond the Meuse. Meanwhile Louis, whom Charles had summoned to his aid by messengers, passed through Alemannia. Here those counts whom Lothar had left as guards met him with an army in the Ries. A battle took place, and Count Adalbert, the instigator of these disputes, was killed, and with him an uncountable number of men, on May 13. Louis, the victor in the battle, crossed the Rhine and came into Gaul to bring help to his brother Charles. When the three brothers met in the Auxerrois near the villa of Fontenoy they could not agree about the division of the kingdom because Lothar claimed supreme rule for himself. They decided that the issue should be determined by the sword and subjected to God's judgement. On June 25 a great battle was fought between them, and there was such slaughter on both sides that no one can recall a greater loss among the Frankish people in the present age. Lothar indeed began to withdraw to the palace of Aachen of the</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>same day; Louis and Charles overran his camp, gathered up and buried the bodies of their followers, and parted from each other. Charles remained in the west; Louis came to the royal villa of Salz around the middle of August. Lothar, having again collected his men from all sides, came to Mainz and ordered the Saxons to come to him at Speyer with his little son Lothar. He himself, crossing the Rhine as if to drive his brother Louis into exile among the peoples beyond the frontiers, broke off the pursuit and returned to Worms. There he celebrated the wedding of his daughter and again set off into Gaul against Charles. He spent the whole of the winter in wasted effort and returned to Aachen.</p>	
841	Bavaria	NULL	NULL	<p>Meanwhile, as Louis was setting garrisons in the places near the Rhine and preparing the defence of the eastern bank against invasion by the westerners, Lothar, worried by rumours brought by messengers of this, gave up pursuing Charles and returned in April, crossing the Rhine secretly with his army near Worms. He compelled Louis, who was betrayed by some of his followers and almost surrounded, to retreat into Bavaria. After he [Lothar] had set guards whom he thought faithful to him over those parts, he turned his plans and his forces once again to fighting Charles, who had already begun to pitch his camp beyond the Meuse. Meanwhile Louis, whom Charles had summoned to his aid by messengers, passed through Alemannia. Here those counts whom Lothar had left as guards met him with an army in the Ries. A battle took place, and Count Adalbert, the instigator of these disputes, was killed, and with him an uncountable number of men, on May 13. Louis, the victor in the battle, crossed the Rhine and came into Gaul to bring help to his brother Charles. When the three brothers met in the Auxerrois near the villa of Fontenoy they could not agree about the division of the kingdom because Lothar claimed supreme rule for himself. They decided that the issue should be determined by the sword and subjected to God's judgement. On June 25 a great battle was fought between them, and there was such slaughter on both sides that no one can recall a greater loss among the Frankish people in the present age. Lothar indeed began to withdraw to the palace of Aachen of the same day; Louis and Charles overran his camp, gathered up and buried the bodies of their followers, and parted from each other. Charles remained in the west; Louis came to the royal villa of Salz around the middle of August. Lothar, having again collected his men from all sides, came to Mainz and ordered the Saxons to come</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				to him at Speyer with his little son Lothar. He himself, crossing the Rhine as if to drive his brother Louis into exile among the peoples beyond the frontiers, broke off the pursuit and returned to Worms. There he celebrated the wedding of his daughter and again set off into Gaul against Charles. He spent the whole of the winter in wasted effort and returned to Aachen.	
841	Francia	NULL	NULL	On December 25 a comet appeared in the sign of Aquarius.	Environmental
841	Meuse River	NULL	NULL	<p>Meanwhile, as Louis was setting garrisons in the places near the Rhine and preparing the defence of the eastern bank against invasion by the westerners, Lothar, worried by rumours brought by messengers of this, gave up pursuing Charles and returned in April, crossing the Rhine secretly with his army near Worms. He compelled Louis, who was betrayed by some of his followers and almost surrounded, to retreat into Bavaria. After he [Lothar] had set guards whom he thought faithful to him over those parts, he turned his plans and his forces once again to fighting Charles, who had already begun to pitch his camp beyond the Meuse. Meanwhile Louis, whom Charles had summoned to his aid by messengers, passed through Alemannia. Here those counts whom Lothar had left as guards met him with an army in the Ries. A battle took place, and Count Adalbert, the instigator of these disputes, was killed, and with him an uncountable number of men, on May 13. Louis, the victor in the battle, crossed the Rhine and came into Gaul to bring help to his brother Charles. When the three brothers met in the Auxerrois near the villa of Fontenoy they could not agree about the division of the kingdom because Lothar claimed supreme rule for himself. They decided that the issue should be determined by the sword and subjected to God's judgement. On June 25 a great battle was fought between them, and there was such slaughter on both sides that no one can recall a greater loss among the Frankish people in the present age. Lothar indeed began to withdraw to the palace of Aachen of the same day; Louis and Charles overran his camp, gathered up and buried the bodies of their followers, and parted from each other. Charles remained in the west; Louis came to the royal villa of Salz around the middle of August. Lothar, having again collected his men from all sides, came to Mainz and ordered the Saxons to come to him at Speyer with his little son Lothar. He himself, crossing the Rhine as if to drive his brother Louis into exile among the peoples beyond the frontiers, broke off the pursuit and returned to Worms. There he celebrated the wedding of his</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				daughter and again set off into Gaul against Charles. He spent the whole of the winter in wasted effort and returned to Aachen.	
841	Ries	NULL	NULL	<p>Meanwhile, as Louis was setting garrisons in the places near the Rhine and preparing the defence of the eastern bank against invasion by the westerners, Lothar, worried by rumours brought by messengers of this, gave up pursuing Charles and returned in April, crossing the Rhine secretly with his army near Worms. He compelled Louis, who was betrayed by some of his followers and almost surrounded, to retreat into Bavaria. After he [Lothar] had set guards whom he thought faithful to him over those parts, he turned his plans and his forces once again to fighting Charles, who had already begun to pitch his camp beyond the Meuse. Meanwhile Louis, whom Charles had summoned to his aid by messengers, passed through Alemannia. Here those counts whom Lothar had left as guards met him with an army in the Ries. A battle took place, and Count Adalbert, the instigator of these disputes, was killed, and with him an uncountable number of men, on May 13. Louis, the victor in the battle, crossed the Rhine and came into Gaul to bring help to his brother Charles. When the three brothers met in the Auxerrois near the villa of Fontenoy they could not agree about the division of the kingdom because Lothar claimed supreme rule for himself. They decided that the issue should be determined by the sword and subjected to God's judgement. On June 25 a great battle was fought between them, and there was such slaughter on both sides that no one can recall a greater loss among the Frankish people in the present age. Lothar indeed began to withdraw to the palace of Aachen of the same day; Louis and Charles overran his camp, gathered up and buried the bodies of their followers, and parted from each other. Charles remained in the west; Louis came to the royal villa of Salz around the middle of August. Lothar, having again collected his men from all sides, came to Mainz and ordered the Saxons to come to him at Speyer with his little son Lothar. He himself, crossing the Rhine as if to drive his brother Louis into exile among the peoples beyond the frontiers, broke off the pursuit and returned to Worms. There he celebrated the wedding of his daughter and again set off into Gaul against Charles. He spent the whole of the winter in wasted effort and returned to Aachen.</p>	Secular
842	Mâcon	46,3069	4,8287	Louis, seeing now that Lothar remained obstinate in his original intention and would still not give up although defeated, collected a fair-sized army of the	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>easterners and crossed the Rhine. He received the surrender of the cities on the western bank of the Rhine, who supported Lothar. Charles met him at the town of Argentoratum, which is now called Strasbourg. From there they set out with a common purpose and forced Lothar, deserted by his men, in whom he had placed much trust, to flee from the villa of Sinzig, where he was staying, on March 19. They supposed that he was making for Italy, having given up hope as it was rumoured, and so divided the part of the kingdom which he had held up to now between them. But Lothar, having gathered a very trustworthy army, took up a position near the Gallic town of Macon. His brothers pursued him there, and as they saw that he was now more ready to make peace with them, preferred to make a treaty rather than to go on for a long time in savage fighting. They made the condition, however, that forty of the leading men from each side should be chosen to come together and draw up a uniform inventory of the kingdom, so that it might later be easier to divide it amongst them equally. When these things had been done, Louis returned from Macon and held a general assembly in the month of August in the villa called Salz. Then he set out for Saxony, where there was a very serious conspiracy of freedmen seeking to oppress their lawful lords. He crushed this ruthlessly by sentencing the ringleaders to death. Towards autumn he met his brother Charles in Worms, while Lothar remained in the villa of Thionville. When their representatives, meeting in the castle of Koblenz, were unable to agree on the partition of the kingdom, they put off the judgement until another time and each returned to his own kingdom.</p>	
842	Thionville	49,3576	6,1684	<p>Louis, seeing now that Lothar remained obstinate in his original intention and would still not give up although defeated, collected a fair-sized army of the easterners and crossed the Rhine. He received the surrender of the cities on the western bank of the Rhine, who supported Lothar. Charles met him at the town of Argentoratum, which is now called Strasbourg. From there they set out with a common purpose and forced Lothar, deserted by his men, in whom he had placed much trust, to flee from the villa of Sinzig, where he was staying, on March 19. They supposed that he was making for Italy, having given up hope as it was rumoured, and so divided the part of the kingdom which he had held up to now between them. But Lothar, having gathered a very trustworthy army, took up a position near the Gallic town of Macon. His brothers pursued him there, and as</p>	Secular

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				they saw that he was now more ready to make peace with them, preferred to make a treaty rather than to go on for a long time in savage fighting. They made the condition, however, that forty of the leading men from each side should be chosen to come together and draw up a uniform inventory of the kingdom, so that it might later be easier to divide it amongst them equally. When these things had been done, Louis returned from Macon and held a general assembly in the month of August in the villa called Salz. Then he set out for Saxony, where there was a very serious conspiracy of freedmen seeking to oppress their lawful lords. He crushed this ruthlessly by sentencing the ringleaders to death. Towards autumn he met his brother Charles in Worms, while Lothar remained in the villa of Thionville. When their representatives, meeting in the castle of Koblenz, were unable to agree on the partition of the kingdom, they put off the judgement until another time ⁷ and each returned to his own kingdom.	
842	Sinzig	50,5427	7,2487	Louis, seeing now that Lothar remained obstinate in his original intention and would still not give up although defeated, collected a fair-sized army of the easterners and crossed the Rhine. He received the surrender of the cities on the western bank of the Rhine, who supported Lothar. Charles met him at the town of Argentoratum, which is now called Strasbourg. From there they set out with a common purpose and forced Lothar, deserted by his men, in whom he had placed much trust, to flee from the villa of Sinzig, where he was staying, on March 19. They supposed that he was making for Italy, having given up hope as it was rumoured, and so divided the part of the kingdom which he had held up to now between them. But Lothar, having gathered a very trustworthy army, took up a position near the Gallic town of Macon. His brothers pursued him there, and as they saw that he was now more ready to make peace with them, preferred to make a treaty rather than to go on for a long time in savage fighting. They made the condition, however, that forty of the leading men from each side should be chosen to come together and draw up a uniform inventory of the kingdom, so that it might later be easier to divide it amongst them equally. When these things had been done, Louis returned from Macon and held a general assembly in the month of August in the villa called Salz. Then he set out for Saxony, where there was a very serious conspiracy of freedmen seeking to oppress their lawful lords. He crushed this ruthlessly by sentencing the ringleaders to death. Towards autumn he met his	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				brother Charles in Worms, while Lothar remained in the villa of Thionville. When their representatives, meeting in the castle of Koblenz, were unable to agree on the partition of the kingdom, they put off the judgement until another time ⁷ and each returned to his own kingdom.	
842	Koblenz	50,3569	7,589	Louis, seeing now that Lothar remained obstinate in his original intention and would still not give up although defeated, collected a fair-sized army of the easterners and crossed the Rhine. He received the surrender of the cities on the western bank of the Rhine, who supported Lothar. Charles met him at the town of Argentoratum, which is now called Strasbourg. From there they set out with a common purpose and forced Lothar, deserted by his men, in whom he had placed much trust, to flee from the villa of Sinzig, where he was staying, on March 19. They supposed that he was making for Italy, having given up hope as it was rumoured, and so divided the part of he kingdom which he had held up to now between them. But Lothar, having gathered a very trustworthy army, took up a position near the Gallic town of Macon. His brothers pursued him there, and as they saw that he was now more ready to make peace with them, preferred to make a treaty rather than to go on for a long time in savage fighting. They made the condition, however, that forty of the leading men from each side should be chosen to come together and draw up a uniform inventory of the kingdom, so that it might later be easier to divide it amongst them equally. When these things had been done, Louis returned from Macon and held a general assembly in the month of August in the villa called Salz. Then he set out for Saxony, where there was a very serious conspiracy of freedmen seeking to oppress their lawful lords. He crushed this ruthlessly by sentencing the ringleaders to death. Towards autumn he met his brother Charles in Worms, while Lothar remained in the villa of Thionville. When their representatives, meeting in the castle of Koblenz, were unable to agree on the partition of the kingdom, they put off the judgement until another time ⁷ and each returned to his own kingdom.	Secular
842	Strasbourg	48,5734	7,7521	Louis, seeing now that Lothar remained obstinate in his original intention and would still not give up although defeated, collected a fair-sized army of the easterners and crossed the Rhine. He received the surrender of the cities on the western bank of the Rhine, who supported Lothar. Charles met him at the town of Argentoratum, which is now called Strasbourg. From there they set out with a	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>common purpose and forced Lothar, deserted by his men, in whom he had placed much trust, to flee from the villa of Sinzig, where he was staying, on March 19. They supposed that he was making for Italy, having given up hope as it was rumoured, and so divided the part of the kingdom which he had held up to now between them. But Lothar, having gathered a very trustworthy army, took up a position near the Gallic town of Macon. His brothers pursued him there, and as they saw that he was now more ready to make peace with them, preferred to make a treaty rather than to go on for a long time in savage fighting. They made the condition, however, that forty of the leading men from each side should be chosen to come together and draw up a uniform inventory of the kingdom, so that it might later be easier to divide it amongst them equally. When these things had been done, Louis returned from Macon and held a general assembly in the month of August in the villa called Salz. Then he set out for Saxony, where there was a very serious conspiracy of freedmen seeking to oppress their lawful lords. He crushed this ruthlessly by sentencing the ringleaders to death. Towards autumn he met his brother Charles in Worms, while Lothar remained in the villa of Thionville. When their representatives, meeting in the castle of Koblenz, were unable to agree on the partition of the kingdom, they put off the judgement until another time⁷ and each returned to his own kingdom.</p>	
842	Worms	49,6341	8,3507	<p>Louis, seeing now that Lothar remained obstinate in his original intention and would still not give up although defeated, collected a fair-sized army of the easterners and crossed the Rhine. He received the surrender of the cities on the western bank of the Rhine, who supported Lothar. Charles met him at the town of Argentoratum, which is now called Strasbourg. From there they set out with a common purpose and forced Lothar, deserted by his men, in whom he had placed much trust, to flee from the villa of Sinzig, where he was staying, on March 19. They supposed that he was making for Italy, having given up hope as it was rumoured, and so divided the part of the kingdom which he had held up to now between them. But Lothar, having gathered a very trustworthy army, took up a position near the Gallic town of Macon. His brothers pursued him there, and as they saw that he was now more ready to make peace with them, preferred to make a treaty rather than to go on for a long time in savage fighting. They made the condition, however, that forty of the leading men from each side should be chosen</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				to come together and draw up a uniform inventory of the kingdom, so that it might later be easier to divide it amongst them equally. When these things had been done, Louis returned from Macon and held a general assembly in the month of August in the villa called Salz. Then he set out for Saxony, where there was a very serious conspiracy of freedmen seeking to oppress their lawful lords. He crushed this ruthlessly by sentencing the ringleaders to death. Towards autumn he met his brother Charles in Worms, while Lothar remained in the villa of Thionville. When their representatives, meeting in the castle of Koblenz, were unable to agree on the partition of the kingdom, they put off the judgement until another time ⁷ and each returned to his own kingdom.	
842	Salz	50,3081	10,2119	Louis, seeing now that Lothar remained obstinate in his original intention and would still not give up although defeated, collected a fair-sized army of the easterners and crossed the Rhine. He received the surrender of the cities on the western bank of the Rhine, who supported Lothar. Charles met him at the town of Argentoratum, which is now called Strasbourg. From there they set out with a common purpose and forced Lothar, deserted by his men, in whom he had placed much trust, to flee from the villa of Sinzig, where he was staying, on March 19. They supposed that he was making for Italy, having given up hope as it was rumoured, and so divided the part of the kingdom which he had held up to now between them. But Lothar, having gathered a very trustworthy army, took up a position near the Gallic town of Macon. His brothers pursued him there, and as they saw that he was now more ready to make peace with them, preferred to make a treaty rather than to go on for a long time in savage fighting. They made the condition, however, that forty of the leading men from each side should be chosen to come together and draw up a uniform inventory of the kingdom, so that it might later be easier to divide it amongst them equally. When these things had been done, Louis returned from Macon and held a general assembly in the month of August in the villa called Salz. Then he set out for Saxony, where there was a very serious conspiracy of freedmen seeking to oppress their lawful lords. He crushed this ruthlessly by sentencing the ringleaders to death. Towards autumn he met his brother Charles in Worms, while Lothar remained in the villa of Thionville. When their representatives, meeting in the castle of Koblenz, were unable to agree on	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				the partition of the kingdom, they put off the judgement until another time ⁷ and each returned to his own kingdom.	
842	Francia	NULL	NULL	In the same year there was an eclipse of the moon on March 30, the fifth day of the week before Easter, in the tenth hour of the night.	Environmental
842	Saxony	NULL	NULL	Louis, seeing now that Lothar remained obstinate in his original intention and would still not give up although defeated, collected a fair-sized army of the easterners and crossed the Rhine. He received the surrender of the cities on the western bank of the Rhine, who supported Lothar. Charles met him at the town of Argentoratum, which is now called Strasbourg. From there they set out with a common purpose and forced Lothar, deserted by his men, in whom he had placed much trust, to flee from the villa of Sinzig, where he was staying, on March 19. They supposed that he was making for Italy, having given up hope as it was rumoured, and so divided the part of the kingdom which he had held up to now between them. But Lothar, having gathered a very trustworthy army, took up a position near the Gallic town of Macon. His brothers pursued him there, and as they saw that he was now more ready to make peace with them, preferred to make a treaty rather than to go on for a long time in savage fighting. They made the condition, however, that forty of the leading men from each side should be chosen to come together and draw up a uniform inventory of the kingdom, so that it might later be easier to divide it amongst them equally. When these things had been done, Louis returned from Macon and held a general assembly in the month of August in the villa called Salz. Then he set out for Saxony, where there was a very serious conspiracy of freedmen seeking to oppress their lawful lords. He crushed this ruthlessly by sentencing the ringleaders to death. Towards autumn he met his brother Charles in Worms, while Lothar remained in the villa of Thionville. When their representatives, meeting in the castle of Koblenz, were unable to agree on the partition of the kingdom, they put off the judgement until another time ⁷ and each returned to his own kingdom.	Secular
843	Verdun	49,1599	5,3844	After the kingdom had been surveyed by the leading men and divided into three parts, the three kings met in the month of August at Verdun, a city in Gaul, and divided it amongst themselves. Louis received the eastern part; Charles held the western part; Lothar, who was the oldest, obtained the part which lay in between.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				After peace had been made between them and confirmed by oath, each set off to govern and defend the lands of his own kingdom. Charles, who claimed Aquitaine as if belonging to his portion of the kingdom by right, made difficulties for his nephew Pippin [II of Aquitaine]] by frequent attacks; but often his own army suffered severe loss.	
843	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	After the kingdom had been surveyed by the leading men and divided into three parts, the three kings met in the month of August at Verdun, a city in Gaul, and divided it amongst themselves. Louis received the eastern part; Charles held the western part; Lothar, who was the oldest, obtained the part which lay in between. After peace had been made between them and confirmed by oath, each set off to govern and defend the lands of his own kingdom. Charles, who claimed Aquitaine as if belonging to his portion of the kingdom by right, made difficulties for his nephew Pippin [II of Aquitaine]] by frequent attacks; but often his own army suffered severe loss.	Secular
843	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	Pope Gregory died, and in his place Sergius was chosen.	Religious
843	Benevento	41,133333	14,783333	The Moors occupied Benevento.	Secular
844	Barcelona	41,3851	2,1734	Charles killed Bernard, dux of Barcelona, who was taken unawares and did not expect any enmity from him.	Secular
844	Fulda	50,5558	9,6808	Hrabanus, a learned man and second to none of the poets of his time, sent the book which he had composed on the praises of the Holy Cross of Christ, full of a variety of figures and written in a remarkable and difficult verse-form, to Pope Sergius by Aschrich and Hruobert, monks of the monastery of Fulda, to be offered to St Peter.	Religious
844	Obodrite Territory	NULL	NULL	Louis crushed the Abodrites in battle, who had been preparing to defect from his allegiance; as their king Goztomuizli had been killed, he had the land and people which God had brought under his yoke ruled by duces.	Secular
844	Unknown	NULL	NULL	Pippin's duces defeated Charles's army on June 7. In this battle fell Hugh the Abbot, Charles's maternal uncle, Abbot Rihboto, Hrabanus the standard-bearer, with many others of the nobility.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
845	Paris	48,8566	2,3522	The Northmen ravaged Charles's kingdom, came by boat up the Seine as far as Paris and, having received a great sum of money both from him and from the inhabitants o f the region, departed in peace. In Frisia they also fought three battles, in the first they were indeed defeated, but in the remaining two they were victorious and killed a great number of men. They also destroyed a castle in Saxony, called Hamburg, and returned, not without punishment.	Norse
845	Arles	43,6766	4,6278	Lothar received the surrender of Folcrat, dux of Arles, and the other counts of those parts who were planning rebellion, and arranged affairs in Provence as he wished.	Secular
845	Paderborn	51,7189	8,7575	Louis received fourteen of the duces of the Bohemians with their men, who wished to become Christians; he had them baptised on the octave of Epiphany [January 13]. In the autumn he held a general assembly in Saxony at Paderborn, where he received ambassadors from his brothers and from the Northmen, Slavs and Bulgars; he heard them and allowed them to depart.	Secular
845	Hamburg	53,5511	9,9937	The Northmen ravaged Charles's kingdom, came by boat up the Seine as far as Paris and, having received a great sum of money both from him and from the inhabitants o f the region, departed in peace. In Frisia they also fought three battles, in the first they were indeed defeated, but in the remaining two they were victorious and killed a great number of men. They also destroyed a castle in Saxony, called Hamburg, and returned, not without punishment.	Norse
845	Bohemia	NULL	NULL	Louis received fourteen of the duces of the Bohemians with their men, who wished to become Christians; he had them baptised on the octave of Epiphany [January 13]. In the autumn he held a general assembly in Saxony at Paderborn, where he received ambassadors from his brothers and from the Northmen, Slavs and Bulgars; he heard them and allowed them to depart.	Religious
845	Brittany	NULL	NULL	Charles fought the Bretons and after great loss to his army barely managed to escape with a few of his men.	Secular
845	Bulgars	NULL	NULL	Louis received fourteen of the duces of the Bohemians with their men, who wished to become Christians; he had them baptised on the octave of Epiphany [January 13]. In the autumn he held a general assembly in Saxony at Paderborn, where he	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				received ambassadors from his brothers and from the Northmen, Slavs and Bulgars; he heard them and allowed them to depart.	
845	Denmark	NULL	NULL	Louis received fourteen of the dukes of the Bohemians with their men, who wished to become Christians; he had them baptised on the octave of Epiphany [January 13]. In the autumn he held a general assembly in Saxony at Paderborn, where he received ambassadors from his brothers and from the Northmen, Slavs and Bulgars; he heard them and allowed them to depart.	Norse
845	Frisia	NULL	NULL	The Northmen ravaged Charles's kingdom, came by boat up the Seine as far as Paris and, having received a great sum of money both from him and from the inhabitants of the region, departed in peace. In Frisia they also fought three battles, in the first they were indeed defeated, but in the remaining two they were victorious and killed a great number of men. They also destroyed a castle in Saxony, called Hamburg, and returned, not without punishment.	Norse
845	Provence	NULL	NULL	Lothar received the surrender of Folcrat, dux of Arles, and the other counts of those parts who were planning rebellion, and arranged affairs in Provence as he wished.	Secular
845	Slavs	NULL	NULL	Louis received fourteen of the dukes of the Bohemians with their men, who wished to become Christians; he had them baptised on the octave of Epiphany [January 13]. In the autumn he held a general assembly in Saxony at Paderborn, where he received ambassadors from his brothers and from the Northmen, Slavs and Bulgars; he heard them and allowed them to depart.	Secular
846	Lake Constance	47,583334	9,466668	Gislebert, a vassal of Charles, kidnapped a daughter of the Emperor Lothar and made for Aquitaine, where he took her to wife. Louis set off for the west, where he had a meeting with Charles in March. At this each of them declared publicly that it had not been by their will that Gislebert had married Lothar's daughter, so that Lothar might be more easily pacified after hearing this. From here Louis returned and celebrated Easter by Lake Constance on April 4. After this he spoke with Lothar, wishing to reconcile him to Charles. When he was unable to do this, he set off around the middle of August with an army against the Moravian Slavs, who were planning to defect. There he arranged and settled matters as he wished, and set	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Rastiz, a nephew of Moimar, as a dux over them.0From there he returned through the lands of the Bohemians with great difficulty and serious loss to his army.	
846	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	Gislebert, a vassal of Charles, kidnapped a daughter of the Emperor Lothar and made for Aquitaine, where he took her to wife. Louis set off for the west, where he had ameeting with Charles in March. At this each of them declared publicly that it had not been by their will that Gislebert had married Lothar's daughter, so that Lothar might be more easily pacified after hearing this.1From here Louis returned and celebrated Easter by Lake Constance on April 4. After this he spoke with Lothar, wishing to reconcile him to Charles. When he was unable to do this, he set off around the middle ofAugust with an army against the Moravian Slavs, who were planning to defect. There he arranged and settled matters as he wished, and set Rastiz, a nephew of Moimar, as a dux over them.0From there he returned through the lands of the Bohemians with great difficulty and serious loss to his army.	Secular
846	Bohemia	NULL	NULL	Gislebert, a vassal of Charles, kidnapped a daughter of the Emperor Lothar and made for Aquitaine, where he took her to wife. Louis set off for the west, where he had ameeting with Charles in March. At this each of them declared publicly that it had not been by their will that Gislebert had married Lothar's daughter, so that Lothar might be more easily pacified after hearing this.1From here Louis returned and celebrated Easter by Lake Constance on April 4. After this he spoke with Lothar, wishing to reconcile him to Charles. When he was unable to do this, he set off around the middle ofAugust with an army against the Moravian Slavs, who were planning to defect. There he arranged and settled matters as he wished, and set Rastiz, a nephew of Moimar, as a dux over them.0From there he returned through the lands of the Bohemians with great difficulty and serious loss to his army.	Secular
846	Moravia	NULL	NULL	Gislebert, a vassal of Charles, kidnapped a daughter of the Emperor Lothar and made for Aquitaine, where he took her to wife. Louis set off for the west, where he had ameeting with Charles in March. At this each of them declared publicly that it had not been by their will that Gislebert had married Lothar's daughter, so that Lothar might be more easily pacified after hearing this.1From here Louis returned and celebrated Easter by Lake Constance on April 4. After this he spoke with Lothar, wishing to reconcile him to Charles. When he was unable to do this, he set off around the middle ofAugust with an army against the Moravian Slavs, who were	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				planning to defect. There he arranged and settled matters as he wished, and set Rastiz, a nephew of Moimar, as a dux over them.0From there he returned through the lands of the Bohemians with great difficulty and serious loss to his army.	
846	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	At this time the Moors came to Rome with an army, and after they had failed to break into the city they destroyed the church of St Peter.	Secular
847	Constance	50,9375	6,9603	Otgar, bishop of Mainz, died on April 21. In his place Hrabanus was consecrated on June 26; at King Louis's order he held a synod at Mainz around October I. At this time a certain woman from Alemannia called Thiota, a false prophetess, came to Mainz; she had disturbed the diocese of Bishop Salomon [I of Constance] not a little with her prophecies. For she said that she knew a definite date for the ending of the world, and other things known only to God, as if they had been divinely revealed to her; she predicted that the world would see its last day that same year. As a result many of the common people of both sexes were struck by fear; they came to her with gifts and commended themselves to her prayers. Still worse, men in holy orders, ignoring the teaching of the Church, followed her as a teacher sent from heaven. She was brought into the presence of the bishops at St Alban's [Mainz]. After she had been carefully questioned about her claims, she admitted that a certain priest had coached her in them and that she had made them in hope of gain. For this she was publicly flogged by the judgement of the synod and ignominiously stripped of the ministry of preaching which she had unreasonably taken up and presumed to claim against the custom of the church; thus shamed, she finally put an end to her prophesyings.	Religious
847	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	Otgar, bishop of Mainz, died on April 21. In his place Hrabanus was consecrated on June 26; at King Louis's order he held a synod at Mainz around October I. At this time a certain woman from Alemannia called Thiota, a false prophetess, came to Mainz; she had disturbed the diocese of Bishop Salomon [I of Constance] not a little with her prophecies. For she said that she knew a definite date for the ending of the world, and other things known only to God, as if they had been divinely revealed to her; she predicted that the world would see its last day that same year. As a result many of the common people of both sexes were struck by fear; they came to her with gifts and commended themselves to her prayers. Still worse, men in holy orders, ignoring the teaching of the Church, followed her as a teacher sent	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				from heaven. She was brought into the presence of the bishops at St Alban's [Mainz]. After she had been carefully questioned about her claims, she admitted that a certain priest had coached her in them and that she had made them in hope of gain. For this she was publicly flogged by the judgement of the synod and ignominiously stripped of the ministry of preaching which she had unreasonably taken up and presumed to claim against the custom of the church; thus shamed, she finally put an end to her prophesyings.	
847	Dorestad	NULL	NULL	The Northmen burned and laid waste Dorestad.	Norse
847	Various	NULL	NULL	This year was free of wars, and Lothar and Louis spent it in each other's company. For each of them was invited to the home of the other and was honoured with feasts and royal gifts. Louis was not, however, able to reconcile Lothar and Charles as he wished, for Lothar refused to forgive the injury done him by Gislebert, Charles's vassal, in carrying off his daughter.	Secular
848	Rheims	49,2583	4,0317	A certain priest called Gottschalk, who held wicked opinions about divine predestination, namely that the good were predestined by God to life and the evil to eternal death, was condemned at an episcopal synod, reasonably as it seemed to many. He was sent to Hincmar, his own bishop, at Rheims, but first took an oath that he would never return to the kingdom of Louis.	Religious
848	Thionville	49,3576	6,1684	Lothar and Louis had a meeting in the castle of Koblenz in February. It was rumoured that Lothar's party was mainly concerned to see that Louis should put aside his friendship with Charles and ally himself with Lothar as their brotherhood demanded. Louis, however, remembering the treaty which he had long ago made with Charles and confirmed by an oath in God's name, cleverly avoided their skilled persuasion, and returned to his own kingdom. Around the middle of August he sent an expedition under his son Louis against the Bohemians, who were planning rebellion, and crushed them, forcing them to send ambassadors to sue for peace and to give hostages. Around October 1 he held a general assembly at Mainz, where he received, heard and dismissed ambassadors from his brothers and from the Northmen and Slavs. He also reconciled the men of [Arch^bishop Hrabanus [of Mainz], who had been publicly proved to have conspired against their lord, to him. He sent his own ambassadors to his brother Lothar in Thionville,	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				where he was holding an assembly, to intercede for Gislebert, who had returned to his allegiance that same year.	
848	Koblenz	50,3569	7,589	Lothar and Louis had a meeting in the castle of Koblenz in February. It was rumoured that Lothar's party was mainly concerned to see that Louis should put aside his friendship with Charles and ally himself with Lothar as their brotherhood demanded. Louis, however, remembering the treaty which he had long ago made with Charles and confirmed by an oath in God's name, cleverly avoided their skilled persuasion, and returned to his own kingdom. Around the middle of August he sent an expedition under his son Louis against the Bohemians, who were planning rebellion, and crushed them, forcing them to send ambassadors to sue for peace and to give hostages. Around October 1 he held a general assembly at Mainz, where he received, heard and dismissed ambassadors from his brothers and from the Northmen and Slavs. He also reconciled the men of [Arch^bishop Hrabanus [o f M ainz], who had been publicly proved to have conspired against their lord, to him. He sent his own ambassadors to his brother Lothar in Thionville, where he was holding an assembly, to intercede for Gislebert, who had returned to his allegiance that same year.	Secular
848	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	Lothar and Louis had a meeting in the castle of Koblenz in February. It was rumoured that Lothar's party was mainly concerned to see that Louis should put aside his friendship with Charles and ally himself with Lothar as their brotherhood demanded. Louis, however, remembering the treaty which he had long ago made with Charles and confirmed by an oath in God's name, cleverly avoided their skilled persuasion, and returned to his own kingdom. Around the middle of August he sent an expedition under his son Louis against the Bohemians, who were planning rebellion, and crushed them, forcing them to send ambassadors to sue for peace and to give hostages. Around October 1 he held a general assembly at Mainz, where he received, heard and dismissed ambassadors from his brothers and from the Northmen and Slavs. He also reconciled the men of [Arch^bishop Hrabanus [o f M ainz], who had been publicly proved to have conspired against their lord, to him. He sent his own ambassadors to his brother Lothar in Thionville, where he was holding an assembly, to intercede for Gislebert, who had returned to his allegiance that same year.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
848	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	Lothar and Louis had a meeting in the castle of Koblenz in February. It was rumoured that Lothar's party was mainly concerned to see that Louis should put aside his friendship with Charles and ally himself with Lothar as their brotherhood demanded. Louis, however, remembering the treaty which he had long ago made with Charles and confirmed by an oath in God's name, cleverly avoided their skilled persuasion, and returned to his own kingdom. Around the middle of August he sent an expedition under his son Louis against the Bohemians, who were planning rebellion, and crushed them, forcing them to send ambassadors to sue for peace and to give hostages. Around October 1 he held a general assembly at Mainz, where he received, heard and dismissed ambassadors from his brothers and from the Northmen and Slavs. He also reconciled the men of [Arch^bishop Hrabanus [o f M ainz], who had been publicly proved to have conspired against their lord, to him. He sent his own ambassadors to his brother Lothar in Thionville, where he was holding an assembly, to intercede for Gislebert, who had returned to his allegiance that same year.	Religious
848	Denmark	NULL	NULL	Lothar and Louis had a meeting in the castle of Koblenz in February. It was rumoured that Lothar's party was mainly concerned to see that Louis should put aside his friendship with Charles and ally himself with Lothar as their brotherhood demanded. Louis, however, remembering the treaty which he had long ago made with Charles and confirmed by an oath in God's name, cleverly avoided their skilled persuasion, and returned to his own kingdom. Around the middle of August he sent an expedition under his son Louis against the Bohemians, who were planning rebellion, and crushed them, forcing them to send ambassadors to sue for peace and to give hostages. Around October 1 he held a general assembly at Mainz, where he received, heard and dismissed ambassadors from his brothers and from the Northmen and Slavs. He also reconciled the men of [Arch^bishop Hrabanus [o f M ainz], who had been publicly proved to have conspired against their lord, to him. He sent his own ambassadors to his brother Lothar in Thionville, where he was holding an assembly, to intercede for Gislebert, who had returned to his allegiance that same year.	Norse
848	Slavs	NULL	NULL	Lothar and Louis had a meeting in the castle of Koblenz in February. It was rumoured that Lothar's party was mainly concerned to see that Louis should put aside his friendship with Charles and ally himself with Lothar as their brotherhood	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				demanded. Louis, however, remembering the treaty which he had long ago made with Charles and confirmed by an oath in God's name, cleverly avoided their skilled persuasion, and returned to his own kingdom. Around the middle of August he sent an expedition under his son Louis against the Bohemians, who were planning rebellion, and crushed them, forcing them to send ambassadors to sue for peace and to give hostages. Around October 1 he held a general assembly at Mainz, where he received, heard and dismissed ambassadors from his brothers and from the Northmen and Slavs. He also reconciled the men of [Arch^bishop Hrabanus [o f M ainz], who had been publicly proved to have conspired against their lord, to him. He sent his own ambassadors to his brother Lothar in Thionville, where he was holding an assembly, to intercede for Gislebert, who had returned to his allegiance that same year.	
849	Höchst	50,100369	8,546407	The Bohemians in their usual fashion denied their loyalty and planned to rebel against the Franks. Ernest, the dux of those parts and chief among the king's friends, was sent with not a few counts and abbots and a large army to crush these treacherous moves. The heathen, however, promised through legates sent to Thachulf that they would give hostages for their peace and safety and would do as they were commanded. They trusted him above all others as one who was knowledgeable in the laws and customs of the Slavic people, for he was dux of the Sorbian March; but he had already been severely wounded in the expedition. For on the previous day, as the army broke through an enemy fortification with great force and the enemy resisted, many on both sides were wounded without respect of persons. He was struck by an arrow in his left knee. However, he spoke with the legates who had been sent to him, sitting on a horse as if in good health, so that they might not discover his weakness. When he sent messengers to some of the leading Franks to report the terms offered by the legates, some of them were angry with him, because they thought he wanted to be set above the others and to take over the supreme command. With a hurried onslaught, without consulting the others, they renewed the attack on an enemy seeking peace, and immediately learnt what the power and boldness of the quarrelsome can do without the fear of God. For the enemy were victorious and pursued them with slaughter to their camps, and removed the arms of the dead undisturbed before their eyes, frightening them so much that they thought they were absolutely without hope of	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				escape. They were forced by this to give hostages to those from whom they had scorned to receive them, so that they might return unharmed straight down the main road to their home country. So that there might be still more confusion for the proud and for those over-confident in their own strength, it happened in the same year after a short time in the villa of Hochst in the territory of Mainz that an evil spirit announced through the mouth of a possessed man that he had been in charge of the Bohemian war and his allies had been the spirit of pride and discord through whose treacherous machinations the Franks had fled from the Bohemians.	
849	Bohemia	NULL	NULL	The Bohemians in their usual fashion denied their loyalty and planned to rebel against the Franks. Ernest, the dux of those parts and chief among the king's friends, was sent with not a few counts and abbots and a large army to crush these treacherous moves. The heathen, however, promised through legates sent to Thachulf that they would give hostages for their peace and safety and would do as they were commanded. They trusted him above all others as one who was knowledgeable in the laws and customs of the Slavic people, for he was dux of the Sorbian March; but he had already been severely wounded in the expedition. For on the previous day, as the army broke through an enemy fortification with great force and the enemy resisted, many on both sides were wounded without respect of persons. He was struck by an arrow in his left knee. However, he spoke with the legates who had been sent to him, sitting on a horse as if in good health, so that they might not discover his weakness. When he sent messengers to some of the leading Franks to report the terms offered by the legates, some of them were angry with him, because they thought he wanted to be set above the others and to take over the supreme command. With a hurried onslaught, without consulting the others, they renewed the attack on an enemy seeking peace, and immediately learnt what the power and boldness of the quarrelsome can do without the fear of God. For the enemy were victorious and pursued them with slaughter to their camps, and removed the arms of the dead undisturbed before their eyes, frightening them so much that they thought they were absolutely without hope of escape. They were forced by this to give hostages to those from whom they had scorned to receive them, so that they might return unharmed straight down the main road to their home country. So that there might be still more confusion for the proud and for those over-confident in their own strength, it happened in the same	Secular

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849	Sorbian March	NULL	NULL	The Bohemians in their usual fashion denied their loyalty and planned to rebel against the Franks. Ernest, the dux of those parts and chief among the king's friends, was sent with not a few counts and abbots and a large army to crush these treacherous moves. The heathen, however, promised through legates sent to Thachulf that they would give hostages for their peace and safety and would do as they were commanded. They trusted him above all others as one who was knowledgeable in the laws and customs of the Slavic people, for he was dux of the Sorbian March; but he had already been severely wounded in the expedition. For on the previous day, as the army broke through an enemy fortification with great force and the enemy resisted, many on both sides were wounded without respect of persons. He was struck by an arrow in his left knee. However, he spoke with the legates who had been sent to him, sitting on a horse as if in good health, so that they might not discover his weakness. When he sent messengers to some of the leading Franks to report the terms offered by the legates, some of them were angry with him, because they thought he wanted to be set above the others and to take over the supreme command. With a hurried onslaught, without consulting the others, they renewed the attack on an enemy seeking peace, and immediately learnt what the power and boldness of the quarrelsome can do without the fear of God. For the enemy were victorious and pursued them with slaughter to their camps, and removed the arms of the dead undisturbed before their eyes, frightening them so much that they thought they were absolutely without hope of escape. They were forced by this to give hostages to those from whom they had scorned to receive them, so that they might return unharmed straight down the main road to their home country. So that there might be still more confusion for the proud and for those over-confident in their own strength, it happened in the same year after a short time in the villa of Hochst in the territory of Mainz that an evil spirit announced through the mouth of a possessed man that he had been in charge of the Bohemian war and his allies had been the spirit of pride and discord through whose treacherous machinations the Franks had fled from the Bohemians.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
850	Thuringia	49,3576	6,1684	<p>In the same year a severe famine struck the German people, especially those living along the Rhine. At Mainz, one bushel of corn was sold for ten shekels of silver. At that time Archbishop Hrabanus [of Mainz] was staying in a villa in his diocese, called Winkel, and receiving poor men from all over the place daily fed more than three hundred, quite apart from those who regularly dined in his presence. There came also a certain woman almost dead of starvation with a small child among the others seeking help. Before she could cross the threshold she collapsed from weakness and died. The child tried to pull the breast of his dead mother out from her clothes and suckle, which caused many of those who saw this to groan and weep. At that time also a certain man from the Grabfeld set out for Thuringia with his wife and small son to see if they could find some relief from hunger. On the journey he said to his wife as they were going through a wood: 'Surely it would be better to kill the boy and eat him than that we should all die of hunger?' She refused to allow so great a crime to be committed, but he, driven by hunger, at length seized the son from her arms by force and would have carried out his intention, if God in his mercy had not prevented him. For as he afterwards told to many when he came to Thuringia, when he had drawn his sword to kill his son, and had, vacillating, put off the murder, he saw at a distance two wolves standing on a deer and tearing its flesh. At once he spared his son and hurried to the corpse of the deer, where he drove off the wolves and took away some of the flesh which they had begun to eat, and then returned to his wife with their son unharmed. For before, when he had taken the boy away from his mother's hands, he had gone off a little way, so that she would not see or hear the dying boy. She, on her husband's return, seeing fresh meat dripping with blood, thought that the boy had been killed and fell almost lifeless. He came to her and comforted her and lifted her up to show her that the boy was still alive. Then she recovered full consciousness and gave thanks to God that she had been allowed to have her son back well; so did he, that God had thought fit to keep him innocent of killing the child. Both, however, were driven by necessity to strengthen themselves by feeding on the meat which the Law prohibits.</p>	Environmental
850	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	<p>In the same year a severe famine struck the German people, especially those living along the Rhine. At Mainz, one bushel of corn was sold for ten shekels of silver. At that time Archbishop Hrabanus [of Mainz] was staying in a villa in his</p>	Environmental

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				<p>diocese, called Winkel, and receiving poor men from all over the place daily fed more than three hundred, quite apart from those who regularly dined in his presence. There came also a certain woman almost dead of starvation with a small child among the others seeking help. Before she could cross the threshold she collapsed from weakness and died. The child tried to pull the breast of his dead mother out from her clothes and suckle, which caused many of those who saw this to groan and weep. At that time also a certain man from the Grabfeld set out for Thuringia with his wife and small son to see if they could find some relief from hunger. On the journey he said to his wife as they were going through a wood: 'Surely it would be better to kill the boy and eat him than that we should all die of hunger?' She refused to allow so great a crime to be committed, but he, driven by hunger, at length seized the son from her arms by force and would have carried out his intention, if God in his mercy had not prevented him. For as he afterwards told to many when he came to Thuringia, when he had drawn his sword to kill his son, and had, vacillating, put off the murder, he saw at a distance two wolves standing on a deer and tearing its flesh. At once he spared his son and hurried to the corpse of the deer, where he drove off the wolves and took away some of the flesh which they had begun to eat, and then returned to his wife with their son unharmed. For before, when he had taken the boy away from his mother's hands, he had gone off a little way, so that she would not see or hear the dying boy. She, on her husband's return, seeing fresh meat dripping with blood, thought that the boy had been killed and fell almost lifeless. He came to her and comforted her and lifted her up to show her that the boy was still alive. Then she recovered full consciousness and gave thanks to God that she had been allowed to have her son back well; so did he, that God had thought fit to keep him innocent of killing the child. Both, however, were driven by necessity to strengthen themselves by feeding on the meat which the Law prohibits.</p>	
850	Dorestad	NULL	NULL	<p>Roric the Northman held the vicus Dorestad as a benefice with his brother Heriald in the time of the emperor Louis. After the deaths of the emperor and his own brother he was denounced as a traitor - falsely as it is said - to Lothar, who had succeeded his father in the kingdom, and was captured and imprisoned. He escaped and became the man of Louis, king of the eastern Franks. After he had stayed there for some years, living among the Saxons, who are neighbours of the</p>	Norse

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				Northmen, he collected a not insubstantial force of Danes and began a career of piracy, attacking places near the northern coast of Lothar's kingdom by the North Sea. He came through the mouth of the river Rhine to Durestad, seized and held it. Because the emperor Lothar was unable to drive him out without danger to his own men, Roric was received back into fealty on the advice of his [Lothar's] counsellors and through mediators on condition that he would faithfully handle the taxes and other matters pertaining to the royal fisc, and would resist the piratical attacks of the Danes. ¹	
850	Seine River	NULL	NULL	The Northmen under their dux Godafrid came up the Seine and plundered Charles's kingdom. Lothar was called to help with their expulsion, and thought that he was to come with his men to fight; but Charles changed his plan secretly, received Godafrid with his men into the alliance of his kingdom and gave them land to live on. Lothar, seeing that his coming was pointless, returned to his own lands.	Norse
851	Corbie	49,9077	2,5119	Pippin, king of Aquitaine, was taken by his own men and handed to King Charles with his kingdom. He was made a cleric and shut away in the monastery of St-Medard at Soissons in monk's habit. ² Similarly Charles, his younger brother, was captured by King Charles's counts as he set out from Lothar's kingdom to see his brother, and at Charles's orders was tonsured and sent to be guarded in the monastery of Corbie.	Secular
851	Soissons	49,3766	3,3234	Pippin, king of Aquitaine, was taken by his own men and handed to King Charles with his kingdom. He was made a cleric and shut away in the monastery of St-Medard at Soissons in monk's habit. ² Similarly Charles, his younger brother, was captured by King Charles's counts as he set out from Lothar's kingdom to see his brother, and at Charles's orders was tonsured and sent to be guarded in the monastery of Corbie.	Secular
851	Sorbian March	NULL	NULL	The Sorbs violated the Frankish border with frequent attacks and incendiary raids. The king, angry at this, proceeded through Thuringia with an army, invaded their territory and oppressed them severely. He tamed them, after they had lost their harvests and so the hope of food, rather through hunger than through fighting.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
852	Thuringia	49,3576	6,1684	By the will of the same most serene prince a synod was held in the city of Mainz, the metropolitan of Germany, under the presidency of Hrabanus, the reverend archbishop of that town, with all the bishops and abbots of eastern Francia, Bavaria and Saxony. While they were holding meetings to settle ecclesiastical matters, the king with the leading men and the prefects of the provinces [counts] was busy with the affairs of the kingdom and with settling disputes. After he had confirmed by his approval the canons of the synod, and had heard and dismissed the embassies of the Bulgars and Slavs, he returned to Bavaria. He arranged and settled what seemed necessary and returned along the Rhine by ship without delay to Cologne. Here he held talks with some of the leading men of Lothar's kingdom, and then set out for Saxony, mainly in order to judge their [[the Saxons'1 cases, which, so they say, had been neglected by bad and unfaithful judges so that they had been deprived of their rights and suffered long and serious injury through many kinds of delay. There were also other matters which concerned him especially: lands which had come to him by hereditary right from his father and grandfather, which he needed to restore to their rightful owner through lawful claim against wicked usurpers. Therefore he held a general assembly in the place which is called Minden, on the river, which Cornelius Tacitus, author of a book which describes what the Romans did to that people, calls the Visurgis, but nowadays is called the Weser. Here he not only dealt justly with the cases brought to him by the people but received the possessions belonging to him according to the judgment of men of that people learned in the law. From here he went through the lands of the Angrians, the Harudi, the Suabians and the Hochseegau, halting in individual holdings as opportunity permitted and hearing the people's cases, and came to Thuringia. He held an assembly at Erfurt, and decreed among other things that no count or deputy should take up anyone's case as an advocate within his own county or district, though they might freely do so in the districts of others. Leaving Erfurt, he celebrated Christmas in Regensburg.	Secular
852	Cologne	50,9375	6,9603	By the will of the same most serene prince a synod was held in the city of Mainz, the metropolitan of Germany, under the presidency of Hrabanus, the reverend archbishop of that town, with all the bishops and abbots of eastern Francia, Bavaria and Saxony. While they were holding meetings to settle ecclesiastical matters, the king with the leading men and the prefects of the provinces [counts]	Environmental

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>was busy with the affairs of the kingdom and with settling disputes. After he had confirmed by his approval the canons of the synod, and had heard and dismissed the embassies of the Bulgars and Slavs, he returned to Bavaria. He arranged and settled what seemed necessary and returned along the Rhine by ship without delay to Cologne. Here he held talks with some of the leading men of Lothar's kingdom, and then set out for Saxony, mainly in order to judge their cases, which, so they say, had been neglected by bad and unfaithful judges so that they had been deprived of their rights and suffered long and serious injury through many kinds of delay. There were also other matters which concerned him especially: lands which had come to him by hereditary right from his father and grandfather, which he needed to restore to their rightful owner through lawful claim against wicked usurpers. Therefore he held a general assembly in the place which is called Minden, on the river, which Cornelius Tacitus, author of a book which describes what the Romans did to that people, calls the Visurgis, but nowadays is called the Weser. Here he not only dealt justly with the cases brought to him by the people but received the possessions belonging to him according to the judgment of men of that people learned in the law. From here he went through the lands of the Angrians, the Harudi, the Suabians and the Hochseegau, halting in individual holdings as opportunity permitted and hearing the people's cases, and came to Thuringia. He held an assembly at Erfurt, and decreed among other things that no count or deputy should take up anyone's case as an advocate within his own county or district, though they might freely do so in the districts of others. Leaving Erfurt, he celebrated Christmas in Regensburg.</p>	
852	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	<p>By the will of the same most serene prince a synod was held in the city of Mainz, the metropolitan of Germany, under the presidency of Hrabanus, the reverend archbishop of that town, with all the bishops and abbots of eastern Francia, Bavaria and Saxony. While they were holding meetings to settle ecclesiastical matters, the king with the leading men and the prefects of the provinces [counts] was busy with the affairs of the kingdom and with settling disputes. After he had confirmed by his approval the canons of the synod, and had heard and dismissed the embassies of the Bulgars and Slavs, he returned to Bavaria. He arranged and settled what seemed necessary and returned along the Rhine by ship without delay to Cologne. Here he held talks with some of the leading men of Lothar's</p>	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				kingdom, and then set out for Saxony, mainly in order to judge their [[the Saxons'1 cases, which, so they say, had been neglected by bad and unfaithful judges so that they had been deprived of their rights and suffered long and serious injury through many kinds of delay. There were also other matters which concerned him especially: lands which had come to him by hereditary right from his father and grandfather, which he needed to restore to their rightful owner through lawful claim against wicked usurpers. Therefore he held a general assembly in the place which is called Minden, on the river, which Cornelius Tacitus, author of a book which describes what the Romans did to that people, calls the Visurgis, but nowadays is called the Weser. Here he not only dealt justly with the cases brought to him by the people but received the possessions belonging to him according to the judgment of men of that people learned in the law. From here he went through the lands of the Angrians, the Harudi, the Suabians and the Hochseegau, halting in individual holdings as opportunity permitted and hearing the people's cases, and came to Thuringia. He held an assembly at Erfurt, and decreed among other things that no count or deputy should take up anyone's case as an advocate within his own county or district, though they might freely do so in the districts of others. Leaving Erfurt, he celebrated Christmas in Regensburg.	
852	Minden	52,2965	8,8949	By the will of the same most serene prince a synod was held in the city of Mainz, the metropolitan of Germany, under the presidency of Hrabanus, the reverend archbishop of that town, with all the bishops and abbots of eastern Francia, Bavaria and Saxony. While they were holding meetings to settle ecclesiastical matters, the king with the leading men and the prefects o f the provinces [counts] was busy w ith the affairs of the kingdom and with settling disputes. After he had confirmed by his approval the canons o f the synod, and had heard and dismissed the embassies of the Bulgars and Slavs, he returned to Bavaria. He arranged and settled what seemed necessary and returned along the Rhine by ship without delay to Cologne. Here he held talks with some of the leading men of Lothar's kingdom, and then set out for Saxony, mainly in order to judge their [[the Saxons'1 cases, which, so they say, had been neglected by bad and unfaithful judges so that they had been deprived of their rights and suffered long and serious injury through many kinds of delay. There were also other matters which concerned him especially: lands which had come to him by hereditary right from his father and	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				grandfather, which he needed to restore to their rightful owner through lawful claim against wicked usurpers. Therefore he held a general assembly in the place which is called Minden, on the river, which Cornelius Tacitus, author of a book which describes what the Romans did to that people, calls the Visurgis, but nowadays is called the Weser. Here he not only dealt justly with the cases brought to him by the people but received the possessions belonging to him according to the judgment of men of that people learned in the law. From here he went through the lands of the Angrians, the Harudi, the Suabians and the Hochseegau, halting in individual holdings as opportunity permitted and hearing the people's cases, and came to Thuringia. He held an assembly at Erfurt, and decreed among other things that no count or deputy should take up anyone's case as an advocate within his own county or district, though they might freely do so in the districts of others. Leaving Erfurt, he celebrated Christmas in Regensburg.	
852	Erfurt	50,9848	11,0299	By the will of the same most serene prince a synod was held in the city of Mainz, the metropolitan of Germany, under the presidency of Hrabanus, the reverend archbishop of that town, with all the bishops and abbots of eastern Francia, Bavaria and Saxony. While they were holding meetings to settle ecclesiastical matters, the king with the leading men and the prefects of the provinces [counts] was busy with the affairs of the kingdom and with settling disputes. After he had confirmed by his approval the canons of the synod, and had heard and dismissed the embassies of the Bulgars and Slavs, he returned to Bavaria. He arranged and settled what seemed necessary and returned along the Rhine by ship without delay to Cologne. Here he held talks with some of the leading men of Lothar's kingdom, and then set out for Saxony, mainly in order to judge their [[the Saxons'1 cases, which, so they say, had been neglected by bad and unfaithful judges so that they had been deprived of their rights and suffered long and serious injury through many kinds of delay. There were also other matters which concerned him especially: lands which had come to him by hereditary right from his father and grandfather, which he needed to restore to their rightful owner through lawful claim against wicked usurpers. Therefore he held a general assembly in the place which is called Minden, on the river, which Cornelius Tacitus, author of a book which describes what the Romans did to that people, calls the Visurgis, but nowadays is called the Weser. Here he not only dealt justly with the cases brought to him by the	Secular

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				people but received the possessions belonging to him according to the judgment of men of that people learned in the law. From here he went through the lands of the Angrians, the Harudi, the Suabians and the Hochseegau, halting in individual holdings as opportunity permitted and hearing the people's cases, and came to Thuringia. He held an assembly at Erfurt, and decreed among other things that no count or deputy should take up anyone's case as an advocate within his own county or district, though they might freely do so in the districts of others. Leaving Erfurt, he celebrated Christmas in Regensburg.	
852	Hochseegau	51,491056	11,699611	By the will of the same most serene prince a synod was held in the city of Mainz, the metropolitan of Germany, under the presidency of Hrabanus, the reverend archbishop of that town, with all the bishops and abbots of eastern Francia, Bavaria and Saxony. While they were holding meetings to settle ecclesiastical matters, the king with the leading men and the prefects of the provinces [counts] was busy with the affairs of the kingdom and with settling disputes. After he had confirmed by his approval the canons of the synod, and had heard and dismissed the embassies of the Bulgars and Slavs, he returned to Bavaria. He arranged and settled what seemed necessary and returned along the Rhine by ship without delay to Cologne. Here he held talks with some of the leading men of Lothar's kingdom, and then set out for Saxony, mainly in order to judge their [[the Saxons'1 cases, which, so they say, had been neglected by bad and unfaithful judges so that they had been deprived of their rights and suffered long and serious injury through many kinds of delay. There were also other matters which concerned him especially: lands which had come to him by hereditary right from his father and grandfather, which he needed to restore to their rightful owner through lawful claim against wicked usurpers. Therefore he held a general assembly in the place which is called Minden, on the river, which Cornelius Tacitus, author of a book which describes what the Romans did to that people, calls the Visurgis, but nowadays is called the Weser. Here he not only dealt justly with the cases brought to him by the people but received the possessions belonging to him according to the judgment of men of that people learned in the law. From here he went through the lands of the Angrians, the Harudi, the Suabians and the Hochseegau, halting in individual holdings as opportunity permitted and hearing the people's cases, and came to Thuringia. He held an assembly at Erfurt, and decreed among other things that no	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				count or deputy should take up anyone's case as an advocate within his own county or district, though they might freely do so in the districts of others. Leaving Erfurt, he celebrated Christmas in Regensburg.	
852	Bavaria	NULL	NULL	By the will of the same most serene prince a synod was held in the city of Mainz, the metropolitan of Germany, under the presidency of Hrabanus, the reverend archbishop of that town, with all the bishops and abbots of eastern Francia, Bavaria and Saxony. While they were holding meetings to settle ecclesiastical matters, the king with the leading men and the prefects of the provinces [counts] was busy with the affairs of the kingdom and with settling disputes. After he had confirmed by his approval the canons of the synod, and had heard and dismissed the embassies of the Bulgars and Slavs, he returned to Bavaria. He arranged and settled what seemed necessary and returned along the Rhine by ship without delay to Cologne. Here he held talks with some of the leading men of Lothar's kingdom, and then set out for Saxony, mainly in order to judge their cases, which, so they say, had been neglected by bad and unfaithful judges so that they had been deprived of their rights and suffered long and serious injury through many kinds of delay. There were also other matters which concerned him especially: lands which had come to him by hereditary right from his father and grandfather, which he needed to restore to their rightful owner through lawful claim against wicked usurpers. Therefore he held a general assembly in the place which is called Minden, on the river, which Cornelius Tacitus, author of a book which describes what the Romans did to that people, calls the Visurgis, but nowadays is called the Weser. Here he not only dealt justly with the cases brought to him by the people but received the possessions belonging to him according to the judgment of men of that people learned in the law. From here he went through the lands of the Angrians, the Harudi, the Suabians and the Hochseegau, halting in individual holdings as opportunity permitted and hearing the people's cases, and came to Thuringia. He held an assembly at Erfurt, and decreed among other things that no count or deputy should take up anyone's case as an advocate within his own county or district, though they might freely do so in the districts of others. Leaving Erfurt, he celebrated Christmas in Regensburg.	Religious
852	Bulgars	NULL	NULL	By the will of the same most serene prince a synod was held in the city of Mainz, the metropolitan of Germany, under the presidency of Hrabanus, the reverend	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>archbishop of that town, with all the bishops and abbots of eastern Francia, Bavaria and Saxony. While they were holding meetings to settle ecclesiastical matters, the king with the leading men and the prefects of the provinces [counts] was busy with the affairs of the kingdom and with settling disputes. After he had confirmed by his approval the canons of the synod, and had heard and dismissed the embassies of the Bulgars and Slavs, he returned to Bavaria. He arranged and settled what seemed necessary and returned along the Rhine by ship without delay to Cologne. Here he held talks with some of the leading men of Lothar's kingdom, and then set out for Saxony, mainly in order to judge their cases, which, so they say, had been neglected by bad and unfaithful judges so that they had been deprived of their rights and suffered long and serious injury through many kinds of delay. There were also other matters which concerned him especially: lands which had come to him by hereditary right from his father and grandfather, which he needed to restore to their rightful owner through lawful claim against wicked usurpers. Therefore he held a general assembly in the place which is called Minden, on the river, which Cornelius Tacitus, author of a book which describes what the Romans did to that people, calls the Visurgis, but nowadays is called the Weser. Here he not only dealt justly with the cases brought to him by the people but received the possessions belonging to him according to the judgment of men of that people learned in the law. From here he went through the lands of the Angrians, the Harudi, the Suabians and the Hochseegau, halting in individual holdings as opportunity permitted and hearing the people's cases, and came to Thuringia. He held an assembly at Erfurt, and decreed among other things that no count or deputy should take up anyone's case as an advocate within his own county or district, though they might freely do so in the districts of others. Leaving Erfurt, he celebrated Christmas in Regensburg.</p>	
852	Denmark	NULL	NULL	<p>Heriald the Northman had in earlier years fled the anger of his lord Horic, king of the Danes, and come to King Louis, by whom he was well received. He was baptised and received into the Christian faith, and held in honour among the Franks for many years. At length he became suspect to the leading men of the northern regions and the warders of the Danish march as of doubtful loyalty and a potential traitor, and was therefore killed by them.</p>	Norse

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
852	Eastern Frankia	NULL	NULL	By the will of the same most serene prince a synod was held in the city of Mainz, the metropolitan of Germany, under the presidency of Hrabanus, the reverend archbishop of that town, with all the bishops and abbots of eastern Francia, Bavaria and Saxony. While they were holding meetings to settle ecclesiastical matters, the king with the leading men and the prefects of the provinces [counts] was busy with the affairs of the kingdom and with settling disputes. After he had confirmed by his approval the canons of the synod, and had heard and dismissed the embassies of the Bulgars and Slavs, he returned to Bavaria. He arranged and settled what seemed necessary and returned along the Rhine by ship without delay to Cologne. Here he held talks with some of the leading men of Lothar's kingdom, and then set out for Saxony, mainly in order to judge their [[the Saxons'1 cases, which, so they say, had been neglected by bad and unfaithful judges so that they had been deprived of their rights and suffered long and serious injury through many kinds of delay. There were also other matters which concerned him especially: lands which had come to him by hereditary right from his father and grandfather, which he needed to restore to their rightful owner through lawful claim against wicked usurpers. Therefore he held a general assembly in the place which is called Minden, on the river, which Cornelius Tacitus, author of a book which describes what the Romans did to that people, calls the Visurgis, but nowadays is called the Weser. Here he not only dealt justly with the cases brought to him by the people but received the possessions belonging to him according to the judgment of men of that people learned in the law. From here he went through the lands of the Angrians, the Harudi, the Suabians and the Hochseegau, halting in individual holdings as opportunity permitted and hearing the people's cases, and came to Thuringia. He held an assembly at Erfurt, and decreed among other things that no count or deputy should take up anyone's case as an advocate within his own county or district, though they might freely do so in the districts of others. Leaving Erfurt, he celebrated Christmas in Regensburg.	Religious
852	Saxony	NULL	NULL	By the will of the same most serene prince a synod was held in the city of Mainz, the metropolitan of Germany, under the presidency of Hrabanus, the reverend archbishop of that town, with all the bishops and abbots of eastern Francia, Bavaria and Saxony. While they were holding meetings to settle ecclesiastical matters, the king with the leading men and the prefects of the provinces [counts]	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>was busy with the affairs of the kingdom and with settling disputes. After he had confirmed by his approval the canons of the synod, and had heard and dismissed the embassies of the Bulgars and Slavs, he returned to Bavaria. He arranged and settled what seemed necessary and returned along the Rhine by ship without delay to Cologne. Here he held talks with some of the leading men of Lothar's kingdom, and then set out for Saxony, mainly in order to judge their cases, which, so they say, had been neglected by bad and unfaithful judges so that they had been deprived of their rights and suffered long and serious injury through many kinds of delay. There were also other matters which concerned him especially: lands which had come to him by hereditary right from his father and grandfather, which he needed to restore to their rightful owner through lawful claim against wicked usurpers. Therefore he held a general assembly in the place which is called Minden, on the river, which Cornelius Tacitus, author of a book which describes what the Romans did to that people, calls the Visurgis, but nowadays is called the Weser. Here he not only dealt justly with the cases brought to him by the people but received the possessions belonging to him according to the judgment of men of that people learned in the law. From here he went through the lands of the Angrians, the Harudi, the Suabians and the Hochseegau, halting in individual holdings as opportunity permitted and hearing the people's cases, and came to Thuringia. He held an assembly at Erfurt, and decreed among other things that no count or deputy should take up anyone's case as an advocate within his own county or district, though they might freely do so in the districts of others. Leaving Erfurt, he celebrated Christmas in Regensburg.</p>	
852	Slavic Territory	NULL	NULL	<p>By the will of the same most serene prince a synod was held in the city of Mainz, the metropolitan of Germany, under the presidency of Hrabanus, the reverend archbishop of that town, with all the bishops and abbots of eastern Francia, Bavaria and Saxony. While they were holding meetings to settle ecclesiastical matters, the king with the leading men and the prefects of the provinces [counts] was busy with the affairs of the kingdom and with settling disputes. After he had confirmed by his approval the canons of the synod, and had heard and dismissed the embassies of the Bulgars and Slavs, he returned to Bavaria. He arranged and settled what seemed necessary and returned along the Rhine by ship without delay to Cologne. Here he held talks with some of the leading men of Lothar's</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				kingdom, and then set out for Saxony, mainly in order to judge their [[the Saxons'1 cases, which, so they say, had been neglected by bad and unfaithful judges so that they had been deprived of their rights and suffered long and serious injury through many kinds of delay. There were also other matters which concerned him especially: lands which had come to him by hereditary right from his father and grandfather, which he needed to restore to their rightful owner through lawful claim against wicked usurpers. Therefore he held a general assembly in the place which is called Minden, on the river, which Cornelius Tacitus, author of a book which describes what the Romans did to that people, calls the Visurgis, but nowadays is called the Weser. Here he not only dealt justly with the cases brought to him by the people but received the possessions belonging to him according to the judgment of men of that people learned in the law. From here he went through the lands of the Angrians, the Harudi, the Suabians and the Hochseegau, halting in individual holdings as opportunity permitted and hearing the people's cases, and came to Thuringia. He held an assembly at Erfurt, and decreed among other things that no count or deputy should take up anyone's case as an advocate within his own county or district, though they might freely do so in the districts of others. Leaving Erfurt, he celebrated Christmas in Regensburg.	
852	Angria	NULL	NULL	By the will of the same most serene prince a synod was held in the city of Mainz, the metropolitan of Germany, under the presidency of Hrabanus, the reverend archbishop of that town, with all the bishops and abbots of eastern Francia, Bavaria and Saxony. While they were holding meetings to settle ecclesiastical matters, the king with the leading men and the prefects o f the provinces [counts] was busy w ith the affairs of the kingdom and with settling disputes. After he had confirmed by his approval the canons o f the synod, and had heard and dismissed the embassies of the Bulgars and Slavs, he returned to Bavaria. He arranged and settled what seemed necessary and returned along the Rhine by ship without delay to Cologne. Here he held talks with some of the leading men of Lothar's kingdom, and then set out for Saxony, mainly in order to judge their [the Saxons] cases, which, so they say, had been neglected by bad and unfaithful judges so that they had been deprived of their rights and suffered long and serious injury through many kinds of delay. There were also other matters which concerned him especially: lands which had come to him by hereditary right from his father and	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				grandfather, which he needed to restore to their rightful owner through lawful claim against wicked usurpers. Therefore he held a general assembly in the place which is called Minden, on the river, which Cornelius Tacitus, author of a book which describes what the Romans did to that people, calls the Visurgis, but nowadays is called the Weser. Here he not only dealt justly with the cases brought to him by the people but received the possessions belonging to him according to the judgment of men of that people learned in the law. From here he went through the lands of the Angrians, the Harudi, the Suabians and the Hochseegau, halting in individual holdings as opportunity permitted and hearing the people's cases, and came to Thuringia. He held an assembly at Erfurt, and decreed among other things that no count or deputy should take up anyone's case as an advocate within his own county or district, though they might freely do so in the districts of others. Leaving Erfurt, he celebrated Christmas in Regensburg.	
852	Regensburg	49,0134	12,1016	By the will of the same most serene prince a synod was held in the city of Mainz, the metropolitan of Germany, under the presidency of Hrabanus, the reverend archbishop of that town, with all the bishops and abbots of eastern Francia, Bavaria and Saxony. While they were holding meetings to settle ecclesiastical matters, the king with the leading men and the prefects of the provinces [counts] was busy with the affairs of the kingdom and with settling disputes. After he had confirmed by his approval the canons of the synod, and had heard and dismissed the embassies of the Bulgars and Slavs, he returned to Bavaria. He arranged and settled what seemed necessary and returned along the Rhine by ship without delay to Cologne. Here he held talks with some of the leading men of Lothar's kingdom, and then set out for Saxony, mainly in order to judge their [[the Saxons'1 cases, which, so they say, had been neglected by bad and unfaithful judges so that they had been deprived of their rights and suffered long and serious injury through many kinds of delay. There were also other matters which concerned him especially: lands which had come to him by hereditary right from his father and grandfather, which he needed to restore to their rightful owner through lawful claim against wicked usurpers. Therefore he held a general assembly in the place which is called Minden, on the river, which Cornelius Tacitus, author of a book which describes what the Romans did to that people, calls the Visurgis, but nowadays is called the Weser. Here he not only dealt justly with the cases brought to him by the	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				people but received the possessions belonging to him according to the judgment of men of that people learned in the law. From here he went through the lands of the Angrians, the Harudi, the Suabians and the Hochseegau, halting in individual holdings as opportunity permitted and hearing the people's cases, and came to Thuringia. He held an assembly at Erfurt, and decreed among other things that no count or deputy should take up anyone's case as an advocate within his own county or district, though they might freely do so in the districts of others. Leaving Erfurt, he celebrated Christmas in Regensburg.	
852	Harudia	NULL	NULL	By the will of the same most serene prince a synod was held in the city of Mainz, the metropolitan of Germany, under the presidency of Hrabanus, the reverend archbishop of that town, with all the bishops and abbots of eastern Francia, Bavaria and Saxony. While they were holding meetings to settle ecclesiastical matters, the king with the leading men and the prefects of the provinces [counts] was busy with the affairs of the kingdom and with settling disputes. After he had confirmed by his approval the canons of the synod, and had heard and dismissed the embassies of the Bulgars and Slavs, he returned to Bavaria. He arranged and settled what seemed necessary and returned along the Rhine by ship without delay to Cologne. Here he held talks with some of the leading men of Lothar's kingdom, and then set out for Saxony, mainly in order to judge their [[the Saxons'1 cases, which, so they say, had been neglected by bad and unfaithful judges so that they had been deprived of their rights and suffered long and serious injury through many kinds of delay. There were also other matters which concerned him especially: lands which had come to him by hereditary right from his father and grandfather, which he needed to restore to their rightful owner through lawful claim against wicked usurpers. Therefore he held a general assembly in the place which is called Minden, on the river, which Cornelius Tacitus, author of a book which describes what the Romans did to that people, calls the Visurgis, but nowadays is called the Weser. Here he not only dealt justly with the cases brought to him by the people but received the possessions belonging to him according to the judgment of men of that people learned in the law. From here he went through the lands of the Angrians, the Harudi, the Suabians and the Hochseegau, halting in individual holdings as opportunity permitted and hearing the people's cases, and came to Thuringia. He held an assembly at Erfurt, and decreed among other things that no	Secular

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				count or deputy should take up anyone's case as an advocate within his own county or district, though they might freely do so in the districts of others. Leaving Erfurt, he celebrated Christmas in Regensburg.	
852	Swabia	NULL	NULL	By the will of the same most serene prince a synod was held in the city of Mainz, the metropolitan of Germany, under the presidency of Hrabanus, the reverend archbishop of that town, with all the bishops and abbots of eastern Francia, Bavaria and Saxony. While they were holding meetings to settle ecclesiastical matters, the king with the leading men and the prefects of the provinces [counts] was busy with the affairs of the kingdom and with settling disputes. After he had confirmed by his approval the canons of the synod, and had heard and dismissed the embassies of the Bulgars and Slavs, he returned to Bavaria. He arranged and settled what seemed necessary and returned along the Rhine by ship without delay to Cologne. Here he held talks with some of the leading men of Lothar's kingdom, and then set out for Saxony, mainly in order to judge their [[the Saxons'1 cases, which, so they say, had been neglected by bad and unfaithful judges so that they had been deprived of their rights and suffered long and serious injury through many kinds of delay. There were also other matters which concerned him especially: lands which had come to him by hereditary right from his father and grandfather, which he needed to restore to their rightful owner through lawful claim against wicked usurpers. Therefore he held a general assembly in the place which is called Minden, on the river, which Cornelius Tacitus, author of a book which describes what the Romans did to that people, calls the Visurgis, but nowadays is called the Weser. Here he not only dealt justly with the cases brought to him by the people but received the possessions belonging to him according to the judgment of men of that people learned in the law. From here he went through the lands of the Angrians, the Harudi, the Suabians and the Hochseegau, halting in individual holdings as opportunity permitted and hearing the people's cases, and came to Thuringia. He held an assembly at Erfurt, and decreed among other things that no count or deputy should take up anyone's case as an advocate within his own county or district, though they might freely do so in the districts of others. Leaving Erfurt, he celebrated Christmas in Regensburg.	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
853	Tours	47,3941	0,6848	The Northmen came up the Loire to plunder the city of Tours in Gaul and set fire to the church of St Martin the Confessor among other buildings, meeting no resistance.	Norse
853	Minden	52,2965	8,8949	Heimo bishop of Halberstadt departed from this world on March 27, and Hildigrim was consecrated bishop in his place. ³⁴ Reginher the chorbishop died on August 27 and left Folchard as his successor. ⁴ Also Hadawart bishop of Minden died on September 16 and left his see to Theotric.	Religious
853	Fulda	50,5558	9,6808	On September 1 thieves broke into the church of St Boniface the Martyr [at Fulda] by night and took away part of the treasure. Up to the present day it is still the case that the criminals have not been identified nor has any trace of the treasure been found.	Religious
853	Halberstadt	51,8949	11,0496	Heimo bishop of Halberstadt departed from this world on March 27, and Hildigrim was consecrated bishop in his place. ³⁴ Reginher the chorbishop died on August 27 and left Folchard as his successor. ⁴ Also Hadawart bishop of Minden died on September 16 and left his see to Theotric.	Religious
853	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	Legates from the Aquitanians made repeated requests to King Louis that he should either take up the kingship over them or send his son to liberate them from the tyranny of King Charles. Lest they should be forced to seek help from foreigners and enemies of the faith with danger to the Christian religion, since they could not obtain it from their orthodox and legitimate lords.	Secular
854	Aquitaine	NULL	NULL	Louis, son of King Louis, came to Aquitaine, wishing to see if the promises made by that people's ambassadors to his father were true. When he arrived, however, he was not acknowledged by anyone except by that one kindred whom Charles had greatly offended through the murder of their kinsman Gauzbert which he had ordered. The rest declined to come to him, and he judged his coming superfluous; after taking counsel with his men he returned to the Frankish kingdom around the autumn.	Secular
854	Denmark	NULL	NULL	The Northmen, who for twenty years continuously had cruelly afflicted with fire and slaughter and pillage those places on the borders of Francia which were accessible by ship, came together from the different parts to which they had	Norse

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				scattered in their greed for plunder, and returned to their own country. There a civil war had begun between Horic, king of the Danes, and Gudurm, his brother's son, who up till then had been driven by Horic from the country and had lived a piratical existence. The two parties so wore each other down with killing that countless common people were killed, and of the royal family no one remained except one small boy. ¹² Thus God revenged the injuries done to his saints and dealt out just rewards to his enemies for their crimes.	
855	Prüm	50,2082	6,4197	In October, on the 16th, there were thick showers of tiny fireballs like arrows going westward throughout the night. The Emperor Lothar, renouncing all that he had, went into the monastery of Prum and became a monk. He died on September 29 and went to eternal life. The princes and leading men ³⁴ of his kingdom wanted his son Lothar to reign over them, and brought him to Louis, king of the eastern Franks and his uncle, in Frankfurt. With Louis's agreement and support they agreed that he should rule them.	Religious
855	Prüm	50,2082	6,4197	In October, on the 16th, there were thick showers of tiny fireballs like arrows going westward throughout the night. The Emperor Lothar, renouncing all that he had, went into the monastery of Prum and became a monk. He died on September 29 and went to eternal life. The princes and leading men ³⁴ of his kingdom wanted his son Lothar to reign over them, and brought him to Louis, king of the eastern Franks and his uncle, in Frankfurt. With Louis's agreement and support they agreed that he should rule them.	Secular
855	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	There are said to have been twenty earth tremors in Mainz. Unusually changeable weather brought loss to many through whirlwinds, storms and hailstorms. Many buildings were burnt by lightning, including the church of St Killan the Martyr [in Wiirzburg] on June 5. The clergy were celebrating vespers when the church was suddenly struck by a bolt and caught fire. Miraculously the fire hung around the roof-beams of the church for so long without spreading that the bones of the holy martyr and the whole of the church treasure could be brought to safety without loss. Some of the clergy were also struck by the bolt and were burnt on various parts of the body without their vestments being damaged. They also say that one man in those parts was completely burnt up by lightning, though his clothes remained undamaged. On the eighth day of the following month, at the beginning	Environmental

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				of the feast-day of that same holy martyr, the walls of the church, which the previous lightning had not burnt, collapsed in a terrible storm which blew up suddenly. This disaster was followed by the death of Bishop Gozbald [[of Wiirzburg] in the third month after that, that is on September 20. He was succeeded by his pupil Arn.	
855	Worms	49,6341	8,3507	Samuel, bishop of Worms died.	Religious
855	Frankfurt	50,1109	8,6821	In October, on the 16th, there were thick showers of tiny fireballs like arrows going westward throughout the night. The Emperor Lothar, renouncing all that he had, went into the monastery of Prum and became a monk. He died on September 29 and went to eternal life. The princes and leading men ³⁴ of his kingdom wanted his son Lothar to reign over them, and brought him to Louis, king of the eastern Franks and his uncle, in Frankfurt. With Louis's agreement and support they agreed that he should rule them.	Secular
855	Würzburg	49,7913	9,9534	There are said to have been twenty earth tremors in Mainz. Unusually changeable weather brought loss to many through whirlwinds, storms and hailstorms. Many buildings were burnt by lightning, including the church of St Killan the Martyr [in Wiirzburg] on June 5. The clergy were celebrating vespers when the church was suddenly struck by a bolt and caught fire. Miraculously the fire hung around the roof-beams of the church for so long without spreading that the bones of the holy martyr and the whole of the church treasure could be brought to safety without loss. Some of the clergy were also struck by the bolt and were burnt on various parts of the body without their vestments being damaged. They also say that one man in those parts was completely burnt up by lightning, though his clothes remained undamaged. On the eighth day of the following month, at the beginning of the feast-day of that same holy martyr, the walls of the church, which the previous lightning had not burnt, collapsed in a terrible storm which blew up suddenly. This disaster was followed by the death of Bishop Gozbald [[of Wiirzburg] in the third month after that, that is on September 20. He was succeeded by his pupil Arn.	Environmental
855	Würzburg	49,7913	9,9534	There are said to have been twenty earth tremors in Mainz. Unusually changeable weather brought loss to many through whirlwinds, storms and hailstorms. Many	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				buildings were burnt by lightning, including the church of St Killan the Martyr [in Wiirzburg] on June 5. The clergy were celebrating vespers when the church was suddenly struck by a bolt and caught fire. Miraculously the fire hung around the roof-beams of the church for so long without spreading that the bones of the holy martyr and the whole of the church treasure could be brought to safety without loss. Some of the clergy were also struck by the bolt and were burnt on various parts of the body without their vestments being damaged. They also say that one man in those parts was completely burnt up by lightning, though his clothes remained undamaged. On the eighth day of the following month, at the beginning of the feast-day of that same holy martyr, the walls of the church, which the previous lightning had not burnt, collapsed in a terrible storm which blew up suddenly. This disaster was followed by the death of Bishop Gozbald [[of Wiirzburg] in the third month after that, that is on September 20. He was succeeded by his pupil Arn.	
855	Francia	NULL	NULL	In October, on the 16th, there were thick showers of tiny fireballs like arrows going westward throughout the night. The Emperor Lothar, renouncing all that he had, went into the monastery of Prum and became a monk. He died on September 29 and went to eternal life. The princes and leading men of his kingdom wanted his son Lothar to reign over them, and brought him to Louis, king of the eastern Franks and his uncle, in Frankfurt. With Louis's agreement and support they agreed that he should rule them.	Environmental
855	Moravia	NULL	NULL	King Louis took an army against the Moravians and their dux, Rastiz, who was rebelling against him, with little success. He returned without victory, preferring to leave for the time being an enemy defended by strong fortifications, as it was said, rather than risk heavy losses to his own soldiers. However, his army plundered and burnt a great part of the province, and annihilated a not inconsiderable enemy force which attempted to storm the royal camp, but not without retaliation; after the king's return Rastiz and his men followed them and devastated the places near to the border across the Danube. ¹	Secular
856	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	In February, on the fourth day of that month, Archbishop Hrabanus of Mainz died; he had been bishop for nine years, one month and four days. He was succeeded by Charles, more by the wish of the king and his advisers than by the consent and	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				election of the clergy and people. Hatto, abbot of the monastery of Fulda, also died, on April 12. In his place Thioto, one of the monks of Fulda, was ordained by the election of the monks and the authority of the king.	
856	Fulda	50,5558	9,6808	In February, on the fourth day of that month, Archbishop Hrabanus of Mainz died; he had been bishop for nine years, one month and four days. He was succeeded by Charles, more by the wish of the king and his advisers than by the consent and election of the clergy and people. Hatto, abbot of the monastery of Fulda, also died, on April 12. In his place Thioto, one of the monks of Fulda, was ordained by the election of the monks and the authority of the king.	Religious
856	Bohemia	NULL	NULL	In August King Louis collected an army, proceeded through the lands of the Sorbs, whose dukes joined him, and conquered the DaleminzL in battle. He took hostages and made them pay tribute. From there he returned through the lands of the Bohemians, and received the surrender of several of their dukes. In this expedition Counts Bardo and Erpf and many others were slain.	Secular
856	Sorbs	NULL	NULL	In August King Louis collected an army, proceeded through the lands of the Sorbs, whose dukes joined him, and conquered the DaleminzL in battle. He took hostages and made them pay tribute. From there he returned through the lands of the Bohemians, and received the surrender of several of their dukes. In this expedition Counts Bardo and Erpf and many others were slain.	Secular
857	Trier	49,75	6,6371	Also, a synod was held at Mainz around October 1 under Archbishop Charles. ⁸ Among other matters of ecclesiastical law which were discussed there, there was read out a letter from Gunther [arch]bishop of Cologne to Bishop Aldfrid [of Hildesheim]. This said that there had been a terrible storm at Cologne on September 15, and the whole people had taken refuge in fright in the church of St Peter, and rung the church bells, imploring the mercy of God with one voice. Suddenly a powerful lightning-bolt like a fiery dragon ripped open the church and penetrated inside. Three out of all the men who were there were killed, standing in different places, but by a single stroke. One was a priest, next to the altar of St Peter; another was a deacon by the altar of St Denis; a third was a layman by the altar of St Mary. A further six were so injured by the same bolt that they were carried away half-dead and had barely recovered. They say that other marvels happened	Environmental

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				at Trier at this time, but I have not described them, as I have no certain report of them.	
857	Cologne	50,9375	6,9603	Also, a synod was held at Mainz around October 1 under Archbishop Charles. ⁸ Among other matters of ecclesiastical law which were discussed there, there was read out a letter from Gunther [arch]bishop of Cologne to Bishop Aldfrid [of Hildesheim]. This said that there had been a terrible storm at Cologne on September 15, and the whole people had taken refuge in fright in the church of St Peter, and rung the church bells, imploring the mercy of God with one voice. Suddenly a powerful lightning-bolt like a fiery dragon ripped open the church and penetrated inside. Three out of all the men who were there were killed, standing in different places, but by a single stroke. One was a priest, next to the altar of St Peter; another was a deacon by the altar of St Denis; a third was a layman by the altar of St Mary. A further six were so injured by the same bolt that they were carried away half-dead and had barely recovered. They say that other marvels happened at Trier at this time, but I have not described them, as I have no certain report of them.	Religious
857	Cologne	50,9375	6,9603	Also, a synod was held at Mainz around October 1 under Archbishop Charles. ⁸ Among other matters of ecclesiastical law which were discussed there, there was read out a letter from Gunther [arch]bishop of Cologne to Bishop Aldfrid [of Hildesheim]. This said that there had been a terrible storm at Cologne on September 15, and the whole people had taken refuge in fright in the church of St Peter, and rung the church bells, imploring the mercy of God with one voice. Suddenly a powerful lightning-bolt like a fiery dragon ripped open the church and penetrated inside. Three out of all the men who were there were killed, standing in different places, but by a single stroke. One was a priest, next to the altar of St Peter; another was a deacon by the altar of St Denis; a third was a layman by the altar of St Mary. A further six were so injured by the same bolt that they were carried away half-dead and had barely recovered. They say that other marvels happened at Trier at this time, but I have not described them, as I have no certain report of them.	Environmental

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
857	Koblenz	50,3569	7,589	In February King Louis had a meeting at the castle of Koblenz with his nephew Lothar. In Lent [March 3] he held an assembly at Worms	Secular
857	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	Also, a synod was held at Mainz around October 1 under Archbishop Charles. ⁸ Among other matters of ecclesiastical law which were discussed there, there was read out a letter from Gunther [arch]bishop of Cologne to Bishop Aldfrid [of Hildesheim]. This said that there had been a terrible storm at Cologne on September 15, and the whole people had taken refuge in fright in the church of St Peter, and rung the church bells, imploring the mercy of God with one voice. Suddenly a powerful lightning-bolt like a fiery dragon ripped open the church and penetrated inside. Three out of all the men who were there were killed, standing in different places, but by a single stroke. One was a priest, next to the altar of St Peter; another was a deacon by the altar of St Denis; a third was a layman by the altar of St Mary. A further six were so injured by the same bolt that they were carried away half-dead and had barely recovered. They say that other marvels happened at Trier at this time, but I have not described them, as I have no certain report of them.	Religious
857	Worms	49,6341	8,3507	In February King Louis had a meeting at the castle of Koblenz with his nephew Lothar. In Lent [March 3] he held an assembly at Worms	Secular
857	Hildesheim	52,153	9,9548	Also, a synod was held at Mainz around October 1 under Archbishop Charles. ⁸ Among other matters of ecclesiastical law which were discussed there, there was read out a letter from Gunther [arch]bishop of Cologne to Bishop Aldfrid [of Hildesheim]. This said that there had been a terrible storm at Cologne on September 15, and the whole people had taken refuge in fright in the church of St Peter, and rung the church bells, imploring the mercy of God with one voice. Suddenly a powerful lightning-bolt like a fiery dragon ripped open the church and penetrated inside. Three out of all the men who were there were killed, standing in different places, but by a single stroke. One was a priest, next to the altar of St Peter; another was a deacon by the altar of St Denis; a third was a layman by the altar of St Mary. A further six were so injured by the same bolt that they were carried away half-dead and had barely recovered. They say that other marvels happened	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				at Trier at this time, but I have not described them, as I have no certain report of them.	
857	Eichsätt	48,8877	11,1907	Bishop Otgar [of Eichsattf], Hruodolt, count of the palace, ⁵ and Ernest, son of the dux Ernest, ⁶ were sent with their men against the Bohemians and occupied the city of the dux Wiztrach, which had been rebellious for many years, first driving out Sclavitag, son of Wiztrach, who ruled unlawfully there at that time. After he had fled to Rastiz, his brother, whom he had driven out of the country and who had taken refuge with Zistibor the Sorb, came in loyalty to the king and was made dux in the place of his brother.	Religious
857	Bohemia	NULL	NULL	Bishop Otgar [of Eichsattf], Hruodolt, count of the palace, ⁵ and Ernest, son of the dux Ernest, ⁶ were sent with their men against the Bohemians and occupied the city of the dux Wiztrach, which had been rebellious for many years, first driving out Sclavitag, son of Wiztrach, who ruled unlawfully there at that time. After he had fled to Rastiz, his brother, whom he had driven out of the country and who had taken refuge with Zistibor the Sorb, came in loyalty to the king and was made dux in the place of his brother.	Secular
857	Denmark	NULL	NULL	Roric the Northman, who ruled in Dorestad, took a fleet to the lands of the Danes with the agreement of his lord King Lothar. W ith the agreement of Horic, king of the Danes, he and his comrades occupied the part o f the kingdom which lies between the sea and the Eider.	Norse
857	Dorestad	NULL	NULL	Roric the Northman, who ruled in Dorestad, took a fleet to the lands of the Danes with the agreement of his lord King Lothar. W ith the agreement of Horic, king of the Danes, he and his comrades occupied the part o f the kingdom which lies between the sea and the Eider.	Norse
858	Brienne	48,3931	4,5262	In the middle of August he set out from Worms with the escort he had gathered through Alsace to Gaul to a royal villa in Charles's kingdom called Ponthion, where he was met by almost all the great men of those regions except for those whom Charles had with him in his army at the time fighting the Northmen on the River Loire. Charles, when he heard that Louis was within the borders of his kingdom, broke off the siege and came against him at a place called Brienne; there, seeing the number of easterners and of his own men who had sworn to resist his tyranny,	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>he realised that his forces were inferior and that he could not join battle with his brother's army without great peril to his own men. However, he drew up his forces in battle line as if to fight, and then slipped away secretly with a few men. His army, which he left on the field of battle, went over to Louis once it realised that its leader had deserted it. He calmed the wish of the people to pursue Charles and turned his attention to dealing with the affairs of the kingdom as if he had a free hand. First, with a careless sense of security, he sent home the whole army which he had brought with him from the east, relying —vainly - on those who had deserted and betrayed their own lord. By their advice he decided to spend the winter there, unaware of the danger threatening him on all sides which Charles was preparing for him. He, wanting to avenge himself for the injuries done him, had stirred up the sons of Count Conrad, who informed him that Louis felt safe and had only a few men with him. Louis had sent Conrad's sons as if they were his faithful men to spy and report back on Charles's activities, but they betrayed their faith and went over to Charles, plotting how Louis might be attacked unawares with a large army. Meanwhile it was reported to him that the Sorbian march in the east was troubled, because the Sorbs, having treacherously killed their dux Zistibor, his most faithful man, were planning to rebel. On this news he returned to his own kingdom with what speed he could to crush the rebellion. After his departure Charles retook the capital of his kingdom with no opposition or difficulty.</p>	
858	Ponthion	48,7596	4,7118	<p>In the middle of August he set out from Worms with the escort he had gathered through Alsace to Gaul to a royal villa in Charles's kingdom called Ponthion, where he was met by almost all the great men of those regions except for those whom Charles had with him in his army at the time fighting the Northmen on the River Loire. Charles, when he heard that Louis was within the borders of his kingdom, broke off the siege and came against him at a place called Brienne; there, seeing the number of easterners and of his own men who had sworn to resist his tyranny, he realised that his forces were inferior and that he could not join battle with his brother's army without great peril to his own men. However, he drew up his forces in battle line as if to fight, and then slipped away secretly with a few men. His army, which he left on the field of battle, went over to Louis once it realised that its leader had deserted it. He calmed the wish of the people to pursue Charles and turned his attention to dealing with the affairs of the kingdom as if he had a free hand.</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>First, with a careless sense of security, he sent home the whole army which he had brought with him from the east, relying —vainly - on those who had deserted and betrayed their own lord. By their advice he decided to spend the winter there, unaware of the danger threatening him on all sides which Charles was preparing for him. He, wanting to avenge himself for the injuries done him, had stirred up the sons of Count Conrad, who informed him that Louis felt safe and had only a few men with him. Louis had sent Conrad's sons as if they were his faithful men to spy and report back on Charles's activities, but they betrayed their faith and went over to Charles, plotting how Louis might be attacked unawares with a large army. Meanwhile it was reported to him that the Sorbian march in the east was troubled, because the Sorbs, having treacherously killed their dux Zistibor, his most faithful man, were planning to rebel. On this news he returned to his own kingdom with what speed he could to crush the rebellion. After his departure Charles retook the capital of his kingdom with no opposition or difficulty.</p>	
858	Koblenz	50,3569	7,589	<p>Then in February the king had a conference with certain of his counsellors in Forchheim. From there he fixed a day and named particular counts to meet at a villa in Alemannia called Ulm, where he received and gave audience to the legates of his nephew Louis [II], Bishop Noting [of Brescia] and Count Eberhard [of Friulf]. After mid-Lent [March 13] he went to Frankfurt and there he celebrated Easter [April 3]. Meanwhile, the legates whom he had sent to Lothar his nephew came to him and announced that Lothar would meet the king as agreed in the castle of Koblenz. The king believed his promises and came before Rogation Days [May 9-11] to the agreed place at the agreed time, but Lothar was false to his promise and did not come, nor would he send any of his men. For he had made a treaty with Charles against the king, which each side confirmed with an oath. Louis, seeing himself deceived, returned to Frankfurt, 5678 and, after he had discussed and dealt with many things of importance for the kingdom with his men, decided that three armies should be sent to different frontiers of his kingdom. 0The first, under Carloman his eldest son, he sent against the Moravian Slavs and Rastiz; a second under Louis, his younger son, against the Abodrites and Linonesf the third was sent under Thachulf against the Sorbs who refused to obey his commands.® This was done that he might more easily order the affairs of his kingdom, once the external threats to it had been suppressed.</p>	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
858	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	On January 1 a great earthquake was felt in various cities and regions, especially, however, at Mainz, where the old walls were cracked and the church of St Alban the Martyr was so shaken that a piece of wall falling from the top struck the twin-chambered chapel of St Michael on the west side and both roof and walls, levelling it to the ground.	Environmental
858	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	There is a certain villa [Kempten] not far from the town of Bingen, called 'Caput Montium' because the mountains along the valley of the Rhine begin here (though the common people corrupt the name to 'Chamund'). Here an evil spirit gave an open sign of his wickedness. First, by throwing stones and banging on the walls as if with a hammer, he made a nuisance of himself to the people living there. Then he spoke openly and revealed what had been stolen from certain people, and then caused disputes among the inhabitants of the place. Finally he stirred up everyone's hatred against one man, as if it were for his sins that everyone had to suffer such things; and so that he might be the more hated, the evil spirit caused every house which the man entered to catch fire. As a result the man was forced to live outside the villa in the fields with his wife and children, as all his kin feared to take him in. But he was not even allowed to remain there in safety, for when he had gathered in and stacked his crops, the evil spirit came unexpectedly and burnt them. To try to appease the feelings of the inhabitants, who wished to kill him, he took the ordeal of hot iron and proved himself innocent of the crimes which were alleged against him. Priests and deacons were therefore sent from the town of Mainz with relics and crosses to expel the wicked spirit from that place. As they were saying the litany and sprinkling holy water in a house where he had been particularly active, the old enemy threw stones at men coming there from the villa and wounded them. After the clerics who had been sent there had departed, the same devil made lamentable speeches in the hearing of many. He named a certain priest and said that he had stood underneath his cope at the time when the holy water was being spread around the building. Then, as men crossed themselves in fear, he said of the same priest, 'He is my servant. For anyone who is conquered by someone is his servant; and lately at my persuasion he slept with the daughter of the bailiff of this villa.' This crime had not before been known to anyone except those who had committed it. It is clear that as the Word of Truth says, 'nothing is hidden which will not be revealed' [M att. 10:26], With these and	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				similar deeds the apostate spirit was a burden to the above-mentioned place for the course of three whole years, and he did not desist until he had destroyed almost all the buildings with fire.	
858	Worms	49,6341	8,3507	In the middle of August he set out from Worms with the escort he had gathered through Alsace to Gaul to a royal villa in Charles's kingdom called Ponthion, where he was met by almost all the great men of those regions except for those whom Charles had with him in his army at the time fighting the Northmen on the River Loire. Charles, when he heard that Louis was within the borders of his kingdom, broke off the siege and came against him at a place called Brienne; there, seeing the number of easterners and of his own men who had sworn to resist his tyranny, he realised that his forces were inferior and that he could not join battle with his brother's army without great peril to his own men. However, he drew up his forces in battle line as if to fight, and then slipped away secretly with a few men. His army, which he left on the field of battle, went over to Louis once it realised that its leader had deserted it. He calmed the wish of the people to pursue Charles and turned his attention to dealing with the affairs of the kingdom as if he had a free hand. First, with a careless sense of security, he sent home the whole army which he had brought with him from the east, relying —vainly - on those who had deserted and betrayed their own lord. By their advice he decided to spend the winter there, unaware of the danger threatening him on all sides which Charles was preparing for him. He, wanting to avenge himself for the injuries done him, had stirred up the sons of Count Conrad, who informed him that Louis felt safe and had only a few men with him. Louis had sent Conrad's sons as if they were his faithful men to spy and report back on Charles's activities, but they betrayed their faith and went over to Charles, plotting how Louis might be attacked unawares with a large army. Meanwhile it was reported to him that the Sorbian march in the east was troubled, because the Sorbs, having treacherously killed their dux Zistibor, his most faithful man, were planning to rebel. On this news he returned to his own kingdom with what speed he could to crush the rebellion. After his departure Charles retook the capital of his kingdom with no opposition or difficulty.	Secular
858	Frankfurt	50,1109	8,6821	Then in February the king had a conference with certain of his counsellors in Forchheim. From there he fixed a day and named particular counts to meet at a villa in Alemannia called Ulm, where he received and gave audience to the legates	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				of his nephew Louis [II], Bishop Noting [of Brescia] and Count Eberhard [of Friulf]. After mid-Lent [March 13] he went to Frankfurt and there he celebrated Easter [April 3]. Meanwhile, the legates whom he had sent to Lothar his nephew came to him and announced that Lothar would meet the king as agreed in the castle of Koblenz. The king believed his promises and came before Rogation Days [May 9-11] to the agreed place at the agreed time, but Lothar was false to his promise and did not come, nor would he send any of his men. For he had made a treaty with Charles against the king, which each side confirmed with an oath. Louis, seeing himself deceived, returned to Frankfurt, ⁵⁶⁷⁸ and, after he had discussed and dealt with many things of importance for the kingdom with his men, decided that three armies should be sent to different frontiers of his kingdom. ⁰ The first, under Carloman his eldest son, he sent against the Moravian Slavs and Rastiz; a second under Louis, his younger son, against the Abodrites and Linonesf the third was sent under Thachulf against the Sorbs who refused to obey his commands. [®] This was done that he might more easily order the affairs of his kingdom, once the external threats to it had been suppressed.	
858	Frankfurt	50,1109	8,6821	Then in February the king had a conference with certain of his counsellors in Forchheim. From there he fixed a day and named particular counts to meet at a villa in Alemannia called Ulm, where he received and gave audience to the legates of his nephew Louis [II], Bishop Noting [of Brescia] and Count Eberhard [of Friulf]. After mid-Lent [March 13] he went to Frankfurt and there he celebrated Easter [April 3]. Meanwhile, the legates whom he had sent to Lothar his nephew came to him and announced that Lothar would meet the king as agreed in the castle of Koblenz. The king believed his promises and came before Rogation Days [May 9-11] to the agreed place at the agreed time, but Lothar was false to his promise and did not come, nor would he send any of his men. For he had made a treaty with Charles against the king, which each side confirmed with an oath. Louis, seeing himself deceived, returned to Frankfurt, ⁵⁶⁷⁸ and, after he had discussed and dealt with many things of importance for the kingdom with his men, decided that three armies should be sent to different frontiers of his kingdom. ⁰ The first, under Carloman his eldest son, he sent against the Moravian Slavs and Rastiz; a second under Louis, his younger son, against the Abodrites and Linonesf the third was sent under Thachulf against the Sorbs who refused to obey his commands. [®] This	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				was done that he might more easily order the affairs of his kingdom, once the external threats to it had been suppressed.	
858	Ulm	48,4011	9,9876	Then in February the king had a conference with certain of his counsellors in Forchheim. From there he fixed a day and named particular counts to meet at a villa in Alemannia called Ulm, where he received and gave audience to the legates of his nephew Louis [II], Bishop Noting [of Brescia] and Count Eberhard [of Friulf]. After mid-Lent [March 13] he went to Frankfurt and there he celebrated Easter [April 3]. Meanwhile, the legates whom he had sent to Lothar his nephew came to him and announced that Lothar would meet the king as agreed in the castle of Koblenz. The king believed his promises and came before Rogation Days [May 9-11] to the agreed place at the agreed time, but Lothar was false to his promise and did not come, nor would he send any of his men. For he had made a treaty with Charles against the king, which each side confirmed with an oath. Louis, seeing himself deceived, returned to Frankfurt, ⁵⁶⁷⁸ and, after he had discussed and dealt with many things of importance for the kingdom with his men, decided that three armies should be sent to different frontiers of his kingdom. ⁰ The first, under Carloman his eldest son, he sent against the Moravian Slavs and Rastiz; a second under Louis, his younger son, against the Abodrites and Linonesf the third was sent under Thachulf against the Sorbs who refused to obey his commands. [®] This was done that he might more easily order the affairs of his kingdom, once the external threats to it had been suppressed.	Secular
858	Brescia	45,529	10,2155	Then in February the king had a conference with certain of his counsellors in Forchheim. From there he fixed a day and named particular counts to meet at a villa in Alemannia called Ulm, where he received and gave audience to the legates of his nephew Louis [II], Bishop Noting [of Brescia] and Count Eberhard [of Friulf]. After mid-Lent [March 13] he went to Frankfurt and there he celebrated Easter [April 3]. Meanwhile, the legates whom he had sent to Lothar his nephew came to him and announced that Lothar would meet the king as agreed in the castle of Koblenz. The king believed his promises and came before Rogation Days [May 9-11] to the agreed place at the agreed time, but Lothar was false to his promise and did not come, nor would he send any of his men. For he had made a treaty with Charles against the king, which each side confirmed with an oath. Louis, seeing himself deceived, returned to Frankfurt, ⁵⁶⁷⁸ and, after he had discussed and dealt	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				with many things of importance for the kingdom with his men, decided that three armies should be sent to different frontiers of his kingdom.0The first, under Carloman his eldest son, he sent against the Moravian Slavs and Rastiz; a second under Louis, his younger son, against the Abodrites and Linonesf the third was sent under Thachulf against the Sorbs who refused to obey his commands.® This was done that he might more easily order the affairs of his kingdom, once the external threats to it had been suppressed.	
858	Kempton [Bingen]	47,7286	10,3158	There is a certain villa [Kempton] not far from the town of Bingen, called 'Caput Montium' because the mountains along the valley of the Rhine begin here (though the common people corrupt the name to 'Chamund'). Here an evil spirit gave an open sign of his wickedness. First, by throwing stones and banging on the walls as if with a hammer, he made a nuisance of himself to the people living there. Then he spoke openly and revealed what had been stolen from certain people, and then caused disputes among the inhabitants of the place. Finally he stirred up everyone's hatred against one man, as if it were for his sins that everyone had to suffer such things; and so that he might be the more hated, the evil spirit caused every house which the man entered to catch fire. As a result the man was forced to live outside the villa in the fields with his wife and children, as all his kin feared to take him in. But he was not even allowed to remain there in safety, for when he had gathered in and stacked his crops, the evil spirit came unexpectedly and burnt them. To try to appease the feelings of the inhabitants, who wished to kill him, he took the ordeal of hot iron and proved himself innocent of the crimes which were alleged against him. Priests and deacons were therefore sent from the town of Mainz with relics and crosses to expel the wicked spirit from that place. As they were saying the litany and sprinkling holy water in a house where he had been particularly active, the old enemy threw stones at men coming there from the villa and wounded them. After the clerics who had been sent there had departed, the same devil made lamentable speeches in the hearing of many. He named a certain priest and said that he had stood underneath his cope at the time when the holy water was being spread around the building. Then, as men crossed themselves in fear, he said of the same priest, 'He is my servant. For anyone who is conquered by someone is his servant; and lately at my persuasion he slept with the daughter of the bailiff of this villa.' This crime had not before been known to	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				anyone except those who had committed it. It is clear that as the Word of Truth says, 'nothing is hidden which will not be revealed' [M att. 10:26], With these and similar deeds the apostate spirit was a burden to the above-mentioned place for the course of three whole years, and he did not desist until he had destroyed almost all the buildings with fire.	
858	Forchheim	49,7213	11,0699	Then in February the king had a conference with certain of his counsellors in Forchheim. From there he fixed a day and named particular counts to meet at a villa in Alemannia called Ulm, where he received and gave audience to the legates of his nephew Louis [II], Bishop Noting [of Brescia] and Count Eberhard [of Friulf]. After mid-Lent [March 13] he went to Frankfurt and there he celebrated Easter [April 3]. Meanwhile, the legates whom he had sent to Lothar his nephew came to him and announced that Lothar would meet the king as agreed in the castle of Koblenz. The king believed his promises and came before Rogation Days [May 9-11] to the agreed place at the agreed time, but Lothar was false to his promise and did not come, nor would he send any of his men. For he had made a treaty with Charles against the king, which each side confirmed with an oath. Louis, seeing himself deceived, returned to Frankfurt,5678and, after he had discussed and dealt with many things of importance for the kingdom with his men, decided that three armies should be sent to different frontiers of his kingdom.0The first, under Carloman his eldest son, he sent against the Moravian Slavs and Rastiz; a second under Louis, his younger son, against the Abodrites and Linonesf the third was sent under Thachulf against the Sorbs who refused to obey his commands.® This was done that he might more easily order the affairs of his kingdom, once the external threats to it had been suppressed.	Secular
858	Francia	NULL	NULL	In July, after the armies had been gathered together and formed up and were about to set out, suddenly the king was burdened with a great weight of troubles. For messengers came from the west, Abbot Adalhard and Count Odo, asking him to comfort with his presence a people sore pressed and in peril. If he did not do this swiftly and they were denied hope of liberation at his hands, they would have to seek protection from the pagans with great danger to the Christian religion, since they could not get it from their lawful and orthodox lords. They declared that they could no longer bear the tyranny of Charles. Anything that was left to them, after the pagans from outside had plundered, enslaved, killed and sold them off	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				<p>without even a show of resistance being made to them, the king destroyed from within with his evil savagery. There was now no one left in the whole people who still believed his promises or oaths, and all despaired of his good faith. Hearing these things, the king was very disturbed, and found himself in a dilemma. If he acceded to the request of the people, he would have to move against his brother, which would be wicked. If, however, he spared his brother, he would have to turn back from liberating the people in danger, which would be equally wicked. Besides this there was the not negligible consideration that the people in general would suspect that all that was being done in this matter was not done out of concern for the people's well-being but simply out of a desire to extend his kingdom, although the matter was quite different from the vulgar opinion, as all those who knew of the king's plans truly testify. Thus placed beneath a weight of cares, he at length agreed to the advice of his wise men and relied on the purity of his conscience, preferring to act for the good of many rather than in agreement with the obstinacy of one man. He yielded to the prayers of the legates and promised according to the people's wishes that with God's help he would come to those who longed for his presence.</p>	
858	Loire River	NULL	NULL	<p>In the middle of August he set out from Worms with the escort he had gathered through Alsace to Gaul to a royal villa in Charles's kingdom called Ponthion, where he was met by almost all the great men of those regions except for those whom Charles had with him in his army at the time fighting the Northmen on the River Loire. Charles, when he heard that Louis was within the borders of his kingdom, broke off the siege and came against him at a place called Brienne; there, seeing the number of easterners and of his own men who had sworn to resist his tyranny, he realised that his forces were inferior and that he could not join battle with his brother's army without great peril to his own men. However, he drew up his forces in battle line as if to fight, and then slipped away secretly with a few men. His army, which he left on the field of battle, went over to Louis once it realised that its leader had deserted it. He calmed the wish of the people to pursue Charles and turned his attention to dealing with the affairs of the kingdom as if he had a free hand. First, with a careless sense of security, he sent home the whole army which he had brought with him from the east, relying —vainly - on those who had deserted and betrayed their own lord. By their advice he decided to spend the winter there,</p>	Norse

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				unaware of the danger threatening him on all sides which Charles was preparing for him. He, wanting to avenge himself for the injuries done him, had stirred up the sons of Count Conrad, who informed him that Louis felt safe and had only a few men with him. Louis had sent Conrad's sons as if they were his faithful men to spy and report back on Charles's activities, but they betrayed their faith and went over to Charles, plotting how Louis might be attacked unawares with a large army. Meanwhile it was reported to him that the Sorbian march in the east was troubled, because the Sorbs, having treacherously killed their dux Zistibor, his most faithful man, were planning to rebel. On this news he returned to his own kingdom with what speed he could to crush the rebellion. After his departure Charles retook the capital of his kingdom with no opposition or difficulty.	
858	Moravia	NULL	NULL	Then in February the king had a conference with certain of his counsellors in Forchheim. From there he fixed a day and named particular counts to meet at a villa in Alemannia called Ulm, where he received and gave audience to the legates of his nephew Louis [II], Bishop Noting [of Brescia] and Count Eberhard [of Friulf]. After mid-Lent [March 13] he went to Frankfurt and there he celebrated Easter [April 3]. Meanwhile, the legates whom he had sent to Lothar his nephew came to him and announced that Lothar would meet the king as agreed in the castle of Koblenz. The king believed his promises and came before Rogation Days [May 9-11] to the agreed place at the agreed time, but Lothar was false to his promise and did not come, nor would he send any of his men. For he had made a treaty with Charles against the king, which each side confirmed with an oath. Louis, seeing himself deceived, returned to Frankfurt, and, after he had discussed and dealt with many things of importance for the kingdom with his men, decided that three armies should be sent to different frontiers of his kingdom. The first, under Carloman his eldest son, he sent against the Moravian Slavs and Rastiz; a second under Louis, his younger son, against the Abodrites and Linones; the third was sent under Thachulf against the Sorbs who refused to obey his commands. This was done that he might more easily order the affairs of his kingdom, once the external threats to it had been suppressed.	Secular
858	Obodrite Territory	NULL	NULL	Then in February the king had a conference with certain of his counsellors in Forchheim. From there he fixed a day and named particular counts to meet at a villa in Alemannia called Ulm, where he received and gave audience to the legates	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				of his nephew Louis [II], Bishop Noting [of Brescia] and Count Eberhard [of Friulf]. After mid-Lent [March 13] he went to Frankfurt and there he celebrated Easter [April 3]. Meanwhile, the legates whom he had sent to Lothar his nephew came to him and announced that Lothar would meet the king as agreed in the castle of Koblenz. The king believed his promises and came before Rogation Days [May 9-11] to the agreed place at the agreed time, but Lothar was false to his promise and did not come, nor would he send any of his men. For he had made a treaty with Charles against the king, which each side confirmed with an oath. Louis, seeing himself deceived, returned to Frankfurt, ⁵⁶⁷⁸ and, after he had discussed and dealt with many things of importance for the kingdom with his men, decided that three armies should be sent to different frontiers of his kingdom. ⁰ The first, under Carloman his eldest son, he sent against the Moravian Slavs and Rastiz; a second under Louis, his younger son, against the Abodrites and Linonesf the third was sent under Thachulf against the Sorbs who refused to obey his commands. [®] This was done that he might more easily order the affairs of his kingdom, once the external threats to it had been suppressed.	
858	Sorbs	NULL	NULL	Then in February the king had a conference with certain of his counsellors in Forchheim. From there he fixed a day and named particular counts to meet at a villa in Alemannia called Ulm, where he received and gave audience to the legates of his nephew Louis [II], Bishop Noting [of Brescia] and Count Eberhard [of Friulf]. After mid-Lent [March 13] he went to Frankfurt and there he celebrated Easter [April 3]. Meanwhile, the legates whom he had sent to Lothar his nephew came to him and announced that Lothar would meet the king as agreed in the castle of Koblenz. The king believed his promises and came before Rogation Days [May 9-11] to the agreed place at the agreed time, but Lothar was false to his promise and did not come, nor would he send any of his men. For he had made a treaty with Charles against the king, which each side confirmed with an oath. Louis, seeing himself deceived, returned to Frankfurt, ⁵⁶⁷⁸ and, after he had discussed and dealt with many things of importance for the kingdom with his men, decided that three armies should be sent to different frontiers of his kingdom. ⁰ The first, under Carloman his eldest son, he sent against the Moravian Slavs and Rastiz; a second under Louis, his younger son, against the Abodrites and Linonesf the third was sent under Thachulf against the Sorbs who refused to obey his commands. [®] This	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				was done that he might more easily order the affairs of his kingdom, once the external threats to it had been suppressed.	
858	Sorbs	NULL	NULL	In the middle of August he set out from Worms with the escort he had gathered through Alsace to Gaul to a royal villa in Charles's kingdom called Ponthion, where he was met by almost all the great men of those regions except for those whom Charles had with him in his army at the time fighting the Northmen on the River Loire. Charles, when he heard that Louis was within the borders of his kingdom, broke off the siege and came against him at a place called Brienne; there, seeing the number of easterners and of his own men who had sworn to resist his tyranny, he realised that his forces were inferior and that he could not join battle with his brother's army without great peril to his own men. However, he drew up his forces in battle line as if to fight, and then slipped away secretly with a few men. His army, which he left on the field of battle, went over to Louis once it realised that its leader had deserted it. He calmed the wish of the people to pursue Charles and turned his attention to dealing with the affairs of the kingdom as if he had a free hand. First, with a careless sense of security, he sent home the whole army which he had brought with him from the east, relying —vainly - on those who had deserted and betrayed their own lord. By their advice he decided to spend the winter there, unaware of the danger threatening him on all sides which Charles was preparing for him. He, wanting to avenge himself for the injuries done him, had stirred up the sons of Count Conrad, who informed him that Louis felt safe and had only a few men with him. Louis had sent Conrad's sons as if they were his faithful men to spy and report back on Charles's activities, but they betrayed their faith and went over to Charles, plotting how Louis might be attacked unawares with a large army. Meanwhile it was reported to him that the Sorbian march in the east was troubled, because the Sorbs, having treacherously killed their dux Zistibor, his most faithful man, were planning to rebel. On this news he returned to his own kingdom with what speed he could to crush the rebellion. After his departure Charles retook the capital of his kingdom with no opposition or difficulty.	Secular
858	Friuli	NULL	NULL	Then in February the king had a conference with certain of his counsellors in Forchheim. From there he fixed a day and named particular counts to meet at a villa in Alemannia called Ulm, where he received and gave audience to the legates of his nephew Louis [II], Bishop Noting [of Brescia] and Count Eberhard [of Friulf].	Secular

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				After mid-Lent [March 13] he went to Frankfurt and there he celebrated Easter [April 3]. Meanwhile, the legates whom he had sent to Lothar his nephew came to him and announced that Lothar would meet the king as agreed in the castle of Koblenz. The king believed his promises and came before Rogation Days [May 9-11] to the agreed place at the agreed time, but Lothar was false to his promise and did not come, nor would he send any of his men. For he had made a treaty with Charles against the king, which each side confirmed with an oath. Louis, seeing himself deceived, returned to Frankfurt,5678and, after he had discussed and dealt with many things of importance for the kingdom with his men, decided that three armies should be sent to different frontiers of his kingdom.0The first, under Carloman his eldest son, he sent against the Moravian Slavs and Rastiz; a second under Louis, his younger son, against the Abodrites and Linonesf the third was sent under Thachulf against the Sorbs who refused to obey his commands.® This was done that he might more easily order the affairs of his kingdom, once the external threats to it had been suppressed.	
859	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	The town ofMainz and the places near by it were troubled the whole year by strong earth tremors. Probus, a devout priest, whose chaste way of life and zeal for doctrine had given lustre to the church of Mainz, died on June 25. It would be a long story to relate how he worked without shirking day and night in the above church with great profit, or how he was all things to all men, that he might win all for Christ [1 Cor. 9:22]]. A t least some of his virtues may be committed here to memory in two verses, so that the reader may grasp from these the other things which God worked through him: How learned, humble, patient and chaste he was Neither speech nor writing can fully relate.	Environmental
859	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	The town ofMainz and the places near by it were troubled the whole year by strong earth tremors. Probus, a devout priest, whose chaste way of life and zeal for doctrine had given lustre to the church of Mainz, died on June 25. It would be a long story to relate how he worked without shirking day and night in the above church with great profit, or how he was all things to all men, that he might win all for Christ [1 Cor. 9:22]]. A t least some of his virtues may be committed here to memory in two verses, so that the reader may grasp from these the other things	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				which God worked through him: How learned, humble, patient and chaste he was Neither speech nor writing can fully relate.	
859	Worms	49,6341	8,3507	King Louis came back from Gaul around the beginning of spring to Worms. He sent repeated embassies to reconcile his brother and his nephew to him, and received their replies from their ambassadors. At length, each came at an agreed time with the same number of nobles nominated by the other by ship to a certain island in the Rhine by the castle of Andernach, while the rest of their followings remained on the shores on each side. ⁵ After they had held lengthy and inconclusive discussions both about what had been done in the past and about what should be done, they agreed to meet again in the autumn at Basle, and each returned home with his men, Louis, however, was unable to secure for those men who had broken with Charles the previous year and done homage to him [Xouisj], that they should receive their offices ⁴ back; the matter was put off until a future assembly.	Secular
859	Lake Constance	47,583334	9,466668	Meanwhile he talked with his own advisers and sent Thoto, abbot of Fulda, to Louis his nephew, the emperor of Italy, and to Pope Nicholas in Rome to explain his actions and if possible to bring back their replies to the meeting agreed on. He was received honorably by them, and was able to clear the king's name by giving a reasoned explanation of what had happened the previous year. He returned with a letter from the pope and met the king by Lake Constance on his return from the royal conference; neither o f the kings had turned up at the agreed place and time. When he had satisfied the king about his embassy in all things he received leave to depart and returned to his monastery.	Secular
859	Fulda	50,5558	9,6808	Meanwhile he talked with his own advisers and sent Thoto, abbot of Fulda, to Louis his nephew, the emperor of Italy, and to Pope Nicholas in Rome to explain his actions and if possible to bring back their replies to the meeting agreed on. He was received honorably by them, and was able to clear the king's name by giving a reasoned explanation of what had happened the previous year. He returned with a letter from the pope and met the king by Lake Constance on his return from the royal conference; neither o f the kings had turned up at the agreed place and time.	Religious

Year	Location	Lat	Long	Passage	Activity
				When he had satisfied the king about his embassy in all things he received leave to depart and returned to his monastery.	
859	Italy	NULL	NULL	Meanwhile he talked with his own advisers and sent Thioto, abbot of Fulda, to Louis his nephew, the emperor of Italy, and to Pope Nicholas in Rome to explain his actions and if possible to bring back their replies to the meeting agreed on. He was received honorably by them, and was able to clear the king's name by giving a reasoned explanation of what had happened the previous year. He returned with a letter from the pope and met the king by Lake Constance on his return from the royal conference; neither o f the kings had turned up at the agreed place and time. When he had satisfied the king about his embassy in all things he received leave to depart and returned to his monastery.	Secular
859	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	Meanwhile he talked with his own advisers and sent Thioto, abbot of Fulda, to Louis his nephew, the emperor of Italy, and to Pope Nicholas in Rome to explain his actions and if possible to bring back their replies to the meeting agreed on. He was received honorably by them, and was able to clear the king's name by giving a reasoned explanation of what had happened the previous year. He returned with a letter from the pope and met the king by Lake Constance on his return from the royal conference; neither o f the kings had turned up at the agreed place and time. When he had satisfied the king about his embassy in all things he received leave to depart and returned to his monastery.	Religious

Chapter 2.III.3 Anglo-Saxon Chronicle

Winchester (A) Sample Survey 810-39

Year	Year [Text]	Passage	Activity	Location	Lat	Lon
814	812	Here King Charles passed away; and he ruled 45 years. And Archbishop Wulfred and Wigberht, bishop of Wessex, both went to Rome.	Secular	Not Referenced	NULL	NULL
814	812	Here King Charles passed away; and he ruled 45 years. And Archbishop Wulfred and Wigberht, bishop of Wessex, both went to Rome.	Religious	Rome	41,9028	12,4964
814	812	Here King Charles passed away; and he ruled 45 years. And Archbishop Wulfred and Wigberht, bishop of Wessex, both went to Rome.	Religious	Wessex	NULL	NULL

Year	Year [Text]	Passage	Activity	Location	Lat	Lon
815	813	Here Archbishop Wulfred turned back to his own bishopric, with the blessing of the pope Leo; and that year King Egbert raided in Cornwall7from east to west.	Secular	Cornwall	NULL	NULL
815	813	Here Archbishop Wulfred turned back to his own bishopric, with the blessing of the pope Leo; and that year King Egbert raided in Cornwall7from east to west.	Religious	Rome	41,9028	12,4964
815	813	Here Archbishop Wulfred turned back to his own bishopric, with the blessing of the pope Leo; and that year King Egbert raided in Cornwall7from east to west.	Religious	Wessex	NULL	NULL
816	815	Here Leo the noble pope, and the holy, passed away, and after him Stephen succeeded to the rule.	Religious	Rome	41,9028	12,4964
817	816	Here Pope Stephen passed away, and after him Paschal was ordained as pope. And the same year the 'English Quarter' burned down.	Religious	Rome	41,9028	12,4964
817	816	Here Pope Stephen passed away, and after him Paschal was ordained as pope. And the same year the 'English Quarter' burned down.	Environmental	Rome	41,9028	12,4964
821	819	Here Coenwulf, king of Mercia, passed away, and Ceolwulf succeeded to the kingdom, and Ealdorman Eadberht passed away.	Secular	Mercia	NULL	NULL
823	821	Here Ceolwulf was deprived of his kingdom.	Secular	Mercia	NULL	NULL
824	822	Here two ealdorman, Burhhelm and Muca, were killed; and there was a synod at Clofesho.	Religious	Clofesho	NULL	NULL
824	822	Here two ealdorman, Burhhelm and Muca, were killed; and there was a synod at Clofesho.	Secular	Not Referenced	NULL	NULL
825	823	Here there was a battle of Britons and of Devonmen at the Tax Ford. And the same year King Egbert and King Beornwulf fought at Ellendun, and Egbert took the victory; and a great slaughter was made there. Then he sent his son Æthelwulf from the army,8and Ealhstan, his bishop, and Wulfheard, his ealdorman, to Kent with a great troop, and they drove Baldred the king north over the Thames; and the inhabitants of Kent turned to him - and the Surrey men and South Saxons and East Saxons - because earlier they were wrongly forced away from his relatives. And, for fear of the Mercians, the same year the king and the nation of the East Angles sought King Egbert as their guardian and protector; and that year the East Angles killed Beornwulf, king of the Mercians.	Secular	East Anglia	NULL	NULL
825	823	Here there was a battle of Britons and of Devonmen at the Tax Ford. And the same year King Egbert and King Beornwulf fought at Ellendun, and Egbert took the victory; and a great slaughter was made there. Then he	Secular	Essex	NULL	NULL

Year	Year [Text]	Passage	Activity	Location	Lat	Lon
		sent his son Æthelwulf from the army, and Ealhstan, his bishop, and Wulfheard, his ealdorman, to Kent with a great troop, and they drove Baldred the king north over the Thames; and the inhabitants of Kent turned to him - and the Surrey men and South Saxons and East Saxons - because earlier they were wrongly forced away from his relatives. And, for fear of the Mercians, the same year the king and the nation of the East Angles sought King Egbert as their guardian and protector; and that year the East Angles killed Beornwulf, king of the Mercians.				
825	823	Here there was a battle of Britons and of Devonmen at the Tax Ford. And the same year King Egbert and King Beornwulf fought at Ellendun, and Egbert took the victory; and a great slaughter was made there. Then he sent his son Æthelwulf from the army, and Ealhstan, his bishop, and Wulfheard, his ealdorman, to Kent with a great troop, and they drove Baldred the king north over the Thames; and the inhabitants of Kent turned to him - and the Surrey men and South Saxons and East Saxons - because earlier they were wrongly forced away from his relatives. And, for fear of the Mercians, the same year the king and the nation of the East Angles sought King Egbert as their guardian and protector; and that year the East Angles killed Beornwulf, king of the Mercians.	Secular	Galford [Tax Ford]	51,2362	-0,5704
825	823	Here there was a battle of Britons and of Devonmen at the Tax Ford. And the same year King Egbert and King Beornwulf fought at Ellendun, and Egbert took the victory; and a great slaughter was made there. Then he sent his son Æthelwulf from the army, and Ealhstan, his bishop, and Wulfheard, his ealdorman, to Kent with a great troop, and they drove Baldred the king north over the Thames; and the inhabitants of Kent turned to him - and the Surrey men and South Saxons and East Saxons - because earlier they were wrongly forced away from his relatives. And, for fear of the Mercians, the same year the king and the nation of the East Angles sought King Egbert as their guardian and protector; and that year the East Angles killed Beornwulf, king of the Mercians.	Secular	Kent	NULL	NULL
825	823	Here there was a battle of Britons and of Devonmen at the Tax Ford. And the same year King Egbert and King Beornwulf fought at Ellendun, and Egbert took the victory; and a great slaughter was made there. Then he sent his son Æthelwulf from the army, and Ealhstan, his bishop, and Wulfheard, his ealdorman, to Kent with a great troop, and they drove Baldred the king north over the Thames; and the inhabitants of Kent turned	Secular	Mercia	NULL	NULL

Year	Year [Text]	Passage	Activity	Location	Lat	Lon
		to him - and the Surrey men and South Saxons and East Saxons - because earlier they were wrongly forced away from his relatives. And, for fear of the Mercians, the same year the king and the nation of the East Angles sought King Egbert as their guardian and protector; and that year the East Angles killed Beornwulf, king of the Mercians.				
825	823	Here there was a battle of Britons and of Devonmen at the Tax Ford. And the same year King Egbert and King Beornwulf fought at Ellendun, and Egbert took the victory; and a great slaughter was made there. Then he sent his son Æthelwulf from the army, and Ealhstan, his bishop, and Wulfheard, his ealdorman, to Kent with a great troop, and they drove Baldred the king north over the Thames; and the inhabitants of Kent turned to him - and the Surrey men and South Saxons and East Saxons - because earlier they were wrongly forced away from his relatives. And, for fear of the Mercians, the same year the king and the nation of the East Angles sought King Egbert as their guardian and protector; and that year the East Angles killed Beornwulf, king of the Mercians.	Secular	Surrey	NULL	NULL
825	823	Here there was a battle of Britons and of Devonmen at the Tax Ford. And the same year King Egbert and King Beornwulf fought at Ellendun, and Egbert took the victory; and a great slaughter was made there. Then he sent his son Æthelwulf from the army, and Ealhstan, his bishop, and Wulfheard, his ealdorman, to Kent with a great troop, and they drove Baldred the king north over the Thames; and the inhabitants of Kent turned to him - and the Surrey men and South Saxons and East Saxons - because earlier they were wrongly forced away from his relatives. And, for fear of the Mercians, the same year the king and the nation of the East Angles sought King Egbert as their guardian and protector; and that year the East Angles killed Beornwulf, king of the Mercians.	Secular	Sussex	NULL	NULL
827	825	Here Ludeca, king of Mercia, was killed, and his 5 ealdormen with him, and Wiglaf succeeded to the kingdom.	Secular	Mercia	NULL	NULL
829	827	Here [828] the moon grew dark on Christmas night. And the same year King Egbert conquered the kingdom of Mercia and all that was south of the Humber, and he was the eighth king to be 'Controller of Britain'; the first who had so great a rule was Aelle, king of the South Saxons; the one after was Ceawlin, king of the West Saxons; the third was Aethelberht, king of the inhabitants of Kent; the fourth was Rsedwald, king of East Anglia; fifth was Edwin, king of Northumbria; sixth was Oswald who ruled after him;	Secular	Dore [South of Sheffield]	53,3254	-1,5394

Year	Year [Text]	Passage	Activity	Location	Lat	Lon
		seventh was Oswy, Oswald's brother; eighth was Egbert, king of West Saxons. And this Egbert led an army to Dore against the Northumbrians; and there they offered him submission and concord; and on that they parted.				
829	827	Here [828] the moon grew dark on Christmas night. And the same year King Egbert conquered the kingdom of Mercia and all that was south of the Humber, and he was the eighth king to be 'Controller of Britain'; the first who had so great a rule was Aelle, king of the South Saxons; the one after was Ceawlin, king of the West Saxons; the third was Aethelberht, king of the inhabitants of Kent; the fourth was Rsedwald, king of East Anglia; fifth was Edwin, king of Northumbria; sixth was Oswald who ruled after him; seventh was Oswy, Oswald's brother; eighth was Egbert, king of West Saxons. And this Egbert led an army to Dore against the Northumbrians; and there they offered him submission and concord; and on that they parted.	Environmental	England	NULL	NULL
829	827	Here [828] the moon grew dark on Christmas night. And the same year King Egbert conquered the kingdom of Mercia and all that was south of the Humber, and he was the eighth king to be 'Controller of Britain'; the first who had so great a rule was Aelle, king of the South Saxons; the one after was Ceawlin, king of the West Saxons; the third was Aethelberht, king of the inhabitants of Kent; the fourth was Rsedwald, king of East Anglia; fifth was Edwin, king of Northumbria; sixth was Oswald who ruled after him; seventh was Oswy, Oswald's brother; eighth was Egbert, king of West Saxons. And this Egbert led an army to Dore against the Northumbrians; and there they offered him submission and concord; and on that they parted.	Secular	Mercia	NULL	NULL
830	828	Here Wiglaf obtained the kingdom of Mercia again; and Bishop Aethelwald passed away; and the same year King Egbert led the army among the Welsh, ¹ and he reduced them to humble submission.	Secular	Mercia	NULL	NULL
830	828	Here Wiglaf obtained the kingdom of Mercia again; and Bishop Aethelwald passed away; and the same year King Egbert led the army among the Welsh, ¹ and he reduced them to humble submission.	Religious	Unknown	NULL	NULL
830	828	Here Wiglaf obtained the kingdom of Mercia again; and Bishop Aethelwald passed away; and the same year King Egbert led the army among the Welsh, ¹ and he reduced them to humble submission.	Secular	Wales	NULL	NULL

Year	Year [Text]	Passage	Activity	Location	Lat	Lon
832	829	Here Archbishop Wulfred passed away.	Religious	Not Referenced	NULL	NULL
833	832	Here Ceolnoth was chosen as bishop and ordained; and Abbot Feologild passed away.	Religious	Not Referenced	NULL	NULL
834	831	Here Archbishop Ceolnoth obtained the pallium.	Religious	Not Referenced	NULL	NULL
835	832	Here heathen men raided across Sheppey.	Norse	Sheppey	51,3965	0,8365
836	833	Here King Egbert fought against 35 ship-loads at Carhampton; and great slaughter was made there, and the Danish had possession of the place of slaughter. And Hereferth and Wigthegn, two bishops, passed away; and Dudda and Osmod, two ealdormen, passed away.	Norse	Carhampton	51,1739	-3,4192
838	835	Here a great raiding shiparmy came to Cornwall, and they turned into one, and were fighting against Egbert, king of Wessex. Then he heard this and travelled with the army and fought against them at Hingston, and there put to flight both the Britons and the Danish.	Norse	Cornwall	NULL	NULL
838	835	Here a great raiding shiparmy came to Cornwall, and they turned into one, and were fighting against Egbert, king of Wessex. Then he heard this and travelled with the army and fought against them at Hingston, and there put to flight both the Britons and the Danish.	Norse	Hingston Down	50,521	-4,2473
838	835	Here a great raiding shiparmy came to Cornwall, and they turned into one, and were fighting against Egbert, king of Wessex. Then he heard this and travelled with the army and fought against them at Hingston, and there put to flight both the Britons and the Danish.	Norse	Wessex	NULL	NULL
839	836	Here Egbert passed away; and earlier, before he was king, Offa, king of Mercia, and Beorhtric, king of Wessex, put him to flight from the land of the English to the land of the Franks for 3 years; and Beorhtric helped Offa because he had his daughter as his queen. And that Egbert ruled 37 years and 7 months; and Aethelwulf, Egbert's offspring, succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex, and he granted his son Athelstan the kingdom of the inhabitants of Kent and the East Saxons and Surrey and South Saxons.	Secular	Essex	NULL	NULL
839	836	Here Egbert passed away; and earlier, before he was king, Offa, king of Mercia, and Beorhtric, king of Wessex, put him to flight from the land of the English to the land of the Franks for 3 years; and Beorhtric helped Offa because he had his daughter as his queen. And that Egbert ruled 37 years and 7 months; and Aethelwulf, Egbert's offspring, succeeded to the	Secular	Kent	NULL	NULL

Year	Year [Text]	Passage	Activity	Location	Lat	Lon
		kingdom of Wessex, and he granted his son Athelstan the kingdom of the inhabitants of Kent and the East Saxons and Surrey and South Saxons.				
839	836	Here Egbert passed away; and earlier, before he was king, Offa, king of Mercia, and Beorhtric, king of Wessex, put him to flight from the land of the English to the land of the Franks for 3 years; and Beorhtric helped Offa because he had his daughter as his queen. And that Egbert ruled 37 years and 7 months; and Aethelwulf, Egbert's offspring, succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex, and he granted his son Athelstan the kingdom of the inhabitants of Kent and the East Saxons and Surrey and South Saxons.	Secular	Surrey	NULL	NULL
839	836	Here Egbert passed away; and earlier, before he was king, Offa, king of Mercia, and Beorhtric, king of Wessex, put him to flight from the land of the English to the land of the Franks for 3 years; and Beorhtric helped Offa because he had his daughter as his queen. And that Egbert ruled 37 years and 7 months; and Aethelwulf, Egbert's offspring, succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex, and he granted his son Athelstan the kingdom of the inhabitants of Kent and the East Saxons and Surrey and South Saxons.	Secular	Sussex	NULL	NULL
839	836	Here Egbert passed away; and earlier, before he was king, Offa, king of Mercia, and Beorhtric, king of Wessex, put him to flight from the land of the English to the land of the Franks for 3 years; and Beorhtric helped Offa because he had his daughter as his queen. And that Egbert ruled 37 years and 7 months; and Aethelwulf, Egbert's offspring, succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex, and he granted his son Athelstan the kingdom of the inhabitants of Kent and the East Saxons and Surrey and South Saxons.	Secular	Wessex	NULL	NULL

Peterborough (E) Sample Survey 820-49

Year	Year [Text]	Passage	Activity	Location	Lat	Lon
821	819	Here Coenwulf, king of Mercia, passed away, and Ceolwulf succeeded to the kingdom, and Ealdorman Eadberht passed away.	Secular	Mercia	NULL	NULL
823	821	Here Ceolwulf was deprived of his kingdom.	Secular	Mercia	NULL	NULL
824	822	Here two ealdorman, Burhhelm and Muca, were killed; and there was a synod at Clofesho.	Religious	Clofesho	NULL	NULL
824	822	Here two ealdorman, Burhhelm and Muca, were killed; and there was a synod at Clofesho.	Secular	Not Referenced	NULL	NULL

Year	Year [Text]	Passage	Activity	Location	Lat	Lon
825	823	Here there was a battle of Britons and of Devon-men at the Tax Ford.s And the same year Egbert, king of the West Saxons, and Beornwulf, king of Mercians, fought at Ellendun," and Egbert took the victory, and a great slaughter was made there. Then he sent his son /Ethelwulf from the army,8 and Ealhstan his bishop, and Wulfheard his ealdorman, to Kent with a great troop, and they drove Baldred the king north over the Thames, and the inhabitants of Kent turned to him - and the Surrey men and South Saxons and Uast Saxons - because earlier they were wrongly forced away from his relatives. And, for fear of the Mercians, the same year the king and the nation ofthe East Angles sought King Egbert as their protector and guardian; and the same year the East Angles killed Beornwulf, king of the Mercians.	Secular	Essex	NULL	NULL
825	823	Here there was a battle of Britons and of Devon-men at the Tax Ford.s And the same year Egbert, king of the West Saxons, and Beornwulf, king of Mercians, fought at Ellendun," and Egbert took the victory, and a great slaughter was made there. Then he sent his son /Ethelwulf from the army,8 and Ealhstan his bishop, and Wulfheard his ealdorman, to Kent with a great troop, and they drove Baldred the king north over the Thames, and the inhabitants of Kent turned to him - and the Surrey men and South Saxons and Uast Saxons - because earlier they were wrongly forced away from his relatives. And, for fear of the Mercians, the same year the king and the nation ofthe East Angles sought King Egbert as their protector and guardian; and the same year the East Angles killed Beornwulf, king of the Mercians.	Secular	Galford [Tax Ford]	51,2362	-0,5704
825	823	Here there was a battle of Britons and of Devon-men at the Tax Ford.s And the same year Egbert, king of the West Saxons, and Beornwulf, king of Mercians, fought at Ellendun," and Egbert took the victory, and a great slaughter was made there. Then he sent his son /Ethelwulf from the army,8 and Ealhstan his bishop, and Wulfheard his ealdorman, to Kent with a great troop, and they drove Baldred the king north over the Thames, and the inhabitants of Kent turned to him - and the Surrey men and South Saxons and Uast Saxons - because earlier they were wrongly forced away from his relatives. And, for fear of the Mercians, the same year the king and the nation ofthe East Angles sought King Egbert as their protector and guardian; and the same year the East Angles killed Beornwulf, king of the Mercians.	Secular	Kent	NULL	NULL
825	823	Here there was a battle of Britons and of Devon-men at the Tax Ford.s And the same year Egbert, king of the West Saxons, and Beornwulf, king of Mercians, fought at Ellendun," and Egbert took the victory, and a great	Secular	Mercia	NULL	NULL

Year	Year [Text]	Passage	Activity	Location	Lat	Lon
		slaughter was made there. Then he sent his son /Ethelwulf from the army, ⁸ and Ealhstan his bishop, and Wulfheard his ealdorman, to Kent with a great troop, and they drove Baldred the king north over the Thames, and the inhabitants of Kent turned to him - and the Surrey men and South Saxons and Uast Saxons - because earlier they were wrongly forced away from his relatives. And, for fear of the Mercians, the same year the king and the nation of the East Angles sought King Egbert as their protector and guardian; and the same year the East Angles killed Beornwulf, king of the Mercians.				
825	823	Here there was a battle of Britons and of Devon-men at the Tax Ford.s And the same year Egbert, king of the West Saxons, and Beornwulf, king of Mercians, fought at Ellendun," and Egbert took the victory, and a great slaughter was made there. Then he sent his son /Ethelwulf from the army, ⁸ and Ealhstan his bishop, and Wulfheard his ealdorman, to Kent with a great troop, and they drove Baldred the king north over the Thames, and the inhabitants of Kent turned to him - and the Surrey men and South Saxons and Uast Saxons - because earlier they were wrongly forced away from his relatives. And, for fear of the Mercians, the same year the king and the nation of the East Angles sought King Egbert as their protector and guardian; and the same year the East Angles killed Beornwulf, king of the Mercians.	Secular	Surrey	NULL	NULL
825	823	Here there was a battle of Britons and of Devon-men at the Tax Ford.s And the same year Egbert, king of the West Saxons, and Beornwulf, king of Mercians, fought at Ellendun," and Egbert took the victory, and a great slaughter was made there. Then he sent his son /Ethelwulf from the army, ⁸ and Ealhstan his bishop, and Wulfheard his ealdorman, to Kent with a great troop, and they drove Baldred the king north over the Thames, and the inhabitants of Kent turned to him - and the Surrey men and South Saxons and Uast Saxons - because earlier they were wrongly forced away from his relatives. And, for fear of the Mercians, the same year the king and the nation of the East Angles sought King Egbert as their protector and guardian; and the same year the East Angles killed Beornwulf, king of the Mercians.	Secular	Sussex	NULL	NULL
827	825	Here Ludeca, king of Mercia, was killed, and his 5 ealdormen with him, and Wiglaf succeeded to the kingdom.	Secular	Mercia	NULL	NULL
829	827	Here [828] the moon grew dark on Christmas night. And that year King Egbert conquered the kingdom of Mercia and all that was south of the Humber; and he was the eighth king who was 'Wide Ruler'; ¹⁰ and the first who had so great a [rule] was Aelle, king of Sussex; second was Ceawlin, king of West Saxons;	Secular	Dore	53,3254	-1,5394

Year	Year [Text]	Passage	Activity	Location	Lat	Lon
		third yEthelberht, king of the inhabitants of Kent; fourth Rsedwald," king of East Anglia; fifth Edwin, king of Northumbria; sixth was Oswald who ruled after him; seventh was Oswy, Oswald's brother; eighth was Egbert, king of West Saxons. And this Egbert led an army to Dore against the Northumbrians; and there they offered him submission and concord; and on that they parted.				
829	827	Here [828] the moon grew dark on Christmas night. And that year King Egbert conquered the kingdom of Mercia and all that was south of the Humber; and he was the eighth king who was 'Wide Ruler'; ¹⁰ and the first who had so great a [rule] was Aelle, king of Sussex; second was Ceawlin, king of West Saxons; third yEthelberht, king of the inhabitants of Kent; fourth Rsedwald," king of East Anglia; fifth Edwin, king of Northumbria; sixth was Oswald who ruled after him; seventh was Oswy, Oswald's brother; eighth was Egbert, king of West Saxons. And this Egbert led an army to Dore against the Northumbrians; and there they offered him submission and concord; and on that they parted.	Environmental	England	NULL	NULL
829	827	Here [828] the moon grew dark on Christmas night. And that year King Egbert conquered the kingdom of Mercia and all that was south of the Humber; and he was the eighth king who was 'Wide Ruler'; ¹⁰ and the first who had so great a [rule] was Aelle, king of Sussex; second was Ceawlin, king of West Saxons; third yEthelberht, king of the inhabitants of Kent; fourth Rsedwald," king of East Anglia; fifth Edwin, king of Northumbria; sixth was Oswald who ruled after him; seventh was Oswy, Oswald's brother; eighth was Egbert, king of West Saxons. And this Egbert led an army to Dore against the Northumbrians; and there they offered him submission and concord; and on that they parted.	Secular	Mercia	NULL	NULL
830	828	Here Wiglaf obtained again the kingdom of Mercia; and Bishop Aethelbald passed away; and the same year King Egbert led the army among the Welsh, and he entirely reduced them to humble submission.	Secular	Mercia	NULL	NULL
830	828	Here Wiglaf obtained again the kingdom of Mercia; and Bishop Aethelbald passed away; and the same year King Egbert led the army among the Welsh, and he entirely reduced them to humble submission.	Religious	Not Referenced	NULL	NULL
830	828	Here Wiglaf obtained again the kingdom of Mercia; and Bishop Aethelbald passed away; and the same year King Egbert led the army among the Welsh, and he entirely reduced them to humble submission.	Secular	Wales	NULL	NULL
832	829	Here Archbishop Wulfred passed away.	Religious	Not Referenced	NULL	NULL
833	830	Here Ceolnoth was chosen as [arch]bishop and ordained; and [832] Abbot Feolgild passed away.	Religious	Not Referenced	NULL	NULL

Year	Year [Text]	Passage	Activity	Location	Lat	Lon
833	830	Here Ceolnoth was chosen as [arch]bishop and ordained; and [832] Abbot Feologild passed away.	Religious	Not Referenced	NULL	NULL
834	831	Here Archbishop Ceolnoth obtained the pallium.	Religious	Not Referenced	NULL	NULL
835	832	Here heathen men raided across Sheppey.	Norse	Sheppey	51,3965	0,8365
836	833	Here King Egbert fought against 25 ship-loads at Carhampton; and great slaughter was made there, and the Danish had possession of the place of slaughter. And Hereferth and Wigferth, 2 bishops, passed away; ;and Dudda and Osmod, 2 ealdormen, passed away.	Norse	Carhampton	51,1739	-3,4192
838	835	Here a great raiding ship-army came to Cornwall, and they turned into one and were fighting against Egbert, king of Wessex. Then he campaigned against them and fought with them at Hingston,11 and there put to flight both the Britons and the Danish.	Norse	Cornwall	NULL	NULL
838	835	Here a great raiding ship-army came to Cornwall, and they turned into one and were fighting against Egbert, king of Wessex. Then he campaigned against them and fought with them at Hingston,11 and there put to flight both the Britons and the Danish.	Norse	Hingston Down	50,521	-4,2473
838	835	Here a great raiding ship-army came to Cornwall, and they turned into one and were fighting against Egbert, king of Wessex. Then he campaigned against them and fought with them at Hingston,11 and there put to flight both the Britons and the Danish.	Norse	Wessex	NULL	NULL
839	836	Here King Egbert passed away; and earlier, before he was king, Offa, king of Mercia, and Beorhtric, king of Wessex, put him to flight from the land of the English to the land of the Franks for 3 years.12 And that Egbert ruled 37 years and 7 months; and his son TEthelwulf succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex, and his second son, Athelstan,13 succeeded to the kingdom of the inhabitants of Kent and to Surrey and to the kingdom of Sussex.	Secular	Kent	NULL	NULL
839	836	Here King Egbert passed away; and earlier, before he was king, Offa, king of Mercia, and Beorhtric, king of Wessex, put him to flight from the land of the English to the land of the Franks for 3 years.12 And that Egbert ruled 37 years and 7 months; and his son TEthelwulf succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex, and his second son, Athelstan,13 succeeded to the kingdom of the inhabitants of Kent and to Surrey and to the kingdom of Sussex.	Secular	Not Referenced	NULL	NULL
839	836	Here King Egbert passed away; and earlier, before he was king, Offa, king of Mercia, and Beorhtric, king of Wessex, put him to flight from the land of the English to the land of the Franks for 3 years.12 And that Egbert ruled 37 years	Secular	Surrey	NULL	NULL

Year	Year [Text]	Passage	Activity	Location	Lat	Lon
		and 7 months; and his son TEthelwulf succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex, and his second son, Athelstan,13 succeeded to the kingdom of the inhabitants of Kent and to Surrey and to the kingdom of Sussex.				
839	836	Here King Egbert passed away; and earlier, before he was king, Offa, king of Mercia, and Beorhtric, king of Wessex, put him to flight from the land of the English to the land of the Franks for 3 years.12 And that Egbert ruled 37 years and 7 months; and his son TEthelwulf succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex, and his second son, Athelstan,13 succeeded to the kingdom of the inhabitants of Kent and to Surrey and to the kingdom of Sussex.	Secular	Sussex	NULL	NULL
839	836	Here King Egbert passed away; and earlier, before he was king, Offa, king of Mercia, and Beorhtric, king of Wessex, put him to flight from the land of the English to the land of the Franks for 3 years.12 And that Egbert ruled 37 years and 7 months; and his son TEthelwulf succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex, and his second son, Athelstan,13 succeeded to the kingdom of the inhabitants of Kent and to Surrey and to the kingdom of Sussex.	Secular	Wessex	NULL	NULL
840	837	Here Ealdorman Wulfheard fought at Southampton against 33 ship-loads, and made great slaughter there and took the victory; and that year Wulfheard passed away.15 And Ealdorman ^thelhelm fought against the Danish on Portland with the Dorset men, and the ealdorman was killed,16and the Danish had possession of the place of slaughter.	Norse	Portland	50,5475	-2,4343
840	837	Here Ealdorman Wulfheard fought at Southampton against 33 ship-loads, and made great slaughter there and took the victory; and that year Wulfheard passed away.15 And Ealdorman ^thelhelm fought against the Danish on Portland with the Dorset men, and the ealdorman was killed,16and the Danish had possession of the place of slaughter.	Norse	Southampton	50,9097	-1,4044
842	839	Here there was a great slaughter in London, and in Quentovic, and in Rochester.	Norse	London	51,5074	-0,1278
842	839	Here there was a great slaughter in London, and in Quentovic, and in Rochester.	Norse	Quentovic	50,4825	1,7213
842	839	Here there was a great slaughter in London, and in Quentovic, and in Rochester.	Norse	Rochester	51,388	0,5067
843	840	Here King Aethelwulf fought at Carhampton against 35 ship loads, and the Danish had possession of the place of slaughter.	Norse	Carhampton	51,1739	-3,4192
848	845	Here Dux Earnwulf with the Somerset men, and Bishop lialhstan and Ealdorman Osric with the Dorset men, fought against a Danish raiding-army at the mouth of the Parret, and made a great slaughter there and look the victory.	Norse	Parret River mouth	51,209559	-3,021786

Chapter 2.III.4

Chronicles of Alfonso III Sample Survey 840-59

Year	Passage	Location	Lat	Long	Activity
843	In the era 881 (843), after the death of Alfonso, Ramiro, son of the prince Vermudo, was elected king. At that time he was away from the throne because he had travelled to the province of Vardulias to take a wife. When King Alfonso departed from this world, Nepotianus, count of the palace, rebelled and seized power. When he heard what had happened, King Ramiro made for the region of Galicia and assembled his army in the city of Lugo. After a short period of time, he invaded Asturias. When Nepotianus learned of his arrival, he went with his army to meet him at the bridge over the river Narcea. But when the battle began, Nepotianus was deserted by all of his men and was quickly put to flight. He was captured in the province of Primorias by the two counts Scipio and Sonna and his eyes were put out. Ramiro ordered him confined to a monastery and he lived out his life in the habit of a monk. At the same time the Northmen, a pagan and extremely cruel people previously unknown to us, arrived in our region with their naval forces. Ramiro, who had by then been made king, gathered a great army and fought against them at a place called Farum Brecantium. ⁷⁰ There he destroyed many bands of Northmen and burned their ships with fire. The others, those who were left, took to the sea and went to the province of Baetica. They entered the city of Seville and annihilated many bands of Chaldeans there, partly by the sword and partly by fire. After the year had passed and the city of Seville had been invaded, they returned to their own country. But let us return to our subject.	Farum Brecantium [La Coruña]	43,3623	-8,4115	Norse
843	In the era 881 (843), after the death of Alfonso, Ramiro, son of the prince Vermudo, was elected king. At that time he was away from the throne because he had travelled to the province of Vardulias to take a wife. When King Alfonso departed from this world, Nepotianus, count of the palace, rebelled and seized power. When he heard what had happened, King Ramiro made for the region of Galicia and assembled his army in the city of Lugo. After a short period of time, he invaded Asturias. When Nepotianus learned of his arrival, he went with his army to meet him at the bridge over the river Narcea. But when the battle began, Nepotianus was deserted by all of his men and was quickly put to flight. He was captured in the province of Primorias by the two counts Scipio and Sonna and his eyes were put out. Ramiro ordered him confined to a monastery and he lived out his life in the habit of a monk. At the same time the Northmen, a pagan and extremely cruel people previously unknown to us, arrived in our region with their naval forces. Ramiro, who had by then been made king, gathered a great army and fought against them at a place called Farum Brecantium. ⁷⁰ There he destroyed many bands of Northmen and burned their ships with fire. The others, those who were left, took to the sea and went to the province of Baetica. They entered the city of Seville and annihilated many bands of Chaldeans there,	Baetica	37,5	-6	Norse

Year	Passage	Location	Lat	Long	Activity
	partly by the sword and partly by fire. After the year had passed and the city of Seville had been invaded, they returned to their own country. But let us return to our subject.				
843	In the era 881 (843), after the death of Alfonso, Ramiro, son of the prince Vermudo, was elected king. At that time he was away from the throne because he had travelled to the province of Vardulias to take a wife. When King Alfonso departed from this world, Nepotianus, count of the palace, rebelled and seized power. When he heard what had happened, King Ramiro made for the region of Galicia and assembled his army in the city of Lugo. After a short period of time, he invaded Asturias. When Nepotianus learned of his arrival, he went with his army to meet him at the bridge over the river Narcea. But when the battle began, Nepotianus was deserted by all of his men and was quickly put to flight. He was captured in the province of Primorias by the two counts Scipio and Sonna and his eyes were put out. Ramiro ordered him confined to a monastery and he lived out his life in the habit of a monk. At the same time the Northmen, a pagan and extremely cruel people previously unknown to us, arrived in our region with their naval forces. Ramiro, who had by then been made king, gathered a great army and fought against them at a place called Farum Brecantium. ⁷⁰ There he destroyed many bands of Northmen and burned their ships with fire. The others, those who were left, took to the sea and went to the province of Baetica. They entered the city of Seville and annihilated many bands of Chaldeans there, partly by the sword and partly by fire. After the year had passed and the city of Seville had been invaded, they returned to their own country. But let us return to our subject.	Seville	37,3891	-5,9845	Norse
843	In the era 881 (843), after the death of Alfonso, Ramiro, son of the prince Vermudo, was elected king. At that time he was away from the throne because he had travelled to the province of Vardulias to take a wife. When King Alfonso departed from this world, Nepotianus, count of the palace, rebelled and seized power. When he heard what had happened, King Ramiro made for the region of Galicia and assembled his army in the city of Lugo. After a short period of time, he invaded Asturias. When Nepotianus learned of his arrival, he went with his army to meet him at the bridge over the river Narcea. But when the battle began, Nepotianus was deserted by all of his men and was quickly put to flight. He was captured in the province of Primorias by the two counts Scipio and Sonna and his eyes were put out. Ramiro ordered him confined to a monastery and he lived out his life in the habit of a monk. At the same time the Northmen, a pagan and extremely cruel people previously unknown to us, arrived in our region with their naval forces. Ramiro, who had by then been made king, gathered a great army and fought against them at a place called Farum Brecantium. ⁷⁰ There he destroyed many bands of Northmen and burned their ships with fire. The others, those who were left, took to the sea and went to the province of Baetica. They entered the city of Seville and annihilated many bands of Chaldeans there,	Asturias	43,3625	-5,8431	Secular

Year	Passage	Location	Lat	Long	Activity
	partly by the sword and partly by fire. After the year had passed and the city of Seville had been invaded, they returned to their own country. But let us return to our subject.				
843	In the era 881 (843), after the death of Alfonso, Ramiro, son of the prince Vermudo, was elected king. At that time he was away from the throne because he had travelled to the province of Vardulias to take a wife. When King Alfonso departed from this world, Nepotianus, count of the palace, rebelled and seized power. When he heard what had happened, King Ramiro made for the region of Galicia and assembled his army in the city of Lugo. After a short period of time, he invaded Asturias. When Nepotianus learned of his arrival, he went with his army to meet him at the bridge over the river Narcea. But when the battle began, Nepotianus was deserted by all of his men and was quickly put to flight. He was captured in the province of Primorias by the two counts Scipio and Sonna and his eyes were put out. Ramiro ordered him confined to a monastery and he lived out his life in the habit of a monk. At the same time the Northmen, a pagan and extremely cruel people previously unknown to us, arrived in our region with their naval forces. Ramiro, who had by then been made king, gathered a great army and fought against them at a place called Farum Brecantium. ⁷⁰ There he destroyed many bands of Northmen and burned their ships with fire. The others, those who were left, took to the sea and went to the province of Baetica. They entered the city of Seville and annihilated many bands of Chaldeans there, partly by the sword and partly by fire. After the year had passed and the city of Seville had been invaded, they returned to their own country. But let us return to our subject.	Vardulias [Castile]	41,8357	-4,3976	Secular
843	In the era 881 (843), after the death of Alfonso, Ramiro, son of the prince Vermudo, was elected king. At that time he was away from the throne because he had travelled to the province of Vardulias to take a wife. When King Alfonso departed from this world, Nepotianus, count of the palace, rebelled and seized power. When he heard what had happened, King Ramiro made for the region of Galicia and assembled his army in the city of Lugo. After a short period of time, he invaded Asturias. When Nepotianus learned of his arrival, he went with his army to meet him at the bridge over the river Narcea. But when the battle began, Nepotianus was deserted by all of his men and was quickly put to flight. He was captured in the province of Primorias by the two counts Scipio and Sonna and his eyes were put out. Ramiro ordered him confined to a monastery and he lived out his life in the habit of a monk. At the same time the Northmen, a pagan and extremely cruel people previously unknown to us, arrived in our region with their naval forces. Ramiro, who had by then been made king, gathered a great army and fought against them at a place called Farum Brecantium. ⁷⁰ There he destroyed many bands of Northmen and burned their ships with fire. The others, those who were left, took to the sea and went to the province of Baetica. They entered the city of Seville and annihilated many bands of Chaldeans there,	Galicia	42,5751	-8,1339	Secular

Year	Passage	Location	Lat	Long	Activity
	partly by the sword and partly by fire. After the year had passed and the city of Seville had been invaded, they returned to their own country. But let us return to our subject.				
843	In the era 881 (843), after the death of Alfonso, Ramiro, son of the prince Vermudo, was elected king. At that time he was away from the throne because he had travelled to the province of Vardulias to take a wife. When King Alfonso departed from this world, Nepotianus, count of the palace, rebelled and seized power. When he heard what had happened, King Ramiro made for the region of Galicia and assembled his army in the city of Lugo. After a short period of time, he invaded Asturias. When Nepotianus learned of his arrival, he went with his army to meet him at the bridge over the river Narcea. But when the battle began, Nepotianus was deserted by all of his men and was quickly put to flight. He was captured in the province of Primorias by the two counts Scipio and Sonna and his eyes were put out. Ramiro ordered him confined to a monastery and he lived out his life in the habit of a monk. At the same time the Northmen, a pagan and extremely cruel people previously unknown to us, arrived in our region with their naval forces. Ramiro, who had by then been made king, gathered a great army and fought against them at a place called Farum Brecantium. ⁷⁰ There he destroyed many bands of Northmen and burned their ships with fire. The others, those who were left, took to the sea and went to the province of Baetica. They entered the city of Seville and annihilated many bands of Chaldeans there, partly by the sword and partly by fire. After the year had passed and the city of Seville had been invaded, they returned to their own country. But let us return to our subject.	Lugo	43,0097	-7,5568	Secular
843	In the era 881 (843), after the death of Alfonso, Ramiro, son of the prince Vermudo, was elected king. At that time he was away from the throne because he had travelled to the province of Vardulias to take a wife. When King Alfonso departed from this world, Nepotianus, count of the palace, rebelled and seized power. When he heard what had happened, King Ramiro made for the region of Galicia and assembled his army in the city of Lugo. After a short period of time, he invaded Asturias. When Nepotianus learned of his arrival, he went with his army to meet him at the bridge over the river Narcea. But when the battle began, Nepotianus was deserted by all of his men and was quickly put to flight. He was captured in the province of Primorias by the two counts Scipio and Sonna and his eyes were put out. Ramiro ordered him confined to a monastery and he lived out his life in the habit of a monk. At the same time the Northmen, a pagan and extremely cruel people previously unknown to us, arrived in our region with their naval forces. Ramiro, who had by then been made king, gathered a great army and fought against them at a place called Farum Brecantium. ⁷⁰ There he destroyed many bands of Northmen and burned their ships with fire. The others, those who were left, took to the sea and went to the province of Baetica. They entered the city of Seville and annihilated many bands of Chaldeans there,	Narcea River	NULL	NULL	Secular

Year	Passage	Location	Lat	Long	Activity
	partly by the sword and partly by fire. After the year had passed and the city of Seville had been invaded, they returned to their own country. But let us return to our subject.				
843	In the era 881 (843), after the death of Alfonso, Ramiro, son of the prince Vermudo, was elected king. At that time he was away from the throne because he had travelled to the province of Vardulias to take a wife. When King Alfonso departed from this world, Nepotianus, count of the palace, rebelled and seized power. When he heard what had happened, King Ramiro made for the region of Galicia and assembled his army in the city of Lugo. After a short period of time, he invaded Asturias. When Nepotianus learned of his arrival, he went with his army to meet him at the bridge over the river Narcea. But when the battle began, Nepotianus was deserted by all of his men and was quickly put to flight. He was captured in the province of Primorias by the two counts Scipio and Sonna and his eyes were put out. Ramiro ordered him confined to a monastery and he lived out his life in the habit of a monk. At the same time the Northmen, a pagan and extremely cruel people previously unknown to us, arrived in our region with their naval forces. Ramiro, who had by then been made king, gathered a great army and fought against them at a place called Farum Brecantium. ⁷⁰ There he destroyed many bands of Northmen and burned their ships with fire. The others, those who were left, took to the sea and went to the province of Baetica. They entered the city of Seville and annihilated many bands of Chaldeans there, partly by the sword and partly by fire. After the year had passed and the city of Seville had been invaded, they returned to their own country. But let us return to our subject.	Primorias, Asturias [Cangas de Onís]	43,3145	-5,0666	Secular
850	The oft-mentioned King Ramiro was shaken frequently by civil war. Two magnates, one a nobleman, the other a count of the palace, became puffed up with pride against the king. When the king learned of their conspiracy he ordered one of the two by the name of Aldroitus to be blinded and decapitated the other one, named Piniolus, along with his seven sons. After Ramiro quieted the civil wars, he built many arched buildings of granite and marble – without using any wood – on the side of Mt. Naranco two miles from Oviedo. He did battle with the Saracens twice and with the help of God emerged victorious. After the seventh year of his reign he died as the result of a natural illness and rested in a tomb in Oviedo.	Oviedo	43,3619	-5,8494	Secular
850	In the era 888 (850), with Ramiro dead, his son Ordoño succeeded him as king. He was a modest and patient man. He built walls around cities that had been long ago deserted, namely: León, Astorga, Tuy, and Amaya. He built their gates on high ground. He filled them partly with people from his own kingdom and partly with those coming up out of Spain. He did battle with the Chaldeans frequently and always emerged the victor. At the outset of his reign, the province of the Basques rebelled against him. When he and his army invaded, the Saracen host suddenly advanced against him from the other side. But with God's help, he put the Chaldeans to flight and brought the Basques under his jurisdiction. I will not be	León	42,5987	-5,5671	Secular

Year	Passage	Location	Lat	Long	Activity
	<p>silent about what I know to have occurred. A certain man by the name of Musa – a Goth by birth but deceived by the Muhammadan rite along with all of his family, which the Chaldeans call the Banu Qasi – rebelled against the Córdoba king and took control of many cities partly by the sword and partly by treachery. First he took Zaragoza, and then from there Tudela and Huesca, and after that, Toledo, where Musa installed his son by the name of Lupe as prefect. Later, Musa turned his arms against the Franks and the Gauls and brought about great slaughter and pillage. He captured two great Frankish commanders, Sanctio and Epulo, partly through battle, partly through treachery, and bound them in chains. Two great rebels from the Chaldeans – one from the tribe of the Quraysh by the name of Ibn Hamza and the other a muwallad by the name of Alporz along with his son Azet – were captured in battle, partly by the father Musa and partly by his son Lupe. On account of these victories, Musa swelled so much in pride that he demanded that his men call him the third king of Spain.</p>				
850	<p>In the era 888 (850), with Ramiro dead, his son Ordoño succeeded him as king. He was a modest and patient man. He built walls around cities that had been long ago deserted, namely: León, Astorga, Tuy, and Amaya. He built their gates on high ground. He filled them partly with people from his own kingdom and partly with those coming up out of Spain. He did battle with the Chaldeans frequently and always emerged the victor. At the outset of his reign, the province of the Basques rebelled against him. When he and his army invaded, the Saracen host suddenly advanced against him from the other side. But with God's help, he put the Chaldeans to flight and brought the Basques under his jurisdiction. I will not be silent about what I know to have occurred. A certain man by the name of Musa – a Goth by birth but deceived by the Muhammadan rite along with all of his family, which the Chaldeans call the Banu Qasi – rebelled against the Córdoba king and took control of many cities partly by the sword and partly by treachery. First he took Zaragoza, and then from there Tudela and Huesca, and after that, Toledo, where Musa installed his son by the name of Lupe as prefect. Later, Musa turned his arms against the Franks and the Gauls and brought about great slaughter and pillage. He captured two great Frankish commanders, Sanctio and Epulo, partly through battle, partly through treachery, and bound them in chains. Two great rebels from the Chaldeans – one from the tribe of the Quraysh by the name of Ibn Hamza and the other a muwallad by the name of Alporz along with his son Azet – were captured in battle, partly by the father Musa and partly by his son Lupe. On account of these victories, Musa swelled so much in pride that he demanded that his men call him the third king of Spain.</p>	Astorga	42,4549	-6,0533	Secular
850	<p>In the era 888 (850), with Ramiro dead, his son Ordoño succeeded him as king. He was a modest and patient man. He built walls around cities that had been long ago deserted, namely: León, Astorga, Tuy, and Amaya. He built their gates on high ground. He filled them</p>	Tuy	42,0492	-8,6466	Secular

Year	Passage	Location	Lat	Long	Activity
	<p>partly with people from his own kingdom and partly with those coming up out of Spain. He did battle with the Chaldeans frequently and always emerged the victor. At the outset of his reign, the province of the Basques rebelled against him. When he and his army invaded, the Saracen host suddenly advanced against him from the other side. But with God's help, he put the Chaldeans to flight and brought the Basques under his jurisdiction. I will not be silent about what I know to have occurred. A certain man by the name of Musa – a Goth by birth but deceived by the Muhammadan rite along with all of his family, which the Chaldeans call the Banu Qasi – rebelled against the Córdoba king and took control of many cities partly by the sword and partly by treachery. First he took Zaragoza, and then from there Tudela and Huesca, and after that, Toledo, where Musa installed his son by the name of Lupe as prefect. Later, Musa turned his arms against the Franks and the Gauls and brought about great slaughter and pillage. He captured two great Frankish commanders, Sanctio and Epulo, partly through battle, partly through treachery, and bound them in chains. Two great rebels from the Chaldeans – one from the tribe of the Quraysh by the name of Ibn Hamza and the other a muwallad by the name of Alporz along with his son Azet – were captured in battle, partly by the father Musa and partly by his son Lupe. On account of these victories, Musa swelled so much in pride that he demanded that his men call him the third king of Spain.</p>				
850	<p>In the era 888 (850), with Ramiro dead, his son Ordoño succeeded him as king. He was a modest and patient man. He built walls around cities that had been long ago deserted, namely: León, Astorga, Tuy, and Amaya. He built their gates on high ground. He filled them partly with people from his own kingdom and partly with those coming up out of Spain. He did battle with the Chaldeans frequently and always emerged the victor. At the outset of his reign, the province of the Basques rebelled against him. When he and his army invaded, the Saracen host suddenly advanced against him from the other side. But with God's help, he put the Chaldeans to flight and brought the Basques under his jurisdiction. I will not be silent about what I know to have occurred. A certain man by the name of Musa – a Goth by birth but deceived by the Muhammadan rite along with all of his family, which the Chaldeans call the Banu Qasi – rebelled against the Córdoba king and took control of many cities partly by the sword and partly by treachery. First he took Zaragoza, and then from there Tudela and Huesca, and after that, Toledo, where Musa installed his son by the name of Lupe as prefect. Later, Musa turned his arms against the Franks and the Gauls and brought about great slaughter and pillage. He captured two great Frankish commanders, Sanctio and Epulo, partly through battle, partly through treachery, and bound them in chains. Two great rebels from the Chaldeans – one from the tribe of the Quraysh by the name of Ibn Hamza and the other a muwallad by the name of Alporz along with his son Azet – were captured in battle, partly by the father Musa and partly by his son Lupe.</p>	Amaya	42,6422	-4,1639	Secular

Year	Passage	Location	Lat	Long	Activity
	On account of these victories, Musa swelled so much in pride that he demanded that his men call him the third king of Spain.				
850	In the era 888 (850), with Ramiro dead, his son Ordoño succeeded him as king. He was a modest and patient man. He built walls around cities that had been long ago deserted, namely: León, Astorga, Tuy, and Amaya. He built their gates on high ground. He filled them partly with people from his own kingdom and partly with those coming up out of Spain. He did battle with the Chaldeans frequently and always emerged the victor. At the outset of his reign, the province of the Basques rebelled against him. When he and his army invaded, the Saracen host suddenly advanced against him from the other side. But with God's help, he put the Chaldeans to flight and brought the Basques under his jurisdiction. I will not be silent about what I know to have occurred. A certain man by the name of Musa – a Goth by birth but deceived by the Muhammadan rite along with all of his family, which the Chaldeans call the Banu Qasi – rebelled against the Córdoba king and took control of many cities partly by the sword and partly by treachery. First he took Zaragoza, and then from there Tudela and Huesca, and after that, Toledo, where Musa installed his son by the name of Lupe as prefect. Later, Musa turned his arms against the Franks and the Gauls and brought about great slaughter and pillage. He captured two great Frankish commanders, Sanctio and Epulo, partly through battle, partly through treachery, and bound them in chains. Two great rebels from the Chaldeans – one from the tribe of the Quraysh by the name of Ibn Hamza and the other a muwallad by the name of Alporz along with his son Azet – were captured in battle, partly by the father Musa and partly by his son Lupe. On account of these victories, Musa swelled so much in pride that he demanded that his men call him the third king of Spain.	Basque	42,9896	-2,6189	Secular
850	In the era 888 (850), with Ramiro dead, his son Ordoño succeeded him as king. He was a modest and patient man. He built walls around cities that had been long ago deserted, namely: León, Astorga, Tuy, and Amaya. He built their gates on high ground. He filled them partly with people from his own kingdom and partly with those coming up out of Spain. He did battle with the Chaldeans frequently and always emerged the victor. At the outset of his reign, the province of the Basques rebelled against him. When he and his army invaded, the Saracen host suddenly advanced against him from the other side. But with God's help, he put the Chaldeans to flight and brought the Basques under his jurisdiction. I will not be silent about what I know to have occurred. A certain man by the name of Musa – a Goth by birth but deceived by the Muhammadan rite along with all of his family, which the Chaldeans call the Banu Qasi – rebelled against the Córdoba king and took control of many cities partly by the sword and partly by treachery. First he took Zaragoza, and then from there Tudela and Huesca, and after that, Toledo, where Musa installed his son by the name of Lupe as prefect. Later, Musa turned his arms against the Franks and the Gauls	Zaragoza	41,6488	-0,8891	Secular

Year	Passage	Location	Lat	Long	Activity
	and brought about great slaughter and pillage. He captured two great Frankish commanders, Sanctio and Epulo, partly through battle, partly through treachery, and bound them in chains. Two great rebels from the Chaldeans – one from the tribe of the Quraysh by the name of Ibn Hamza and the other a muwallad by the name of Alporz along with his son Azet – were captured in battle, partly by the father Musa and partly by his son Lupe. On account of these victories, Musa swelled so much in pride that he demanded that his men call him the third king of Spain.				
850	In the era 888 (850), with Ramiro dead, his son Ordoño succeeded him as king. He was a modest and patient man. He built walls around cities that had been long ago deserted, namely: León, Astorga, Tuy, and Amaya. He built their gates on high ground. He filled them partly with people from his own kingdom and partly with those coming up out of Spain. He did battle with the Chaldeans frequently and always emerged the victor. At the outset of his reign, the province of the Basques rebelled against him. When he and his army invaded, the Saracen host suddenly advanced against him from the other side. But with God's help, he put the Chaldeans to flight and brought the Basques under his jurisdiction. I will not be silent about what I know to have occurred. A certain man by the name of Musa – a Goth by birth but deceived by the Muhammadan rite along with all of his family, which the Chaldeans call the Banu Qasi – rebelled against the Córdoba king and took control of many cities partly by the sword and partly by treachery. First he took Zaragoza, and then from there Tudela and Huesca, and after that, Toledo, where Musa installed his son by the name of Lupe as prefect. Later, Musa turned his arms against the Franks and the Gauls and brought about great slaughter and pillage. He captured two great Frankish commanders, Sanctio and Epulo, partly through battle, partly through treachery, and bound them in chains. Two great rebels from the Chaldeans – one from the tribe of the Quraysh by the name of Ibn Hamza and the other a muwallad by the name of Alporz along with his son Azet – were captured in battle, partly by the father Musa and partly by his son Lupe. On account of these victories, Musa swelled so much in pride that he demanded that his men call him the third king of Spain.	Tudela	42,0614	-1,6063	Secular
850	In the era 888 (850), with Ramiro dead, his son Ordoño succeeded him as king. He was a modest and patient man. He built walls around cities that had been long ago deserted, namely: León, Astorga, Tuy, and Amaya. He built their gates on high ground. He filled them partly with people from his own kingdom and partly with those coming up out of Spain. He did battle with the Chaldeans frequently and always emerged the victor. At the outset of his reign, the province of the Basques rebelled against him. When he and his army invaded, the Saracen host suddenly advanced against him from the other side. But with God's help, he put the Chaldeans to flight and brought the Basques under his jurisdiction. I will not be silent about what I know to have occurred. A certain man by the name of Musa – a Goth by	Huesca	42,1318	-0,4078	Secular

Year	Passage	Location	Lat	Long	Activity
	birth but deceived by the Muhammadan rite along with all of his family, which the Chaldeans call the Banu Qasi – rebelled against the Córdoba king and took control of many cities partly by the sword and partly by treachery. First he took Zaragoza, and then from there Tudela and Huesca, and after that, Toledo, where Musa installed his son by the name of Lupe as prefect. Later, Musa turned his arms against the Franks and the Gauls and brought about great slaughter and pillage. He captured two great Frankish commanders, Sanctio and Epulo, partly through battle, partly through treachery, and bound them in chains. Two great rebels from the Chaldeans – one from the tribe of the Quraysh by the name of Ibn Hamza and the other a muwallad by the name of Alporz along with his son Azet – were captured in battle, partly by the father Musa and partly by his son Lupe. On account of these victories, Musa swelled so much in pride that he demanded that his men call him the third king of Spain.				
850	In the era 888 (850), with Ramiro dead, his son Ordoño succeeded him as king. He was a modest and patient man. He built walls around cities that had been long ago deserted, namely: León, Astorga, Tuy, and Amaya. He built their gates on high ground. He filled them partly with people from his own kingdom and partly with those coming up out of Spain. He did battle with the Chaldeans frequently and always emerged the victor. At the outset of his reign, the province of the Basques rebelled against him. When he and his army invaded, the Saracen host suddenly advanced against him from the other side. But with God's help, he put the Chaldeans to flight and brought the Basques under his jurisdiction. I will not be silent about what I know to have occurred. A certain man by the name of Musa – a Goth by birth but deceived by the Muhammadan rite along with all of his family, which the Chaldeans call the Banu Qasi – rebelled against the Córdoba king and took control of many cities partly by the sword and partly by treachery. First he took Zaragoza, and then from there Tudela and Huesca, and after that, Toledo, where Musa installed his son by the name of Lupe as prefect. Later, Musa turned his arms against the Franks and the Gauls and brought about great slaughter and pillage. He captured two great Frankish commanders, Sanctio and Epulo, partly through battle, partly through treachery, and bound them in chains. Two great rebels from the Chaldeans – one from the tribe of the Quraysh by the name of Ibn Hamza and the other a muwallad by the name of Alporz along with his son Azet – were captured in battle, partly by the father Musa and partly by his son Lupe. On account of these victories, Musa swelled so much in pride that he demanded that his men call him the third king of Spain.	Toledo	39,8628	-4,0273	Secular
859	King Ordoño took many other cities in battle: specifically, the city of Coria with its king, Zaid, and the city of Tamanca with its king, Murzuk, and his wife. He killed all of the soldiers. The rest of the people, with their wives and children, were sold into slavery. At this time the Northmen pirates again came to our shores. They then spread out all over Spain, ravaging	Spanish Coast	NULL	NULL	Norse

Year	Passage	Location	Lat	Long	Activity
	its coasts with sword and fire. From there, crossing the sea, they invaded the city of Naacor in Mauretania and killed a multitude of Chaldeans with the sword. Then, heading toward the islands of Mallorca and Menorca, they depopulated them with the sword. They then sailed to Greece and finally returned to their own country three years later.				
859	King Ordoflo took many other cities in battle: specifically, the city of Coria with its king, Zaid, and the city of Talamanca with its king, Murzuk, and his wife. He killed all of the soldiers. The rest of the people, with their wives and children, were sold into slavery. At this time the Northmen pirates again came to our shores. They then spread out all over Spain, ravaging its coasts with sword and fire. From there, crossing the sea, they invaded the city of Naacor in Mauretania and killed a multitude of Chaldeans with the sword. Then, heading toward the islands of Mallorca and Menorca, they depopulated them with the sword. They then sailed to Greece and finally returned to their own country three years later.	Naacor, Mauretania [Nekor]	35,0898	-3,8075	Norse
859	King Ordoflo took many other cities in battle: specifically, the city of Coria with its king, Zaid, and the city of Talamanca with its king, Murzuk, and his wife. He killed all of the soldiers. The rest of the people, with their wives and children, were sold into slavery. At this time the Northmen pirates again came to our shores. They then spread out all over Spain, ravaging its coasts with sword and fire. From there, crossing the sea, they invaded the city of Naacor in Mauretania and killed a multitude of Chaldeans with the sword. Then, heading toward the islands of Mallorca and Menorca, they depopulated them with the sword. They then sailed to Greece and finally returned to their own country three years later.	Mallorca	39,6953	3,0176	Norse
859	King Ordoflo took many other cities in battle: specifically, the city of Coria with its king, Zaid, and the city of Talamanca with its king, Murzuk, and his wife. He killed all of the soldiers. The rest of the people, with their wives and children, were sold into slavery. At this time the Northmen pirates again came to our shores. They then spread out all over Spain, ravaging its coasts with sword and fire. From there, crossing the sea, they invaded the city of Naacor in Mauretania and killed a multitude of Chaldeans with the sword. Then, heading toward the islands of Mallorca and Menorca, they depopulated them with the sword. They then sailed to Greece and finally returned to their own country three years later.	Menorca	39,9496	4,1104	Norse
859	King Ordoflo took many other cities in battle: specifically, the city of Coria with its king, Zaid, and the city of Talamanca with its king, Murzuk, and his wife. He killed all of the soldiers. The rest of the people, with their wives and children, were sold into slavery. At this time the Northmen pirates again came to our shores. They then spread out all over Spain, ravaging its coasts with sword and fire. From there, crossing the sea, they invaded the city of Naacor in Mauretania and killed a multitude of Chaldeans with the sword. Then, heading toward the islands of Mallorca and Menorca, they depopulated them with the sword. They then sailed to Greece and finally returned to their own country three years later.	Greece	NULL	NULL	Norse

Year	Passage	Location	Lat	Long	Activity
859	King Ordoño moved his army against him and came to the city called Albelda that Musa had just recently built with wonderful workmanship. The king arrived with his army and surrounded it with fortifications. Musa, then arrived with a countless multitude and set up tents on the mountain which is called Laturce. King Ordoño divided his army into two units, one to besiege the city, the other to fight against Musa. They immediately engaged in battle and Musa and his army were put to flight. 'Meeting them, they made such a slaughter of them' that more than 10,000 of Musa's best soldiers, along with his son-in-law by the name of Garcia, were killed, not counting the footsoldiers. Musa himself, struck by a sword three times, escaped only half alive, losing many of the battle supplies and gifts that Charles, king of the Franks, had sent. Never, from then on, did he win a victory. King Ordoño then sent the army to the city of Albelda and stormed it on the seventh day of fighting. He killed all of the soldiers with the sword. He destroyed the city itself down to its foundations and returned to his own city with a great victory. Lupe, the son of the same Musa, who served as consul of Toledo, upon hearing that his father had been overcome, subjected himself and all of his followers to King Ordoño and remained subject to him for as long as he lived. Later he fought many battles against the Chaldeans alongside the king.	Albelda	41,8651	0,4606	Secular
859	King Ordoño moved his army against him and came to the city called Albelda that Musa had just recently built with wonderful workmanship. The king arrived with his army and surrounded it with fortifications. Musa, then arrived with a countless multitude and set up tents on the mountain which is called Laturce. King Ordoño divided his army into two units, one to besiege the city, the other to fight against Musa. They immediately engaged in battle and Musa and his army were put to flight. 'Meeting them, they made such a slaughter of them' that more than 10,000 of Musa's best soldiers, along with his son-in-law by the name of Garcia, were killed, not counting the footsoldiers. Musa himself, struck by a sword three times, escaped only half alive, losing many of the battle supplies and gifts that Charles, king of the Franks, had sent. Never, from then on, did he win a victory. King Ordoño then sent the army to the city of Albelda and stormed it on the seventh day of fighting. He killed all of the soldiers with the sword. He destroyed the city itself down to its foundations and returned to his own city with a great victory. Lupe, the son of the same Musa, who served as consul of Toledo, upon hearing that his father had been overcome, subjected himself and all of his followers to King Ordoño and remained subject to him for as long as he lived. Later he fought many battles against the Chaldeans alongside the king.	Laturce	42,3533	-2,417	Secular
859	King Ordoño moved his army against him and came to the city called Albelda that Musa had just recently built with wonderful workmanship. The king arrived with his army and surrounded it with fortifications. Musa, then arrived with a countless multitude and set up tents on the mountain which is called Laturce. King Ordoño divided his army into two units, one to besiege the city, the other to fight against Musa. They immediately engaged in battle	Toldeo	39,8628	-4,0273	Secular

Year	Passage	Location	Lat	Long	Activity
	and Musa and his army were put to flight. 'Meeting them, they made such a slaughter of them' that more than 10,000 of Musa's best soldiers, along with his son-in-law by the name of Garcia, were killed, not counting the footsoldiers. Musa himself, struck by a sword three times, escaped only half alive, losing many of the battle supplies and gifts that Charles, king of the Franks, had sent. Never, from then on, did he win a victory. King Ordoño then sent the army to the city of Albelda and stormed it on the seventh day of fighting. He killed all of the soldiers with the sword. He destroyed the city itself down to its foundations and returned to his own city with a great victory. Lupe, the son of the same Musa, who served as consul of Toledo, upon hearing that his father had been overcome, subjected himself and all of his followers to King Ordoño and remained subject to him for as long as he lived. Later he fought many battles against the Chaldeans alongside the king.				
859	King Ordoño took many other cities in battle: specifically, the city of Coria with its king, Zaid, and the city of Talamanca with its king, Murzuk, and his wife. He killed all of the soldiers. The rest of the people, with their wives and children, were sold into slavery. At this time the Northmen pirates again came to our shores. They then spread out all over Spain, ravaging its coasts with sword and fire. From there, crossing the sea, they invaded the city of Naacor in Mauretania and killed a multitude of Chaldeans with the sword. Then, heading toward the islands of Mallorca and Menorca, they depopulated them with the sword. They then sailed to Greece and finally returned to their own country three years later.	Coria	39,988	-6,537	Secular
859	King Ordoño took many other cities in battle: specifically, the city of Coria with its king, Zaid, and the city of Talamanca with its king, Murzuk, and his wife. He killed all of the soldiers. The rest of the people, with their wives and children, were sold into slavery. At this time the Northmen pirates again came to our shores. They then spread out all over Spain, ravaging its coasts with sword and fire. From there, crossing the sea, they invaded the city of Naacor in Mauretania and killed a multitude of Chaldeans with the sword. Then, heading toward the islands of Mallorca and Menorca, they depopulated them with the sword. They then sailed to Greece and finally returned to their own country three years later.	Talamanca	38,9164	1,4445	Secular

Chapter 3.III Atlantic European Mints

Country	Location	Lat	Lon	Years Active	Kingdom
France	Agen	44,2031	0,6164	Charlemagne, Charles the Bald (840-64)	Carolingian
France	Amiens	49,8941	2,2958	Charlemagne	Carolingian
Spain	Ampurias	42,134	3,1124	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious	Carolingian

Country	Location	Lat	Lon	Years Active	Kingdom
Netherlands	Andelot	48,2439	5,299	Pre-reform Charlemagne (768-793)	Carolingian
France	Angers	47,4712	-0,5518	Charlemagne	Carolingian
France	Angoulême	45,6484	0,1562	Charlemagne	Carolingian
France	Arles (ARDIS)	43,6766	4,6278	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, Charles of Provence (855-63)	Carolingian
France	Arras	50,291	2,7775	Charlemagne	Carolingian
France	Auxerre	47,7982	3,5738	Charles the Bald (840-64)	Carolingian
France	Avignon	43,9493	4,8055	Charlemagne	Carolingian
France	Avranches	48,6868	-1,3617	Charlemagne	Carolingian
Spain	Barcelona	41,3851	2,1734	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious	Carolingian
England	Bath	51,3811	-2,359	At least 924-51	Anglo-Saxon
Italy	Bergamo	45,6983	9,6773	Pre-reform Charlemagne (768-793)	Carolingian
France	Besançon	47,2378	6,0241	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious	Carolingian
France	Béziers	43,3442	3,2158	Charlemagne	Carolingian
Germany	Bingen	49,9667	7,9046	Pre-reform Charlemagne (768-793)	Carolingian
France	Blois	47,5861	1,3359	Charles the Bald (840-64)	Carolingian
Germany	Bonn	50,7374	7,0982	Charlemagne	Carolingian
France	Bordeaux	44,8378	-0,5792	Louis the Pious	Carolingian
France	Bourges	47,081	2,3988	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, Charles the Bald (840-64), Pepin I and Pepin II (817-52)	Carolingian
England	Bridport	50,7336	-2,7583	At least 924-52	Anglo-Saxon
France	Cahors	44,4475	1,442	Pepin I and Pepin II (817-52)	Carolingian
France	Cambrai	50,1735	3,2366	Louis the Pious, Charles the Bald (840-64)	Carolingian
England	Canterbury	51,2802	1,0789	760-880; 924-40	Anglo-Saxon
France	Carcassonne	43,2132	2,3518	Charlemagne	Carolingian
Italy	Castelseprio	45,7169	8,8628	Pre-reform Charlemagne (768-793)	Carolingian
France	Chalon-sur-Saône	46,7808	4,8539	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, Charles the Bald (840-64)	Carolingian

Country	Location	Lat	Lon	Years Active	Kingdom
France	Chartres	48,4439	1,489	Charlemagne, Charles the Bald (840-64)	Carolingian
France	Châteaudun	48,0704	1,3277	Charlemagne, Charles the Bald (840-64)	Carolingian
France	Chelles	48,8775	2,5902	Charlemagne monogram (793-814), Charles the Bald (840-64)	Carolingian
England	Chester	53,1934	-2,8931	At least 924-65	Anglo-Saxon
England	Chichester	50,8376	-0,7749	At least 924-50	Anglo-Saxon
Switzerland	Chur	46,8508	9,532	Louis the Pious	Carolingian
France	Clermont	45,7772	3,087	Charlemagne, Charles the Bald (840-64)	Carolingian
Germany	Cologne (CLS)	50,9375	6,9603	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, Lothair I (840-55)	Carolingian
France	Compiègne	49,4178	2,8261	Charles the Bald (840-64)	Carolingian
France	Condé	50,4487	3,5934	Charlemagne	Carolingian
Italy	Cremona	45,1332	10,0227	Charlemagne	Carolingian
England	Darent	N/A	N/A	At least 924-53	Anglo-Saxon
France	Dax	43,7086	-1,0519	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious	Carolingian
England	Derby	52,9225	-1,4746	At least 924-61	Anglo-Saxon
Belgium	Dinant	50,2605	4,9127	Charlemagne, Lothair I (840-55)	Carolingian
Netherlands	Dorestad	51,9797	5,3479	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, Lothair I (840-55)	Carolingian
England	Dover	51,1279	1,3134	At least 924-54	Anglo-Saxon
England	Exeter	50,7184	-3,5339	At least 924-44	Anglo-Saxon
Italy	Florence	43,7696	11,2558	Pre-reform Charlemagne (768-793)	Carolingian
Germany	Frankfurt	50,1109	8,6821	Charlemagne	Carolingian
Switzerland	Geneva	46,2044	6,1432	Pre-reform Charlemagne (768-793)	Carolingian
Spain	Gerona	41,9794	2,8214	Charlemagne	Carolingian
Belgium	Ghent	51,0543	3,7174	Pre-reform Charlemagne (768-793)	Carolingian
Spain	Girona	41,9794	2,8214	Charlemagne monogram (793-814)	Carolingian
England	Gloucester	51,8642	-2,2382	At least 924-70	Anglo-Saxon
England	Hereford	52,0564	-2,716	At least 924-55	Anglo-Saxon

Country	Location	Lat	Lon	Years Active	Kingdom
Belgium	Huy	50,5187	5,2397	Charlemagne	Carolingian
England	Ipswich	52,0567	1,1482	760-880	Anglo-Saxon
England	Langport	51,0381	-2,8287	At least 924-56	Anglo-Saxon
France	Langres	74,8668	5,3343	Charlemagne	Carolingian
France	Laon	49,5641	3,6199	Charlemagne, Charles the Bald (840-64), Pepin I and Pepin II (817-52)	Carolingian
France	Le Mans	48,0061	0,1996	Charlemagne	Carolingian
England	Leicester	52,6369	-1,1398	At least 924-64	Anglo-Saxon
England	Lewes	50,8739	0,0088	At least 924-45	Anglo-Saxon
France	Liège	50,6326	5,5797	Charlemagne	Carolingian
France	Limoges	45,8336	1,2611	Pre-reform Charlemagne (768-793), Pepin I and Pepin II (817-52)	Carolingian
England	London	51,5074	-0,1278	760-880; 924-39	Anglo-Saxon
Italy	Lucca	43,8429	10,5027	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious	Carolingian
England	Lympne	51,0752	1,0256	At least 924-57	Anglo-Saxon
France	Lyons	45,764	4,8357	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, Charles of Porvence (855-63)	Carolingian
Germany	Mainz	49,9929	8,2473	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, Lothair I (840-55), Louis the German (840-76)	Carolingian
England	Maldon	51,7318	0,6714	At least 924-58	Anglo-Saxon
Italy	Mantua	45,1564	10,7914	Charlemagne	Carolingian
France	Marseilles	43,2965	5,3698	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious	Carolingian
France	Meaux	48,9562	2,8885	Louis the Pious, Charles the Bald (840-64), Pepin I and Pepin II (817-52)	Carolingian
France	Melle	52,2033	8,3373	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, Charles the Bald (840-64), Pepin I and Pepin II (817-52)	Carolingian
Germany	Metz	49,1193	6,1757	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, Charles the Bald (840-64)	Carolingian
Italy	Milan (RF)	45,4642	9,19	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, Lothair I (840-55)	Carolingian
France	Mouzon	49,6061	5,0773	Charlemagne	Carolingian
Netherlands	Maastricht	50,8514	5,691	Charlemagne, Lothair I (840-55)	Carolingian
Belgium	Namur	50,4674	4,872	Charlemagne, Lothair I (840-55)	Carolingian

Country	Location	Lat	Lon	Years Active	Kingdom
France	Narbonne	43,1843	3,0031	Charlemagne, Charles the Bald (840-64)	Carolingian
France	Nevers	46,9909	3,1628	Charles the Bald (840-64)	Carolingian
Netherlands	Nijmegen	51,8126	5,8372	768-920	Carolingian
England	Norwich	52,6309	1,2974	At least 924-59	Anglo-Saxon
England	Nottingham	52,9548	-1,1581	At least 924-62	Anglo-Saxon
France	Noyon	49,5802	3,0007	Charles the Bald (840-64)	Carolingian
France	Orléans	47,903	1,9093	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, Charles the Bald (840-64)	Carolingian
England	Oxford	51,752	-1,2577	At least 924-42	Anglo-Saxon
France	Paris	48,8566	2,3522	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, Charles the Bald (840-64), Pepin I and Pepin II (817-52)	Carolingian
Italy	Parma	44,8015	10,3279	Charlemagne	Carolingian
Italy	Pavia	45,1847	9,1582	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, Lothair I (840-55)	Carolingian
Italy	Piacenza	45,0526	9,693	Charlemagne	Carolingian
Italy	Pisa	43,7228	10,4017	Charlemagne	Carolingian
France	Poitiers	46,5802	0,3404	Pepin I and Pepin II (817-52)	Carolingian
Netherlands	Quentovic	50,5161	1,6388	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, Charles the Bald (840-64)	Carolingian
France	Ramerupt	48,5196	4,2918	Charlemagne	Carolingian
Germany	Regensburg	49,0134	12,1016	Louis the Pious	Carolingian
France	Rennes	48,1173	-1,6779	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious	Carolingian
France	Rheims	49,2583	4,0317	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, Charles the Bald (840-64)	Carolingian
England	Rochester	51,388	0,5067	760-880; 924-43	Anglo-Saxon
France	Rodez	44,3494	2,576	Louis the Pious	Carolingian
Italy	Rome	41,9028	12,4964	Charlemagne	Carolingian
Germany	Rommersheim (Prüm)	50,2082	6,4197	869-	Carolingian
France	Roucy	49,3703	3,8132	Charlemagne	Carolingian

Country	Location	Lat	Lon	Years Active	Kingdom
France	Rouen	49,4432	1,1	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious	Carolingian
France	Saintes	45,7442	-0,6334	Charlemagne	Carolingian
France	Senlis	49,2052	2,5832	Charlemagne	Carolingian
France	Sens	48,2006	3,2827	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, Charles the Bald (840-64)	Carolingian
England	Shaftesbury	51,0046	-2,1981	At least 924-46	Anglo-Saxon
England	Shrewsbury	52,7073	-2,7553	At least 924-66	Anglo-Saxon
Italy	Siena	43,3188	11,3308	Charlemagne	Carolingian
England	Smierl	N/A	N/A	At least 924-72	Anglo-Saxon
France	Soissons	49,3766	3,3234	Pre-reform Charlemagne (768-793)	Carolingian
England	Southampton	50,9097	-1,4044	760-880; 924-47	Anglo-Saxon
France	St Denis	48,9362	2,3574	Charlemagne, Charles the Bald (840-64)	Carolingian
France	St Maixent	46,4132	-0,2034	Charlemagne	Carolingian
France	St Martin, Tours	47,3929	0,683	Pre-reform Charlemagne (768-793)	Carolingian
Belgium	St Trond	50,8157	5,1863	Charlemagne	Carolingian
England	Stafford	52,8067	-2,1207	At least 924-67	Anglo-Saxon
Germany	Strasbourg	48,5734	7,7521	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious	Carolingian
England	Tamworth	52,6336	-1,691	At least 924-63	Anglo-Saxon
England	Thelwall?	53,3828	-2,5279	At least 924-68	Anglo-Saxon
France	Therouanne	50,6378	2,257	Charlemagne	Carolingian
France	Thionville	49,3576	6,1684	768-920	Carolingian
Netherlands	Tiel	51,8876	5,4279	Charlemagne	Carolingian
France	Toulouse	43,6047	1,4442	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, Charles the Bald (840-64), Pepin I and Pepin II (817-52)	Carolingian
Belgium	Tournai	50,6056	3,3879	Charlemagne	Carolingian
France	Tours	47,3941	0,6848	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious	Carolingian
Italy	Treviso	45,6669	12,243	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, Lothair I (840-55)	Carolingian

Country	Location	Lat	Lon	Years Active	Kingdom
France	Trier	49,75	6,6371	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, Lothair I (840-55), Louis the German (840-76)	Carolingian
France	Troyes	48,2973	4,0744	Charlemagne	Carolingian
France	Uzès	44,0121	4,4199	Charlemagne, Charles of Provence (855-63)	Carolingian
Italy	Venice	45,4408	12,3155	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, Lothair I (840-55)	Carolingian
France	Verdun	49,1599	5,3844	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious	Carolingian
Italy	Verona	45,4384	10,9916	Charlemagne	Carolingian
France	Vienne	45,5256	4,8743	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious	Carolingian
Belgium	Vise	50,7372	5,699	(Gap 877/9-983/6)	Carolingian
England	Wallingford	51,5974	-1,1336	At least 924-48	Anglo-Saxon
England	Wareham	50,6878	-2,111	At least 924-49	Anglo-Saxon
England	Warwick	52,2823	-1,5849	At least 924-69	Anglo-Saxon
England	Weardburh	N/A	N/A	At least 924-73	Anglo-Saxon
England	Winchester	51,0598	-1,3101	At least 924-41	Anglo-Saxon
Germany	Worms	49,6341	8,3507	Charlemagne	Carolingian
England	York	53,96	-1,0873	750-950; At least 924-60	Anglo-Saxon
Switzerland	Zurich	47,3769	8,5417	Louis the German (840-76)	Carolingian
Germany	Aachen	50,7753	6,0839	Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, Lothair I (840-55)	Carolingian

Notes: Pippin the Short (751-68) | Carloman (768-71) | Charlemagne pre-reform (768-93) | Charlemagne monogram (793-814) | Charlemagne portrait (813-14) | Louis the Pious portrait (814-816)

Chapter 4.III.4.i Brooches and Pins

Object	Location	Lat	Long	Notes	Type	Variant	Date	Reference	Unique ID	Year Discovered
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Brooch	Akenham	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete copper-alloy Early Medieval (Scandinavian) disc brooch, dating to AD 850-950. It consists of a slightly convex plate which has a intricate cast decoration on the front. The decoration consists of two concentric central circles which are enclosed in a sub-triangular figure. Each side of the triangle has a zoomorphic head (Borre-style) facing outwards and touching the raised edge of the brooch with their snouts; the heads are generated from the aforementioned central circles. Each head is flanked by two outwards bands linking the triangle figure with the edge of the brooch; the bands are formed by a beaded line in between two plain raised lines. The whole design is surrounded by a beaded border. The back of the brooch has a double lug arranged at right angle to the rim and an opposite broken catch plate; the lugs are blocked by metal fragments. The surfaces are in fair condition.</p> <p>As the examples found in the Faroe Islands published in Acta Archaeologica, Toftanes. A Viking farmstead in the Faroe Islands (Vol. 84, issue 1, p. 85, figs. 79-80).</p> <p>Diameter: 28.00mm</p> <p>Weight: 8.1g</p>	Disc	Jansson Type II D	850-950	PAS	SF-06837D	2020
Brooch	Aldborough & Thurgarton	52,868293	1,237461	<p>Incomplete, worn and corroded late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch, with cast Borre-style decoration comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. On the reverse the catchplate is set at 90 degrees to the edge opposite the stump of a perforated pin lug, with corrosion from the missing iron pin running between the two. Though is no sign of an attachment loop this is a Scandinavian arrangement (ibid. fig. 2.1). Diameter 29-30mm. Thickness of disc 1.5mm. Weighs 6.27g. 10th century. Kershaw's (2013, 56-61, fig. 3.19) East Anglian Series Type II.</p>	Disc	East Anglian II	900-1000	PAS	NMS-7C4560	2019
Brooch	Alford	53,26146	0,157404	<p>A fragment of a Borre-style brooch made from cast copper alloy. The brooch was circular, and the remains of the design feature a plain raised border with interlace panels. Some gilding remains on the surface of the brooch.</p> <p>This Anglo-Scandinavian brooch dates from around 900-1000 AD. A similar, complete example (NMS-61B1D6) from Norfolk can be seen on this database.</p>	Disc	N/A	900-1000	PAS	LIN-290842	2011
Brooch	Alford	53,26146	0,157404	<p>A probable fragment of a copper alloy Anglo-Scandinavian disc brooch. The brooch has an openwork design, possibly zoomorphic, and retains a stub of the original fastening. Most of the brooch, along with the hinge and pin fastening, have broken away and been lost. A complete example can be seen on this database (SWYOR-114BB0), though our brooch fragment lacks the fine moulded surface detail which has probably been lost as a result of surface corrosion.</p>	Disc	N/A	850-950	PAS	LIN-4A3A98	2011

Brooch	Alford area	NULL	NULL	<p>Large and complete trefoil Viking brooch. Three attachments on back. Borre/Jellinge style.</p> <p>Seen and described by Caroline Paterson: Substantial trefoil brooch with Borre/Jellinge style cast ornament belonging to Petersen's type 109, which is based on the fine prototype from Blaker, Oppland, Norway. The brooch is most probably of cast copper alloy with traces of gilding on its upper surface and white metal plating on the reverse. Corrosion stains on the reverse indicate that the pin, of which there are slight remains in the double attachment lug, was iron.</p> <p>The ornament is an example of the Borre/Jellinge transitional phase, with the en-face animal head and balanced loping of the animals body typical of the former style, whilst the extended ribbon interlacings, pelleting and spiral joints are more characteristic of the latter style. These features suggest a mid-ninth to mid-tenth date for the finds manufacture.</p> <p>Although the trefoil brooch is of a standard Scandinavian type, its substantial dimensions and the apparent absence of large numbers of parallels suggest this was quite an exclusive series. It is paralleled by the type find from Hvaleby, Oppland, Norway (Petersen 1928, 109ff) and by two recent finds from Denmark, namely Sebbesund and Ottestrup (Christensen and Johansen 1991, 209, fig. 6; Eriksen 1991, 193-4, fig. 11). The latter site is close to the military encampment of Trelleborg, and the former to the similar structure at Aggersborg. Although dendrochronology has now dismissed the theory that these encampments were constructed for attacks on the British Isles, their important strategic locations with easy access to the North Sea could well provide the context from which this recent trefoil brooch find from England originally came.</p>	Trefoil	Maixner type Z 2.4	850-950	PAS	NLM5243	N/A
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Brooch	Arlington	50,84204	0,185938	<p>A worn and corroded fragment of a late Early Medieval cast copper-alloy brooch probably of bird with cross-on-back form, dating to c. AD 800-1100. This brooch fragment is formed of the lower portions of the bird, with a sub-hemispherical rump and flattened trapezoidal in plan tail, with remnants of one of the feet. The lower portions of the bird are decorated with cast grooves to indicate feathers, whilst the trapezoidal tail has an internal groove that mirrors the exterior form. The foot is formed of two cylindrical extensions. The underside of the body of the bird is concave, and a short rectangular projection is situated at the transition between the body and the tail to permit attachment. The remainder of the underside is flat. This artefact has a dark brown colour, with moderate remains of gilt on the foot and tail. Similar examples of this form of brooch can be seen at SUSS-44F203, SF-BCC403 and KENT-9F6987 on this database.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>A comment by Anna Gannon on SUSS-44F203 notes: 'In general, brooches in the shape of birds are fairly common Scandinavian finds (Pedersen 1999), and examples have also been found in Germany, France and England (ibid. figs. 19-22, and see Gannon <i>The Iconography of Early Anglo-Saxon Coins</i>, Oxford 2003, pp. 114-5). Some are just in the shape of birds; others carry crosses, rosettes or small fledglings. Whilst some of them can be understood to follow in the tradition of bird-shaped Germanic ornaments, the addition of Christian symbols makes their apotropaic and devotional character plain.'</p>	Bird	N/A	800-1100	PAS	SUSS-A561A0	2011
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Brooch	Arlington	NULL	NULL	<p>Treasure Act case 2004 T379. Gilded silver bird brooch of cross-on-back form (Weetch type 30.B), now incomplete. The bird is seen in profile, looking to the right. The head and body are half-round, with a hollow reverse. The bird has a short curved beak, with a groove separating the larger upper part and smaller lower part. The eye is made from a crescentic ridge with a raised annulet within. The neck is short and undecorated, and thickly covered with gilding. The body is broken at the breast, but there is a hint of vertical grooved decoration just above the break.</p> <p>The wing is folded along the side of the bird, and is in slightly higher relief. It is decorated very neatly with vertical rows of indentations. The first row is of two, which are shaped to fit into the curved front of the wing. The second row is of three semi-circular indentations which look like overlapping scales. There are fine engraved lines around the indentations and around the edge of the wing. The rest of the wing is decorated with linear grooves; each groove is outlined with fine engraved lines and the intervening ridges also have a similar central longitudinal line. A cross emerges from the top of the wing at its junction with the neck, and one of the side arms is joined to the back of the head. This cross is decorated with a wide groove running inside, and following, the edge, giving the impression of a raised centre. The breaks appear relatively fresh. The brooch is very well made and decorated, and is probably made from silver; it has extensive gilding over the front.</p> <p>This type of bird brooch is known from Germany and France, in contexts that centre around c. 800 AD; other finds are known from Denmark and from England (Pedersen 2001, 64).</p> <p>Anna Gannon comments:</p> <p>The bird's eye may have originally been set with glass. In general, brooches in the shape of birds are fairly common Scandinavian finds (Pedersen 2001), and examples with the cross on the back have also been found in Germany, France and England (Pedersen 2001, figs. 19-22, and see Gannon 2003, 114-5).</p> <p>Some are just in the shape of birds; others carry crosses, rosettes or small fledglings. Whilst some of them can be understood to follow in the tradition of bird-shaped Germanic ornaments, the addition of Christian symbols makes their apotropaic and devotional character plain. The beak of our bird could identify it either as a dove, symbol of the Holy Spirit, or as an eagle, symbolic of the Resurrection.</p> <p>Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis on the corroded surface of the mercury gilt silver brooch indicated a silver content of approximately 98%.</p>	Bird	Weetch type 30.B	750-850	PAS	SUSS-44F203	1998
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				Acquired by the British Museum, under the Treasure Act.						
Pendant	Armpport CP	NULL	NULL	<p>A small gilded cast copper-alloy object, possibly an early-medieval pendant. The object is broadly cruciform, an equal-armed cross with one arm (the upper arm) longer than the others. The longer arm may have been broken. There are square protrusions between the arms. The front is moulded, with raised pellets on the longer arm within a raised border. The strip of pellets bifurcates and travels into the side arms. The lower arm is decorated with a cross incised in saltire. Above this there are two circular perforations. The reverse is flat. All faces of the object, including the reverse, are thickly gilded with green bronze disease showing through and obscuring some areas, particularly the decoration on the front.</p> <p>The object bears a good deal of similarity to early-medieval pendants of Hiddensee-Rügen type (e.g. DENO-698D71). These date to the Viking period, c. 870-970 AD. This example is smaller, but of similar proportions, and is missing its suspension loop.</p>	N/A	N/A	870-970	PAS	HAMP-61E854	2007
Brooch	Ashby St. Mary	#####	1,421791	Incomplete and very worn late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch with cast Borre-style decoration, comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. On the reverse are stumps of the pin fittings, the pin lug set parallel to the edge and the catchplate at a right angle to it (an Anglo-Scandinavian arrangement). Diameter 26.5mm. Thickness 1mm. Weight 4.21g. 10th century. Kershaw 2013, 56 - 65, East Anglian Series Type I.	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS- E1000001	2017
Brooch	Ashdon	52,161662	0,308510	<p>Incomplete cast copper alloy Borre-style disc brooch. The brooch is circular in plan and flat in section. It is now damaged and two significant portions of the circumference are now missing. The front face of the brooch is decorated with a raised moulded design of a central lozenge with a circular depression at its centre. Each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-contoured knots that fill each quarter. Around the edge of the brooch is a plain raised moulded border. To the reverse of the brooch is a transverse catchplate. The pin-lug is now missing due to damage, but there is a raised scar where it once was with iron staining, presumably from the pin which is now missing. The brooch is worn and nothing of the original surface survives. Exposed surfaces are an even mid green. Break edges are worn, suggesting damage occurred in antiquity. The brooch has a diameter of 29.68mm, is 2.4mm thick and weighs 7.35g.</p> <p>An almost identical example has been recorded as NMS-7446E3. Here the recorder comments that this type of brooch is commonly found in East Anglia. It is 10th century in date.</p>	Disc	Borre	900-1000	PAS	ESS-4D7A85	N/A

Brooch	Attleborough	52,52404	0,990902	<p>Late early-medieval tinned copper alloy disc brooch, cast Borre style decoration comprising concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots, circular sunken field in centre. On the reverse there is a catchplate aligned with the outside edge. The opposed outside edge is broken across two secondary perforations (a probable repair) near part of the stump of the missing pin-lug aligned with the outside edge. The face of the brooch is very worn and corroded. Diameter 30mm.</p> <p>This is a common 10th-century brooch type in East Anglia carrying a design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28 and Margeson and Williams in Ayers 1985, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2009 East Anglian Series Type I.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-208064	2012
Brooch	Attleborough	52,533020	0,991512	<p>Late Saxon copper alloy disc brooch, convex hollow-backed front plate with openwork zoomorphic decoration of an interlaced convoluted Jellinge-style dragon with gripping claws and elongated tongue, almost identical to examples from Attleborough (HER 36681) and Hindringham (HER 25071, NMS-E324E1), three copper alloy rivets secure the base-plate with twin integral pin lugs containing fragment of copper alloy wire and catch-plate on reverse, small dent in outer edge. Diameter 32mm. 5mm thick. See a brooch from a 10th-century context in Dublin illustrated in Graham-Campbell (1980) Viking Artefacts 233, no.200, and Kershaw (2010), 161-4, cat.no.482, Scandinavian brooch type matching Jansson Type I A1 (Jansson 1984b).</p>	Disc	Jansson type I A1	900-1000	PAS	NMS-A1C350	2013
Brooch	Attleborough	52,52404	0,990902	<p>Fragment of probable late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch, purplish metal in very abraded condition, with fragment of cast Borre style decoration originally comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. On the reverse there is the stump of a single perforated pin lug aligned with the outside edge, with corroded fragments of the missing iron pin.</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, 252, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, 23, fig. 28 and Margeson and Williams in Ayers 1985, 28, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2010 East Anglian Series Type 1. Surviving dimensions 15mm x 12mm. 1.5mm thick.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-A4B7B3	2013

Brooch	Attleborough	NULL	NULL	<p>Incomplete Borre-style composite openwork gold lozengiform brooch of the late Anglo-Saxon period, now in four joining pieces, with some distortion and damage to the broken edges and one terminal missing. The front-plate is convex with a sheet back-plate producing a hollow brooch, with slightly concave sides, each corner rounded, with originally four small, circular holes arranged in a central square. Across one terminal on the reverse is an incomplete rectangular gold strip originally folded in the centre and now broken flush with the reverse of the brooch, probably originally forming a double-thickness catch-plate but possibly an incomplete pin-lug or suspension loop.</p> <p>The front-plate is decorated with separately applied granulation and filigree to form a cross-shaped design with animal head terminals. In the centre is a roundel, now incomplete, formed from two concentric circles of twisted wire (0.5-0.6mm diameter) interwoven with the arms of a cross. The vertical arms of this cross are formed from a line of granules 0.9mm in diameter, surrounded by a U-shaped border of twisted wire 0.5mm in diameter; the surviving horizontal arm is made up of a lozengiform outline in twisted wire (0.5mm in diameter) around multiple tiny granules (0.6-0.8mm in diameter). The ends of the cross overlap C-shaped ribs, formed from thick (1.1mm diameter) beaded wire, now worn flat on top, with thin (0.6mm diameter) twisted wire to either side, which separate the terminals from the centre of the brooch and form the internal angles and sides of a cross-shaped field. A lozengiform border, formed from two lines of 0.6mm diameter twisted wire with tiny (0.6-0.8mm) granules between, follows the edge of the brooch and passes beneath the other elements of the design; the angles of this lozenge are in the centre of the animal-head foreheads.</p> <p>The features of the animal-head terminals are formed from slender (0.5mm) twisted wire with opposed spiralling terminals indicating a mouth and nostrils, and eyes formed from large granules or pellets (1.0-1.5mm in diameter) surrounded by a drop-shape of twisted or finely obliquely beaded 0.5mm diameter wire. Further granules, many of which are now missing, are set between these elements.</p> <p>All of the twisted wires are slender in dimensions, c. 0.5-0.6mm in diameter, and appear to be made in the same way, either by twisting a square rod to form helical grooves or by holding a swage at an angle to form oblique beads.</p> <p>Dimensions: Length 39mm, weight 5.5g.</p> <p>Discussion and Date: Although the material and method of manufacture are quite different, the design is extremely similar to that found on 10th-century cast copper-alloy lozengiform brooches of Scandinavian origin (see examples published in Kershaw, 2010, vol.2, 8-19, particularly no.15) many of which include cast beading on the arms of the central cross. The</p>	Lozenge	N/A	900-1000	PAS	NMS-73CD11	2013
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				<p>lozengiform design with animal-head terminals is also repeated on mounts and pendants (Kershaw, 2010, vol.1, 102), including LIN-919D84 and SWYOR-FEEF24, both from Lincolnshire. This strongly suggests a 10th-century date and Scandinavian origin for this example, although a Late Saxon parallel for the form has been noted in a mount from Bawburgh, Norfolk, by S. Ashley (p. 135, fig. 3a in J. Bradley and M. Gaimster eds., 2002, 'Medieval Britain and Ireland in 2001', Medieval Archaeology, 46, 125-264).</p> <p>The method of creating a catch-plate, pin lug or loop by soldering a piece of sheet metal with a raised section is paralleled by examples on more elaborate gold and silver disc brooches, which are also decorated with filigree, granulation and animal heads, from Denmark (Graham-Campbell, 1980, 223, no.137 and 142).</p> <p>Thanks are due to James Graham-Campbell for his kind help with the interpretation of this object, which he has recently published in detail (Graham-Campbell 2017).</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>As this object is made of more than 10% precious metal and is over 300 years old, it constitutes potential Treasure under the Treasure Act 1996.</p>						
Pendant	Attleborough	NULL	NULL	Late Saxon lead Thor's hammer pendant consisting of a crudely cast T-shaped piece of rather variable trapezoidal section with a transverse perforation for suspension. Height 17mm. Width 14mm. 4mm thick. Weighing 2.73g. c. 860-920 AD.	Hammer	Thor's Hammer	860-920	PAS	NMS- A2000CF	2013

Brooch	Attleborough	NULL	NULL	<p>NMS-F39D73: Late Early Medieval Trefoil Brooch illustrated by J. Gibbons Rights Holder: Norfolk County Council CC License: View Zoom Download Rights Holder: Norfolk County Council CC License: ViewZoom Image use policy Our images can be used under a CC BY attribution licence (unless stated otherwise). BROOCH Unique ID: NMS-F39D73 Object type certainty: Certain Workflow status: Awaiting validation Find awaiting validation</p>	Trefoil	Maixner type P 2.2	900-1000	PAS	NMS-F39D73	2010
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Brooch	Bagby	NULL	NULL	<p>~~Four fragments of a silver bossed penannular brooch. The three largest fragments appear to join together and come from the brooch's terminal, while the smallest fragment is from another part of the brooch.</p> <p>The surviving parts of the brooch include the remains of four (possibly five) bosses, only one retaining the boss itself. On the front of the brooch fragments, the smaller bosses are enclosed by plain incised borders, while the two larger bosses are surrounded by a ring of punches resembling a billeted border. The same type of border runs along the surviving true edge of the largest brooch fragment. On the largest fragment, a swirling spiral motif is incised between the bosses. On the edge of the same fragment is a small projection incised with three or four vertical lines, perhaps representing part of a creature or other motif along the edge of the brooch, the rest of which is now lost. On the back of the brooch fragments, the surviving rivets and rivet holes for the bosses are enclosed by incised concentric circles. Otherwise the back of the fragments are plain.</p> <p>~Bossed penannular brooches are a well-known type of the later ninth to tenth centuries which developed in Britain under Viking influence with their probable origins and inspiration lying in earlier Irish penannular brooches. They were often cut up for use as hacksilver and a number of fragments are known from Viking hoards, such as those from Cuerdale, Vale of York, Goldsborough and Silverdale among others. The brooch fragments from Bagby compare well with fragments of bossed penannular brooches from the Vale of York Hoard (British Museum, 2009,8023.4 and 5), which have similar billeted borders but different incised motifs between the bosses. Many of these examples also have plain reverses with the boss rivets enclosed wby incised concentric circles. Brooches with projecting decoration include examples from the Goldsborough Hoard (British Museum, 1859,0511.2) with simpler terminal decoration than the Bagby fragments, incorporating one boss only.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Date: Late ninth to early tenth centuries</p> <p style="text-align: center;">As this object is made of more than 10% precious metal and is over 300 years old, it constitutes potential Treasure under the Treasure Act 1996</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Notes:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Emeritus Professor of Medieval Archaeology at UCL James Graham-Campbell has examined the brooch and comments:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">'This is a most interesting example of a silver bossed penannular brooch because it's not in the mainstream of the type, with a most unusual curved profile to the inner edge of the</p>	Penannular	N/A	875-950	PAS	LVPL-368972	2014
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				terminal. The Irish bossed brooches most often have triangular, sub-rectangular or circular terminals. Likewise, 4-5 linked bosses are a more standard decorative feature than six unconnected bosses, and the central spiral motif is also unusual. The use of a small Z-stamp to create the 'billeted' borders is certainly distinctive. In comparison, its reverse is completely standard in its simple decoration. On balance, I am inclined for now to suppose that it's one of the lesser known Hiberno-Scandinavian variants'.						
Pin	Bainton	NULL	NULL	An incomplete cast copper alloy pin of early-medieval date. The head of the pin is a wide and rounded polyhedral, with 13 faces. It is not clear if the faces are decorated. Below the head there is no collar at the junction between the head and the shaft. The shaft has broken along its length so it is impossible to say how long it once was. The metal is a mid greyish-green colour and is worn. The pin head measures : 5.3 mm x 5.4 mm.	Pin	Polyhedra	800-1100	PAS	YORYM- C62704	2010
Brooch	Bampton	51,940588	-1,535908	An Early Medieval (Viking) copper alloy trefoil brooch (AD850-950). The brooch is tri-lobed with one lobe broken and missing. On the reverse of one of the lobes are twin perforated lugs, probably to hold a pin. There is no trace of a catchplate but that may be on the missing section of the brooch. The front surface is decorated with a carved zoomorphic motif that is repeated on each of the lobes. At the top of the each lobe, in the centre of the brooch, is an animal's face with a triangular nose and two pellets for the eyes. Each lobe is filled with a circular interlaced pattern and four oval pellets. It is possible these represent the body of the animal. Traces of gilding remain in the recesses of the carving. Copper alloy is red brown with patches of a pale green patina. Dimensions: length: 56.50mm; width: 27.48mm; thickness: 8.19mm; weight: 17.37g.	Trefoil	Maixner type Z 1.3	850-950	PAS	BERK-CD5492	2006

Brooch	Bardney	53,215264	-0,324193	<p>Early Medieval copper alloy disc brooch frontplate, decorated in the Jellinge style. 33mm in diameter, 2mm thick and weighing 6.63grams. The object is incomplete, missing about a quarter of its surface. It consists of an openwork, slightly domed plate which depicts an intertwined ribbon like beast. The animals body and a lappet emerging from its head are depicted as ribbon like bands, decorated with an incised line running along each edge. The head, which faces to the right and has a large circular eye, can be seen just to the left of the damaged area. It has a lappet emerging from the back of its head which then loops around its body. Opposite the head, near the edge can be seen the beasts leg and foot, showing as a right angled ribbon, which is also entwined. To the right of this is the beasts body which folds back on itself and shows as a circular area.</p> <p>The brooch is very similar, but in poorer condition, to CAM-371E87. For a complete example see SWYOR-114BB0</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has identified these as Scandinavian objects, a Jellinge-style disc brooch of Jansson's Type I A1 (Jansson in Arrwidsson 1984). These are decorated with a single profile Jellinge-style animal with a double-contoured circular body, a looping tail, and an extended ear lappet. Graham-Campbell has published other English examples of this type of brooch while considering them to be Scandinavian imports (1985) and Kershaw has recently discussed the increasing number of finds from England in the context of the Scandinavian material (Kershaw 2009).</p>	Disc	Jelling-style Jansson's Type I A1	900-950	PAS	LEIC-A30166	N/A
Brooch	Bardney	53,23302	-0,308517	<p>An elaborate and well preserved Anglo-Scandinavian nummular brooch made out of lead. The brooch is circular, flat, and decorated around the perimeter with six bands of small pellets. The centre of the brooch is decorated with two lines diving the face into a quatrefoil. In the middle of each angle is a large sub-rectangular pellet. In the corner of each angle is a pellet-in-ring. The rest of the field is filled with smaller circular pellets. A pin-lug and catch-plate are located on the reverse. The pin-lug is of traditional form for this type of brooch, having two rounded lugs housing an iron pin. The pin is now missing, but iron corrosion is noted between the lugs.</p> <p>This brooch is almost identical to one from South Ferriby (Leahy, K. 2007 The Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Lindsey, Stroud, p. 181, fig. 80.4), and another from Folkingham recorded on this database.</p>	Disc	Weetch type 4.A	900-1000	PAS	LIN-0D8085	2011

Brooch	Barnham Broom	52,620904	1,071389	<p>Copper alloy Anglo-Scandinavian Borre-style disc brooch with missing pin. The decoration comprises a central circle surrounded by a concave-sided lozengiform figure with each of the four corners extending to form double-strand interlaced scrolls around the circumference. See Kershaw 2013, 56-61, fig. 3.19. On the reverse are the angled single stub of the pin-catch and diametrically opposed the double stubbed pin hinge aligned on an inset chord to the disc. Diameter 27mm. Thickness of disc 1.5mm. Weighs 5.37g.</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28, and Margeson, S. and Williams, V. in Ayers 1985, 28-9, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2013, 56-61, fig. 3.19 East Anglian Series Type I.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-160125	2017
Brooch	Barnham Broom	52,6209	1,071389	<p>Late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch with cast Borre style decoration, now almost completely indecipherable from wear but apparently comprising a central rectangular boss surrounded by interlaced knots. Most of the edge missing and worn. On the reverse the stub of a catch-plate and pin lug, one at right angles and one parallel to the edge. Measuring 19 x 24mm. Weight 3.0g.</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, 252, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, 23, fig. 28 and Margeson and Williams in Ayers 1985, 28, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2013 East Anglian Series Type I.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-C4A9F4	2014
Brooch	Barnham Broom	NULL	NULL	<p>Late Saxon copper alloy disc brooch. Extremely worn, slightly convex from decorated with a narrow border around extremely worn Jellinge-style animal ornament in low relief around a central pellet or boss, the details of which are uncertain. Flat reverse with remains of double pin lug, worn loop at right angles to the edge of the plate and slight raised scar from catch-plate. Pin missing.</p> <p>Diameter 25mm. 10th century.</p> <p>Of Jansson's type I E (Kershaw 2013, 114-116).</p>	Disc	Jansson type I E	900-1000	PAS	NMS-870EB5	2013
Brooch	Barton Bendish	NULL	NULL	<p>Late early-medieval convex disc brooch with a double pin lug and a stub of the catchplate on the reverse. The front is decorated in relief with typical Jellinge-style animal ornament, cf. Margeson (1997) fig. 29. Much of the detail is obscured by adherent chalky deposits and areas not so covered are worn. There are patches of black material on the reverse. Diameter 25mm. Thickness (without pin lug) 4mm. 10th century. Jansson type I D.</p>	Disc	Jansson type I D	900-1000	PAS	NMS-F21AE2	2008

Brooch	Barton Bendish	52,61585	0,524387	<p>Late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch, with cast Borre-style decoration comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. The front is rather worn, and a small piece of the edge is missing. The whole is distorted and cracked. On the reverse the stumps of a transverse pin lug and a catchplate both lie near the edge. Diameter 27mm.</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28, and Margeson and Williams in Ayers 1985, 28-9, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw's (2013, 60-1, fig. 3.19) East Anglian Series Type I.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-FE3167	2013
Brooch	Bawburgh	52,627551	1,160531	<p>Late early medieval trefoil brooch fragment, of Scandinavian type, flat-backed and of thin section (2mm), curved terminal with surviving elaborate counter-relief decoration comprising at roundel flanked by 'ears and with curling tendrils springing downward and flanking twin longitudinal lines joining roundel at base, this has twin lines springing from either side following and merging with edge, 24 x >21mm.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has identified this as a trefoil brooch, Maixner Type P 2.4, probably of Scandinavian manufacture and with decoration based on a stylised vine scroll. She describes it as follows (Kershaw 2010, 214): "The Bawburgh fragment carries a horizontal bar, flanked by two attendant loops. Two outer stems terminate in volute spirals while two inner stems, bound by another bar, emanate tendrils. It is paralleled by just one Scandinavian trefoil brooch, from Vindblæs, Denmark (Maixner 2005, kat.nr. 27, Taf. 2). This counterpart designates the Bawburgh fragment a Type P 2.4 trefoil of probable Scandinavian origin, although, given that no attachment fitting survives, its cultural origins cannot be established for certain."</p>	Trefoil	Maixner type P 2.4	850-950	PAS	NMS-5F4705	2005
Brooch	Beacham well	52,61489	0,568651	<p>Incomplete Late Saxon lead alloy rectangular plate brooch. The front is decorated with moulded transverse ribs and pellets. On the reverse there is a double pin lug with the remains of an iron pin loop. The very straight transverse break is probably recent. The pin lug is a Scandinavian trait (Kershaw 2013, fig. 2.1). Extant length 13mm. Width 16.5mm. Thickness, excluding lug, 3mm. 10th century.</p>	Disc	N/A	900-1000	PAS	NMS- 0E6DA2	2014

Brooch	Beachamwell	NULL	NULL	A gilded copper-alloy Borre/Jellinge-style disc brooch dated to the late ninth/ early tenth centuries. The brooch depicts two biting S-shaped creatures in the Scandinavian Borre/Jellinge style. Each animal has a round eye, 'ponytail' and a ribbed body with spiral shoulder. The recessed areas of the brooch carry the remains of gilding. Each animal bites its own tail, while gripping its partner's rear leg with its back paw. This motif is seen on Viking-Age pendants and brooches within Scandinavia, and is also found on a handful of disc brooches from England (see, for instance, NMS-0F69C5) (Kershaw 2013, 115). The reverse of the brooch carries three attachments: an H-shaped pin-lug, a catchplate, and a loop, set at a right angle to the pin-lug and catchplate. This is a typically Scandinavian treatment of brooch fittings, and suggests that this item originated in Scandinavia. Kershaw classifies this disc brooch, extending Ingmar Jansson's typology, as Type I E (Kershaw 2013, 114-5).	Disc	Jansson type I E	875-950	PAS	RESEARCH-FBB2B5	N/A
Brooch	Beeston with Bittering	NULL	NULL	Fragment of Late early Medieval Trefoil brooch, engraved triangular centre with part of one of three arms and stump of another with very worn and corroded traces of decoration comprising incised bordering lines and possible leaf ornament, pair of broken perforated lugs containing corroded iron pin-bar on reverse. Cf. Rogerson (1995) Middle Harling, fig.34, no.2. Late 9th-early 10th century. Jane Kershaw has confirmed this as a Scandinavian type - Trefoil brooch, Maixner Type G 1.3, group not known	Trefoil	Maixner type G	850-950	PAS	NMS-03E7F1	2007
Brooch	Beeston with Bittering	NULL	NULL	The end of one arm of a late early-medieval openwork trefoil brooch with cast symmetrical decoration consisting of a plane border, with two circular holes at the end, each surrounded by a raised border, with a pair of opposed scrolls above before a break across two rectangular openwork slots. The reverse is plain, with no trace of a catch-plate or pin lugs. Length 19mm. Width at break 20mm. Thickness 3mm. Late 9th-early 10th century.	Trefoil	N/A	850-950	PAS	NMS-1E0094	2010
Brooch	Beighton	52,608598	1,513735	Incomplete and very worn Late Saxon cast disc brooch with a relief-moulded backward-looking beast. It has lost most of its original edge but there are traces of a beaded border around the outside. The beast has an upturned tail and four legs. A dot for an eye is just visible. On the reverse is a catch-plate and a pin lug. The pin lug set parallel to the edge and the catch-plate at a right angle to it (an Anglo-Scandinavian arrangement). There are traces of iron corrosion around the pin lug it but the pin is missing. Parallels on this database include: NMS-B1C407, NMS-7A0010, NMS-14A0E1 and NMS-C0F696. 10th century. Height: 21.0mm. Width: 22.9mm. Thickness (excluding pin-lug and catchplate): 1.7mm, (including pin-lug and catchplate): 6.4mm. Weight: 3.9g	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-02BB16	2019

Brooch	Bempton	54,130542	-0,210941	<p>An incomplete late Early-Medieval Scandinavian cast copper alloy Borre-style convex disc brooch of Jansson's Type II, dating to c. 850-950. It is discoidal and domed, decorated on the upper face with three inward-looking Borre style animal heads separated by the lobes of a double-contoured trefoil. On the reverse it has an Anglo-Scandinavian arrangement for attachment comprising a transversely-set pin-lug surrounded by iron oxide corrosion, and the stump of an off-set catch plate. On the front face it is strongly abraded at the apex of the boss but traces of gilding survive at the flange, particularly within the arms of the double-contoured trefoil.</p> <p>Diameter: 23.5mm, thickness: 6.3mm, weight: 5.7g</p> <p>For complete examples recorded by the PAS see: NMS-E84328 and NMS-CC7155.</p>	Disc	Jansson Type II	850-950	PAS	YORYM-3C89E6	2019
Brooch	Besthorpe	NULL	NULL	<p>Early medieval brooch; incomplete cast copper alloy cloisonné disc brooch with enamelled decoration and the remains of six lobes. This brooch is probably of late Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian date (c.950-1100). The body of the brooch consists of a flat baseplate and circular raised central collar, the latter describing the edge of the ornamented central area. This area is filled with enamel. The design consists of four semicircular fields ('cloisons') around the edge of the central circle, filled with dark blue enamel. The space within these fields is therefore roughly cross-shaped and is filled with black enamel. There is also a small circle in the middle, which is of yellow enamel. (Colours are given as they appear today, though they may have suffered pigment degradation.)</p> <p>The flat base plate extends beyond the central circle and forms the extended lobes. Five of the projecting lobes remain and their positioning suggests that there were originally six. The lobes have sunken terminals, three of which are still set with beads of blue glass. This technique is known in several other brooches of this type, and is thought to imitate more costly gold jewellery, which was often inlaid with pearls and gemstones.</p> <p>The reverse is undecorated and the pin and catchplate have been lost, although their position can be seen by pairs of small, flat lugs. Length 22.9mm, width 19.5mm, thickness 5.8mm, weight 3.98g.</p> <p>Compare NARC-C34DE6 and see West 1998, 85 & 235, fig. 117, no. 117.6; and West 1998, 93 & 243, fig. 125, no. 125.1. Also see Buckton 1986 for a discussion of these brooches.</p>	Disc [Cloisonné]	Weetch type 20.A [Saunderton]	950-1100	PAS	DENO-81F8D3	2008

Brooch	Betchworth	51,2186	-0,283149	<p>A Late Saxon cloisonne-enamelled disc brooch, gilded both on front and back. The brooch is circular and originally had seven equally-spaced lobed projections (one is now missing) with hollows for a missing inlay. The hinge and catchplate were made from soldered strips and both survive though they are damaged.</p> <p>The enamelled cells are separated by seven thin strips of copper alloy which hold in place nine glass components which together make up a symmetrical design based on a pair of lobes with opposed spirals. This design is typically found in Scandinavian inspired metalwork of the 11th century. The colours of the glass are dark blue, light blue, and white glass. The white glass contains patches of light blue.</p> <p>This is the first brooch of its type known to have been found in Surrey. Other examples come from Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, Essex, Kent, Lincolnshire, London and Suffolk. They are thought to have been of insular workmanship. Similar examples on this Database include LIN-629513 and SF-0D8DC2. Another similar example is SUSS-02A267.</p>	Disc [Cloisonné]	Weetch type 20A [Saunderton]	900-1050	PAS	SUR-E2A8E7	2007
Brooch	Binbrook	NULL	NULL	<p>Copper alloy possible brooch. Cast disc with central drilled hole of diameter 2.6mm. The hole may have retained a stone (now lost). It is surrounded by concentric zones of decoration: a plain band, a ring of tiny closely spaced pellets, a plain band, pellets, three narrow plain bands, and finally a border of outward-pointing a central rib with triangles with four or five tiny pellets within each long triangle's longer edges. These last give a denticulated edge. There is no sign of fastening gear; if the identification is sustained, this may have been on a separate plate, again implying a composite construction. The disc is bent slightly outwards, perhaps as if prised from its putative backing. A short part of the border is also lost. Suggested date: Early Medieval, 850-1050.</p>	Disc	N/A	850-1050	PAS	NLM-8B2CD5	2012
Brooch	Bixley	52,59701	1,291255	<p>Late early-medieval tinned copper alloy disc brooch, deeply-cast Borre style decoration comprising concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots, circular sunken field in centre. On the reverse there is a single pin lug aligned with the outside edge and containing corroded remains of the iron pin and a broken catchplate set at right-angles to the edge. The face of the brooch is covered with a black deposit, probably carbon.</p> <p>This is a common 10th-century brooch type in East Anglia carrying a design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28 and Margeson and Williams in Ayers 1985, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2010 East Anglian Series Type I. Diam.28mm.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-E3AB26	2012

Brooch	Brooch	53,09258	0.567005		Trefoil brooch Type not known	Trefoil	N/A		Lincolnshire HER 64562	N/A	
Brooch	Bracebridge area	52,897213	-0,098616		Third of a Viking trefoil brooch of Maixner type G 1.3, one leaf, 2 lines surrounding. One attachment on back. Notes: Checked by MF 7/2/17 following Sophie Catley. Image ref. added. Ascribed culture: Viking added. Included in Kershaw 2010 as catalogue no. 367.	Trefoil	Maixner type G 1.3	900-1000	PAS	NLM1004	1998
Brooch	Boroughbridge area	NULL	NULL		Incomplete and heavily worn cast copper-alloy probable brooch of later Early Medieval date, c.850-950. The brooch is lozengiform in plan & is openwork in design, being of Borre style. The design consists of four open circles (2 still complete) with a raised X of uncertain design (possibly floral or zoomorphic) separating them with a raised pellet at the centre. The terminals of the X each carry a design consisting of 3 lobes, possibly animal heads or leaves. Of the 2 surviving corners, one has a trace of a fitting on the reverse which would be consistent with this being a brooch. The upper surface also has slight traces of degraded gilding. For a well preserved complete example please see this on-line publication, 'Culture and Gender in the Danelaw: Scandinavian & Anglo-Scandinavian Brooches' by Jane F Kershaw: http://www.academia.edu/315585/Culture_and_Gender_In_the_Danelaw_Scandinavian_and_Anglo-Scandinavian_Brooches pp. 313-314	Lozenge	Openwork lozenge	850-950	PAS	DENO-28D4B7	2013

Brooch	Brackley	52,019399	-1,156205	<p>Copper-alloy disc brooch, of Anglo-Scandinavian origin. The brooch measures 31mm in diameter and the obverse is decorated with a curvilinear Jellinge-style design, depicting a profile left-facing animal set within a thin raised border (1.9 mm thick). The animal has a prominent circular eye and a bulbous upper jaw; a long lappet extends from the back of the head under one leg and around the other. The body curves to left and right to form a figure-of-eight shape, with a spiral shoulder to the left and a spiral hip to the right. The legs spring from these joints and are angled at the ankle. It is likely that the obverse of the brooch would have once been gilded.</p> <p>The reverse has double pierced lugs on which the pin would have hinged, and a catchplate opposite. There is a third element to the reverse, a loop or pierced lug situated at a right angle to the hinge mechanism and catchplate. This loop was probably used to suspend pendants from the brooch and is characteristic of Scandinavian brooches.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has confirmed this as a Scandinavian Jellinge-style disc brooch of Jansson's Type I C (Jansson 1984b). It is illustrated in Kershaw 2013, fig. 3.59 together with a clearer example of the motif on a disc from Sogndal, Norway (fig. 3.58).</p>	Disc	Jansson type I C	850-1100	PAS	NARC-C83BE5	2004
Brooch	Bracon Ash	52,55495	1,184817	<p>Late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch, bent and in very abraded condition, with cast Borre style decoration comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. On the reverse there is the stump of a single perforated pin lug aligned with the outside edge and a transverse catchplate. Diameter 29.5mm. 1.5mm thick.</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, 252, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, 23, fig. 28 and Margeson and Williams in Ayers 1985, 28, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2010 East Anglian Series Type I.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-A41963	2013

Brooch	Bracon Ash	52,545579	1,198890	<p>Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy zoomorphic brooch, the flat front tin-coated, with the necks of four animals curving out from the centre, their heads aligned clockwise, the whole having some resemblance to a swastika. The mouths of two are emphasised with a V-sectioned groove. The muzzle of a third is shorter and without a groove while the fourth, similarly small, is incomplete. Decoration comprises nine punched ring-and-dots, one in the centre and a pair on each animal, one of which represents the eye. The pin fittings are Anglo-Scandinavian (Kershaw 2013, figs. 2.1 and 2.2), a high, C-shaped catchplate (Anglo-Saxon) and a double, H-shaped lug with an iron spindle (Scandinavian). Dimensions 32.6 and 35.9mm. Thickness (excluding pin fittings) 2.5mm. Height of catchplate 12.5mm. Weight 10.13g. 10th century.</p> <p>A good parallel from Sussex has recently come to light (SUSS-7B3167).</p> <p>Field JG2</p> <p>Jane Kershaw kindly comments:</p> <p>When I was researching the origins of the 'East Anglian' series I came across this mount in the British Museum believed to be of Scythian origin, but in fact a fake (although likely based on a genuine original). The clockwise motion of the animal heads; the hatching; the evenly-spaced 'eyes'; and the relationship between the animals and the central feature, are all recalled by the interlacing tendril motif of the 'East Anglian' series. http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/collection_object_details.aspx?objectId=92517&partId=1&searchText=1910,0714.1&page=1</p> <p>This item, in turn, seemed to relate to a silver pendant from a late Viking-Age burial from Grytten, Norway, which may have been old when buried and which was also believed to be of 'oriental' origin. The arms on this pendant have a zoomorphic feel. The loops of the four florid arms do not knot, and in this sense parallel the interlace on the East Anglian Series, although I stopped short of drawing a connection between the two.</p> <p>There are some possible links to the extensive Borre-style disc brooches. There are some interesting overlaps with this brooch. Perhaps it was made locally, based on an import of eastern origin that had ended up in Scandinavia, and then Norfolk. I would be tempted to say 10th century, perhaps the later part, although I do not think the animals have a distinct Scandinavian style. The ring-and-dots and fittings do seem to link it to Anglo-Scandinavian styles generally.</p>	Zoomorphic	East Anglian	950-1000	PAS	NMS-C076BD	2016
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Brooch	Braiseworth	52,43944	1,132350	<p>Disc-brooch of Anglo-Scandinavian kind, cast with a pattern showing four curling strands issuing from a central, voided cross, and each forming an asymmetrical knot around itself. This type of brooch was developed as a hybrid based upon higher-quality productions like a pendant from Kalmergarden, Store Fuglede, Denmark, and adapted to the English disc-brooch format. The reverse of the disc shows lug attachments for pin and catchplate.</p>	Disc	East Angles	900-1000	PAS	SF-07E212	2004
Brooch	Braiseworth	52,439440	1,132350	<p>Anglo-Scandinavian disc-brooch with cast surface-pattern. It depicts four wedges or V-shaped structures, the apex towards the outer edge of the disc, with crossing strands in symmetrical loops around them. It is 32.5mm in diameter and 2mm thick. On the reverse it has a rolled catchplate 4mm broad at one side, and opposite this a lug, square in outline but pierced with a circular hole, for the attachment of the pin.</p> <p>The motif is Kershaw's type II, and the brooch is discussed in Kershaw 2013, 72.</p> <p>The pattern corresponds to the Terslev type on a pendant from Kirkby Green, Lincolnshire (Paterson 2002, fig. 3) and the well-known pair of higher-quality examples from Saffron Walden (Paterson 2002, fig. 5), and other plainer bronze examples from Lincolnshire.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>The Terslev motif is explained by Caroline Paterson in her article 'From Pendants to Brooches: the exchange of Borre and Jellinge style motifs across the North Sea' Hikuin 29 (2002) pp. 267-276, at pp. 269-70.</p> <p>'The Terslev motif is named after the ornament displayed on a group of elaborate silver pendants from Zealand. This motif is composed of three or four volutes, symmetrically arranged and positioned back-to-back, thereby creating either a triangle or a lozenge in their respective centres. The volutes are frequently bound by a closed ring, creating a ring-knot commonly ascribed to the Borre style. Although the Terslev motif was present in European art from the Roman period onwards, it experienced a floruit during the mid-tenth century when it was applied to a series of high-status filigree and granulation pendants, which may have been directly associated with Danish royal power. Humbler versions of the motif appear on mass-produced, cast copper-alloy pendants and brooches of Scandinavian origin, with mould fragments from Hedeby testifying to production of several variants at this site.'</p> <p>Included in Kershaw 2010 as catalogue no. 334.</p>	Disc	Terslev	900-1000	PAS	SF-982CA6	2004

Brooch	Bramford	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete cast copper-alloy Anglo-Scandinavian disc brooch of late Early-Medieval date. Most of the outer edges of the plate are missing due to old breaks, as are the tips of the catchplate and pin lug as well as the pin itself. The plate has a large crack running across the centre of the surviving fragment. The brooch is disc shaped in form, D-shaped in section with flat back face and slightly domed front face. On the back face are the remains of an integral pin lug that is rectangular in form and section but missing its outer edges due to old breaks. Opposite the pin lug is a single integral rivet or lug that presumably formed the catchplate but is now mostly incomplete due to old breaks. The front face of the plate has extensive moulded decoration. This comprises a central boss that is roughly oval in form. From the boss radiate eight long, curving tendrils that run in pairs towards the outer edge of the plate, each pair creating a roughly pointed oval shaped panel. Between and around the tendrils are larger globular motifs positioned at irregular intervals around the plate. These appear to be zoomorphic in form, possibly representing birds, with globular oval bodies, smaller heads that in at least one example appears to be turned to face backwards, and curving thin tails that in several cases entwine with the larger tendrils. All have heads extending towards the central boss, the bodies positioned at the outer edges of the plate. The entire object has suffered from extensive post-depositional damage and corrosion that has resulted in the original surfaces being completely removed with the exception of a small area with green patination on the central boss. As a result the brooch is the purple/brown colour of the metal beneath and missing some of its extremities so that the precise form of the decoration remains uncertain in places. It measures 41.25mm in maximum width, 38.08mm in length, 5.21mm in thickness and 16.80g in weight.</p> <p>This is an incomplete disc brooch of Early-Medieval date. Although a close parallel has not as yet been identified, its decorative elements find parallels in brooches and similar objects with borre, jellinge and ringerike style decoration typical of the later phases of the Early-Medieval period. This suggests a probable 9th to 10th century AD date range for the objectm if not slightly later.</p>	Disc	N/A	850-1000	PAS	SF-8CFEC5	2012
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Brooch	Brancaster	NULL	NULL	<p>Cast copper-alloy brooch dating from the late early medieval period, 10th century. It displays interlace decoration in the Anglo-Scandinavian "Borre" style. The brooch is a flat, circular plate of copper alloy with cast decoration on one face. The decoration shows a repeating interlace design which forms four knots around the brooch. There is a central roundel which has been left blank. This design is typical of Borre style disc brooches of this date. The back is undecorated and has the attachments of the pin still remaining, although the pin itself is now missing. The pin attachments are small, flat lugs of metal positioned one on either side of the plate, near the edge. They are set parallel to the edge of the brooch. The lugs have been pierced with a large circular hole to form loops. One loop is complete, and has a semi-circular outer shape. The other loop is now incomplete and has a more squared shape.</p> <p>This design of disc brooch is very common, in relative terms, and seems to have been a popular style which was extensively produced and copied. Many examples are of poor quality, although this particular piece is clear and well executed.</p>	Disc	Borre	800-1000	PAS	LANCUM-1AD9C7	2007
Brooch	Brantingham	53,740098	-0,591472	<p>An incomplete cast copper alloy disc brooch of Early-Medieval date, Jansson type II A. The brooch is circular and domed with a slightly raised circumferential rim. The upper surface is decorated with a Borre-style design consisting of three cat-like animal heads facing into the centre of the brooch. On the reverse the remains of a double pin-lug and catch-plate project at parallel points on the edge of the brooch. Traces of iron corrosion within the pin-lug suggest the pin was made of iron. A third loop is also present on the reverse of the brooch mid-way between the catch-plate and the pin-lug, again on the edge.</p> <p>The metal has a mid reddish-green patina and is worn. The brooch is 25.2mm in diameter, 6.3mm thick and weighs 6.8g.</p> <p>A similar brooch is recorded on the PAS database as NMS-DFD1E7, in which the third loop is discussed as follows:</p> <p>The presence of a third loop on the reverse of the brooch was believed by Margeson (The Vikings in Norfolk, 1997, p. 21) to be "a sure sign of Scandinavian origin". Brooches of this type are widespread in Scandinavia, with a particular concentration at Birka (near Stockholm, Sweden).</p>	Disc	Jansson type II A	850-950	PAS	YORYM-25E682	N/A

Brooch	Bressingham	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete cast copper-alloy composite disc brooch of Scandinavian attribution, dating c. 900-950 AD. The brooch is of two piece construction, consisting an openwork domed decorative front plate attached to the solid backplate via means of a central circular-sectioned rivet. The front plate demonstrates decoration in the Jelling style, consisting a thin and sinuous beast whose body weaves and intertwines into a broadly triangular shape, the hindleg gripping the foreleg. The entire body of the animal demonstrates two parallel raised 'contour lines' which extend along its length, while the eye is also rendered through the same means of moulding. On its rear face, the backplate demonstrates a double-lugged pin hinge (the pin being broken away in old damage) and accompanying catchplate, above which is the remains of a perpendicular loop which originally would have provided the means for a chain to be attached between this brooch and its accompanying partner. A two small pieces have been removed from the edge of the brooch, but otherwise it survives in good condition with a coarse greenish brown patina. It measures c. 30.1mm in diameter, 3.15mm thick at its midpoint, 4.58mm thick at the remnants of the pin-lugs and weighs 9.63g.</p> <p>These brooches have been the subject of studies by Ingmar Jansson (1984), James Graham-Campbell (1985) and Jane Kershaw (2009). There are two main forms of this type, one of composite construction with a separate backing plate, and a one-piece form. Identical brooches have been found in Birka (Sweden) Dahre and Hamburg (Germany) and Randers, Alborg and Lolland (Denmark), suggesting a south-Scandinavian origin for these objects (Kershaw 2013, p. 317). As of 2013, there were around eleven examples known from England. For similar pieces recorded on the PAS database, see records CAM-371E87, LEIC-A30166, NCL-7E9EE5, NMS-A1C350, NMS-E324E1 and SWYOR-114BB0.</p>	Disc	Jansson type I A1	900-950	PAS	SF-227BA2	2017
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Brooch	Brigstock	52,446228	-0,647814	<p>A cast copper alloy mount in a trilobe shape featuring an elaborate Borre style knot motif on each arm, and a interlace triangular know in the centre. The surface has been gilded, with traces of gilding on the face and reverse. The reverse is plain with no obviouls evidence of a fixing for a pin, although two small bumps on the reverse of one arm could possibly be a scar from a lug to hold a pin, although these are obscured by some uneven corrosion and by no means definitive. There are two incomplete loops at two of the inwardly curving sides, and a scar at the third. The patina of the copper alloy is a reddish-brown.</p> <p>Dr. Kevin Leahy comments that this appears to be a Viking trefoil brooch of Maixner's Type F. In her recent book Jane Kershaw was only able to quote two Type F brooches from England, a similar example from Bures Hamlet, Essex (Kershaw, 2013, 86-9, Fig. 3.45) and a less close example from Thetford. This would make this find only the third Type F to have been found in England.</p> <p>Dr. Helen Geake comments: Ostensibly a trefoil brooch of Maixner's Type F, which is the least common of all trefoil brooch types either in England or in Scandinavia. This is only the third example to be found in the UK (the others are silver from Thetford and gilded Ae from Bures Hamlet). What makes this object even more extraordinary is the (apparent) complete lack of pin fixings - instead, there are pierced lugs that stick out from the edges, as if it was sewn to the garment. Could it be a missing link between the trefoil brooches and the Carolingian strap-fittings that they are based on?</p>	Trefoil	Maixner Type F	800-900	PAS	NARC-4A1C66	2013
Brooch	Bulmer	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete cast copper-alloy cloisonné disc type brooch dating to the late Early Medieval period (c. 900-1100) of Saunderton type (Weetch type 20.A). It is circular in plan and broadly plano-convex in section, with a flat back and rounded upper surface. Only around two thirds of the brooch plate survive, the cloisonne inserts and the remainder of the object missing in old damage. Around the edge of the plate is a circumferential raised flange, projecting outwards from which two knopped collets survive (the inserts missing), with probably 4-6 originally occurring in totality around the entire circumference of the brooch. Both the front and rear faces of the brooch retain the remains of copious gilding, the rear also demonstrating the rather corroded remains of a single pin lug. Preserved in rather poor condition with a rather crusty greenish patina, it survives to a diameter of c. 21.34mm in diameter, 1.63mm thick at its midpoint, and weighs 1.34g.</p> <p>Saunderton-type brooches within Britain have a distinctly East-Anglian distribution, though a number have also been recorded from central and south-eastern England. Other pieces of this type are also known from Danish contexts (Buckton 1986).</p>	Disc	Weetch type 20A [Saunderton]	900-1100	PAS	SF-497558	2018

Brooch	Bures Hamlet	51,936064	0,762471	<p>A worn early Medieval copper-alloy trefoil brooch, measuring 51mm by 54mm in size with one complete and two incomplete arms, the incomplete arms are missing their terminals due to old breaks and wear. Each arm is rectangular in shape and c19.6mm in width, the complete example has a rounded terminal end. The front face of is decorated elaborately with interlaced knot work with a raised knot motif in the centre of the front face. There are tiny traces of possible gilding on the front face too. On the reverse there is a corroded double pin loop, with the probable remains of a corroded iron pin within it, projecting from the centre of the terminal of one arm, projecting from the terminal of the other arms there is a single loop, again with corroded iron within it and a fragment of a possible third projection, the nature of which is no longer clear. It therefore seems that this brooch has a pin loop, possible catch plate fragment and another possible chain loop. It therefore could have functioned as a brooch with a chain attached to it. Trefoil brooch fragments are known from both Norfolk and Suffolk, a complete example has been found in Wymondham, Norfolk (see NMS-10A1E1), another Suffolk example from Long Melford is also known (see SF-C7C9B1). This example may have continental and possibly Scandinavian origins and is most likely to be circa 9th century in date.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw having seen images of this brooch believes that it belongs to Maixner's type F 3.1, a small Scandinavian series represented by only a handful of finds from eastern Sweden, including a brooch from a late-ninth or early-tenth century grave from Birka.</p>	Disc	Maixner type F 3.1	850-950	PAS	SF-EB5262	2005
Brooch	Burgate	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete copper-alloy Borre style disc brooch of Early-Medieval date. It is missing the outer edges of the plate, as well as the outer edges of the pin lug and catchplate due to old breaks. The plate is flat, disc shaped in form and with Borre style relief decoration on the front face. This comprises a central lozenge with recessed central circle, each corner of the lozenge extending to double stranded interlace in the form of loose knots ending in rounded terminals. On the back face of the plate is an integrally cast semi-circular pin lug, missing its outer edge due to old breaks, with a corresponding, incomplete semi-circular catchplate. It measures 29.61mm in diameter, 2.70mm in thickness and 7.33g in weight.</p> <p>This is an incomplete Borre style disc brooch of Early-Medieval date. It is most likely an English variant of a Scandinavian brooch type fusing Scandinavian interlace style with the Anglo-Saxon disc brooch shape (e.g. Kershaw, 'Culture and Gender in the Danelaw: Scandinavian and Anglo-Scandinavian Brooches', p. 24, fig. 12). It finds parallels in other examples recorded through the PAS (e.g. SF-5708, SF-9203, SF-B20403, SF-4888E2, SF-D855A4 or SF-7A4511) and is likely to date to the 10th century AD.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	SF-1EE304	2013

Brooch	Burgate	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete copper-alloy Borre style disc brooch of Early-Medieval date. It is missing more than half of the plate and pin lug, as well as most of the catchplate due to old breaks. The plate is flat, disc shaped in form and with Borre style relief decoration on the front face. This comprises a central lozenge with recessed central circle, each corner of the lozenge extending to double stranded interlace in the form of loose knots ending in rounded terminals. On the back face of the plate is an integrally cast semi-circular hooked catchplate, missing its outer edge due to old breaks. It measures 21.53mm in length, 16.73mm in width, 1.64mm in thickness and 2.92g in weight.</p> <p>This is an incomplete Borre style disc brooch of Early-Medieval date. It is most likely an English variant of a Scandinavian brooch type fusing Scandinavian interlace style with the Anglo-Saxon disc brooch shape (e.g. Kershaw, 'Culture and Gender in the Danelaw: Scandinavian and Anglo-Scandinavian Brooches', p. 24, fig. 12). It finds parallels in other examples recorded through the PAS (e.g. SF-1EE304, SF-5708, SF-9203, SF-B20403, SF-4888E2, SF-D855A4 or SF-7A4511) and is likely to date to the 10th century AD.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	SF-1EF0D3	2013
Brooch	Burgh and Tuttington	52,929067	1,316411	<p>Late early-medieval convex disc brooch of Jansson type II A, cast. Very worn with considerable edge-damage. Traces of Borre-style decoration are visible comprising three cat-like animal heads facing into the centre of the brooch separated by the lobes of a trefoil. Faint traces of gilding are also visible. On the reverse are the remains of a pin-lug and catch-plate set parallel to the sides of the brooch. Maximum diameter: 24mm, weight: 3.56g.</p> <p>These brooches are relatively common in East Anglia, with over 20 known from Norfolk alone. Brooches of this type are also widespread in Scandinavia, with a particular concentration at Birka (near Stockholm, Sweden).</p>	Disc	Jansson type II A	850-950	PAS	NMS-AE87C2	2006
Brooch	Burgh and Tuttington	52,929067	1,316411	<p>Late Saxon convex disc brooch, cast. Very worn, with corrosion obscuring almost all decoration. It is possible to trace the outline of a Jellinge-style animal inside a plain border. The animal has a rounded head and its body curls around forming an S-shape. On the reverse are the remains of a double pin-lug and catch-plate. Traces of iron corrosion on the reverse of the brooch indicate that it was fastened with an iron pin. Maximum diameter: 22mm, weight 6.09g. The decorative style of these brooches is named after a royal burial at Jelling in Jutland. These brooches are thought to date from the 10th century and at least six other brooches of this type are known from Norfolk (Margeson, 1998: 24).</p>	Disc	Jansson type I D	900-1000	PAS	NMS-AED385; Norfolk, UK	2006
Brooch	Burnham Market	#####	0,706667	<p>Late early-medieval, Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy Borre-style flat disc brooch in quite fresh condition. The catchplate and pin lug are both set parallel to the edge of the brooch (of Anglo-Saxon type; Kershaw 2013 fig. 2.2). The pin, whose loop remains within the lug, is of iron. Diameter 29.5mm. Thickness (excluding pin fixings) 1.1mm. Weight 8.45g. 10th century. Kershaw 2013, East Anglian Series Type I</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-52A2B4	2014/15

Brooch	Burton and Dalby	52,745290	-0,875605	<p>Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy disc brooch, 30.5mm in diameter and 3mm thick, with a weight of 8.73grams. The brooch is in fair, but worn condition, having part of its edge missing. It has a dark green patina with patches of green corrosion. The brooch has small traces of silvering on both surfaces. On its reverse it has a hooked catchplate, 10mm wide and 9mm high, aligned parallel with the edge. There is also a circular patch of yellowish corrosion where the lug, now missing, was attached.</p> <p>The brooch is decorated in the Borre style, and although worn can be matched to the East Anglian type II. It consists of a central recessed circle with a raised border set inside a concave sided lozenge shaped raised border. The spaces between the circle and the lozenge form four triangles and within each is a small circular pellet, due to the brooches condition this only clear in one corner. The corners of the lozenge extend to form double stranded interlace, which is loosely knotted and terminates in a curved tendril. This is contained with a narrow raised border forming the brooches edge.</p> <p>The brooch is a clear example of an Anglo-Scandinavian brooch with Scandinavian decoration and Insular fittings. For discussion of these brooches (including this example) see Kershaw, J.F, 2013, p.56-65.</p>	Disc	East Anglian II	900-1000	PAS	LEIC-782CD2	2006
Brooch	Burton Pedwardine	53,16156	-0,341244	<p>Copper alloy Borre-style flat disc brooch. The face has a central circular hollow. Around this is a lozenge shape with double-ribbon ends that extend and curl round in a Borre knot motif. This type of Anglo-Scandinavian brooch was mass produced and is more common in East Anglia. The pin lug and catchplate are present on the reverse. The pin is missing.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	LIN-EE0012	N/A

Brooch	Cadeby	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete Early Medieval Viking copper-alloy trefoil brooch, dating to AD 850 - 950. It is incomplete, missing the centre* and two arms. The surviving arm is d-shaped in plan with a rounded terminal and an irregular break at the proximal end. The front is decorated with chip-carved lines within a curved border, with traces of gilding remaining, and the reverse is tinned. There are two copper rivets spaced 8.5mm apart, 14mm in from the rounded end.</p> <p>The brooch has been kindly identified by Dr Jane Kershaw, who comments 'I can't find an exact match, but it belongs to Maixner's E type, which is Borre-style, executed in interlace. The triple lines around the border, and especially curving round the end of the lobe, are typical of the E 1.2 variant, which is fairly common, and I suspect this example is related. They seem to form a closed knot, so it's definitely Borre style late 9th/early 10thC. The tinning on the reverse is also typical of trefoil brooches, and prevents stains on clothes. It's also quite common for brooches of this type to be found as fragments, with just the lobe surviving.'</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Length: 23.9 mm Width: 22.1 mm Thickness: 2.2 mm Weight: 4.37 g</p> <p>*Another part of a trefoil brooch was found in the same field, and is recorded as PUBLIC-F08F15. It appears to have similar decoration, and is of similar size and construction, to this lobe, and is probably the centre of the same brooch. This central portion is domed and has Borre style interlace decoration, and is more likely to put the brooch into Maixner type P or Z, which tend to be domed, rather than type E.</p>	Trefoil	Maixner type E 1.2	850-950	PAS	PUBLIC-CC07A0	2019
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Brooch	Cadeby	NULL	NULL	<p>Copper alloy artefact which is triangular in plan and domed in section, hollow at the rear. It is corroded and much of the original detail is lost, but the front has incised chip-carved, probably Borre style, decoration and was originally silvered, with some traces remaining in the recesses. There are old breaks at all three sides, and there are no signs of there having been any attachments within the concavity at the rear. It measures between 21.2 - 21.6mm across and stands 8.0mm high at the apex.</p> <p>The middle part of an early medieval trefoil brooch, one arm of which was found adjacent to this item, and is recorded as PUBLIC-CC07A0</p> <p>As the item is so degraded it is difficult to assign to a precise type, but Borre style interlace decoration in association with a domed centre are features more usually found in Maixner's F series, and the domed centre is also a feature of some type Z brooches. The arm [PUBLIC-CC07A0] has been identified as type E 1.2, but that class don't normally have domed centres, so this may not be from the same brooch.</p> <p>Dr Jane Kershaw has kindly commented 'If the dimensions fit, then it absolutely could be part of the same brooch (or belong to another very similar brooch). I agree that the E 1.2s don't typically have domed centres, but other trefoil brooch types with related Borre-style interlace ornament do, particularly the F series. The new piece has a contoured triangle feature with a central circle, and this is also quite like Type Z trefoil brooches (e.g. Maixner, Taf 51.9 for a very pronounced example). Because trefoil brooches are often found as lobes only, we don't know as much about the central feature, so I'm happy for there to be some variation across different trefoil brooch types.'</p>	Trefoil	N/A	850-950	PAS	PUBLIC-F08F15	2019
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Pin	Caistor area	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete copper-alloy and niello pin of Early Medieval date AD 900-1000. The pin is composed of a flat kite-shaped head with small rounded knob protrusion to three points; one at the top and two on each side. A fourth point expands in to an integral circular sectioned shaft which terminates in a worn break. Both faces of the head are decorated with a cross that radiates to a narrow border. A raised collar is present at the junction between the head and the shaft. The head of the pin is a dark reddish brown and is inlaid with niello. The shaft is dark brown with a recent shiny copper coloured damage scar running down two thirds of the pin shaft.</p> <p>Dimensions: Length 42.50mm Width: 12.10mm, Thickness: 3.10mm, Weight: 4.73g.</p> <p>These pins are considered to be Irish in origin, but their discovery in this country is reflective of Viking activity. Several flat headed pins were found in York and are published on p.2578 of Finds from Anglo-Scandinavian York by Mainman and Rogers. See PAS unique ID: NARC-D65095. Compare also LANCUM-399D7C, SWYOR-0D5863, YORYM-C60150, SWYOR-77388A, SWYOR-6C6612 and NCL-9E8DC7.</p> <p>LANCUM-399D7C also cites Dr Kevin Leahy as stating that the best dated example of these pins was a more elaborate example found in the grave of Archbishop Wulfstan of York, obit. 1023. While other finds are not securely dated a 10-11th c. AD date is likely.</p>	Kite-shaped	N/A	900-1000	PAS	PUBLIC-D9CE19	N/A
Brooch	Caistor St. Edmund	52,588441	1,275846	<p>Late early-medieval Scandinavian cast copper alloy Borre-style convex disc brooch of Jansson's Type II A, with three inward-looking Borre style animal heads separated by the lobes of a double-contoured trefoil (cf. Kershaw 2013, p.50, fig. 3.7). On the reverse, a Scandinavian arrangement for attachment comprising a double pin-lug (with iron corrosion in perforations), a catch-plate set at right-angles to the edge and the stumps of a similarly set loop for a chain or pendant. Diameter 25.5mm. Height, excluding fittings on reverse, 5mm. Weight 7.79g. 10th century.</p>	Disc	Jansson type II A	900-1000	PAS	NMS-CC7155	2014
Brooch	Caistor St. Edmund	52,579057	1,289909	<p>Late early-medieval Scandinavian cast copper alloy Borre-style convex disc brooch of Jansson's Type II A, with three inward-looking Borre style animal heads separated by the lobes of a double-contoured trefoil (cf. Kershaw 2013, p.50, fig. 3.7). On the reverse, an Anglo-Scandinavian arrangement for attachment comprising a transversely-set pin-lug (with remains of iron pin in the perforation), and a catch-plate set at right-angles to the edge. Diameter 26.5mm. Height, excluding fittings on reverse, 8mm. Weight 9.74g. 10th century.</p>	Disc	Jansson type II A	900-1000	PAS	NMS-CC7155	2014

Brooch	Caston	52,535940	0,873728	Rather worn Late Saxon copper alloy disc brooch of Weetch 2014, Type 1.B, depicting a backward-turning animal with a border of very small pellets. The 'scrawny' animal lacks a mane. There is no sign of punched impressions. A stump of the single pin lug lies parallel to the edge and the incomplete catchplate is set at somewhat less than a right angle to the edge, an Anglo-Scandinavian arrangement (Kershaw 2013, fig. 2.14). There is some rust from the lost iron pin near the catchplate. A small example, diameter 23.1 - 24.9mm. Thickness excluding pin fixings 2mm. Weight 5.86g. 10th century.	Disc	Weetch Type 1B	900-1000	PAS	NMS-C1511B	2018
Brooch	Catfield	52,73422	1,523838	Corroded, worn, bent and broken (almost into two pieces) Late Saxon/Scandinavian cast copper alloy disc brooch, no trace of decoration survives. On the reverse is a Scandinavian arrangement for attachment comprising a bent double pin-lug (broken across perforations), and a catch-plate set at right-angles to the edge. Diameter 26mm. 1mm thick. Weight 3.37g. 10th century.	Disc	N/A	900-1000	PAS	NMS-C1511B	2014
Pendant	Catton	NULL	NULL	Copper alloy possible early medieval Thor's hammer pendant. The item measures 38.5mm in height, and the hammer head is 14.6mm wide. The shaft is tapered from a maximum width of 5.9mm at the head to 3.4mm at the top, and the overall thickness is 4.5mm, although it tapers towards the top. There is a probable break at the top as there is no suspension loop, but the object is badly worn so this is uncertain. It has a well developed green patination. If this is a representation of Mjolnir or Thor's hammer then it will date from c873 - 950 Notes: Identified as a possible Thor's hammer by Cat Jarman	Hammer	Thor's Hammer	873-950	PAS	PUBLIC-B8D647	2017
Pendant	Cawston	52,753214	1,169626	Late Saxon copper alloy pendant, circular openwork, corroded and slightly bent, decoration comprises Jellinge-style backward-looking beast, with tail in mouth, similar to those found on contemporary disc brooches (cf. Margeson 1997, fig.29). Engraved detail on beak-like mouth of beast with circular eye and oblique lines on body, bordering line and curving lines at springing of, and vertical lines on, suspension-unit. Convex sides of unit project backwards and are perforated to form twin loops for suspension, both now broken. 24 x 29mm. 10th century. Jane Kershaw has identified this as a Scandinavian object type, a Jellinge-style pendant, Callmer Type A 3 (Type Tuna), (Callmer 1989).	Jellinge-style	Callmer Type A 3	900-1000	PAS	NMS-2E6E42; Norfolk IED 22500	2004

Brooch	Chapel St Leonards	NULL	NULL	Fragment of an Anglo-Scandinavian trefoil brooch. Only the tip of one arm remains. It is triangular, flat and decorated with stacked lines. Nothing is on the reverse.	Trefoil	N/A	850-1050	PAS	LIN-CE41002	2013
Brooch	Chedgrave	52,53768	1,4785635	<p>Late Saxon copper alloy nummular brooch of Weetch type 2.Ai, with bust motif. A low-relief draped and diademed bust faces to the right. This is surrounded by a ring of short radially set ridges enclosed within a double border, the outer one heavily beaded.</p> <p>On the reverse there is also low-relief decoration of an indistinct bust within a similar double border. Cast within this is an incomplete single transverse pin lug set parallel to the edge, and an incomplete catchplate at right angles to the edge. This is an Anglo-Scandinavian combination (Kershaw 2013, 38, fig. 2.14). Diameter 29mm, weight 10.01g.</p> <p>This is almost certainly from the same mould as an example recorded in 1991 from Wramplingham (Weetch 2014, no. 201, not illustrated; HER 25697).</p>	Nummular	Weetch type 2.Ai	900-1000	PAS	NMS-19D19D	2013
Brooch	Chedgrave	52,537684	1,478563	<p>Incomplete copper-alloy disc brooch of Kershaw's East Anglian series, of late early-medieval date. It is flat and was originally circular, now 28.9mm in diameter but very worn. An area is missing from the edge, with a worn right-angled break. The brooch is decorated with the characteristic ornament of a central sunken circle surrounded by a raised double-strand concave-sided lozenge, the corners of which are extended into double-strand ribbons which are loosely knotted. The ends of each strand curl to give a clockwise feel to the ornament.</p> <p>On the reverse is a broken pin lug, parallel to the edge, and an incomplete catchplate perpendicular to the edge. When viewed from the reverse with the pin lug uppermost, the catchplate curls to the left. It weighs 5.5g and dates to c. 850-1000 AD.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	850-1000	PAS	NMS-6553F3	2016
Brooch	Chieveley	51,444963	-1,310723	<p>An incomplete cast copper alloy plate brooch dating to the late Early-medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) period. The brooch is lozenge-shaped with four open cells between the arms of a cross. The ends of the cross's arms are pointed and may be devolved animal head terminals, in the Borre style, each with a V-shaped collar dividing the terminal and the cross's arm. The centre of the cross is raised. On the reverse of the brooch are two short stubs, these being the remains of the double lug for the pin, and a small spike is all that remains of the catch-plate. The pin is not present. In other records (see LIN-DFAF06, SF-D9EEA2 and YORYM-9DBFD4),</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has identified these objects as Scandinavian openwork lozenge brooches, Type I (beaded arms). They date from the tenth or early eleventh century AD.</p>	Lozenge	Openwork lozenge	900-1066	PAS	BERK-402A29	2014

Brooch	Clipstone	NULL	NULL	<p>Near complete cast copper alloy brooch of later Early Medieval date; deemed Anglo-Scandinavian in cultural terms. The brooch is lozengiform in plan with openwork decoration. The brooch has a single stylised zoomorphic head at each corner of the lozengiform, the moulded detail of each of these, especially the area between the eyes and ears is slightly different, otherwise they are very similar with each one having a rounded protruding nose, raised ridge running up from this forming the snout or nose and a prominent brow ridge at the top of this. This arrangement forms shallow hollows for the eyes to either side of the snout. From the rear of each head there is a rectangular strip projecting inwards, 3 with one central groove for decoration and one with 2 grooves for decoration. These four strips abut a central, slightly raised, square shaped boss, thereby forming an openwork cross arrangement. The square boss is plainly decorated with a single incised groove forming a smaller square in the centre of the boss. The four heads are further linked together by strips of rectangular decoration protruding diagonally from the top of both sides of each head, forming the sides of the overall lozenge shape. It may be that these side strips are intended to be ears or antlers with each one being shared by two heads. There are traces of gilding surviving in the grooves of the design on the front of the brooch. The reverse of the brooch, which is flat still has considerable surviving silvering. The pin fittings of the brooch survive on the reverse of the brooch and consist of two semi-circular lugs to hold the hinge in place and a small triangular shaped catchplate which is bent for securing, the now missing pin in position. The hinge fittings have ferrous corrosion between and around them, indicating that the pin was iron. There is a further fitting on the reverse consisting of a broken semi-circular lug with central, incomplete circular piercing. This does not appear to be a later addition, so is not a modification when the brooch pin was lost so may have been for the suspension of a now missing part of the brooch - perhaps a suspended chain, although this cannot be certain.</p> <p>Brooches of this type have been found in both the Danelaw parts of England and in Scandinavia and are dated to the 9th to 10th centuries, c.850-1000 AD.</p>	Lozenge	Openwork lozenge	850-1000	PAS	DENO-752641	N/A
Brooch	Cockermouth	NULL	NULL	<p>Early medieval cast copper alloy convex disc brooch dating from the 10th century AD. Circular, possibly traces of gilding. Very worn, although it is possible to trace the outline of a Jellinge-style animal inside a plain border. The animal appears to be a quadruped looking backwards over his body. The body of the animal curls around to form a reversed S-shape. On the reverse are the remains of a double pin-lug and catch-plate, the former containing the corroded remains of an iron pin. Kershaw (2013) Type I D, with Scandinavian double pin lug and hooked catchplate at right-angles to the brooch edge. 10th century.</p> <p>Parallels on the database were recorded under NLM4529, NMS-A72A65 and NMS-AED385</p>	Disc	Jansson type I D	900-1000	PAS	LANCUM-01E7E2	2017

Brooch	Colkirk	52,88752	0,837473	Late early-medieval disc brooch with cast normal Borre-derivative decoration of interlace springing from a convex-sided lozenge with central circular depression. Parts of the circumference missing. On reverse remains of single pin-bar lug & catch-plate, both set transversely close to the edge. Diam. 28mm. 10th cent.	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS1926	2002
Brooch	Congham	NULL	NULL	Late early-medieval copper-alloy disc brooch of Kershaw's East Anglian series, central concave-sided lozenge with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots, circular sunken field in centre, pierced lug on reverse, secondary perforation in position of missing catch-plate of which there is no trace, diameter 28mm. Borre style. 10th century. Cf. West, 1998, 134.8.	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-5A2006	2003
Brooch	Congham	NULL	NULL	Late Saxon tongue-shaped strap-end of Thomas' (2004) Class E Type 4, which has been converted into a plate brooch. The front is decorated in counter-relief with a pair of confronting Borre style animals, with details surviving in good condition, and there are slight traces of white-metal coating. Along the attachment edge there are five attachment holes, the central one probably original but much enlarged by wear (one other is blocked by ferrous material, which is probably not the remains of a rivet). The reverse is rebated for a missing bar. Below this, between deposits of ferrous material a rectangular blob of grey material is solder for a (missing) pin lug. Near the outside edge a catchplate secured by two copper alloy rivets has been carefully formed from two pieces of sheet butted together and rolled over. This type of strap-end is normally found in a fragmentary state. This piece shows that the reconstruction drawing in Thomas 2004 (fig. 4 no. 29) is incomplete. Length 58.5mm. Width 27.5mm. 10th century. Compare NMS-C179C1, a silver 10th-century strap-end with patches of solder on the reverse suggesting re-use as a brooch.	Plate	N/A	900-1000	PAS	NMS-393CA2	2008

Pendant	Copgrove	NULL	NULL	<p>A silver probable pendant in the form of a double headed hammer (Thor's Hammer). It has an elongated pentagonal head which has a more curved top than other examples given below. One arm of the hammer is bigger than the other and the curve between the arm and the shaft is uneven, but this does not appear to be owing to damage. The shaft is rectangular in section and tapers in plan from the head towards the end. The end is broken but the curve suggests that it once extended into a circular loop for suspension. There is no decoration on the pendant.</p> <p>In terms of age and as the object contains a minimum of 10% precious metal it qualifies as Treasure under the stipulations of the Treasure Act 1996. Two very similar examples were declared as Treasure in 2002: 2002 T168 and 2002 T266. These are slightly bigger and heavier than the 2010 example.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>13/1/11 TVC valuation: £75</p> <p>The perforations on the front suggest that the pendant may have been filled with an aromatic substance, for use as a sort of pomander, although analyses at the British Museum of the associated soil sample from inside the pendant have not been able to establish any evidence for plant material or resin. A similar usage has been suggested for a group of perforated, cylindrical capsule-pendants of the Viking period from Scandinavia (W. Duczko, 1978-79, 'Vikingatida silversmycken i Mora-skatten. Den icke-monetära delen av en nyupptäckt silverskatt från Dalarna', Tor, 18, 311-358, figs. 24-5; H. Eilbracht, 1999, Filigran- und Granulationskunst im wikingischen Norden, Cologne, 132, Taf. 12: 174-5).</p> <p>The decoration of the pendant with a diagonal cross of tear-shapes is comparable with a motif occurring in early to mid 11th-century Viking sculpture (although with reversed orientation of the 'tears'), e.g. on grave-slabs from London and Sweden (S.H. Fuglesang, 1980, Some Aspects of the Ringerike Style, Odense University Press, pls. 54: 89 and 102-3). The double connecting lines at the sides also appear to be an element of the Ringerike style, as on silver hooked tags from Crowfield, Suffolk (SF4140, dated to the 11th century by Leslie Webster), and Brabourne, Kent (KENT-AB7CA4, 2004T327). See Treasure Annual Reports for 2000, p. 39 and fig. 53; and 2004, p. 73 and fig. 95. A similar dating is accordingly suggested for the pendant from the Irthington area.</p> <p>Compare another three-dimensional silver object, this time of late 8th- or 9th-century date, CAM-4DB246. Two other English objects decorated with a cross made by removing four point-outwards drop shapes from a circle are BERK-8E4641, a die stamp thought to be of</p>	Disc	Thor's Hammer	850-1250	PAS	SWYOR-489283	2009
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				late 7th-century date; and LIN-1C1D22, a possible pin head thought to be of 8th-century date.						
				Notes: Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content for the pendant of 96-97%, and 2% gold, the remainder being copper with a trace of lead; it weighs 15.29g. The pendant would therefore qualify as Treasure under two of the stipulated criteria of the Treasure Act: it is more than 300 years old and the precious metal content exceeds 10%.						
Brooch	Corby	51,761586	-0,537950	Early Medieval Anglo-Scandinavian Borre style disc brooch, 10th century. Flat disc (now slightly bent) with raised interlace decoration - a central sunken circle with lozenge around with a double stranded interlace knot running clockwise from each corner (this motif is referred to as the 'Borre knot'). Single pierced lug on the reverse with some iron staining around (remains of iron pin). The hooked catch is bent downwards. No evidence of tinning/silvering. Diameter 28.6mm, thickness including hinge 6.9mm, thickness across centre 1.2mm, weight 4.60g. At least seven other of these brooches are recorded on the PAS database, from Lincolnshire (3), Leicestershire (1), Cambridgeshire (1), Norfolk (1). The type is discussed by C. Paterson (2002).	Disc	Borre	900-1000	PAS	DENO-8BEB43	2006

Brooch	Cossington	52.711234	-1,098517	<p>Late early-medieval (Scandinavian) copper alloy disc brooch, 26mm in diameter and 3mm thick. The object weighs 8.35 grams and is in a fair, but worn, condition.</p> <p>The brooch is circular and slightly domed. It has a tinned underside which has the pin lug positioned at 12 o'clock, the catch plate opposite (6 o'clock) and a smaller lug at 4 o'clock. The pin lug is incomplete and consists of two parallel rectangular projections (2mm deep) aligned perpendicular to the edge. The smaller lug has a similar alignment, but is formed of one incomplete rectangular protrusion with a central curved recess (incomplete circular hole) and traces of iron pins protruding, perhaps suggesting that it has been riveted on. The catch plate remains as a rectangular piece of attached? copper alloy which has a patch of iron staining down its right side.</p> <p>The surface of the brooch is worn, and consists of a Borre-style tripartite design around a central circular boss (possibly silvered, but probably just worn to a shiny surface). It appears to show three animals which have sub-triangular bodies, with a now-missing dot in the angle for an eye. Each has a long curving snout, two linear protrusions at the 'hip' which extend into the brooches border and a spiral shaped rear leg. The animals are entwined by the snout, which rests on the neck/body of the previous creature, and the spiral rear leg, which encircles the snout of the one behind.</p> <p>There is linear gilding with transverse indents forming pseudo-filigree in place, along the edges of the creatures and other small traces of gilding suggest it once covered the whole object.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has confirmed the object's Scandinavian origin and has identified a pendant from Akenham, Suffolk as a parallel (illustration; published in Kershaw 2013, 60, fig. 3.18). She confirms that the brooch is probably Danish, and dates to the late 9th or early 10th century. In addition she has found a Danish parallel, in the form of a lead model from Gudme (see photo). Both are extremely similar to this brooch, with the exception of the central circular device on the Leics. example.</p> <p>I am very grateful to Jane for the ID and for providing images (these remain her copyright and are reproduced with permission).</p>	Disc	N/A	850-950	PAS	LEIC-E7A016	N/A
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Brooch	Cottered	51,95236	-0,051531	<p>A copper-alloy disc brooch, probably dating from the Late Early-Medieval period.</p> <p>The disc is of thin section, its upper surface decorated by a relief-moulded pattern, the nature of which is unclear. A perforation, located just off-centre, would appear to be a casting flaw. The pin attachment comprises a single right-angled lug with perforation for the now missing pin; it is located opposite, and at 90 degrees to, the catchplate.</p> <p>Width: 21.3mm; height: 21.7mm; thickness of plate: 1.7mm. Weight: 3.05g.</p> <p>The form of this brooch, particularly the configuration of pin attachment and catchplate, is typical of brooches of 10th to 11th centuries. Examples of brooches of this type bearing Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian designs include PAS records LIN-5E7400 and NMS-C0F696.</p>	Disc	N/A	900-1066	PAS	BH-8533F9	2014
Brooch	Covehithe	NULL	NULL	<p>A copper-alloy Viking age disc brooch with Borre-style decoration, measuring 29.59mm in diameter. This brooch is decorated with a relief pattern with a raised central lozenge and a sunken circle in the middle. The corners of the lozenge are expanded to form double stranded interlace in the form of loose knots, each double strand ending with a rounded terminal. The design is exactly the same (ie cast from the same mould) as SF-D855A4 and SF-B20403. The type is illustrated and described in Kershaw, 'Culture and Gender in the Danelaw: Scandinavian and Anglo-Scandinavian Brooches', p. 24, fig. 12.</p> <p>On the reverse there is a transverse pin bar lug and a complete catchplate. This is most likely to be a 10th century English variant of a Scandinavian brooch type, it is a fusion of interlace style ultimately derived from Scandinavia combined with the Anglo-Saxon flat disc brooch shape.</p> <p>6.05g</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1100	PAS	SF-7A4511	2009
Brooch	Crimplesham	NULL	NULL	<p>Late early-medieval copper alloy zoomorphic Borre style disc brooch in rather worn condition. Single transverse pin lug and catchplate at right angles to the edge on the reverse. Anglo-Scandinavian, Jansson Type II A. Diameter 22.5mm. Thickness excluding fitting on reverse 4.5mm. Dates to the 10th century.</p>	Disc	Jansson Type II A	900-1000	PAS	NMS-24ED54	2012

Brooch	Cringeleford	NULL	NULL	<p>Late early-medieval cast copper alloy Borre-style disc brooch. Decoration of concave-sided lozenge with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-contoured knots. In the centre is a sunken circular field. Around the edge is a plain raised border, which is damaged in several places, giving the brooch a "nibbled" appearance. On the reverse are the remains of a transverse pin-lug and a catchplate, also set transversely (parallel rather than perpendicular to the pin-lug). Weight: 7.57g. Diameter: 29mm. 10th century.</p> <p>This brooch is of a type commonly found in East Anglia, with over 140 examples recorded from Norfolk.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-739675; Norfolk HER 43949	2005
Brooch	Cromwell	53,141914	-0,805274	<p>Early Medieval mount; Anglo-Saxon, cast copper alloy mount in the shape of a bird, possibly a cockerel. Flat mount with incised decoration on one face showing a bird, facing left, with hooked beak, small crest on the head, pointed wing extending up and backwards and thick curved tail. The feet are openwork but the area inside the beak has not been pierced. There is an incised oval for the eye and an indication of some patterning on the wing, although this is indistinct. This object can be compared with a series of bird brooches of late Anglo-Saxon date, which have feet standing on a 'perch'. Other bird brooches of the same or related types which can be found on the PAS database include NMS-E7F720 (this entry has further refs), SF-AD5FA7, SF-7B3CA5, SF-BCC403, SUSS-44F203 and KENT-9F6987. Also see Benet A09-0204, p. 289, for stylistic similarities (infill behind curled beak, shape of wing etc.) Height 26.70mm, width 41.52mm, thickness 3.56mm, weight 9.88g.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has confirmed this as a Scandinavian type bird brooch which is probably unfinished.</p>	Mount	Bird	850-1000	PAS	DENO-0604D2	1990
Brooch	Crowle and Ealand	53,60776	-0,822598	<p>Copper alloy Viking bird brooch or zoomorphic plate brooch of Weetch's type 30.C. Cast openwork plate representing a bird in profile looking left, with a prominent curved bill at one end - more resembling that of a Dodo than a raptor - and with a down-curved tail at the other end. Long, prominently grooved vertical elements towards the lower front of the plate may represent claws, a nest or bough on which the bird perches, or possibly its prey. The surface is decorated with four lines of small punched dots representing tail feathers, and paired lines of punched dots which follow the breast round to the lower body. A pair of integrally cast loops on the back, one open and one closed, represent provision for fastening. Ferrous staining here may indicate the decay or loss of an iron pin hinged on the closed loop with its point hooking under the open loop. Suggested date: late Early-Medieval, 850-1100.</p> <p>Length: 31.7mm, Height: 28.7mm, Thickness (clear of loops): 3.3mm, Weight: 9.24g.</p>	Bird	Weetch type 30.C	850-1100	PAS	NLM-612074	2012

Brooch	Cumwhitton	54,689547	-2,777161	<p>Two cast copper alloy 'domed' oval brooches (tortoise) brooches dating to the Early Medieval (Viking) period, early 10th century (Circa 900 - 925 AD). These are double shelled oval brooches. They have highly stylised zoomorphic design on them, and are identical in style, type P51 (Jansson). They are gilded with silver and gold coloured metal (possibly gold and tin). The underneath is hollow, in one the corroded produce of the pin survives. Both have the remains of mineraised textiles, and worm casts (Erica Patterson YAT). The front shows damage to the raised bosses, and the possible shell raised boss decoration which would have been present at four distinct points on the front of both the brooches is missing, this is possibly due to the soil conditions.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has confirmed this ID - Type P 51 B4 (Jansson 1984b).</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>These brooches are part of the Cumwhitton Burial, to be published by Oxford Archaeology North and English Heritage. The brooches are associate with (Grave 4) a female inhumation burial, other association items included, a weaving chest, glass boots, L shape slide key (Caroline Patterson pers comm 2004).</p> <p>For a comparison of these brooches, see Bedale brooches (Hall 1982).</p>	Tortoise/Oval	P 51	900-925	PAS	LON-F2F201	2004
Brooch	Dalton-on-Tees	NULL	NULL	<p>Scandinavian copper alloy disc brooch. The brooch is decorated with an openwork Jellinge-style design of an interlacing animal (see NMS-7446E3 and ESS-4D7A85 for other examples of this style). On the reverse there are the remains of the pin lug and catchplate. The pin is missing. There is also part of the suspension loop which the wearer could have passed a chain through to wear the brooch as a pendant.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has identified this as Scandinavian - a Jellinge-style disc brooch, Jansson Type I A1 (Jansson in Arwidsson1984; Kershaw 2009). There is a close parallel from Cambridgeshire, CAM-371E87.</p>	Disc	Jansson type I A1	865-1000	PAS	NCL-7E9EE5	2007

Brooch	Deddington	#####	-1,331596	<p>Late Saxon Anglo-Scandinavian disc brooch dating to the period c. AD 900 - 1000. The front exhibits cast Borre-style decoration comprising a concave-sided lozenge with a central circular domed stud. Each of the four corners of the lozenge extends to form interlaced, double contoured knots. One side is truncated resulting in the loss of about 30% of the brooch. On the reverse are the remains of two perforated lugs that would have held the pin in-between. Only the base of these lugs remains and both exhibit a much worn break, opposite is the base of a catch plate, again the break is very worn and old. Evenly spaced at each quarter around the outside edge are three perforated holes (1.5mm in diameter), there would presumably be a fourth but which falls in the missing section.</p> <p>NMS-2FAA5E records this as a common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a relatively standardised design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28, and Margeson, S. and Williams, V. in Ayers 1985, 28-9, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2013, 56-61, fig. 3.19 East Anglian Series Type I.</p> <p>Similar brooches are recorded as NMS-7446E3, LIN-66380B, YORYM-B4C4BD and SF-EF2ACD</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	GLO-67FE0E	2019
Brooch	Deighton [HAMBLETON]	54,81649	-1,425754	<p>Viking Borre style brooch of Jansson type II A, only two attachments on back; pin lug parallel to edge of brooch. Good condition, no pin. Three stylised animal heads.</p>	Disc	Jansson type II A	900-1000	PAS	NLM2718	1998
Brooch	Dunham-on-Trent	53,26597	-0,802020	<p>Lead Alloy brooch. Cast disc or plate Brooch. The display face bears a design of fine lines and pellets in relief, comprising a central pellet, a pellet with a nimbate border above it and one triangular group of radial lines opposite, flanked by two groups of circumferential lines edged by an upper laddered border. This schematic motif may represent a spread eagle, or perhaps a human figure in a gown with arms aloft; the size would make it possible that this motif was intended to resemble an early medieval gold coin. The reverse bears a pair of aligned loops with a drilled aperture of diameter 3.5mm to retain a pin (now lost). The disc is lightly concavo-convex, with the display face being the concave one. Patinated overall. Probably Anglo-Scandinavian, Early Medieval, 900-1000.</p>	Disc	N/A	900-1000	PAS	NLM-879595	2012

Brooch	Dunton	NULL	NULL	<p>A cast Borre-style disc brooch. The worn surface decoration consists of four interlaced double-contoured C-shaped knots. Inside each C is a lozenge formed by four single strands of interlace, within which is a smaller lozenge separated into four equal-sized cells. At the centre of the brooch is a plain lozenge formed between the four C-shaped knots. At three of the corners of this central lozenge, the brooch is completely worn through. This may indicate that the brooch had a domed profile, which would have resulted in increased wear in this central area. On the reverse are only fragmentary remains of a pin-lug or catch-plate set parallel to the outside edge of the brooch. There are no traces of a pin on the reverse of the brooch. Four similar examples are recorded in Norfolk, from Sandringham (HER 3257), Burgh Castle (HER 17261), Thurlton (HER 19353) and Surlingham (HER 31655), all of which are convex, suggesting that they are Scandinavian (Cattermole in prep., Type C). The interlace on the example from Burgh Castle exactly matches the decoration on this brooch. Maximum diameter: 28mm. Weight: 3.95g. 10th century.</p>	Disc	N/A	900-1000	PAS	NMS-982315	2009
Brooch	East Kirkby	53,14755	-0,012806	<p>A Viking cast copper alloy disc brooch decorated in the Borre style. The worn decoration shows a central lozenge whose corners extend and curve into interlacing knots. The attachment pins on the back are largely missing.</p>	Disc	East Angles	900-1000	PAS	SUR-7ED749	2011
Brooch	East Nottinghamshire	NULL	NULL	<p>A cast copper alloy early medieval (Late Saxon) brooch. It is in the form of a bird, possibly a raven. The brooch is flat, and the bird is depicted in profile facing left, in the Urnes / Ringerike style with incised lines detailing the plumage on the wings and tail, and highlighting the eye and neck. The beak is upturned and the wing is depicted arched over the back. The foot extends into a triangle which may represent claws.</p> <p>There is no pin, catchplate or lug on the reverse. However there is a corroded strip which may represent the position of some attachment having been soldered to the body.</p> <p>Several similar objects are recorded on this database, for example LIN-39FB8D, NMS-556A43 and DENO-0604D2. These are also close parallels for a bird brooch found at Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk (http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF24332)</p> <p>Similar bird brooches of 11th-century date are also known in Scandinavia and it is possible that those found in Britain are of Scandinavian origin.</p> <p>Length 51.9 mm, width 36 mm, thickness 2.5 mm. Weight 10.3 g</p>	Bird	Urnes/Ringerike	900-1000	PAS	DENO-94021F	2018

Brooch	East Winch	52,714951	0,515300	Fragment of late early-medieval copper alloy trefoil brooch, Maixner Type P 2.4, probably of Scandinavian manufacture. Flat-backed, of thin section (1.5mm), curved terminal with worn surviving elaborate counter-relief decoration comprising at roundel flanked by 'ears and with curling tendrils springing downward and flanking twin longitudinal lines joining roundel at base, this has twin lines springing from either side following and merging with edge. Surviving length 28mm. Width 24mm.	Trefoil	Maixner type P 2.4	900-1000	PAS	NMS-612ALE4	2013
Brooch	Eaton	52,82604	-0,858680	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy disc brooch, 18mm long, 15mm wide and 2mm thick. The object is in poor condition with a reddish patina and weighs 5.59grams. The brooch, which would have been circular in form, is missing nearly all of its original surface and is badly worn. It clearly shows its Borre knot design of a central circular depression surrounded by a concaved sided lozenge motif, which has from each corner double strand interlace emerging in a knotted formation. The reverse of the brooch contains a turned catchplate aligned with the edge of the brooch and opposite this on the same alignment are the remains of a lug, now just visible as two small projections. The brooch is of the East Anglian Series Type I , Kershaw, J. F, 2013.	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	LEIC-604DE5	2007
Brooch	Edgefield	NULL	NULL	Worn fragment of Late Saxon cast convex Borre style disc brooch, of Jansson type II A. The fragment includes a cat-like animal head facing in towards the domed centre of the brooch. On the reverse are the remains of a catchplate. Almost certainly gilded, as evidenced by some very fine upstanding lines, probably once engraved and filled with gilding. Weight 3.61g. Approximately twenty brooches of this type have been recorded in Norfolk. Complete examples comprise three cat-like animal heads facing inwards and separated from each other by the lobes of a trefoil. They are seen as classic examples of the Borre style, and this type is widespread in Scandinavia (Margeson, 1997: 20-21)	Disc	Jansson type II A	851-950	PAS	NMS-8F8D55	2006

Brooch	Elkesley area	NULL	NULL	<p>Late Early Medieval copper-alloy zoomorphic brooch in the shape of a bird, possibly a dove or a cockerel. Flat in section with incised decoration on one face showing a bird, facing left, with downward pointing beak, small crest on the head, pointed wing extending up and backwards and thick curved tail. The feet are openwork but the the brooch is broken and/or worn at the point of the feet. There are various incised circles decorating the head, neck and wing, including one for the eye and a lozenge arrangement of four circles on the wing. Each of these circles appear to contain traces of a infill, although the whole brooch surface was probably originally coated with a white metal layer, possibly tinning or silvering. On the reverse there is a semi-circular loop and a trace of the hinge fitting for the now missing pin fitting.</p> <p>This object can be compared with similar brooches at YORYM-55D1F7 and NLM4341. The latter has been allocated to Weetch type 30.C (other bird brooches). The group may date to the 9th to 11th centuries.</p>	Zoomorphic	Weetch type 30.C	800-1100	PAS	DENO-484737	2013
Brooch	Elm	53,376846	0,238407	<p>Late early-medieval cast copper-alloy disc brooch. Although the brooch is extremely worn and damaged, traces of Borre style knotwork around a central sunken circle are visible. On the reverse are the remains of a transverse pin-lug and catchplate. There is a small patch of iron corrosion beside the pin-lug, indicating that the brooch was fastened with an iron pin. Edges damaged, maximum diameter 26mm. Weight 3.02g.</p> <p>This type of brooch is characteristic of East Anglia, and the distribution of these artefacts appears to be concentrated in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. Many of the known examples of these brooches are extremely worn and damaged, perhaps indicating that they were in use for long periods of time (Margeson, S. (1997), <i>The Vikings in Norfolk</i>: 23).</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-54A6E7	2005
Brooch	Elsam [North Lincolnshire]	53,585479	-0,445548	<p>Square brooch in Borre style, four ends in animal heads. Openwork. Three fittings on the back.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has identified this as Scandinavian Openwork lozenge brooch, Type II (ridged arms), with underlying central rosette</p> <p>It has been published in Leahy (2007, 171) fig. 71.1</p>	Lozenge	Type II	850-1000	PAS	NLM194	1997
Brooch	Epworth [HUMBERSI DE EWORTH]	53,787633	-0,832748	<p>Small square or lozengiform Viking brooch, four animals heads forming the corners, Borre style, remains of two fittings on back, but area where catch plate would be is broken off. Very corroded.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has confirmed this as Scandinavian - Openwork lozenge brooch, Type I (beaded arms).</p>	Lozenge	Openwork Lozenge	900-1000	PAS	NLM6083	N/A

Brooch	Exning	#####	0,372675	Distorted, incomplete and extremely abraded late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch. Cast Borre-style decoration comprises a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. Small parts of the edge are missing. On the reverse the incomplete single pin lug is aligned with the edge (ibid. fig. 2.2 a), but the scar of the catchplate is insufficiently clear to enable its alignment to be ascertained. Diameter 29.2mm. Weight 4.37g. 10th century. Kershaw 2013, 56 - 65, East Anglian Series Type I.	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS- E2570A	2016
Brooch	Exton	52,679898	-0,640610	Early Medieval copper alloy brooch depicting Valkyrie holding shield and spear. Length of 35mm, width of 23mm and thickness of 8mm. Notes: Pre-PAS identification	Valkyrie		850-1100	PAS	LEIC- C59A12	1994
Brooch	Eye	51,774357	1,115025	Copper alloy brooch of late early-medieval date, Jansson type II A, domed disc type. Missing pin, very abraded. The pin was held on a transverse loop, now broken and bent outwards. The disc has a concave back. On the front the decoration is extremely worn. The outer rim might have been beaded. The main design has six arms, three of which split into pairs of ring terminals - this is almost certainly Borre style decoration similar to the example illustrated in the Finds Recording Guide III. 6 - these are generally described as "Viking".	Disc	Jansson type II A	900-1000	PAS	SF10048	2001
Brooch	Eyke	NULL	NULL	A fragment of a copper alloy early medieval Borre-style disc brooch. Only c.1/4 of the brooch now survives, including part of the curved outer edge and a jagged inner break. A small catch-plate extends towards the edge of the reverse. The edge of a circular recess can be seen in the centre of the outer face, surrounded by relief decoration consisting of double strands forming one corner a central concave sided lozenge, its corners expanding into an asymmetrical knot, which appears to be repeated to one side. The surface of the metal is heavily corroded, but the design is still clear. There is a silvery sheen to the metal in places. This example belongs to the East-Anglian Series of Borre-style disc brooches (the name reflecting the primary area of distribution), which feature ornamentation that drew inspiration from the Scandinavian Borre style (Kershaw 2013, 56-65). The type of ornamentation is difficult to see because of the small size of the fragment, but it appears to be East Anglian Series Type II (ibid., fig.3.19). These Anglo-Scandinavian types appear to post-date late 9th and early 10th century examples with similar decoration found in Scandinavia (ibid., 58), suggesting that most are of a later 10th century date. Length: 20.31mm, width: 14.19mm, thickness: 4.07mm, weight: 1.57g	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	SF-4028BA	2016

Brooch	Eyke	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete copper alloy early medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) Borre-style disc brooch. The outer face of the disc is decorated with moulded Borre-style interlace. This consists of a recessed circle in the centre with a raised lozenge surrounding it, the outer end of each point of the lozenge extending into a double tendril, which curls into a knot. To the reverse the remains of the pin fitting and catch-plate survive at opposite sides. There is damage to all sides of the brooch.</p> <p>This example belongs to the East-Anglian Series of Borre-style disc brooches (the name reflecting the primary area of distribution), which feature ornamentation that drew inspiration from the Scandinavian Borre style (Kershaw 2013, 56-65). These Anglo-Scandinavian types appear to post-date late 9th and early 10th century examples with similar decoration found in Scandinavia (ibid., 58), suggesting that most found in Britain are of a later 10th century date.</p> <p>Length: 27.44mm, width: 24.18mm, thickness: 5.07mm, weight: 6.90g</p>	Disc	East Anglian	950-1000	PAS	SF-C58C34	2016
Brooch	Feltwell	52,373973	0,481182	<p>Late early-medieval cast copper alloy convex disc brooch. Very worn, with no trace of gilding extant. Decoration appears to consist of Borre style knotwork around a central group of concentric circles. On the reverse are an incomplete double pin-lug with no extant trace of a pin, a catch-plate set at right-angles to the edge, and a similarly set loop for a pendant. Maximum diameter 26mm. Height, excluding fittings on reverse, 4.5mm. Weight 6.60g. 10th century.</p> <p>The presence of a loop on the reverse of the brooch was believed by Sue Margeson (The Vikings in Norfolk (1997) p. 21) to be "a sure sign of Scandinavian origin."</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has confirmed this as Scandinavian - Borre-style disc brooch, Jansson Type II D. Jansson 1984b. Compare DENO-ED8262.</p>	Disc	Jansson type II A	900-1000	PAS	NMS-ABA534	2008
Brooch	Field Dalling	52,910440	1,002595	<p>Very worn Late Saxon copper alloy nummular brooch. On the front a right-facing bust is just discernible and sits within a pelleted border. The reverse, which is apparently otherwise plain, is decorated with a similar border and bears a double pin lug (cf. Kershaw 2013, fig. 2.1) with slight remains of iron pin loop and a C-shaped catchplate (ibid. fig. 2.2). This is an Anglo-Scandinavian arrangement. Diameter 24.6 - 25.1mm. Thickness, excluding pin fixings, 1.5mm. Second half 9th - 10th century.</p> <p>Area 1 on annotated map in file</p>	Disc	N/A	850-1000	PAS	NMS-FA8721	2014

Brooch	Field Dalling	NULL	NULL	<p>Late Saxon Anglo-Scandinavian disc brooch dating to the period c. AD 900 - 1000. The front exhibits cast Borre-style decoration comprising a concave-sided lozenge with a central circular recess. Each of the four corners of the lozenge extends to form interlaced, double contoured knots. The brooch exhibits a small chip in the edge and a small aperture on one side of the central lozng, probably a casting flaw. On the reverse is a single, perforated pin lug of Anglo-Saxon type, set parallel to the edge of the brooch. Opposite this is the integrally cast looped catchplate of Scandinavian form, set at a right angle to the rim of the brooch (Kershaw, 2013, p. 39, fig. 2.14).</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a relatively standardised design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28, and Margeson, S. and Williams, V. in Ayers 1985, 28-9, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2013, 56-61, fig. 3.19 East Anglian Series Type I.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-198EEB	2019
Brooch	Fincham	52,625453	0,495387	<p>Worn and distorted copper alloy Scandinavian or Anglo-Scandinavian, probably convex, disc brooch of the Late Saxon period. The probably zoomorphic asymmetrical decoration in counter-relief within a simple border is very abraded. It may be in the Jellinge style (Kershaw 2013, 103-16). On the reverse two very small patches of solder are the only evidence of pin fixings. Diameter 26mm. Late 9th - 10th century.</p> <p>Within 20m of grid reference.</p>	Disc	N/A	975-1000	PAS	NMS-69246A	2016
Brooch	Fisby on the Wreake	52,73711	-0,964683	<p>Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy disc brooch, 30.5mm in diameter and 3mm thick. The brooch is in poor condition, having part of its edge missing and extensive green corrosion on the upper decorated face. The brooch is 29mm in diameter, 10mm thick (measured at the catchplate) and weighs 8.33 grams. On its reverse it has a hooked catchplate, 8mm wide and 9mm high, and on the opposite edge is a rounded lug 9mm wide and 6mm high with a central pierced hole containing iron corrosion, presumably from the pin. The brooch is decorated in the Borre style, with traces of a central circle placed inside a raised lozenge which has interlace protruding from each of its corners, these twine around to form a knot motif which fills each quarter.</p> <p>The brooch is a clear example of an Anglo-Scandinavian brooch with Scandinavian decoration and Insular fittings. See LEIC-782CD2 for a clearer example. For discussion of these brooches see Kershaw, J.F, 2013, p.56-65.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	LEIC-CD4F45	2012

Brooch	Freiston	52,96687	0,038462	Late Saxon copper alloy disc brooch with cast Borre style decoration comprising a concave-sided central lozenge with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double contoured knots. On the reverse there is a perforated pin lug aligned with the outside edge, with curled transverse lug forming catchplate at the opposed edge. A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, 252, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, 23, fig. 28 and Margeson and Williams in Ayers 1985, 28, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2010 East Anglian Series Type 1.	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	LIN-5E7400	2013
Brooch	Fring	NULL	NULL	<p>A late early-medieval cast Borre-style disc brooch. The decoration consists of a concave-sided lozenge with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-contoured knots. In the centre is a sunken circular field. Around the edge is a plain raised border. The decoration is slightly worn, and there is a small semi-circular section torn from the edge. On the reverse is a broken pin lug, with a slightly raised rectangular area opposite, probably the scar from the missing catch-plate. The pin is missing.</p> <p>This brooch is of a type commonly found in East Anglia, with over 150 examples recorded from Norfolk. It weighs 5.5g and measures 29mm in diameter. It dates from the 10th century.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-2A5886	2011
Brooch	Garvestone	#####	0,968130	<p>Incomplete, bent and very worn late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch of Kershaw's East Anglia Series with cast Borre style decoration. It has lost some of its original edge to wear and is now an irregular shape. The decoration is so worn that it is barely visible. However, the typical central sunken roundel surrounded by a concave-sided lozenge can still be made out.</p> <p>On the reverse, close to the edge, are the worn-down stubs of a perforated pin lug. Opposite this is the worn remains of a C-shaped catchplate. Both of these are set parallel to the edge, which is an Anglo-Saxon, rather than Scandinavian or hybrid Anglo-Scandinavian arrangement (Kershaw 2013, fig. 2.2). 10th century.</p> <p>Height: 22.9mm. Width: 28.5mm. Thickness 1.6mm. Weight 4.5g.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-5FB5CC	2019

Brooch	Glemsford	52,028217	0,666095	<p>Remains of an extremely corroded flat disc brooch. It has relief decoration consisting of a central relief lozenge with a sunken circle in the middle. Each corner of the lozenge is extended to form double strands which loosely knot around themselves. On the reverse is a broken transverse pin lug and a broken catchplate. All of the edges are lost, with the possible exception of a short length of edge near the pin lug; the maximum surviving diameter is 28 mm. Some surface survives on the reverse, but the front is extremely badly corroded. The knots seem neatly made and symmetrical, although the entire design is not quite aligned to the direction of the pin.</p> <p>This type of brooch is relatively common in East Anglia, and is a fusion of interlace ultimately derived from the Scandinavian Borre style with the Anglo-Saxon flat disc brooch shape. Most of the brooches of this type are so similar that it seems that they may have been mass-produced. They date to the 10th century.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	SF9203	1994
Brooch	GOODERSTONE	NULL	NULL	<p>Lead disc brooch, 28 mm in diameter. It is flat and has relief decoration of a double-strand border around a Jellinge-style animal. The animal begins with a head with a round eye and open bulbous jaws. A long double-strand tongue emerges to interlace over the body and under one leg. The animal is twisted into a reversed-S shape, with an angular junction between the long curving neck and the body which runs across the centre of the brooch; both neck and body are transversely ribbed with a contour line running along the back. From the angular junction emerges a transversely ribbed foreleg which ends in a hooked foot. As the body emerges from underneath the tongue, the transverse ribbing ends and is replaced by a central longitudinal line; this area appears confused (although a small area is missing) and soon has a rounded end. A short hind leg then begins, which ends in a hooked foot under which the tongue passes; the two feet are very close to one another. On the reverse are a transverse pin lug and a broken catchplate, joined by a seam, and an undrilled lug which might have become a suspension loop. This lug is towards the bottom of the brooch, but the usual position for a suspension loop is towards the top. An incomplete iron pin, missing part of the shaft, survives in the pin lug. In relatively good condition, although there are a few deep cracks and the brooch is fragile.</p> <p>The Jellinge style dates to the tenth century and is a Viking art style. There are parallels to this brooch known from elsewhere in Norfolk, from York and from Scandinavia. The Norfolk ones have hitherto been of copper-alloy and slightly domed (e.g. S. Margeson 1997 (The Vikings in Norfolk) fig. 29); the examples from York are more similar, being made of a lead alloy and flat (e.g. The Vikings in England nos. YD12-13, pictured on p. 121). This is an important brooch and would merit a place in a museum.</p>	Disc	Janson type I D	900-1000	PAS	SF7482	2001

Brooch	Great Dunham	52,592619	0,759306	<p>1. With substantial edge damage. Extremely worn decoration of concave-sided lozenge with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced knots. In the centre is a sunken circular field. On the reverse are the remains of a pin-lug and a broken catch-plate. Iron corrosion around the pin-lug and catch-plate indicates that the brooch was fastened with an iron pin (now missing). Weight: 4.48g. Maximum diameter: 27mm</p> <p>2. With some edge-damage. Extremely worn decoration of concave-sided lozenge with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced knots. In the centre is a sunken circular field. On the reverse are the remains of a pin-lug and a broken catch-plate. Iron corrosion in the central perforation of the pin-lug indicates that the brooch was fastened with an iron pin. There are a series of narrow parallel striations running across the reverse of the brooch, presumably as a result of it being filed after casting. Weight: 6.06g. Maximum diameter: 28mm.</p> <p>The above two brooches are of a type quite frequently found in East Anglia, with over 150 examples recorded from Norfolk. Although both have been found in close proximity, they are clearly of alloys of quite different composition, with the heavier example having a distinctive pale green hue, while the thinner, more damaged piece is a dark orange colour.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-5687A7; Norfolk HER 45424	2007
Brooch	Great Dunham	NULL	NULL	A disc brooch of Kershaw's East Anglian series, deeply-cast, with Borre style decoration, comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. Most of the edge is missing, as are parts of the transverse catchplate and single pin lug. Cf. West 1998, 134.8. Diameter 29mm. 10th century.	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-01D210	2008
Brooch	Great Dunham	NULL	NULL	<p>Late early-medieval cast copper alloy convex disc brooch of Jansson type II A. Quite worn, although some traces of gilding are still visible. Borre-style decoration comprises three cat-like animal heads facing into the centre of the brooch separated by the lobes of a trefoil. On the reverse are the remains of a pin-lug and catch-plate set at right-angles to the outside edge of the brooch, and the remains of a loop for a pendant. All fastenings on the reverse are damaged. Maximum diameter: 28mm. Weight: 7.31g.</p> <p>The presence of a third fastening on the reverse of the brooch was believed by Sue Margeson (The Vikings in Norfolk, 1997, p. 21) to be "a sure sign of Scandinavian origin", and other similar examples are known from the county (e.g. Heckingham 22663). No trace of a pin remains. These brooches are relatively common in East Anglia, with over 20 known from Norfolk alone. Brooches of this type are also widespread in Scandinavia, with a particular concentration at Birka (near Stockholm, Sweden). 10th century.</p>	Disc	Jansson type II A	875-1000	PAS	NMS-799114	2007

Brooch	Great Ellington	52,533391	0,976791	<p>Incomplete late early-medieval copper-alloy disc brooch with cast Borre-style decoration, comprising a concave-sided lozenge with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. In the centre is a circle in slightly lower relief than the rest of the decoration, set within a circular recess. Much of the original edge of the brooch has been lost to abrasion and worn breaks. The pin fittings on the reverse consist of a perforated pin-lug, set parallel to the edge, and a catchplate opposite this, set at a right angle to the edge (an Anglo-Scandinavian arrangement). Both are incomplete and terminate in worn breaks.</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a relatively standardised design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28, and Margeson, S. and Williams, V. in Ayers 1985, 28-9, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2013, 56-61, fig. 3.19 East Anglian Series Type I.</p> <p>Diameter: 29.1mm. Thickness (excluding pin lug): 1.5mm (including pin lug): 5.9mm. Weight: 3g</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-C65692	2020
Brooch	Great Melton	#####	1,144492	<p>Late Saxon copper alloy convex disc brooch, cast. Very worn, although it is possible to trace the outline of a Jellinge-style animal inside a plain border. The body of the animal curls around to form a reversed S-shape. On the reverse are the remains of a double pin-lug and catch-plate, the former containing the corroded remains of an iron pin. Maximum diameter: 23.5mm. Weighs 4.90g. Kershaw (2013) Type I D, with Scandinavian double pin lug and hooked catchplate at right-angles to the brooch edge. 10th century.</p>	Disc	Jansson Type I D	900-1000	PAS	NMS- A72AGE	2015
Brooch	Hambleton	NULL	NULL	<p>A Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper-alloy fragment of an Ansate brooch (8th - 10th century). The fragment includes the twin lugs that hinged the pin, which is no longer present. Part of the bow also remains, and that is decorated with transverse moulded ribbing. The reverse is hollow.</p> <p>Dimensions: length: 16.26mm; width: 10.92mm; thickness: 6.02mm; weight: 1.50g.</p> <p>The brooch is similar in form but not decoration to brooches found in York (Mainman & Rogers 2000:2570-1) Reference: Mainman A.J. & Rogers N.S.H. 2000. Craft, Industry and Everyday Life: Finds from Anglo-Scandinavian York. Council for British Archaeology. Vol. 17.</p>	Ansate	N/A	700-1000	PAS	LON-07ADF0	2007

Brooch	Harworth Bircotes	52,675280	-1,099257	<p>A fragment of a Scandinavian equal-armed brooch, dating to the 10th century. It is made from gilt copper alloy, the fragment consists of one terminal, with a perforated circular lobe to either side; one of these perforations contains a small rivet. The bow and identical second terminal are missing. On the reverse of the brooch the worn remains of a single off-centre pin lug are visible, with a possible scar from a second lug raising the possibility that the lug was originally double. The brooch fragment weighs 6.93g and measures 32.11mm in length, 30.9mm in width and 6.3mm in thickness. This brooch can be classified as a Type III A:1 (as by Aagard in Birka II.1). Its decoration consists of a Borre style animal with gripping arms or legs. The brooch can be closely paralleled by a find from Suffolk included in 'A corpus of Anglo-Saxon material from Suffolk' by Stanley West (p.114). This is one of only six Scandinavian, Viking period equal-armed brooches recorded in England (Kershaw, pers comm Oct 2008).; Central boss of an Early Medieval Scandinavian Equal-Armed copper alloy brooch. It has gilt on the surface and the boss is topped with a knob. The domed boss is hollow and thins out either side before flaring out to the terminals. These are missing. It has a dark grey hue with a light green patina and decorated with criss-crossing lines and spiral grooves. It measures 33.81mm x 19.23mm x 12.79mm, and weighs 7.62g. This brooch can be classified as a Type III A:1 (as by Aagard in Birka II.1). Its decoration can be described as a Borre style animal with gripping arms or legs. There is a close parallel to this in 'A corpus of Anglo-Saxon material from Suffolk' by Stanley West (p.114).</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>Another part of this brooch was found two years earlier. The record is linked below. This is one of only six Scandinavian, Viking period equal-armed brooches recorded in England (Kershaw, pers comm Oct 2008).</p>	Disc	Type III A:1	900-1000	PAS	SWYOR-50BAF5 and SWYOR-FAFC04	2006
Brooch	Harworth Bircotes	53,40331	-1,083958	<p>Central boss of an Early Medieval Scandinavian Equal-Armed copper alloy brooch. It has gilt on the surface and the boss is topped with a knob. The domed boss is hollow and thins out either side before flaring out to the terminals. These are missing. It has a dark grey hue with a light green patina and decorated with criss-crossing lines and spiral grooves. It measures 33.81mm x 19.23mm x 12.79mm, and weighs 7.62g. This brooch can be classified as a Type III A:1 (as by Aagard in Birka II.1). Its decoration can be described as a Borre style animal with gripping arms or legs. There is a close parallel to this in 'A corpus of Anglo-Saxon material from Suffolk' by Stanley West (p.114).</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>Another part of this brooch was found two years earlier. The record is linked below. This is one of only six Scandinavian, Viking period equal-armed brooches recorded in England (Kershaw, pers comm Oct 2008).</p>	Equal-armed	N/A	900-1000	PAS	SWYOR-FAFC04	2008

Brooch	Hatcliffe	53,48282	-0,178027	<p>Copper alloy brooch. Cast plate bearing crude Borre-style interlace decoration surrounding a lozenge with a central round hollow of diameter 5.3mm. The hollow might have retained a stone or other feature though no trace of this now remains. The strands of interlace appear to radiate out from the points of the rhomboid to define the figure of an equal armed cross with expanded ends to its arms, though there are further strands or continuations from strands which would probably fall outside this perceived motif. On the back of the plate are the opposed stubs of a hinged pin position and a catch plate. Abraded and lightly bent.</p> <p>Suggested date: Early Medieval, 900-1000.</p> <p>Diameter: 27.8mm, Thickness (clear of fastening gear): 2.2mm, Weight: 7.39gms.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NLM-CAF663	2013
Brooch	Haxey	53,491084	-0,840905	<p>An incomplete cast copper-alloy composite disc brooch of Scandinavian attribution, dating c. AD 900-950. The brooch is a two-piece construction, consisting of an openwork domed decorative front plate attached to a solid backplate via a central circular-sectioned rivet. The front plate demonstrates decoration in the Jelling style, of a thin and sinuous beast whose body weaves and intertwines into a broadly triangular shape, the hindleg gripping the foreleg. On the rear, the backplate demonstrates a double-lugged pin hinge containing fragment of copper alloy wire (the pin is missing) and an accompanying catchplate, above which is the remains of a perpendicular loop which originally would have been used for a chain to be attached. The brooch is broken in several places on both sides. It measures 29.5 mm in diameter, 7.3 mm thick including the remnants of the pin-lugs and weighs 7.73 g.</p> <p>These brooches have been the subject of studies by Ingmar Jansson (Jansson in Arwidsson 1984), James Graham-Campbell (1985) and Jane Kershaw (2009). There are two main forms of this type, one of composite construction with a separate backing plate, and a one-piece form. Identical brooches have been found in Birka (Sweden) Dahre and Hamburg (Germany) and Randers, Alborg and Lolland (Denmark), suggesting a south-Scandinavian origin for these objects (Kershaw 2013, p. 317).</p> <p>Similar objects are recorded onto the PAS: CAM-371E87, LEIC-A30166, SF-227BA2, NCL-7E9EE5, NMS-A1C350, NMS-E324E1 and SWYOR-114BB0.</p> <p>References</p> <p>Arwidsson, G., 1984 Birka II:1, Systematische Analysen der Graeberfunde Stockholm : Birka, 58-74</p> <p>Graham-Campbell, J., 1985 Two Scandinavian disc brooches of Viking Age date from England, 65, 448-9, pl. XCVIIa-c.</p> <p>Kershaw, J. (2009) Culture and Gender in the Danelaw: Scandinavian and Anglo-Scandinavian Brooches, Volume 5, 317, 11</p>	Disc	N/A	900-950	PAS	DENO-941B9F	2017

Pin	Hayton	NULL	NULL	A cast copper alloy pin dating from the early-medieval period. Only the head of the pin survives. It is in the shape of a lozenge or kite and is flat. Each face carries five ring and dot motifs, with four ring and dots being arranged around one central one. There is a flattened collar at the junction where the head meets the shaft. The shaft has broken off at this point. It has a light greyish-green patina. Several flat headed pins were found in York and are published on page 2578 of Finds from Anglo-Scandinavian York by Mainman and Rogers. They date from the 9th or 10th century. Further similar examples can be seen on the PAS database : DENO-7B4BB0, HESH-1BEDA8, SF-5BED71, and NLM-D47A72 which generally date from the 8th or 9th centuries.	Pin	Kite	800-1100	PAS	YORYM-C43605	2010
Pin	Hayton	NULL	NULL	An incomplete cast copper alloy pin of early-medieval date. The head of the pin is polyhedral, with 13 faces and the four main faces are decorated with an incised ring and dot motif. Below the head is a single collar from which the shaft extends and tapers to a now blunted point. The pin shaft is undecorated, but does not survive to its full length due to a break. The metal is a mid brownish-green colour and is worn.	Pin	Polyhedra	720-900	PAS	YORYM-C470D6	2010
Pin	Hayton	NULL	NULL	A cast copper alloy pin dating from the early-medieval period. Only the head of the pin survives. It is in the shape of a lozenge or kite and is flat. Each face carries five ring and dot motifs, with four ring and dots being arranged around one central one. There is no evidence of a collar at the junction where the head meets the shaft, but the edges are all very worn. The shaft does not survive. It has a mid brownish-green patina. Several flat headed pins were found in York and are published on page 2578 of Finds from Anglo-Scandinavian York by Mainman and Rogers. They date from the 9th or 10th century. Further similar examples can be seen on the PAS database : DENO-7B4BB0, HESH-1BEDA8, SF-5BED71, and NLM-D47A72 which generally date from the 8th or 9th centuries.	Pin	Kite	800-1100	PAS	YORYM-C45EC1	2010
Pin	Hayton	NULL	NULL	A cast copper alloy pin, probably dating to the middle Anglo-Saxon period (720 - 900). The pin has a well rounded bi-conical head, with a median band and conical upper and lower halves; there is a narrow collar under the pin head. It then extends into a narrow pin shaft. The head is undecorated. The shaft is broken. The metal is a mid brownish-green colour and much of the original patina has been lost.	Pin	bi-conical	720-900	PAS	YORYM-C4D606	2010
Pin	Hayton	NULL	NULL	A cast copper alloy pin, probably dating to the middle Anglo-Saxon period (720 - 900). The pin has a well rounded bi-conical head (globular) with conical lower half and a rounded top. The pin is off-centre. The pin head is decorated with six large ring and dot motifs. There is a narrow collar under the pin head, the pin shaft has broken at this junction. The metal is a mid brownish-green colour and much of the original patina has been lost.	Pin	bi-conical	800-1100	PAS	YORYM-C4C022	2010

Pin	Hayton	NULL	NULL	A complete cast copper alloy pin of early-medieval date. The head of the pin is polyhedral, with 13 faces and the four main faces are decorated with an incised ring and dot motif, some of the faces are badly damaged. Below the head is a single collar, which has been shaped with flat sections. Below the collar the shaft extends, it has a lozenge shaped section, widening in the central areas. The shaft is bend half way along its length. It extends into a sharp point, which is slightly bent. The pin shaft is undecorated. The metal is a mid brownish-green colour and is worn.	Pin	Polyhedral	800-1100	PAS	YORYM-CEB2E3	2010
Pin	Hayton	NULL	NULL	An incomplete cast copper alloy pin of early-medieval date. The head of the pin is polyhedral, with 13 faces and the four main faces are decorated with an incised ring and dot motif. The pin head has been crudely made and is off centre. Below the head there is a single collar from which the shaft extends, the shaft has broken along its length so it is impossible to say how long it once was. The metal is a mid reddish-brown colour and is worn; it also appears to be coated in iron corrosion product, which may have attached itself to the pin as part of a post-depositional process. The pin head measures: 5.9 mm x 5.6 mm.	Pin	Polyhedral	800-1100	PAS	YORYM-CEC477	2010
Pin	Hayton	NULL	NULL	A cast copper alloy pin, probably dating to the middle Anglo-Saxon period (720 - 900). The pin has a flattened bi-conical head with conical lower half; there is a narrow collar under the pin head. It then extends into a narrow pin shaft. The head is undecorated. The shaft is broken, on a slight bend. The metal is a mid greyish-brown colour and much of the original patina has been lost.	Pin	bi-conical	720-900	PAS	YORYM-CEC4DE	2010
Brooch	Heacham	52,91284	0,511881	Late early-medieval cast Borre-style disc brooch. Decoration of concave-sided lozenge with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-contoured knots. In the centre is a sunken circular field. Around the damaged edge is a plain raised border. The decoration is worn, as on most recorded examples. On the reverse is a worn rectangular scar from the missing catch-plate or pin lug. However, there is no trace of the corresponding element for securing the pin. This brooch is of a type commonly found in East Anglia, with over 150 examples recorded from Norfolk. Weight: 6.79g. Diameter: 30mm. 10th century.	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-61B1D6	2010
Brooch	Heacham	52,913156	0,497024	Incomplete Anglo-Scandinavian Trefoil brooch of the Late Saxon period with most of one arm missing (an old break). The arms are decorated with stylised acanthus ornament and a ring-and-dot sits in the centre and at each corner of the central triangular motif. On the reverse a double or H-shaped pin lug of Scandinavian form projects close to the branching of two arms and a transverse or C-shaped Anglo-Saxon type catchplate lies near the end of a third. The pin fixings show that this example was produced in England, a copy of the Scandinavian prototype Maixner 2005, subgroup G 1.3 1a, and belongs to Kershaw 2013, Type G 1.3 A. Extant width 43mm. Weight 9.46g. 10th century.	Trefoil	Kershaw Type 1 G 1.3 A	900-1000	PAS	NMS-999942	2018/19

Pendant	Heather	NULL	NULL	<p>Lead pendant in the form of a Thor's hammer. It measures 17.9mm high by up to 17.8mm wide and is 3.5mm thick. There is transverse flexion cracking and an old break at the upper end of the 'handle' so the means of suspension can no longer be determined. The head is convex at the bottom, and the handle has straight sides which taper toward the break.</p> <p>The object has a thick white patina.</p> <p>My thanks to Professor Julian D Richards for confirming the identification.</p>	Hammer	Thor's Hammer	873-950	PAS	PUBLIC-C40632	2021
Brooch	Hedenham	51,992375	1,363253	<p>Late early-medieval cast Borre-style disc brooch, bent, with one half of the front surface more worn than the other. Decoration consists of a concave-sided lozenge with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced knots. In the centre is a sunken circular field. On the reverse are an incomplete single transverse pin lug and the scar of a missing catchplate. Iron corrosion around the pin-lug indicates that the missing pin was of iron. Weight: 5.59g. Maximum diameter 27mm.</p> <p>This type of brooch occurs quite frequently in East Anglia, with over 150 examples recorded from Norfolk. 10th century.</p> <p>Class: East Anglian series</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-8F4077; Norfolk UED 40206	2008

Brooch	Hedenham	NULL	NULL	<p>A Late Saxon convex disc brooch. The front is extremely worn, but some curvilinear decoration is visible, probably knot work in the Terslev style. There seem to be four loops, probably the remains of two large C-scrolls or volutes. There is a single transverse pin lug with traces of iron and a catchplate on the hollow reverse. It measures 27mm in diameter and 3.5mm in thickness (without the fittings on the reverse) and dates from the 10th century.</p> <p>It may be compared with an example from Thurlton (Norfolk Historic Environment Record number 19353; Kershaw 2010, 3-4), but is perhaps closer to NMS-C56EF5 and BH-2337E2, decorated with Terslev motif type VII.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>The Terslev motif is explained by Caroline Paterson in her article 'From Pendants to Brooches: the exchange of Borre and Jellinge style motifs across the North Sea' Hikuin 29 (2002) pp. 267-276, at pp. 269-70.</p> <p>'The Terslev motif is named after the ornament displayed on a group of elaborate silver pendants from Zealand. This motif is composed of three or four volutes, symmetrically arranged and positioned back-to-back, thereby creating either a triangle or a lozenge in their respective centres. The volutes are frequently bound by a closed ring, creating a ring-knot commonly ascribed to the Borre style. Although the Terslev motif was present in European art from the Roman period onwards, it experienced a floruit during the mid-tenth century when it was applied to a series of high-status filigree and granulation pendants, which may have been directly associated with Danish royal power. Humbler versions of the motif appear on mass-produced, cast copper-alloy pendants and brooches of Scandinavian origin, with mould fragments from Hedeby testifying to production of several variants at this site.'</p>	Disc	Terslev	900-1000	PAS	NMS-A4D637	2011
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Brooch	Heminstone	51,936338	1,111689	<p>Copper-alloy disc brooch with Borre-style decoration. It is a slightly irregular disc, 29-30 mm in diameter, and is slightly convex. In the centre there is a double ridged circle, and around this are Borre-style ring-knots. Three radiating rectangles alternate with three quadrilaterals, which have three concave edges and one convex edge, the latter nearest to the rim of the brooch. The outer corners of the quadrilaterals each extend to form a double ribbon; the inner corners are extended to link up with the inner corners of the rectangles. The double ribbons loop downwards and inwards over this link and then upwards and outwards, over themselves and underneath the rectangles, where they join the next double ribbon. The rim is beaded. The beading has worn off in a number of places and the double ribbon has also worn smooth in places; it is also possible that the rectangles and the quadrilaterals may originally have had some dot decoration. On the reverse is a transverse pin lug encrusted with the corroded remains of the iron pin, and a catchplate; there is no suspension loop.</p> <p>The Borre style was used both by Scandinavian craftsmen of the late 9th and 10th century and Anglo-Scandinavian craftsmen of the 10th century. The circular design based on groups of three (rather than four) repeating elements, as well as the slightly domed shape, points to this brooch being a Scandinavian form.</p> <p>This brooch was published first in Geake (2004, 242; fig. 3d).</p> <p>Update: This brooch has now since been published by Jane Kershaw (2013, 76-7, fig. 3.37, cat. no. 345) and allocated to her Type VI within Terslev-style brooches. The Terslev style is a geometric variant of the Borre style and Kershaw comments that the Hemingstone brooch is likely to be "a product of Anglo-Scandinavian interaction, probably produced in a Danelaw workshop." Compare SWYOR-274097, a silver brooch with a similar tripartite design.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	SF-8EE7E2; Suffolk HER HMG 018	2003
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Brooch	Hemley	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete cast copper-alloy convex disc brooch of late early-medieval date and Scandinavian design. The plate is circular in form and slightly domed with a concave reverse. The front has intricate moulded and gilded decoration in Jellinge style that depicts a mirror-image pair of stylised serpentine-like animals contained within a narrow border. At the centre of the plate is a small moulded cross saltire. At the top is an elongated head facing left with large round eye and pointed-oval ear. The body extends to fill much of the plate and is decorated along its centre with parallel lines that expand to rectangular panels separated into numerous vertical rectangular segments at the widest parts of the body. What appear to be possible oval or tongue-shaped feet point inwards from both sides towards the central cross, the decoration at the bottom left hand side obscured due to post-depositional damage.</p> <p>In the field surrounding the creature are preserved the remains of gilding that may originally have covered the entire front face. The reverse is undecorated, concave in form and with a dark green patina. To one side it has an integrally cast and incomplete double pin lug that is semi-circular in form, with an opposing integral catchplate at the other side of the brooch. Set at right angles to these two elements of the hinge mechanism, and at the outer edge of the plate, is a further integral lug that is missing its exterior surfaces due to old breaks. This may have acted as a suspension loop enabling attachment to a chain. The entire brooch measures 26.15mm in diameter, 4.04mm in height at centre, and weighs 6.59g.</p> <p>A brooch with similar mechanism is published from Norfolk by Margeson, who suggests the presence of three lugs on the reverse was typical of Scandinavian origin (Margeson, 1997: 21). This brooch is of probable 10th-11th century AD date (see Paterson, 2002). Compare other brooches of Jansson's type I E on the PAS database at RESEARCH-FBB2B5, LIN-F00E1B, NMS-870EB5.</p>	Disc	Jansson type I E	900-1000	PAS	SF-ADBE44	2009
Brooch	Hetherset	52,60062	1,1585903	<p>Late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch, with cast Borre-style decoration comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. On the reverse a transverse pin lug and a catchplate both lie near the edge, and the iron pin remains in closed position (a most uncommon survival). Diameter 27.5mm. Thickness of disc 1.5mm.</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28, and Margeson, S. and Williams, V. in Ayers 1985, 28-9, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw's (2013, 56-61, fig. 3.19) East Anglian Series Type I.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-1F06A7	2013

Brooch	Hevingham	52,750399	1,273171	<p>Incomplete and abraded late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch with cast Borre style decoration comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double contoured knots. Parts of the edge are missing. No pin fittings survive on the reverse. Diameter c.27mm. Thickness 1mm. Weighs 2.12g.</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, 252, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, 23, fig. 28 and Margeson and Williams in Ayers 1985, 28, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2013, East Anglian Series Type I.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-E995CA	2017
Brooch	Hilbaldstow	NULL	NULL	<p>A fragment of a copper-alloy early-medieval trefoil brooch. One arm survives, with relief decoration of a spiral at the rounded end of the arm, some single-strand interlace in the centre, and a less clear motif (perhaps a face or an animal) closest to the centre. There is an incomplete small circular perforation at the broken end, as well as a small projection which represents the remains of one of the other arms of the brooch. On the reverse it has a double perforated pin lug at the rounded end.</p> <p>The surviving length is 31.0mm, the width is 17.4mm, the thickness is 1.7mm and the weight is 4.56g.</p> <p>Similar ornament can be seen on the complete brooch NCL-8EEDA3.</p>	Trefoil	N/A	850-950	PAS	NLM-6AFAC0	2007
Brooch	Hilborough	NULL	NULL	<p>Late early-medieval cast Borre-style disc brooch. Decoration of concave-sided lozenge with each of the four corners extended to form double-contoured interlaced knots. In the centre is a sunken circular field surrounded by a narrow circular band. Around the edge is a plain raised border. On the reverse are the remains of a transverse pin-lug and a catch-plate set parallel to the edge of the brooch. The brooch is slightly bent, giving the obverse a slightly convex appearance. Diameter: 29mm. Weight: 7.01g.</p> <p>This brooch is of a type frequently found in East Anglia, with over 150 examples recorded from Norfolk.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-9B2101	2007
Brooch	Hillington	52,80381	0,564938	<p>Late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch with cast Borre style decoration comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. On the reverse there is a broken perforated pin lug (upper part missing) aligned with the outside edge and retaining on one side the corroded iron loop of the broken pin. Curled transverse lug forming catchplate at opposed edge.</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, 252, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, 23, fig. 28 and Margeson and Williams in Ayers 1985, 28, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2010 East Anglian Series Type I. Diameter 28mm. 2mm thick.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-4262D4	2013

Brooch	Hillington	NULL	NULL	LS Ae disc brooch, domed with relief interlace in elaborate cruciform pattern, pierced lug with iron-staining and catch-plate for pin on reverse, dia.29mm. similar but not identical to Jansson (1984) Birka II, 61, fig.8:2, III C.	Disc	Terslev Tune VII	850-1066	PAS	NMS2583 . Norfolk	2003
Brooch	Hillington	NULL	NULL	Late early-medieval copper-alloy disc brooch, very worn and corroded, decorated with concave-sided figure, each of four corners extended to form interlaced double-contoured knots, circular sunken field in centre, broken perforated lug for pin and catch-plate on reverse. Debased Borre style, 10th century. Cf West (1998) no.134.8.	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS815; Norfolk	2002
Brooch	Hinderclay	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete cast copper-alloy disc type brooch dating to the Late Early Medieval period and of Anglo-Scandinavian attribution, c. 950-1000 AD. The edges of the body are somewhat broken and heavily worn, though aside from this the brooch survives relatively intact. It is flat and broadly circular, the outer face being decorated with moulded Borre-style interlace patterns consisting of a central recessed circular cell, around which is a raised lozengiform motif. At each cardinal point of the latter, a branch-like motif extends before splitting into a knotted or scroll-ended double tendrils that curve and intertwine, now somewhat obscured due to the truncations that have removed most of the outer edge of the object. On the rear face of the brooch is the remains of the pin-catch and hinging point for the pin itself, the latter demonstrating a central circular aperture- though the iron pin (evinced by the presence of adhering corrosion products) is now missing in old damage. Preserved in fair condition with an even greenish patina, it survives to a length of 22.22mm by 28.98mm wide, and 6.71mm thick where the hinging point for the pin projects from the back of the brooch. It weighs 4.4g.</p> <p>This object belongs to the characteristically East-Anglian Series of Borre-style disc brooches (the name reflecting the primary area of distribution), which display decoration that draws heavily from the Scandinavian Borre style (Kershaw 2013, 56-65). These Anglo-Scandinavian types appear to post-date late 9th and early 10th century examples with similar decoration found in Scandinavia (ibid., 58), suggesting that most found in Britain are of a later 10th century date. See also NMS-160125, SF-EF2ACD on the PAS database and the following examples published in formal literature (West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28, and Margeson, S. and Williams, V. in Ayers 1985, 28-9, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2013, 56-61, fig. 3.19).</p>	Disc	East Anglian	950-1000	PAS	SF-5AD631	2017
Brooch	Hindringham	NULL	NULL	A disc brooch of Kershaw's East Anglian series, deeply-cast, with Borre style decoration. Comprising of a concave-sided lozengiform figure enclosing a central sunken round field and with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. Catchplate and remains of iron pin loop in transverse lug on reverse. Diameter 29mm. Cf. West 1998, fig. 134 no. 8. 10th century.	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS- 1A9EE6	N/A

Brooch	Hindringham	52,840107	0,938334	<p>Late early Medieval cast copper-alloy trefoil brooch, complete except for missing pin. The brooch is cast in copper-alloy and retains a good proportion of its surface, although signs of 'bronze disease' are visible on the reverse. Length from each arm end to the centre is 28mm, the longest distance from arm to arm being 50mm.</p> <p>The obverse consists of a central raised triangular arm cutting off each of the three brooch arms or lobes. The central triangle has a central circular boss, another three bosses appearing, one at the end of each arm. Traces of surface decoration show that each of the three smaller central arms has a small triangular line containing small circular pellets or dots. The principal decoration is contained on each main arm, all arranged identically; at the end of each arm is an oval field containing a number of tiny dots or pellets. Lines beneath this spread out towards the central tri-arm with another three raised lines set transversely, dividing the spreading lines and the oval. The overall effect is akin to a face surrounded by a nimbus, wearing a cloak but there is nothing to suggest there is any real intention to portray a figure. The reverse has the pin catch-plate intact and the pin mount, which consists of two half-round plates set vertically into the arm; the pin would originally have swivelled between these on another pin or hinge running between the two plates (now lost). The third arm has another plate set vertically into the arm which is pierced, originally to provide another attachment point.</p> <p>This trefoil brooch is of great interest in its Norfolk context ,as it is clearly a Viking object made in, and imported from, Scandinavia. The use of the pin hinge formed from parallel-set plates, and the third attachment point are both characteristic of non-insular objects, and the design is very clearly not a 'second-generation' insular trefoil type, with its derivative 'fir-tree' pattern. Instead, the brooch takes as its best parallel Maixner's Type E trefoils, in particular finding a close parallel with her E1.3 (Kat. nr. 314), a brooch from Skåne in Sweden which is of near-identical size and design, although less crisp as it survives. Maixner's E1 group has a relatively wide distribution across Denmark and southern Sweden, the E1.3 variant having few examples from which to investigate this further. This brooch is of great archaeological interest in demonstrating the import of an ethnically-Scandinavian form of material culture, which in turn helps to support the argument of Viking immigrants arriving in Norfolk in the late ninth and early tenth centuries, the date of the brooch. The piece is consequently worthy of preservation in a public collection.</p> <p>References: Maixner, B, 2005, Die gegossenen kleeblattförmigen Fibeln der Wikingerzeit aus Skandinavien Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie Band 116 (Bonn).</p>	Trefoil	Maixner type E 1.3	850-950	PAS	NMS-56E967	2006
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Brooch	Hindringham	NULL	NULL	<p>Late Saxon copper alloy disc brooch, convex/concave with openwork zoomorphic decoration of an interlaced convoluted Jellinge-style dragon with gripping claws and elongated tongue, almost identical to an example from Attleborough (HER 36681), with stumps of probable integral pin lug and catch-plate at edge on reverse between line of three perforations, two of which may have contained rivets, and one of which retains fragment of copper alloy rivet, base-plate missing, diameter 32mm. Cf. a brooch from a 10th-century context in Dublin illustrated in Graham-Campbell Viking Artefacts no.200.</p> <p>This brooch has been identified as a Scandinavian brooch type matching Jansson Type I A1 (Jansson 1984b) by Jane Kershaw.</p>	Disc	Jansson type I A1	900-1000	PAS	NMS-E324E1	2005
Brooch	Hindringham	NULL	NULL	<p>Copper alloy disc brooch of Kershaw's East Anglian series, 10th century in date. Moulded counter-relief decoration on the front face consists of a concave-sided rectangle around a large central dot, with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. On the reverse a high narrow catchplate. The pin lug is missing and in its place there is a blob of solder, showing that it was itself a replacement. Diameter 29mm. Borre style. Cf. West, 1998, fig. 134.8.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS- E0EA04	2007/08
Brooch	Holme Hale	52,627496	0,805835	<p>Incomplete late early-medieval Anglo-Scandinavian disc brooch dating to the period c. AD 900 - 1000. The front exhibits cast Borre-style decoration comprising a concave-sided lozenge with a central circular recess. Each of the four corners of the lozenge extends to form interlaced, double contoured knots. The brooch exhibits two small chips which have removed approximately 15% of the circumference and is heavily worn. On the reverse is a broken stub indicating the position of the missing single, perforated pin lug of Anglo-Saxon type, set parallel to the edge of the brooch. Opposite this is the integrally cast looped catchplate of Scandinavian form, set at a right angle to the rim of the brooch (Kershaw, 2013, p. 39, fig. 2.14).</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a relatively standardised design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28, and Margeson, S. and Williams, V. in Ayers 1985, 28-9, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2013, 56-61, fig. 3.19 East Anglian Series Type I.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-9FDC53	2017

Brooch	Holt	NULL	NULL	<p>Late Saxon Anglo-Scandinavian disc brooch dating to the period c. AD 900 - 1000. The front exhibits cast Borre-style decoration comprising a concave-sided lozenge with a central circular recess. Each of the four corners of the lozenge extends to form interlaced, double contoured knots. The brooch exhibits some heavily abraded edge damage. On the reverse is the stub of a single, perforated pin lug of Anglo-Saxon type, set parallel to the edge of the brooch. Opposite this is a small scar indicating the position of the missing integrally cast looped catchplate of Scandinavian form, set at a right angle to the rim of the brooch (Kershaw, 2013, p. 39, fig. 2.14).</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a relatively standardised design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28, and Margeson, S. and Williams, V. in Ayers 1985, 28-9, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2013, 56-61, fig. 3.19 East Anglian Series Type I.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-2FAA5E	2019
Pin	Horncastle	NULL	NULL	<p>Pear headed pin, drilled ring-dot, collared. Dimensions: height 47.9mm, width 8mm, thickness 2.1mm, weight 3.06g.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>Checked following Sophie Catley. Dating completed (unamended). Ascribed culture added: 'Anglo-Scandinavian'.</p>	Pin	N/A	850-1066	PAS	NLM-477932	2000

Brooch	Horncastle area	NULL	NULL	<p>A late Anglo-Saxon lead disc brooch of Weetch type 4C, dating circa 950-1000. The disc brooch is of the 'Curved Arm' type (Weetch 2014, p.76, fig. 3.11). The brooch is circular, flat, and largely in good condition apart from damage to the perimeter. The brooch is decorated with a lozenge with a perimeter formed of a pair of beaded lines. This lozenge encloses five moulded pellets. Each of the arms of the lozenge terminate with a transverse collar formed of two beaded lines. Beyond each collar each arm appears to flow into an interlace design which spills into the voids in each angle. Further large moulded pellets decorate the perimeter. Two concentric beaded borders around the edge of the brooch surround the central motif. A pair of integrally cast and pierced lugs extend from one edge of the reverse; opposite this is a simple hooked catchplate.</p> <p>This brooch is closely paralleled by another found at Overton, Hampshire (SUR-72EC56). This brooch was examined by Jane Kershaw who noted the decoration was a variant of the Scandinavian Terslev motif. In the record for SUR-72EC56, Kershaw notes:</p> <p>The brooch carries a variant of the Scandinavian Terslev motif classified by Sunhild Kleingärtner as 'Type III', with 4 volutes bound by an inner circle, and a central lozenge-shaped field (2007, 62-3, Abb. 10). It differs from the prototype motif in that the ring has additional triangular ring-knot extensions, which fill the space between each volute. In addition, the brooch carries integrally cast pellets both in the central field and in the border scheme. The use of pellets within borders is not a common feature of Scandinavian brooches, but is seen on other Anglo-Scandinavian products, e.g. the Saffron Walden pendants. The flat form of this disc brooch, together with its large size (39mm in diameter) also reflects ninth-century Anglo-Saxon traditions, meaning that the brooch can be classed as a hybrid, Anglo-Scandinavian product. The surviving hooked catchplate on the reverse of the brooch (positioned on the right-hand-side, facing downwards) is also consistent with Anglo-Scandinavian brooches.</p> <p>An interesting feature is that the volutes and ring are beaded, although this has been rubbed smooth in places. This effect, coupled with the use of cast pellets was intended to emulate the filigree and granulation decoration in which this motif was normally executed. Indeed, within Scandinavia, this motif occurs only on precious-metal brooches, making it likely that the model for this base-metal brooch was originally made using a filigree and granulation brooch as a guide. These, precious metal brooches are concentrated in eastern Scandinavia and Russia, although a patrix used in the manufacture of such brooches is also recorded from Hedeby.</p> <p>There is one very close parallel for this brooch: an unprovenanced brooch, now in the British Museum (accession number 1989,0303.9). Indeed, the two brooches are so similar that they</p>	Disc	Weetch type 4.C	950-1000	PAS	LIN-640C24	2019
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			<p>may have been produced from the same mould or model. Notably, both brooches feature the same, slightly misaligned central lozenge field, while the somewhat off-centre positioning of the 5 pellets within that field is also replicated on both brooches. The brooch from Hampshire measures 39mm, while the one in the BM 42mm, but the Hampshire brooch is buckled, and if flat, may have a larger diameter. A Hampshire provenance is unusual in the context of Scandinavian or Anglo-Scandinavian metalwork, as most Terslev-style jewellery comes from eastern England.</p> <p>The Terslev Type III motif is dated on the basis of its appearance in hoards to the second half of the tenth century, and a similar date range can be suggested for this piece.</p>							
Brooch	Horringer	NULL	NULL	<p>A cast copper-alloy disc brooch of Early Medieval date. The brooch is circular with a relief pattern in Borre style. It has a raised central lozenge and sunken circle in the middle. The central lozenge has an interlace pattern flowing out from it which form loose knots. The design is almost identical to others already recorded including SF-7A4511 and SF-D855A4. On the reverse there is an incomplete transverse pin bar lug and a fragment of the catch-plate. There is some damage around the edges and the front face is quite worn. The type is illustrated and described in Kershaw, 'Culture and Gender in the Danelaw: Scandinavian and Anglo-Scandinavian Brooches', p. 24, fig. 12. It is datable to the tenth century and is a distinctive Danelaw type. It is 27.73mm in diameter, 1.83mm in thickness and weighs 5.55g.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	SF-4888E2	2012

Brooch	Inkberrow	52,211212	-1,957513	<p>Early Medieval (Scandinavian) copper alloy gilded disc brooch. The brooch is circular in form and flat on the reverse, but slightly convex on the outer face. The outer face is decorated with two 'S' shaped Jelling-style animals, arranged around a slight central boss. One beast is upright the other upside down. Each beast is a sub figure of 8 shape. Each head is very slightly different, but it appears to have a gaping mouth with a jaw placed either side of a large circular eye sitting in a raised circle forming the head. It has a short 'tendrill' running from the top of its head. It appears to be eating its own tail, with its back curving from behind its head, turning on itself with a raised circle forming its hip in the curve, then running under its head and slightly upwards, before turning down and round to point upwards into its mouth. The centre of the circle this forms has a hind leg emerging from it and pointing to the back of the beast and the central boss suggesting it is gripping or standing on it. On one beast just behind the head, is a possible hand, or the foot of the other beast's hind leg, with three short lines emerging above a single one, this appears to be gripping the beasts neck. the bodies are decorated with a series of raised dots. The beasts are within a linear border. The outer face has traces of gilding.</p> <p>The reverse has two semi-circular perforated lugs which are parallel and lean towards each other slightly. The pin and spring is missing. At the opposite side and aligned with the lugs is a semi-circular, incomplete catchplate. Towards another edge there is a patch of red copper corrosion which may have been where an attachment loop was sited and is since missing.</p> <p>The brooch measures 26.81mm in diameter, 6.93mm thick across the lugs and weighing 7.63g.</p> <p>The brooch is a Scandinavian or possibly Anglo-Scandinavian dating to the 10th century. The possibility of a loop was believed by Margeson (1997, 21) to be "a sure sign of Scandinavian origin". Brooches of this type are widespread in Scandinavia, with a particular concentration at Birka (near Stockholm, Sweden).</p> <p>A very similar brooch has been recorded from Leicestershire and the record is LEIC-36241D. It is a Jansson type I E (Jansson in Arwidsson1984; Kershaw 2009) based on the two S-shaped beasts. Other examples on the database are RESEARCH-FBB2B5 and LIN-F00E1B from Lincolnshire, NMS-870EB5 from Norfolk, SF-ADBE44 from Suffolk, and NLM-0F69C5 from North Lincolnshire. The Worcestershire example is the most westerly recorded on the PAS database to date.</p> <p>Arwidsson, G., 1984 Birka II:1, Systematische Analysen der Graeberfunde Stockholm: Birka 58-74</p>	Disc	Jansson type I E	900-1000	PAS	WAW-6D8C42	2019
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				<p>Kershaw, J., 2009 Culture and Gender in the Danelaw: Scandinavian and Anglo-Scandinavian Brooches -: Viking and Medieval Scandinavia</p> <p>Margeson, S. 1997 The Vikings in Norfolk Norfolk Museums Service: Norwich</p>						
Brooch	Isleham	52,141651	0,409782	<p>A complete cast copper-alloy disc-brooch of Anglo-Scandinavian type. Circular and measuring 30.30mm in diameter, one edge has been bent inwards, probably due to damage in the plough soil. The front face is decorated with a pattern showing four curling strands issuing from a central, voided cross, and each forming an asymmetrical knot around itself. The reverse of the disc shows lug attachments for pin and catchplate.</p> <p>This type of brooch decoration was developed as a hybrid based upon higher-quality productions like a pendant from Kalmergarden, Store Fuglede, Denmark, and adapted to the English disc-brooch format. It dates from between 900-1100 and a very similar example is known from Braiseworth, Suffolk (see SF-97F312).</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1100	PAS	SF-1B6098	2004
Brooch	Isleham	51,845806	0,364907	<p>A copper-alloy disc brooch with Borre-style decoration, measuring 28.14mm in diameter this brooch is decorated with a relief pattern with a raised central lozenge with a sunken circle in the middle. The corners of the lozenge are expanded to form double stranded interlace in the form of loose knots, each double strand ending with a rounded terminal. On the reverse there is a transverse pin bar lug with the corroded iron remains of a pin within it and an incomplete catchplate.</p> <p>This is most likely to be a 10th century English variant of a Scandinavian brooch type. Similar examples are known from elsewhere in Suffolk from Freckenham (see SF-5708), Glemsford (see SF-9203) and Hemingstone (see SF-66D362).</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	SF-91D9F4	2004
Brooch	Itteringham	#####	1,175508	<p>Very abraded Late Saxon copper alloy disc brooch with an incomplete single pin lug aligned with the edge and an incomplete catchplate set at right angles to the edge, a hybrid Anglo-Saxon / Scandinavian arrangement (Kershaw 2013, 23-5, figs. 2.1 and 2.2). Much of the decorative detail has been lost but a central equal-armed cross with a circle of pellets is just visible, as is a peripheral border of pellets, cf. ibid. fig. 2.13e. parts of the edge are missing (ancient damage). A rust patch on the catchplate may derive from an iron pin. Diameter 22.5mm. Thickness (excluding pin fixings) 1.1mm. 10th century.</p>	Disc	N/A	900-1000	PAS	NMS-E9A6E6	2015

Pin	Keelby	NULL	NULL	<p>Copper alloy pin. Cast pin with a flat discoid head, no collar, and stamped decoration on the head, Flixborough type 601. The head bears three large [diameter 4.4mm] ring and dot on each of its opposed faces. The tip of shank is lost. The introduction of flat-headed pins with ring and dot decoration, superseding other types, is held by Dave Haldenby to mark the arrival of Viking settlers at Cottam, East Riding of Yorkshire. Suggested date: Early Medieval, 865-925.</p> <p>Length: 30.4mm, Width: 10.4mm, Thickness (at base of head): 3mm, Weight: 1.41gms</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>The finder suggests this to be part of an assemblage amounting to c.5% of material recovered from an extensive site, the rest being removed illicitly without record. Archaeological opinion holds the site to have been of equivalent character to Flixborough, North Lincolnshire, in terms of its material culture. Coins are under-represented in the group.</p>	Pin	Flixborough type 601	865-925	PAS	NLM-7A2D15	1995-2000
Brooch	Keswick	52,588848	1,261109	<p>Late Saxon copper alloy lozengiform open-work brooch, in good condition with cast detail surviving, moulding at junction of four arms on central roundel, arms end in linked triangular terminals. Twin engraved lines on arms and co-joined cat-like animal heads on terminals. Broken twin lugs for pin, broken single lug for chain for pendant and catch-plate on reverse. Probably made in Scandinavia. Cf Margeson 1997, 20-1, fig.21. 10th century.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has confirmed the identification - Borre-style openwork lozenge brooch, Type II (ridged arms), with underlying central rosette</p>	Lozenge	Openwork lozenge	900-1000	PAS	NMS-9A5FA8	2004
Brooch	Keswick	52,893995	1,283989	<p>Late early-medieval copper-alloy disc brooch, cracked across face, interlace decoration with triple strand doubled up to form cross looped over and linked at ends with separate circular triple strand, transverse rectangular iron staining on reverse, perhaps where separate pin and catch-plate was originally attached, diameter 37mm.</p> <p>This is decorated in the Terslev style which is a variant of the Borre style. The motif is Kershaw's type III, with inner circle. It dates to the 10th century.</p>	Disc	Terslev	900-1000	PAS	NMS-BE1608	2003

Brooch	Keswick and Intwood	52,58925	1,246372	<p>Late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch, moulded Borre-style decoration comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. On the reverse a single pin lug is aligned parallel with the edge and at right angles to the catchplate. The whole is bent across the centre and cracked at one end of the fold. The iron pin is missing. Diameter 28.5mm.</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28, Margeson and Williams in Ayers 1985, fig. 24 no. 1 and Jane Kershaw 2010, Culture and Gender in the Danelaw: Scandinavian and Anglo-Scandinavian Brooches, 850-1050, 186-187, East Anglian Series Type I (unpublished PhD thesis, Oxford).</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-EC4E76	2012
Brooch	Ketteringham [Dereham]	52,731269	0,975447	<p>Late early-medieval cast copper alloy convex disc brooch of Jansson type II A. Very worn. Traces of Borre-style decoration are visible comprising three cat-like animal heads facing into the centre of the brooch separated by the lobes of a trefoil. On the reverse are the remains of a pin-lug and catch-plate set parallel to the outside edge of the brooch. A large lump of iron corrosion around the pin-lug indicates that this brooch was fastened with an iron pin. Maximum diameter (excluding corrosion): 23mm. Weight: 5.35g.</p> <p>These brooches are relatively common in East Anglia, with over 20 known from Norfolk alone. Brooches of this type are also widespread in Scandinavia, with a particular concentration at Birka (near Stockholm, Sweden).</p>	Disc	Jansson type II A	850-950	PAS	NMS-8B9C47; Norfolk UED.28445	2007

Brooch	Kirkby la Thorpe	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete Anglo-Scandinavian or Viking copper-alloy trefoil brooch, Maixner Type G 1.3, dating circa AD 850-950. The brooch is in excellent condition with minor damage on one lug.</p> <p>The brooch is flat and has three arms with rounded terminals. The brooch is decorated with a central triangle delimited by a deep perimeter grooves. A ring-and-dot motif is located within the centre of the triangle, and a further motif is located on each corner of the triangle. The three arms are bounded by a pair of deeply cut grooves. The central panel of each arm is decorated with a foliate design depicting what appears to be a single leaf with jagged V-shaped notches along its edges and a central longitudinal groove.</p> <p>On the reverse are two integral lugs facing one another, one of which contains iron corrosion from the pin.</p> <p>Trefoil brooches are known from the East Midlands, however it is unclear whether they are Scandinavian in origin or are local copies in Scandinavian style. Similar examples bearing stylised leaf decoration are known from Lincolnshire, from Lenton, Keisby and Osgodby parish (LIN-16CB00), Washinborough (LIN-87E516), and Lusby with Winceby (DENO-E9A0F5). The latter example is almost identical and includes the ring-and-dot motifs less commonly seen on these items. Other examples from further afield include NMS-CF5626, LEIC-BD8163, NMS-6A8BA7, NMS-E08641, NMS-51AE94 and SF-C7C9B1,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cf. Rogerson (1995), Middle Harling, fig. 34, no. 2.</p>	Trefoil	Maixner type G 1.3	850-950	PAS	LIN-56D731	2012
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Brooch	Langar cum Barnstone	52,898630	-0,931105	<p>An incomplete copper alloy disc brooch of early medieval date. The brooch is flat and circular with a complex Borre-style design on the front surface. This comprises a central ridged cross shape within a circular border, with a pellet in each quarter. Radiating from this are three shapes which may represent heads or skulls, alternating with a geometric design of three radial ridges, a curve parallel to the edge, and another three ridges. The reverse is undecorated, and has the remains of the attachment lug for the missing pin, and the catchplate; both of these are parallel to and set very close to the edge.</p> <p>The brooch was already broken into two pieces when it was discovered. It is 24 mm in diameter, 1 mm thick and weighs 3.9g. The use of the Borre style dates this brooch broadly to the 10th century.</p> <p>This object bears some similarity to Jansson Type II brooches, which are decorated in the Borre style. It is perhaps closest to Jansson Type II D (Kershaw 2013, 52, fig. 3.9). Kershaw included eight examples of Jansson IID in her catalogue, including a very worn example on the PAS database from Feltwell, Norfolk, NMS-ABA534. The Langar-cum-Barnstone example, though, differs from the Feltwell brooch in being flat (an Anglo-Scandinavian rather than purely Scandinavian characteristic) and also in its pin fixings, having a single pin lug and catchplate both parallel to the edge of the brooch and no third suspension loop.</p> <p>A brooch of Jansson type II D but of Anglo-Scandinavian design (and presumably manufacture) is a particularly interesting find.</p>	Disc	Jansson Type II D	900-1000	PAS	DENO-ED8262	2016
Brooch	Langham	NULL	NULL	<p>Late Saxon Jellinge-style disc brooch of Kershaw's (2013) Type 1 D, dating to the period c. AD 900 - 1100. The front of the brooch is slightly domed, with a moulded zoomorphic design in relief consisting of a Jellinge-style backwards turned beast. It has a round eye, an open jaw with a bulbous upper lip and an S-shaped body with ribbed neck and billeted, profiled body. The tongue extends from the mouth, passes over the body and between the rear legs. On the reverse is an incomplete Scandinavian double pierced lug set at a right angle to the brooch edge and housing a wire axis bar. On the opposite side of the brooch is a hooked catchplate, also set at a right angle to the brooch edge.</p> <p>See: Kershaw, J, 2013, p. 110 - 113, figs. 3.61 & 3.63.</p>	Disc	Kershaw Type 1 D	900-1100	PAS	NMS-B1415B	2017

Brooch	Laughton	53,46273	-0,706111	<p>Lead alloy and glass probable brooch fragment. Cast disc brooch with an irregular central inset of (now) brick red glass. Faint traces of further textured decoration appears on what is now worn to a plain field. The edges of the object are damaged, probably recently, about two thirds of the way around the circumference of the plate. Separate fastening gear or attachment loops are now lost. Cheap lead alloy brooches are characteristic of Viking Age settlement of lower status. A variety of examples are reported from Lurk Lane, Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire (Tweddle, D. 1991, Brooches, in Armstrong, P. Tomlinson, D. and Evans, D.H. 1991, Excavations at Lurk Lane, Beverley 1979-82, Sheffield Excavation Reports 1, J.R. Collis Publications, Sheffield, pages 155-6, fig. 117 nos 704-708). Suggested date: Early Medieval, 900-1000.</p> <p>Diameter (in excess of): 23.6mm, Thickness: 3.0mm, Weight: 6.16gms. 3.20gms.</p>	Disc	N/A	900-1000	PAS	NLM-BD9415	2012
Brooch	Laxfield	52,226973	1,337029	<p>A complete copper-alloy late early-medieval disc brooch. This brooch is circular and measures 26mm in diameter. The front is slightly domed and the reverse concave.</p> <p>The front is decorated with a three-armed motif radiating from its centre, which splits the brooch into three fields. Each arm is rectangular in shape, flaring slightly towards its terminal, and has two longitudinal rows of relief pellets or circles running along its length. The last transverse row, at the widest end, has three pellets.</p> <p>In between each of the three arms there is an inward-looking Borre-style animal head. Each head consists of three rounded lobes; there is a ring-and-dot motif in the two outer lobes, representing eyes, and the final lobe of the trefoil is the snout. Behind the heads there is a raised band and then a row of pellets, and around all is a raised border.</p> <p>On the reverse the pin suspension and catch are complete and the remains of corroded iron can be seen, implying that this brooch originally had an iron pin. From the photo (although not from the original description, and not noted in Kershaw's catalogue entry) it appears gilded.</p> <p>This brooch is similar to Scandinavian-style brooches of Jansson's Type II A (compare NMS-CC7155, SF-AE8A09 etc) but is not exactly the same. Jane Kershaw has classified it as an example of her Type Gudme and included it in her catalogue (2010, no. 84); later re-classified to Jansson type II A2 (Kershaw 2013, 52, 55, fig. 3.10).</p> <p>This is a very unusual type, with one parallel noted from England, one from Sweden and one from Denmark. They appear to date relatively early in the Borre style, perhaps in the late 9th or early 10th century (Kershaw 2010, 312).</p>	Disc	Jansson type II A	850-950	PAS	SF-3D0182	2004

Brooch	LEEDS	NULL	NULL	<p>Central piece of an equal armed Viking brooch. A comparison can be found from Birka II:1,p.99,III F:1. One rivet is still in place.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>Dr Jane Kershaw writes:</p> <p>This openwork crown is all that survives of a third equal-armed brooch from the Danelaw. The crown comprises four raised bosses, positioned around a central, raised knop, and is convex in profile with four attendant side panels on each corner. An iron rivet preserved in one of the side panels suggests that these attendant panels would have held in place rivets used to fasten the crown to the body of the brooch. Although the main body of the brooch is absent, it is possible to assign the Collingham piece to a specific equal-armed brooch variant on the basis of the form and decoration of the crown alone. It may be identified with the equal-armed brooch type III F:1, a type which typically carries Borre-style animal ornament, including face masks, on its arms (Aagård 1984, Abb. 11.2 III F:1). It will date from the late 9th/ early 10th century .</p> <p>Checked following Sophie Catley. Dating completed (unamended). Drawing ref. changed from NLPS0303 to NLPS0302, following source record.</p>	Equal-armed	Type III F:1	880-940	PAS	NLM278	1997
Brooch	Lenton	NULL	NULL	<p>Incomplete Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy trefoil brooch of Maixner's type G 1.3, group B. The brooch has three arms (two missing) containing a stylised leaf or 'tree of life' ornament set within a double rope-like border. The central panel where the three arms meet is triangular. There is a perforated rectangular lug on reverse.</p> <p>Cf. Rogerson (1995) Middle Harling, fig.34, no.2, decoration very similar although Harling example has ring-and-dot. Late 9th-early 10th century.</p>	Disc	Maixner type G	850-950	PAS	LIN-16CB00	N/A
Brooch	Letherins ett with Glanford	52,92764	1,033547	<p>Late Saxon gilt copper alloy lozengiform open-work brooch, in worn and corroded condition with much of the cast detail missing, moulding at junction of four arms on central roundel, arms end in linked trefoil terminals. Broken stumps of 'Anglo-Saxon' pin lug and 'Scandinavian' catch-plate on reverse. 27mm x 25.5mm. 3mm thick. Weighs 4.61g. Cf. Kershaw 2013, 42-9, Openwork lozenge brooch, Type I. 10th century.</p>	Lozenge	Openwork	900-1000	PAS	NMS-9A072C	2015

Pin	Lewknor	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete cast copper alloy pin head of early medieval (Anglo-Saxon) date (c. AD 700-900). The pin has a spherical head, known informally as 'wrythen-headed', decorated with deep spiralling grooves. At the apex of the head there is a small indented annulet. The incomplete shank extends from a collar immediately below the head. The shank terminates in an old break.</p> <p>Although spherical heads with grooving are a feature of several of Cool's types of Roman pin (e.g. Cool 1990, Group 13), there is no close parallel to this pin within Roman material. The form is well-known from middle Anglo-Saxon contexts.</p> <p>Cool, H.E.M, 1990. 'Roman Metal Hair Pins Southern Britain', Archaeological Journal.</p> <p>Hinton, D. A., 1996. The Gold, Silver and Other Non-Ferrous Alloy Objects from Hamwic, and the Non-Ferrous Metalworking Evidence. Stroud.</p>	Pin	Wrythen-headed	700-900	PAS	OXON-C846A2	2019
Pin	Lewknor	NULL	NULL	<p>Early-medieval pin: Polyhedral pin head Rights Holder: Oxfordshire County Council CC License:</p> <p>View Zoom Download Image use policy</p> <p>Our images can be used under a CC BY attribution licence (unless stated otherwise).</p> <p>PIN Unique ID: OXON-C83328</p> <p>Object type certainty: Certain Workflow status: Awaiting validation Find awaiting validation</p>	Pin	Polyhedral	700-900	PAS	OXON-C83328	2019
Brooch	Lingwood and Burlingham	52,56632	1,421791	<p>Incomplete late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch in very abraded condition, with cast Borre style decoration comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. On the reverse there is the stump of a single perforated pin lug aligned with the outside edge and a fragment of the transverse catchplate. Diameter more than 27.5mm. 1.5mm thick.</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, 252, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, 23, fig. 28 and Margeson and Williams in Ayers 1985, 28, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2010 East Anglian Series Type 1.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-899090	2013

Brooch	Linwood	NULL	NULL	<p>Early Medieval copper-alloy brooch, 26mm long, 24mm wide and 1mm thick (9mm thick at lug). The object is in fair condition and weighs 8.32grams. The object consists of a rectangular plate with a raised border containing a Mammen-style design. This shows a bird facing right with a curving long, swollen body (possibly striped?) and a long ribbon-like neck with a small round head. The head is facing downwards in front of the body and contains an almond shaped eye. Extending out from behind the body are two overlapping wings, each formed of two double contoured tendrils. These are contained within a loop formed of a double-contoured head lappet, which arches downwards from the rear of the head to interlace with its body and wings before terminating in an open-ended tendril behind the head. Below the head, in the bottom right corner, is an upturned angled foot. The reverse of the object contains the remains of a semi-circular pin housing with a central hole and a broken off catchplate, with a patch of iron corrosion between.</p> <p>Mammen-style decoration is rare in Britain and this brooch is only one of three rectangular brooches known in England, the other two being from West Stow Heath, Suffolk and Bergh Apton Norfolk (Kershaw 2010, nos. 491 and 492; Kershaw 2013, 116-8, fig. 3.68). It is a type which has Carolingian-inspired shapes and Scandinavian decoration, which seem to have been produced in the Danelaw (J. Kershaw, pers.comm). This object extends the distribution significantly to the North. The date of these brooches is thought to be late 10th century (Kershaw 2013, 151)</p> <p>Published in Medieval Archaeology Vol. 56, 2012, Kershaw, J. & Scott, W. p.312-3.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>A fourth example with findspot listed as East Anglia appeared in 2015 and a fifth, with a find spot given as Cambridgeshire appeared on e-bay in Jan. 2016. To view all known examples go to http://travellingnorth.nl/Viking-artefacts/Anglo-Scandinavian-Viking-bronze-mount-in-Mammen-style%20.html</p>	Plate	Mammen-style bird	950-1000	PAS	LEIC-6AF276	N/A
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Brooch	Lissington	NULL	NULL	<p>Copper alloy and iron brooch. Cast lightly concavo-convex plate with twin stubs retaining a fragment of ferrous corrosion on the back marking the seat of a separate iron pin [otherwise lost], and with two small D-shaped lugs, one with a hole of diameter 1.2mm, set 12.5mm apart on the opposite side of the back. Between them the lugs presumably supported, or are the relicts of, a catch plate. The front bears a cross with expanded ends to its arms, straight upright members, with interlaced double strapwork in the angles and intruding over the upright beams, within a cabled border and retaining traces of gilding. This closely resembles the Viking-Age Terslev style. Weetch Type 4. Suggested date: Early Medieval, 900-1000</p> <p>Diameter: 26.2mm, Thickness (clear of pin gear): 1.4mm, Height (i.e. protrusion): 4.2mm, Weight: 6.19gms</p>	Disc	Weetch Type 4	900-1000	PAS	NLM-783BCB	2019
Brooch	Little Wilbraham	52,172053	0,235923	<p>A copper-alloy Viking age disc brooch with Borre-style decoration, measuring 29.4mm in diameter this brooch is decorated with a relief pattern with a raised central lozenge with a sunken circle in the middle. The corners of the lozenge are expanded to form double stranded interlace in the form of loose knots, each double strand ending with a rounded terminal. On the reverse there is a transverse pin bar lug with the corroded iron remains of a pin and a complete catchplate.</p> <p>This is most likely to be a 10th century English variant of a Scandinavian brooch type, it is a fusion of interlace style ultimately derived from Scandinavia combined with the Anglo-Saxon flat disc brooch shape. Similar examples are known from elsewhere in Suffolk from Freckenham (see SF-5708), Glemsford (see SF-9203) and Hemmingstone (see SF-66D362).</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	SF-B20403	2004
Brooch	Long Melford	52,332550	0,728404	<p>A copper-alloy Viking age disc brooch with Borre-style decoration, identified from a colour photograph. This brooch is decorated with a relief pattern with a raised central lozenge with a sunken circle in the middle. Although worn it is likely that the corners of the lozenge are expanded to form double stranded interlace in the form of loose knots, each double strand ending with a rounded terminal. On the reverse there is a probable catchplate.</p> <p>This is most likely to be a 10th century English variant of a Scandinavian brooch type, it is a fusion of interlace style ultimately derived from Scandinavia combined with the Anglo-Saxon flat disc brooch shape. Similar examples are known from elsewhere in Suffolk from Freckenham (see SF-5708), Glemsford (see SF-9203) and Hemmingstone (see SF-66D362).</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	SF-B596F5; Suffolk HEDLMD.Misc	2005

Brooch	Long Melford	52,512146	0,739520	<p>An incomplete late Anglo-Saxon or Viking Age copper-alloy trefoil possible brooch, with most of one arm missing due to an old break. It measures 40mm by 25mm (the latter measurement is across the incomplete arm), and is worn, each arm is c15mm in width.</p> <p>It is flat and cast and the front face has simple decoration with a central triangle delimited by border grooves, each arm or foil is roughly rectangular in shape with a rounded terminal and has two parallel border grooves. Within these there is a foliate design depicting what appears to be a single leaf with jagged V-shaped notches along its edges and a central longitudinal groove.</p> <p>On the reverse there is a single incomplete integral lug which is set near the edge of the object between one of the complete and the incomplete foil. Other scars from missing lugs (possibly pin lug, catch-plate and chain-loop) would be expected but cannot be seen, it is unclear if this is as they were never there, hence making it more likely that this object is a harness fitting or even a pendant, or because they have disappeared due to wear.</p> <p>Trefoil brooch fragments are known from both Norfolk and Suffolk with stylised leaf decoration, sometimes cast. A complete example has been found in Wymondham, Norfolk, see NMS-10A1E1. This example may have Scandinavian origins and is most likely to be circa 9th century in date.</p>	Disc	Maixner type G 1.3	800-900	PAS	SF-C7C9B1	2005
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Brooch	Longbridge Deverill	NULL	NULL	<p>Incomplete copper alloy Late Early-Medieval (c.875-950) Viking Trefoil brooch, decorated in the Borre interlacing or knotwork style. It is missing its catchplate and lug/ pin attachment on the reverse. It measures 59.10x53.63x6.70mm and weighs 35.64g.</p> <p>The brooch has moulded decoration to the front within a double-strand border, the ribs of which are narrow. The decoration consists of a central raised triangle 'boss' 4.67mm high above the surface of the brooch, each corner of which appears to have a (worn) zoomorphic terminal. Surrounding the triangle is a triple-stranded raised ring, the central strand of which is thicker than the outer two. Equally spaced around this ring are three facing animal heads, cat-like in appearance and triangular in shape but with identifiable features - a prominent snout, two circular eyes and large triangular ears (the snout and ears comprising the three corners of the basic triangle shape). From below the ears a double-strand band arches over the head, crossing the ring. The flat top of the head is joined to the central raised triangle 'boss' by a group of four thin vertical ribs, which cross the double-stranded arch.</p> <p>From these animal heads, the interlace below extends into the three arms of the brooch. The snout of each animal rests on another ring (which is open at the bottom edge) and is probably double-stranded, although most of the ring is obscured by other moulded decoration. It is flanked either side by a group of three transverse narrow ribs crossing the ring. Beyond to either side is a gripping limb. Further probable gripping limbs are apparent lower down around and across the ring, however wear has significantly obscured this towards the end of each brooch arm. The bottom edge of each ring does not continue in a circle but extends vertically (as a double-strand) over the double-strand edge of the brooch. An arching double-strand extends over the top of this just inside the double-strand brooch edge.</p> <p>The brooch is very worn in its more prominent areas (the central triangle 'boss', the animal's snouts, some of the gripping limbs), which are now close to their original brassy/ bronze hue. In contrast, the sunken areas (in particular inside the central ring and between animal heads and the smaller ring) are filled with a bright bluey-green bronze disease.</p> <p>The brooch is flat to the reverse (with a triangular hollowing behind the central boss on the front) and traces of solder towards the end of each arm. This would have carried a fixing for the catchplate and probably two alternative fixings for the pin on the two remaining arms. Their absence hint at re-use of the object, or at least its ceasing to be a brooch during its 'lifespan'.</p> <p>A 'third' attachment point is characteristic of a non-insular object, indicating this is a Viking object made in, and imported from, Scandinavia. Dr Tim Pestell at Norwich Castle Museum comments: This trefoil is something special, and as an imported Scandinavian brooch it is</p>	Disc	Maixner type Z 1.2	875-950	PAS	WILT-9A5AE7	2009
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				really quite interesting. Its best parallels are in Maixner (B Maixner, 2005, Die gegossenen kleeblattförmigen Fibeln der Wikingerzeit aus Skandinavien, Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie Band 116 (Bonn)), Taf. 49 Nrs 6-8 (Typ Z 1.2) and Nrs. 11-12 (Typ Z 1.3). The closest parallels are Typ Z 1.2 with a very similar example being Maixner's Kat. Nr. 402, a grave-find from Grundby, Ksp. Vallby, Södermanland, Sweden. Typ Z 1.2 has a distribution in Sweden and Norway and features decoration in a Borre style. There is no parallel on this database for a trefoil brooch in the Borre style. Kershaw (2015, 88-89; fig. 6.1) confirms this identification by Maixner type when publishing this object.						
Brooch	Longstanton	52,28357	0,036274	<p>Part of a circular openwork copper-alloy object with relief decoration. The fragment consists of part of the curving edge, which is decorated with transverse, slightly oblique nicks. This edge is bevelled on the reverse. The nicked border has a slight ridge running along its inner edge, and then the openwork and relief design begins. What survives is difficult to interpret, but appears to be symmetrical. The largest element of the design is an undecorated Y-shaped area, with a vertical stem which tapers away from a wide base. A tiny stub decorated with three raised longitudinal lines emerges from either side of the lower part of the Y's stem; to the right (as you look at it) this is then broken, but to the left it extends to a circular lobe divided into two by a curved line resembling that dividing a yin-yang diagram. Both halves of the circular lobe are decorated with short transverse ridges. There is a nearly circular hole to either side of this short triple-strand stub; the one below (nearest to the edge) is 1.5 mm in diameter and the one above is 2 mm in diameter. Above the larger hole, another short stub with triple-strand decoration emerges from the circular lobe to meet the base of the left-hand arm of the Y; there is a matching triple-strand stub extending from the base of the right-hand arm of the Y, but this is soon broken. A further triple-strand stub emerges from the other side of the circular lobe and is then broken. The arms of the Y have a tiny rounded hole in the crook between them, with a wide groove and then a ridge echoing the curve of the Y above. The top left of the circular lobe has a projection which is hard to read, but which appears to be a simple ridge. The reverse is undecorated and this fragment retains no means of attachment. All the breaks are fairly worn. The fragment is curved, suggesting that the complete object was domed. The surviving dimensions are 32 mm measured along the surviving edge and 23 mm perpendicular to this. It weighs 4.66g. It seems most likely that this is a fragment of a domed disc brooch of Scandinavian type, dating to the Viking Age (probably the tenth century). There are parallels recorded on the PAS database at CAM-371E87, NCL-7E9EE5 and NMS-E324E1, but they all have rather different asymmetric Jelling-style decoration.</p>	Disc	N/A	900-1000	PAS	CAM-9FFFFD3	2009

Brooch	Loughborough Area	NULL	NULL	<p>Early Medieval (Scandinavian) copper alloy trefoil brooch, 34mm long and wide and 3mm thick. The object is in fair condition with damage to edges and is coated with concreted mud and corrosion. Despite this its decoration can be seen and is a close parallel for DENO-E9A0F5. The brooch consists of three identical rectangular 'arms' which have rounded edges. The surface of each is engraved with a double linear border which contains a foliate design, described as 'stylised acanthus'. Where each arm meets the point is marked by an open circle within the border. This design leaves a central triangular area which should have a further circle in its centre, but this cannot be seen. The reverse has the remains of a catch plate and double lug. The lug, which would have held the pin in place, is positioned where two of the arms meet. The catch plate is positioned on the edge of the third arm and is represented by a small circular mark on the surface (lower right as shown).</p> <p>The arrangement of the lug and the simplified design suggest that this brooch fits a type which is paralleled in Southern Scandinavia and was common throughout the Danelaw (Leahy, K.A. and Paterson, C. 2001, New light on the Viking Presence in Lincolnshire in 'Vikings and the Danelaw' Graham -Campbell et al 2001).</p>	Trefoil	Maixner type G 1.3	850-950	PAS	LEIC-BD8163	N/A
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Brooch	Lower Hardres	51,235658	1,078477	<p>A late Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian early-medieval copper-alloy disc brooch, of Weetch type 3, dating c. AD 850-1000.</p> <p>Description: The brooch is a disc shape with circumferential decoration made of irregularly shaped rectangles. Unusually, the central boss is devoid of decoration (compared to a more common type with a backwards looking 'beast'), but does have the usual slightly domed/convex shape. The reverse of the brooch is undecorated and has an unusual pin and catch-plate arrangement which consists of an integrally cast pin lug that is rectangular in form with a single circular aperture. The opposite side of the reverse has a corresponding catch-plate that is semi-circular in form and slightly hooked to enable it to hold in place the now missing pin. This catch-plate and pin arrangement is a shared feature with a number of brooches from this period. The reverse also has a strip of corroded iron likely the remains of the pin. The brooch is a dark turquoise-green with a smear of darker green on the front and a brown-orange colour on the reverse.</p> <p>Measurements: 24.08mm in diameter, 7.4mm thick (including lug) and 4.35g in weight.</p> <p>Discussion: Brooches of the related type with backwards facing beast (Weetch Type 1) are usually found in East Anglia and the north-east of England and date c. AD 850-1000. A number of examples can be found on the PAS database (the majority of which are from Suffolk and Norfolk): NMS-BCFB26, SF-53B2F5, NMS-F14788 and SF-6881DC. Similar examples of the type were also found during excavations at Coppergate, York and were dated to the 10th century (Mainman and Rogers 2000, 2571). An example with an undecorated boss, albeit in silver is illustrated by West (1998, 165; fig. 48.1) from Hasketon, Suffolk.</p>	Disc	Weetch Type 3	850-1000	PAS	KENT-BBADE3	N/A
Brooch	Ludham	52,70642	1,551211	<p>Late Saxon convex disc brooch. The front is extremely worn and corroded, but some curvilinear decoration is visible, probably knot work of Torslev Type VII motif. Hollow reverse with single pin lug aligned with the outside edge and a catchplate, both containing corroded remains of the iron pin. Diameter 25-6mm. 2mm thick. Weighs 6.10 g. See Kershaw 2013, 77, figs. 3.38-9. 10th century.</p>	Disc	Torslev Type VII	900-1000	PAS	NMS-447A74	2013

Brooch	Lusby with Winceby	53,174496	-0,011561	<p>Copper alloy Viking trefoil brooch of Maixner's type G 1.3 group A. It is decorated with a border groove interrupted by single ring-and-dot motifs at the junction of the lobes, then double borders around each lobe, and plant-based geometric ornament within. In the centre is another single ring-and-dot motif. There is a double pin lug at the junction of two lobes, and a catchplate (transverse to the line of the missing pin) in the centre of the third lobe.</p> <p>Length (if regarding the lobe with catchplate as the top) 37.66mm, width 42.06mm, thickness (including catchplate/hinge) 4.78g, weight 8.84g.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>A virtually identical brooch, except with simple dots rather than ring and dot decoration, is shown in Benet's "Artefacts of England and Wales", 2003, 2nd ed, p315 no.V07-0201.</p> <p>Included in Kershaw 2010 as catalogue no. 362.</p>	Trefoil	Maixner type G 1.3	850-950	PAS	DENO-E9A0F5	N/A
Brooch	Manton [NORTH LINCOLN SHIRE]	54,16257	-0,592480	<p>Viking disc brooch, surface badly corroded, back three attachments. Decoration four sided.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has confirmed this as a Scandinavian type - Terslev Type I (brooch) Kleingärtner's 'Grundtyp 1' 2007.</p>	Disc	Terslev Type I	900-1000	PAS	NLM402	1998
Brooch	Marham	NULL	NULL	<p>Copper alloy disc brooch of Kershaw's East Anglian Series, concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double contoured knots, circular sunken field in centre, Borre style. On reverse stubs of single pin lug with traces of iron pin and catchplate, both set transversely to the pin (parallel to the edge of the brooch). Cf. West, 1998, fig. 134.8. Diameter 28.5mm. 10th century.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS- 7EDCD4	2009
Brooch	Marham	NULL	NULL	<p>Late early-medieval disc brooch of Kershaw's East Anglian series, damaged outside edge, worn deeply-cast Borre style decoration comprising concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double contoured knots, circular sunken field in centre, broken pierced lug with fragment of iron pin and broken catch-plate on reverse, diam.30mm. 10th century. Cf. West, 1998, 134.8.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS- DEA1E7	2004

Brooch	Martham	#####	1,625065	<p>Incomplete copper alloy Late Saxon Anglo-Scandinavian disc brooch dating to the period c.AD 900 - 1000. The front exhibits cast Borre-style decoration comprising a concave-sided lozenge with a central circular recess. Each of the four corners of the lozenge extends to form interlaced, double contoured knots. Approximately 20% of the circumference is missing due to post-depositional damage. On the reverse are two stubs, indicating the position of the Anglo-Saxon pierced double-lug. The lug is surrounded by traces of iron corrosion product from the missing pin.</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a relatively standardised design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28, and Margeson, S. and Williams, V. in Ayers 1985, 28-9, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2013, 56-61, fig. 3.19 East Anglian Series Type II.</p>	Disc	East Anglian II	900-1000	PAS	NMS-E2C662	2017
Brooch	Mautby	52,57812	1,629411	<p>Late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch of Kershaw's East Anglian series, damaged outside edge, very worn Borre style decoration comprising concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double contoured knots, circular sunken field in centre, stumps of missing lug and catch-plate on reverse, diam.28mm. 10th century. Cf. West, 1998, 134.8.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-07E022	2004
Brooch	Mautby	NULL	NULL	<p>Late Saxon fragment of unidentified object, similar to a fragment from Mileham (HER 7270) tentatively identified as part of a possible domed oval ('Tortoise') brooch, cast openwork with central boss and remains of at least five fragmentary perforations between lines of small bosses, smooth inner surface, >23 x >21mm. 4mm thick (7mm thick at central boss). This small fragment may represent only the fifth example of a Viking oval brooch known from Norfolk, the others, in addition to the example from Mileham, being a pair of brooches from a burial in Santon in Lynford parish (HER 5668) and two fragments of one brooch from Wormegay (HER 17286; recorded on the PAS database as NMS156). Cf. Graham-Campbell (1980), 33-6, nos.112-124. 9th-10th century.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has identified this as Scandinavian Oval brooch Type unclassified (P 51 likely) (Petersen 1928).</p>	Tortoise/Oval	P 51	800-1000	PAS	NMS-5BCA92	2005

Brooch	Melton area	NULL	NULL	<p>Early Medieval (Scandinavian) Quidenham type copper alloy gilded disc brooch, 26mm in diameter, 3mm thick and weighing 8.08g.</p> <p>The brooch is circular in form and sub rectangular in cross section. It has a slightly dished surface and is decorated with an outer raised border, 2mm wide, which has a gilded linear recess in its centre. Inside this are two opposing 'S' shaped Jellinge-style animals arranged around a slight central boss, 2mm in diameter. Each beast is a sub figure of 8 shape. Each head is very slightly different, but it appears to have a gaping mouth with a jaw placed either side of a large circular eye sitting in a raised circle forming the head. It has a short 'tendrill' running from the top of its head. It appears to be eating its own tail, with its back curving from behind its head, turning on itself with a raised circle forming its hip in the curve, then running under its head and slightly upwards, before turning down and round to point upwards into its mouth. The centre of the circle this forms has a hind leg emerging from it and pointing to the back of the beast and the central boss suggesting it is gripping or standing on that? On one beast just behind the head, is a possible hand, or the foot of the other beast's hind leg, with three short lines emerging above a single one, this appears to be gripping the beasts neck. the bodies are decorated with a series of raised dots and all the recesses areas are heavily gilded.</p> <p>The reverse has two semi-circular lugs, 5mm high and 4mm wide, set 7mm apart, and 5mm from the edge. These have small circular holes in them and are still filled with iron. the pin, 2mm in diameter, is partially present, running down the centre of the brooch between the lugs for 10mm. At the opposite side, set 3mm from the edge, and aligned with the lugs is a sub triangular catch-plate 4mm long and 3mm high, with a slightly curved upper edge.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>The object was found in 1987 and has been recorded now because of its rarity. The accession number visible on the reverse was (incorrectly) added when it was on long term loan to Jewry Wall Museum, Leicester. It is now on display as a long term loan to the Melton Carnegie Museum, Melton Mowbray.</p>	Disc	Jansson type I E	900-1000	PAS	LEIC-36241D	1987
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Brooch	Methwold	52,516424	0,548162	<p>Rectangular gilded copper-alloy object, probably a brooch, with relief decoration of a Mammen-style bird. It is flat and slightly bent, with much of one edge missing. The front of the object has a lot of well-preserved gilding. The edge has a double-ridged frame, both ridges retaining some beading in places. Within this border is a single bird in profile, the body made from an outer beaded border filled with fine transverse ribbing, the leg similar but without the beaded border, and the tendril-like wings and tail made from grooves outlined with beading.</p> <p>The bird has its head towards one corner, and is described with this corner held at the top right. It has a pointed ear-like element which runs right into the corner. Below is a large oval groove forming the eye, surrounded by a beaded border. In front of this, the tapering muzzle ends in a corroded and indistinct beak, the upper part turning sharply upwards.</p> <p>Behind the ear, the ribbed neck curves up to touch the outer border, then curves down again to run under a tendril which emerges from the head below the ear, and may be called a lappet (described more fully below). The neck then flares into a wide body which extends right to the lower border. Halfway down there is a shoulder joint, indicated by a slight outward extension of the body; from this extend to tendril-like wings which fuse at the joint into a U shape. The wings extend out and down to the lower left-hand corner, where they have out-turned or 'hooked' ends; they are made from grooves with a beaded border that runs right round the ends.</p> <p>At the lower forward curve of the body, a ribbed leg emerges which turns a right angle in the lower right corner, then ends in an unribbed, possibly two-toed, foot which is bent back next to the lower part of the leg. The leg does not have a beaded border, and the beaded border of the body runs right across the joint. After this joint, the body narrows and turns (so that, with the neck, it is S-shaped) and passes again under the lappet. It then ends, with the beaded border running right round the ribbing. Two straight grooves bordered by beading emerge from the end of the body to form a tail, again with out-turned ends, this time at the top left corner of the object.</p> <p>The final element is the lappet, a long curving grooved tendril with a beaded border to either side. It emerges from the underside of the head at its junction with the neck, below the ear; it runs over the neck, over both strands of the tail, under the tips of the wings, over the end of the body and finally over itself before ending in a tighter curve or hooked end, with beading closing the end of the groove.</p> <p>The reverse is flat, ungilded and undecorated. with no hint of any fixings; the metal is brown, but largely covered with dark green corrosion. It measures 25.0mm between the more complete edges and 25.3mm perpendicular to this, so is nearly square. It is 2.3mm thick and</p>	Rectangular	Mammen-style bird	950-1000	PAS	NMS-3CDCC4	2020
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				<p>weighs 6.1g.</p> <p>The ribbed, S-shaped body and profile head of this animal, together with its very neat execution, asymmetry and hooked or out-turned ends to the tendrils suggest that it is in the Mammen style. This style was in use in the mid to late 10th century, but was never common (Kershaw 2010, Finds Research Group Datasheet 43).</p> <p>There are several very similar items with designs of identical single Mammen-style animals, but with fixings on the reverse which show their use as brooches. There are three examples now recorded on the PAS database: NMS-ED240D, LEIC-0BFA74 and LEIC-6AF276 (Kershaw and Scott 2012), with two pre-PAS finds in the Ashmolean Museum; one from West Stow, Suffolk (Hinton 1974, 62-3, no. 35), and one from Bergh Apton, Norfolk (illustrated by Hattatt 1987, no. 1426; both described in Kershaw 2013, 116-118).</p> <p>The lack of any brooch fixings on this object is peculiar, especially given that there are no obvious scars or solder where separately made fixings may have been applied. Parts of one edge are missing, with a larger area in the middle of this side; the break may have removed a suspension loop, if the object were instead a pendant, but is not large enough to have carried away a lug or catchplate.</p>						
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Brooch	Micheldever	51,15681	-1,243527	<p>A slightly corroded and damaged cast copper-alloy late early-medieval cloisonné disc brooch (Late Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian: late 10th/11th century AD). The brooch consists of a raised circular centrepiece (Dia.: 17.1mm) which is set into a raised collar soldered onto a circular plate from which seven equally spaced integral lobes would have emerged. Seven lobes is a common number for such 'Saunderton' type cloisonné disc brooches (Buckton 1986, 15). On this brooch four lobes have been all but destroyed, while two more are abraded at their tips. These latter flank a lobe that survives more or less intact. The relatively intact lobe has a dark blue glass sphere attached to the front and it is probable there were similar spheres on all the other lugs.</p> <p>Within the centrepiece the main ground for the enamel design is also dark blue. Set within cells defined by copper wire, the design broadly consists of a central heart shape itself formed of two green segments moulded around a central pellet in a lighter blue than the background. Above the heart is a yellow teardrop that sits just within the circumference and nestles in the depression at the top of the heart. Below the base of the heart is an inverted T-shaped segment in white. This white segment has lost some of its enamel, as have the left hand green heart segment and the dark blue background in the mid- and upper-right field. The centrepiece is broadly aligned to an uppermost lug which, in turn, is aligned to the attachment mechanism on the back.</p> <p>The back has two pairs of horizontally aligned tabs, one each near the upper and lower edge. The tabs that are the vestiges of the pin lugs appear to be uppermost with the catch-plate tabs only surviving in part at the base. Traces of gilt survive all over the object whose metal has corroded to a mid-green colour. The motifs used on such brooches are highly variable and most are unique within the current corpus; however the use of heart shaped, T-shaped and piriform segments and a dark blue background, as on this example, are common.</p>	Disc [Cloisonné]	Weetch type 20.A [Saunderton]	975-1100	PAS	HAMP-E25D96	2011
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Brooch	Mildenhall	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete lead disc brooch of late Early-Medieval date. It is missing the pin and the outer edges of the pin lugs due to old breaks. The brooch is flat, circular in form and with relief decoration on the front face. This comprises a double stranded border within which is contained an animal or beast in the Jellinge style. The animal is positioned in a reverse S-shape and has a triangular head with oval shaped eyes and a bulbous open jaw. Extending from the base of the mouth is a double-stranded tongue that interlaces with the body and one leg. The curving neck and body run along one edge of the brooch before cutting back across the centre of the brooch beneath the head. They have transverse ribs and a contour line along the back. The body extends underneath the tongue, emerging from the opposite side where it loses its transverse ribbing and instead is decorated with a central longitudinal ridge, possibly forming a front leg. Here it appears to terminate in a rounded end, its precise form obscured by damage and corrosion. The body curved back towards the body, tracing the outline of the plate and there are traces of a possible hind leg with hooked foot under which the tongue extends. The back face of the brooch is undecorated but has two incomplete but integrally cast rectangular lugs that are missing their outer edges due to old breaks and would originally have had circular apertures. These are set at right angles to one another and are missing the pin due to old breaks. The brooch measures 26.68mm in diameter, 2.12mm in thickness and weighs 8.39g.</p> <p>This is a late Early-Medieval disc brooch in the Jellinge style of Viking art. Parallels are noted particularly in a near identical example from Norfolk (SF7482), as well as others from York (Mainman and Rogers, 2000: no. 10604), Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Scandinavia (see Mainman and Rogers, 2000: pp. 2571-2572; SF7482). This is the first example from Suffolk recorded through the PAS and dates to the 10th century AD.</p>	Disc	Jansson type I D	900-1000	PAS	SF-E8A4D5	2010
Brooch	Morley	52,55023	1,022189	<p>Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy convex disc brooch in abraded condition. On the hollow reverse a single transverse pin lug contains traces of the iron pin and there is an incomplete catchplate. Most of the original surface has been lost and no decorative details remain. These were probably in the Borre style (cf. Kershaw 2013, fig. 3.11). Diameter 23mm. 10th century.</p> <p>A1 on annotated aerial photograph in file. See NMS-633A07, a very similar brooch from an adjacent field.</p>	Disc	N/A	900-1000	PAS	NMS-5071B8	2013

Brooch	Morley	52,550226	1,022189	<p>Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy convex disc brooch in abraded condition. On the hollow reverse both the single transverse pin lug and the catchplate are incomplete. Most of the original surface has been lost but sufficient remains to show that the decoration consisted of three inward-facing Borre style animals, i.e. Jansson type II A (cf. Kershaw 2013, fig. 3.11). Diameter 21.5mm. 10th century.</p> <p>A4 on annotated aerial photograph in file. See NMS-5071B8, a very similar brooch from an adjacent field.</p>	Disc	Jansson type II A	900-1000	PAS	NMS-633A07	2013
Brooch	Morley	52,559203	1,022806	<p>Incomplete late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch in very abraded condition, with traces of cast Borre-style decoration comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. On the reverse there is the stump of a single perforated pin lug aligned with the outside edge almost entirely obscured by the corroded remains of the iron pin, and the stump of a transverse catchplate. Diameter 28mm. 1.5mm thick.</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, 252, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, 23, fig. 28 and Margeson and Williams in Ayers 1985, 28, fig.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-9A3564	2014
Brooch	Morningthorpe and Fritton	52,489714	1,268498	<p>Late Saxon copper alloy disc brooch, with moulded Borre-style decoration comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. On the reverse the stumps of a perforated single pin lug is aligned parallel with the edge, there is a patch of solder where the catchplate is missing. Diameter 30mm.</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28, Margeson and Williams in Ayers 1985, fig. 24 no. 1 and Kershaw 2010, 186-187. This piece belongs to Kershaw's East Anglian Series Type 1 (unpublished PhD thesis, Oxford).</p> <p>This example was found within a few feet of a similar brooch, perhaps worn as a pair (NMS-E12321).</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-E1182C	2017

Brooch	Morningthorpe and Fritton	52,489714	1,268498	<p>Late Saxon copper alloy disc brooch, with moulded Borre-style decoration comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. On the reverse is a damaged transversely-set catchplate. There is a patch of solder where the pin-lug is missing. Edge damaged. Diameter 28.5mm. Weighs 5.18g.</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28, Margeson and Williams in Ayers 1985, fig. 24 no. 1 and Kershaw 2010, 186-187. This piece belongs to Kershaw's East Anglian Series Type 1 (unpublished PhD thesis, Oxford).</p> <p>This example was found within a few feet of a similar brooch, perhaps worn as a pair (NMS-E1182C).</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-E12321	2017
Brooch	N/A	NULL	NULL	<p>Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy rectangular brooch. The object is incomplete, missing parts of its solid raised border. Inside this is a Mammen style bird with a rounded elongated body which narrows into a long thin neck, its head with a projecting lappet, resting on its chest. There is a large foot projecting forwards into the lower right corner and its two wings emerge from its back, cross over each other and are restrained by a double contoured tendril, emanating from the back of the head and looping around the wings and terminating just behind the head. The object has a single semi-circular loop, with off-set hole, attached to the back near one edge, which appears to be the side? There is a portion of the corresponding edge missing, in the middle. This may have housed a second attachment, making it possible that the object was a brooch? It is identical in design to a brooch from Lincolnshire LEIC-6AF276 which has only three other parallels, two are in the Ashmolean collection, from Bergh Apton, Norfolk and West Stow Heath, Suffolk. The third parallel which is pierced, appeared for sale on e-bay with Cambridgeshire as a provenience (see web link below).</p> <p>Medieval Archaeology Vol. 56, 2012, Kershaw, J. & Scott, W. p.312-3.</p> <p>See also Viking Identities: Scandinavian Jewellery in England by Jane F. Kershaw, p. 116, 117 and 118.</p>	Rectangular	Mammen-style bird	850-1066	PAS	LEIC-0BFA74	Before 1981

Brooch	N/A	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete, cast, copper-alloy, early medieval disc brooch c.AD900-1000.</p> <p>This brooch is decorated with cast Borre-style decoration, comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. On the reverse the pin fittings comprise the pin lug set parallel to the edge and retaining the pin loop, while the catchplate at a right angle to the edge is very worn (an Anglo-Scandinavian arrangement). The pin is missing and the brooch is very worn and abraded. 10th century in date.</p> <p>Diameter 29.50mm. Thickness (excluding pin fixings) 3.29 mm. Weight 10.33g.</p> <p>Kershaw 2013, 56 - 65, East Anglian Series Type I</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	LIN-02E3ED	2020
Brooch	N/A	NULL	NULL	<p>Incomplete copper alloy plate brooch. The brooch is square, symmetrical and openwork. The corners are slightly pinched and there are four holes around the centre. Lug for pin and catchplate on the reverse. The pin is missng.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has identified this as a Borre-style Scandinavian openwork lozenge brooch, Type I (beaded arms). Tenth or early eleventh century.</p>	Lozenge	Openwork Lozenge	900-1066	PAS	LIN-DFAF06	N/A
Brooch	N/A	NULL	NULL	<p>Cast copper-alloy disc brooch (diameter 28mm), very worn and bent, decorated with concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-contoured knots, circular field in centre. Lug and remains of catchplate on reverse. Decoration is debased Borre style (10th century). Cf. Vikings in Norfolk 1997, fig.28</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS103	2000
Brooch	Market Rasen	NULL	NULL	<p>Copper alloy brooch. Cast disc with the stubs of a pin seat and an opposed catch plate on the back. The front bears the slightly raised image of a beast walking left with its head looking back along its body towards a raised coiled tail. The creature has large pointed claws at the ends of its legs. A circular border appears rendered in the same material as the central image, though the extent of its survival may be effected by wear or abrasion. The motif is now a dull green in colour, against the dark brown tint of metal. Hattatt (1985, pages 219-220, fig. 86 no. 692) suggests these to be 'poor man' brooches. When he wrote, their distribution was centred on East Anglia. Weetch Type 1. Suggested date: Early Medieval, 900-1000</p> <p>Diameter: 24.1mm, Thickness (clear of pin gear): 1.9mm, Weight: 5.86gms</p>	Disc	Weetch Type 1	900-1000	PAS	NLM-770303	2019

Brooch	Near Bury St Edmunds	NULL	NULL	<p>A cast copper-alloy convex disc brooch of later Early Medieval date. It is missing its pin due to old breaks. The plate is circular and convex, with concave back face and domed front face. The front face has Borre style decoration comprising a central trefoil knot motif with single facing animal heads that have large semi-circular ears in each angle of the knot. The outer edge of the plate has a slightly raised border. On the back face of the brooch is an integrally cast rectangular pin lug with circular aperture. The opposite side of the back face has a corresponding, integrally cast catchplate that is flat, rectangular in form with a folded outer edge that tapers to a rounded point. The entire object measures 23.76mm in diameter, 4.70mm in thickness (9.91mm including pin lug), and 5.99g in weight.</p> <p>This is a convex disc brooch of Jansson's type II A. It finds parallels in other examples recorded through the PAS (e.g. YORYM-25E682 or NMS-E24861) and from Norfolk (Margeson, <i>The Vikings in Norfolk</i>, 1997, p. 21, fig. 22). It is of probable 10th century AD date.</p>	Disc	Jansson type II A	900-1000	PAS	SF-AE8A09	2011
Brooch	Near Bury St Edmunds	NULL	NULL	<p>A copper-alloy Viking age disc brooch with Borre-style decoration, measuring 29.72mm in diameter this brooch is decorated with a relief pattern with a raised central lozenge with a sunken circle in the middle. The corners of the lozenge are expanded to form double stranded interlace in the form of loose knots, each double strand ending with a rounded terminal. On the reverse there is a transverse pin bar lug with the corroded iron remains of a pin and a complete catchplate. This is most likely to be a 10th century English variant of a Scandinavian brooch type, it is a fusion of interlace style ultimately derived from Scandinavia combined with the Anglo-Saxon flat disc brooch shape. Similar examples are known from elsewhere in Suffolk from Freckenham (see SF-5708), Glemsford (see SF-9203) and Little Wilbraham, cAMBS, (SF-B20403).</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	SF-D855A4	2009
Brooch	near Caistor	NULL	NULL	<p>An Anglo-Scandinavian disc brooch. The brooch is made of copper-alloy and decorated with Borre-style interlace which comprises a concave-sided lozenge with a central circular recess. Each of the four corners of the lozenge extend to form interlaced, double contoured knots. Two small areas of the circumference have experienced slight post-depositional damage. On the reverse there is a perforated pin lug aligned with the outside edge, on the opposite edge there is a damaged catchplate. The pin is still attached and complete.</p> <p>This style of brooch appeared in the 10th century, hybridising interlace decoration derived from Scandinavian prototypes with the older Anglo-Saxon flat disc brooch form in a relatively standardised decoration. Their distribution was focused in East Anglia.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	PUBLIC-00E749	2017

Brooch	near Lincoln	NULL	NULL	<p>Lead alloy brooch fragment. About one quarter of a disc brooch with cross pattee motif. Parts of two slightly expanding arms with horizontal or vertically ribbed infill, and with a pellet at the centre, appear on the front. An indistinct circle appears in the angle of the arms. The crumpled stub of a pin seat or catch plate remains on the back. Weetch Type 4. Suggested date: Early Medieval, 850-1100.</p> <p>Diameter (inferred): 37mm, Thickness (clear of pin gear): 1.6mm, Weight: 7.26gms</p>	Disc	Weetch Type 4	850-1100	PAS	NLM-5AEC34	2020
Brooch	Near Newmarket	NULL	NULL	<p>A worn and incomplete cast copper-alloy trefoil brooch of Early-Medieval/Viking date. One of the arms of the trefoil and the pin lug are now missing due to old breaks. It is flat, with tongue-shaped arms radiating from a central triangular panel. On the back face of the brooch, where the two surviving arms meet, is an integrally cast hooked catchplate that is U-shaped in form with one open side to accommodate the now missing pin. The front face of the object has moulded decoration comprising a double ridged border that both delineates the central triangular panel and traces the edges of each tongue-shaped arm. At the centre of the triangle is a ring and dot motif and at the centre of each arm is a large foliate or leaf-shaped motif with notched sides. The entire object has worn surfaces and measures 38.69mm in width, 21.52mm in surviving length, 1.23mm in thickness (5.95mm at catchplate), and 4.72g in weight.</p> <p>This is an incomplete trefoil brooch of Early-Medieval date. A number of parallels to this brooch, with trefoil form and stylised leaf decoration, have been noted from Norfolk and Suffolk and recorded through the PAS database (e.g. SF-C7C9B1, SF-4F9CC8 or NMS-10A1E1). These have been identified as being of Scandinavian type with parallels in Maixner Type G 1.3 brooches, indicating a date range for the current example in the 9th century AD.</p>	Trefoil	Maixner type G 1.3	800-900	PAS	SF-32AB82	2013
Brooch	near Spilsby	NULL	NULL	<p>A late Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian lead disc brooch of Weetch Type 4.A.</p> <p>The brooch is flat, circular, and decorated on the front with six moulded concentric rings, each formed of pellets that join into one another. The centre of the brooch is decorated with a moulded straight-armed cross motif. In the centre is a moulded, raised cube. Each angle is decorated with a moulded pellet close to the centre of the cross, in addition to a moulded square, and circa ten moulded pellets. These are likely to be imitating jewels seen on more elaborate examples in precious metal.</p> <p>The reverse contains two moulded lugs between which is iron corrosion. A moulded integral catchplate is located further below.</p> <p>This brooch dates to the 10th century. A close parallel comes from South Ferriby, North Lincolnshire (Leahy 2007, fig. 80; Weetch 2014, no. 322), with a second, from Bardney, recorded on this database (LIN-0D8085).</p>	Disc	Weetch type 4.A	900-1000	PAS	LIN-FA59A9	2017

Pendant	Near Swaffham	NULL	NULL	<p>Description: Incomplete silver Viking Mjolnir (Thor's hammer) pendant. The pendant is in the form of a rectangular cross-section, inverted 'T'-shape, with the upper suspension hook or loop missing from an old break at the tip. The extant length of the vertical shaft is 28.5mm which widens in a straight outward taper towards the base from 3mm at the top to 5.4mm where it joins the perpendicular arms of the head in flanking radii. The lower profile of the head tapers from the lower side only, originating from a medial arris on it's outside edge, in a slight curve to each terminal end. The length of each arm to the central arris is approximately 15mm, over which distance the width tapers from 7mm to 2.3mm at each tip. There is no decoration.</p> <p>Dimensions: Length 34.3mm, width 29mm, thickness 3mm, weight 5.46g.</p> <p>Discussion: This object belongs to a series of Viking-period pendants thought to represent Mjolnir, the hammer of the Norse god Thor. They are found widely distributed in areas of Viking settlement from England (in the Danelaw and the northwest), Iceland and Normandy to Scandinavia and Russia, in both male and female graves, hoards and settlement sites. Over a dozen English examples are known, mostly of silver and some of which may have been made in the Danelaw. Examples include three from Leconfield, East Yorkshire, Essex, and Wetwang, East Yorkshire, reported as potential Treasure in 1998 and 2002 (L. Webster, 2000, "Leconfield (1), East Yorkshire: Viking-period silver Thor's hammer", <i>Treasure Annual Report 1998-1999</i>, Department for Culture, Media and Sport, p. 52, no. 88; 2002/T.168 and 2002/T.266). One from Great Witchingham, Norfolk, has a gold insert (<i>Treasure Annual Report 2003</i>, no. 98) and is illustrated together with other hammer pendants from Norfolk, at least two of which have perforated and broken ends, by R. Hall (2007, <i>Exploring the World of the Vikings</i>, London, p. 107; in lit., J. Graham-Campbell). The English ones are mostly plain, or simply decorated, e.g. the silver example from the Cuerdale hoard, Lancs. of the late 9th/beginning of the 10th century, which has a long shaft and ends in a loop for suspension (E. Hawkins, 1847, "An account of coins and treasure found in Cuerdale", <i>Archaeological Journal</i>, 4, pp. 111-130, fig. 85).</p> <p>Date: c. 850-1050 AD.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>The object is more than 10% precious metal and greater than 300 years old, as such it qualifies as Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act.</p>	Hammer	Thor's Hammer	850-1050	PAS	NMS-BEBB91	2019
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Brooch	near Taverham	NULL	NULL	Incomplete cast copper alloy Anglo Scandinavian disc brooch. Only approximately 45% now survives, the remainder is missing from old and eroded breaks. The reverse side is blank and does not retain any evidence of the pin configuration. The front face has a raised swirling tendril pattern that is very similar to the East Anglia Series discussed by Kershaw, J. in Viking Identities, Scandinavian Jewellery in England (2013) p56. Dimensions; estimated diameter 28mm, thickness 1.4mm. Circa 850-1100 AD.	Disc	East Anglian	850-1100	PAS	NMS-002619	2014
Brooch	Near Wragby	NULL	NULL	An incomplete Anglo-Scandinavian disc brooch, of Kershaw's 'East Anglian' series. The brooch is made of copper-alloy and is decorated with Borre-style interlace. The decoration is comprised of a concave-sided central lozenge with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double contoured knots. On the reverse there is a perforated pin lug aligned with the outside edge, with curled transverse lug forming catchplate at the opposed edge. The pin itself is missing. The brooch has a reddish-brown patina. This style of brooch appeared in the 10th century, hybridising interlace decoration derived from Scandinavian prototypes with the older Anglo-Saxon flat disc brooch form and their distribution was focused on East Anglia (Kershaw 2009, 301 & 319). A number of examples have been recorded on the PAS database, for example SF-08EA56, SF-1EF0D3, SF-1EE304, and SF-5708. Most feature relatively standardised decoration.	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	LIN-81D550	2016
Brooch	Newball	53,270205	-0,397025	Copper alloy Borre style flat disc brooch. The face has a central circular hollow. Around this is a lozenge shape with double-ribbon ends that extend and curl round in a Borre knot motif. This type of Anglo-Scandinavian brooch was mass produced and is more common in East Anglia. The pin lug and catchplate are present on the reverse. The pin is missing. Class: East Anglian series	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	LIN-A35B75	N/A
Brooch	Norfolk Lyng	NULL	NULL	Late early-medieval copper-alloy disc brooch of Jansson's type II A, domed with very worn cast Borre style decoration of three inward-facing cat-like animals between the lobes of a trefoil, on the reverse is a broken transverse lug and catch-plate, dia.24mm. This brooch is likely to be of East Anglian manufacture as it lacks the loop for chain or pendant present on Scandinavian examples, Cf. Margeson 1997, 20-1, fig.22. 10th century.	Disc	Jansson type II A	900-1000	PAS	NMS1895	2002
Brooch	NORFOLK WHISSONSET T	52,833299	0,848783	Late early-medieval copper-alloy disc brooch, very worn, domed with remains of cast Borre style decoration of three inward-facing cat-like animals between the lobes of a trefoil, on the reverse is a double lug and catch-plate, there is no loop for chain or pendant so of native rather than Scandinavian origin, dia.26mm. Cf. Margeson 1997, 20-1, fig.22. 10th century. Jane Kershaw has identified this as a Scandinavian, Borre-style disc brooch, Jansson Type II A.	Disc	Jansson type II A	900-1000	PAS	NMS2240	2003

Brooch	Norfolk Wormegay	NULL	NULL	<p>Part of the open-work outer shell of a double-shelled oval or 'tortoise' brooch. Made from gilded bronze, only one end survives, with an open-work boss which resembles an animal's head. This sits at the curved edge where the outer shell would have sat on the inner. From the top of the ?head runs a band of transverse ribbing interrupted in the centre by 3 longitudinal grooves. One side of this is broken but the other ends in an inward-curling spiral, above which is more transverse ribbing. Either side of this central band are narrower bands which radiate out from the boss. These 2 bands each have a median groove and have small ?fixing perforations near their bases. Below these, to either side of the boss, is scrolly decoration. The fragment is now bent and broken (old breaks) but was originally quite smart. Its best parallel seems to be the Viking woman's grave at Santon, Norfolk. Late 9th century.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has confirmed "two fragments belonging to same oval brooch", Type P 51 B3 (Jansson 1984b).</p>	Tortoise/Oval	P 51	850-950	PAS	NMS156	1999
Brooch	Normanby le Wold	NULL	NULL	<p>Lead alloy possible brooch. A small lightly concavo-convex plate, of probably originally discoid form, with a moulded design comprising a plain cross whose arms are rendered by quadruple strands, with a large central pellet and with a pellet and ring in each of its angles. Further smaller pellets and curls also appear between these major elements. A small stub on one side of the back may represent pin gear, otherwise lost. Patinated. Suggested date: Early Medieval, 900-1000</p> <p>Diameter: 18.2mm, Thickness (clear of pin and boss): 1.8mm, Weight: 3.35gms</p>	Disc	N/A	900-1000	PAS	NLM-C95BC6	2018
Brooch	North Elmham	52,7507	0,9174896	<p>Incomplete Late Saxon / Anglo-Scandinavian flat disc brooch, with a small piece of the edge missing. Unfortunately, the counter-relief decoration is worn and difficult to interpret, but is of Terslev type. Disc brooches with such ornament are normally convex (Kershaw 2013, 65-79). On the reverse the pin lug is aligned with the edge in the Anglo-Saxon way, while the catchplate is at right angles to it, in the Scandinavian manner (ibid. 23, figs. 2.1 and 2.2). The iron pin has been lost. Diameter 26mm. 10th century.</p>	Disc	Terslev	900-1000	PAS	NMS-0014002	2015

Brooch	North Hertfordshire	NULL	NULL	<p>A copper-alloy domed disc brooch of late early-medieval date (10th century AD). The brooch is circular in plan, domed and has relief Terslev-style interlace decoration on its upper surface. The brooch is slightly bent at one point. On the reverse the pin attachment and catchplate are located opposite each other at the edge of the plate. The pin attachment consists of a square lug with a central circular hole, and is set parallel to the edge of the brooch; the catchplate comprises an integral lug set perpendicular to the edge of the brooch, with a rolled top edge. The pin is missing. The brooch measures 28.2mm in diameter, 8.8mm thick and weighs 6.26g.</p> <p>Terslev style is a variant of the Borre style, a Scandinavian art style which was widely adopted in England as well. Scandinavian brooches of this date are domed like this one, whereas the English fashion was for flat brooches. This particular brooch has been classified by Kershaw 2010 as 'type Uppakra' and by Kershaw 2013 as Type VII, with a parallel at NMS2583 (Kershaw 2013, 77). Kershaw comments that it is unusual to find a Scandinavian brooch such as this one outside the Danelaw.</p>	Disc	Terslev; Kershaw type VII	850-1000	PAS	BH-2337E2	2007
Brooch	North Kesteven	NULL	NULL	<p>Fragment of a copper alloy late Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian disc brooch executed in Borre style knot work. The brooch is flat, circular and very worn. There are two lugs and the remains of a catchplate on the reverse. This Kershaw's 'East Anglian Series'.</p>	Disc	East Anglian Series	900-1066	PAS	LIN-470FA2	2009
Brooch	NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	NULL	NULL	<p>Circular enamelled brooch, middle raised, field sectioned by 5 half-round wires and one little circle. Outer rim with 6, now 4, little protrusions with dark blue enamel. Blue, green, pink. Remains of gilding.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>Checked by MF following Sophie Catley. Ascribed culture added: 'Anglo-Scandinavian'; drawing ref. added.</p>	Disc [Cloisonné]	Weetch type 20.A [Scandinavian]	950-1100	PAS	NLM398	1998

Pin	North Lincolnshire	NULL	NULL	<p>A copper alloy ring probably from a pin with a hinged ring head dating from the Early Medieval period, c.800 - 1200. The ring is of 'fixed' type, with a constriction where it would have fitted through the looped head of the pin; the pin can therefore swing, but not move freely around the ring. The pin and the constricted part of the ring are missing on this example. The ring is a solid circular piece of copper alloy and is circular in section, with slight collars at either end of the missing bar. For reference see Meols p. 74 for similar examples. Compare also NMGW-E8F8A8, NCL-03EE35 and SWYOR-E57351.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>The ringed pin was a form of dress fastener which developed as a result of contact between artisans in the Celtic West and sub-Roman Britain. The type became very popular in Ireland, being ultimately adopted by the Hiberno-Norse during the Viking period. In form it comprised a pin with a ring inserted through a looped, perforated or pierced head.</p>	Disc	N/A	800-1200	PAS	SWYOR-808023	2010
Pin	North Notts 6	NULL	NULL	<p>Viking pin with faceted head and loop.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>Checked following Sophie Catley. Dating completed (unamended). Ascribed culture added: 'Anglo-Scandinavian'. Drawing ref. added.</p>	Pin	N/A	900-1066	PAS	NLM5936	N/A
Brooch	North Ormsby	53,427020	-0,060001	<p>An incomplete cast lead disc brooch. The flat brooch is decorated in Terslev style, which is a variant of the Borre style. The centre of the brooch has a raised pellet within a circle. Around the circle is lozenge made up of double band ribbon. The ends of the lozenge are elongated and have a ribbon in a Borre knot motif around them. The back of the brooch has a catchplate and the remains of a pierced lug. Over a quarter of the disc is missing and the remaining disc is slightly convex. The surviving diameter is 28.2mm and the weight is 5.26g.</p> <p>Kershaw allocates this motif to her Type III (2013, 72).</p>	Disc	Terslev	900-1000	PAS	NLM-743AB7	2005
Brooch	NORTHAMPTONS HIRE HARGRAVE	NULL	NULL	<p>Viking trefoil brooch, very badly degraded.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>This record was created before the Portable Antiquities Scheme began using the Central Database. We are aware that this record may fall below our usual standards of recording, and we are working to rectify this.</p> <p>Included in Kershaw 2010 as catalogue no. 427.</p>	Trefoil	N/A	850-950	PAS	RAH1213	1999

Brooch	Northorpe	53,46224	-0,660937	<p>Copper alloy disc brooch of Kershaw's East Anglian Series, also known as the 'lozenge-and-knots' type. It has a circular plate with relief decoration of a rhomboid central field around a circular hollow of diameter 5.8mm. Each arm of the rhombus is extended to form a strand which interlaces with itself to form a loose knot; the strand ends in a rounded terminal. The stubs of a pair of integrally cast lugs on the back, set parallel to the edge of the brooch, relate to a hinged pin and its catch plate (also lost). The brooch is very corroded (giving some unusual colours) and abraded overall.</p> <p>Brooches of this type account for 47% of the more than 500 Viking-age brooches from England catalogued by Jane Kershaw (2010, 186). They appear to date from the late ninth or early tenth centuries (Kershaw 2010, 313).</p> <p>Diameter: 29mm, Thickness (clear of fastening gear): 2.5mm, Weight: 8.31gms.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	850-950	PAS	NLM-EB90C8	2013
Brooch	Norton Disney	53,12141	-0,731326	<p>Early medieval brooch; Incomplete cast copper alloy disc brooch of probable 9th century date. The brooch is formed of a flat, circular plate cast with a design with roundels and indications of interlace. The artefact consists of two fragments of the plate which fit together, one of which seems more worn than the other. Unfortunately the back of the fragments cannot be closely examined due to the adhesive which has been used to hold them together, but there is no indication that any of the pin or pin mounting survives. From the existing fragment it can be postulated that the original design had four roundels spaced around the exterior of the brooch but it is not possible to be more specific about the overall design. The fragment is worn so the pattern is unclear but there does not seem to be any zoomorphic element to the design. The abstract design is an indication of a 9th century date (rather than an earlier one). The layout is also similar to that of the Scandinavian-inspired Borre style disc brooches of the late 9th and early 10th centuries. Diameter 35.1mm, thickness 2.4mm, weight 8.80g</p>	Disc	N/A	800-900	PAS	DENO-953944	1988
Brooch	Norton Subcourse	NULL	NULL	<p>Late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch of Jansson type II A, very worn, domed with remains of cast Borre-style decoration of three inward-facing cat-like animals between the lobes of a trefoil, on the reverse is a broken pierced lug and catch-plate, there is no loop for chain or pendant so probably of native rather than Scandinavian origin, diameter 22mm. Cf. Margeson 1997, 20-1, fig.22. 10th century</p>	Disc	Jansson type II A	850-950	PAS	NMS-4E01C1	2004

Brooch	Old Buckenham	NULL	NULL	<p>Incomplete copper alloy Late Saxon Anglo-Scandinavian disc brooch dating to the period c. AD 900 - 1000. The front exhibits cast Borre-style decoration comprising a concave-sided lozenge with a central circular recess. Each of the four corners of the lozenge extends to form interlaced, double contoured knots. Much of the circumference has been removed due to post-depositional damage. On the reverse are two stubs, indicating the position of the Scandinavian pierced double-lug. Opposite this is the stub of the integrally cast Anglo-Saxon type catchplate set parallel to the edge of the brooch.</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a relatively standardised design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28, and Margeson, S. and Williams, V. in Ayers 1985, 28-9, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2013, 56-61, fig. 3.19 East Anglian Series Type I.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-49B62D	2016
Brooch	Old Buckenham	NULL	NULL	<p>Incomplete copper alloy Late Saxon Anglo-Scandinavian disc brooch dating to the period c. AD 900 - 1000. The front exhibits cast Borre-style decoration comprising a concave-sided lozenge with a central circular recess. Each of the four corners of the lozenge extends to form interlaced, double contoured knots. Much of the circumference has been removed due to post-depositional damage. On the reverse are two stubs, indicating the position of the Anglo-Saxon pierced double-lug. Opposite this is the stub of the integrally cast Scandinavian type catchplate set parallel to the edge of the brooch.</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a relatively standardised design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28, and Margeson, S. and Williams, V. in Ayers 1985, 28-9, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2013, 56-61, fig. 3.19 East Anglian Series Type I.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-B24666	2016

Brooch	Brooch			<p>A cast, copper-alloy oval brooch of Viking association, dating from the late 8th to the 10th century.</p> <p>The brooch is sub-circular/oval in plan, and domed. The brooch is decorated with five oval-shaped bosses with a collar and a circular collared boss at the peak of the dome. Between the bosses and near the lower edge are raised dots. The field in which these bosses are set also has moulded interlace or scroll decoration, but this is obscured by wear and corrosion. There is a lower border decorated with small concave circles. One edge has a sub-circular protrusion from one end, bearing another oval-shaped boss with collar. A second protrusion opposite this first one may be part of the pin mechanism, but damage makes this uncertain. There is a possible third protrusion set approximately 90 degrees from the other two, but again damage makes this uncertain.</p> <p>Part of the brooch is broken and missing. The remaining brooch has been well preserved and is a mixture of green and brown metal.</p> <p>For a parallel see Campbell-Graham, J. (1980) Viking Artefacts, London: British Museum, page 27, plate 108.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>This object probably had a matching partner and was part of a woman's dress set.</p>	Tortoise/Oval					
Brooch	Osbornby	NULL	NULL	<p>Small Viking circular brooch with raised decoration, Teddy bear design, three heads noses inwards. Three attachments on back. Good traces of gilding.</p>	Disc		900-1000	PAS	NLM617	1998
	Old Byland and Scawton	54,239751	-1,157599				780-1066	PAS	NCL-A16CB5	2009/10

Brooch	Overton	51,23773	-1,242201	<p>A large fragment of a decorated early medieval cast lead alloy disc brooch dating from the second half of the 10th century.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw reports:</p> <p>The brooch carries a variant of the Scandinavian Terslev motif classified by Sunhild Kleingärtner as 'Type III', with 4 volutes bound by an inner circle, and a central lozenge-shaped field (2007, 62-3, Abb. 10). It differs from the prototype motif in that the ring has additional triangular ring-knot extensions, which fill the space between each volute. In addition, the brooch carries integrally cast pellets both in the central field and in the border scheme. The use of pellets within borders is not a common feature of Scandinavian brooches, but is seen on other Anglo-Scandinavian products, e.g. the Saffron Walden pendants. The flat form of this disc brooch, together with its large size (39mm in diameter) also reflects ninth-century Anglo-Saxon traditions, meaning that the brooch can be classed as a hybrid, Anglo-Scandinavian product. The surviving hooked catchplate on the reverse of the brooch (positioned on the right-hand-side, facing downwards) is also consistent with Anglo-Scandinavian brooches.</p> <p>An interesting feature is that the volutes and ring are beaded, although this has been rubbed smooth in places. This effect, coupled with the use of cast pellets was intended to emulate the filigree and granulation decoration in which this motif was normally executed. Indeed, within Scandinavia, this motif occurs only on precious-metal brooches, making it likely that the model for this base-metal brooch was originally made using a filigree and granulation brooch as a guide. These, precious metal brooches are concentrated in eastern Scandinavia and Russia, although a patrix used in the manufacture of such brooches is also recorded from Hedeby.</p> <p>There is one very close parallel for this brooch: an unprovenanced brooch, now in the British Museum (accession number 1989,0303.9). Indeed, the two brooches are so similar that they may have been produced from the same mould or model. Notably, both brooches feature the same, slightly misaligned central lozenge field, while the somewhat off-centre positioning of the 5 pellets within that field is also replicated on both brooches. The brooch from Hampshire measures 39mm, while the one in the BM 42mm, but the Hampshire brooch is buckled, and if flat, may have a larger diameter. A Hampshire provenance is unusual in the context of Scandinavian or Anglo-Scandinavian metalwork, as most Terslev-style jewellery comes from eastern England.</p> <p>The Terslev Type III motif is dated on the basis of its appearance in hoards to the second half of the tenth century, and a similar date range can be suggested for this piece.</p>	Disc	Terslev type III	950-1000	PAS	SUR-72EC56	2013
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				There are a number of engraved lines on the reverse of the brooch, but these don't appear to form any sort of pattern, and can most probably be attributed to plough damage.						
Brooch	Owersby	53,44132	-0,420703	<p>An incomplete Late Early Medieval copper alloy brooch, probably a Scandinavian trefoil brooch dating from about 850-950 AD. The fragment is sub rectangular in shape with a rounded complete end and the other end broken. It is probably the end of one arm of a trefoil brooch. The front of the brooch shows traces of a relief decoration whose exact nature can not be identified due to corrosion. The reverse is undecorated but has two sub rectangular rounded lugs towards the smaller end. Rivet holes are still visible in the lugs but have been filled with soil. They would have supported an axis bar from which the pin of the brooch would have hinged. The brooch has a patchy medium green and light red patina, a colour often associated with Early Medieval objects. Length: 14.2mm; Width: 14.1mm; Thickness: 7.88mm; Weight: 2.9g.</p> <p>Other examples on the database are NMS-1E0981, NMS-F39D73 and LEIC-BD8163 which cites DENO-E9A0F5. LEIC-BD8163 also notes that the brooch may be a type which is paralleled in Southern Scandinavia and was common throughout the Danelaw (Leahy, K.A. and Paterson, C. 2001, New light on the Viking Presence in Lincolnshire in 'Vikings and the Danelaw' Graham -Campbell et al 2001).</p>	Trefoil	N/A	850-950	PAS	SWYOR-FAEE78	2010
Brooch	Oxborough	#####	0,550765	<p>Late early-medieval cast copper alloy convex disc brooch, slightly convex with hollow back. Face with Terslev Type I motif (knot work scroll decoration), see Kershaw, 2013, 71, fig.3.28. Disc worn and slightly distorted. Scandinavian-type pin and attachment-loop fittings comprising double pin-lug with corroded iron spindle (pin missing), stump of catch-plate at a right-angle to the outside edge and at the mid-point between the catch-plate and the pin-lugs, the stump of the missing chain-loop, also set at a right-angle. Diameter 27mm. Weight 8.47g. 10th century.</p>	Disc	Terslev style; Kershaw, 2013, 71, fig.3.28	900-1000	PAS	NMS-D48186	2015
Brooch	Postwick	NULL	NULL	<p>A cast copper alloy Borre-style disc brooch. Very worn and slightly bent with some damage to the outside edge. The decoration comprises a single sunken circle in the centre of the brooch, surrounded by a concave-sided lozenge, the four corners of which extend to form double-contoured interlace. The brooch is purplish in colour. On the reverse are the remains of a transverse pin-lug near the edge of the brooch. This is a short stump that protrudes only 2mm from the back of the brooch and is broken across the possible remains of the perforation for the pin. There is no trace remaining of the missing catch-plate.</p> <p>This brooch is of a type commonly found in East Anglia, with over 140 examples recorded from Norfolk. Maximum diameter: 29mm. Weight: 5.26g.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-DC7AC8	2008

Brooch	Postwick	52,701779	1,402776	<p>Late Saxon copper alloy trefoil brooch of Maixner's type G 1.3, engraved triangular centre with three arms with stylised leaf ornament, two arms with damaged ends, stumps of missing perforated rectangular lug and catch-plate on reverse. Width, 39mm, 1mm thick.</p> <p>Cf. Rogerson (1995) Middle Harling, fig.34, no.2, decoration very similar although the Harling (HER 6033) example has ring-and-dot. Late 9th-early 10th century.</p>	Trefoil	Maixner type G 1.3	850-950	PAS	NMS-509641	2006
Brooch	Postwick with Witton	52,863304	1,415413	<p>Fragment of Late early medieval trefoil brooch, engraved triangular centre with one of three arms with a stylised leaf ornament, curled sheet catch-plate on reverse. Cf. Rogerson (1995) Middle Harling, fig.34, no.2, decoration very similar although Harling example has ring-and-dot. Late 9th-early 10th century.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has confirmed this as - Trefoil brooch, Maixner Type G 1.3, group not known, not certain if this is of Scandinavian or Anglo-Scandinavian origin.</p>	Trefoil	Maixner type G 1.3	850-950	PAS	NMS-6A8BA7	2008
Brooch	Postwick with Witton	52,62144	1,381757	<p>Late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch, with moulded Borre-style decoration comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. On the reverse an incomplete single pin lug is aligned parallel with the edge and at right angles to the catchplate. The iron pin is missing. Diameter 29mm.</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28, Margeson and Williams in Ayers 1985, fig. 24 no. 1 and Jane Kershaw 2010, Culture and Gender in the Danelaw: Scandinavian and Anglo-Scandinavian Brooches, 850-1050, 186-187. This piece belongs to Kershaw's East Anglian Series Type I (unpublished PhD thesis, Oxford).</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-9535A5	2012
Brooch	Postwick with Witton	52,881677	1,401991	<p>Late Saxon cast Borre-style disc brooch. Corroded purplish metal. Worn decoration of concave-sided lozenge with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-contoured knots. The centre is perforated where the sunken circular field has been removed (probably deliberately), surrounded by a narrow circular band. On the reverse are the remains of a pin-lug set parallel to the side of the brooch with corroded traces of the missing iron pin. The catch-plate is missing. The outside edge is cracked, broken and bent upward in one place and nicked in another. Maximum diameter: 28mm. Weight: 4.42g. This brooch is of a type commonly found in East Anglia, with over 140 examples recorded from Norfolk alone. 10th century.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-A342C6	2008

Brooch	Postwick with Witton	52,61246	1,3810652	<p>Incomplete Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy Trefoil brooch, Maixner Type G 1.3, engraved lines define the triangular central panel, the three arms are decorated with stylised leaf ornament. One arm (end missing) with curled sheet catch-plate on reverse, another with the stumps of a broken transverse pin-lug at the end of a band of iron corrosion, the lower arm is cracked and bent. Surviving width 38mm. Surviving length (unbent) 37mm. Weight 7.99g.</p> <p>This type of pin lug indicates manufacture in England rather than Scandinavia (Kershaw 2013, 63). Cf. Rogerson (1995) Middle Harling, fig.34, no.2, decoration very similar although Harling example has ring-and-dot. Late 9th-early 10th century.</p>	Trefoil	Maixner type G 1.3	900-1000	PAS	NMS-DCC275	2014
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Brooch	Quinton	52,09405	-1,738673	<p>A cast copper alloy possible brooch. The brooch is circular in plan with a integral rectangular protrusion coming off one edge. This protrusion has a broken terminal, but the break is not recent. The edges of the artefact are abraded with some patches of corrosion. The upper surface is decorated with a design within a high-relief beaded border. The exterior edge beyond the beaded border is undecorated. The decoration centres around a central pellet which is within an annulet. This annulet is further decorated with small oblique notches. Around the central pellet the field is filled with six male faces with lentoid eyes, long wavy hair composed of pellets and an arc of pellets representing a mouth. The designs appear to be slightly interlocking forming an almost geometric pattern. See the Notes for commentary on the design. The reverse is undecorated and flat. The surface has patches of corrosion, otherwise the majority of the object has a well developed dark brown/green coloured patina. It measures 55.65mm long, 48.55mm wide, 4.05mm thick and weigh 47.6g.</p> <p>The artefact dates to the Early Medieval period late 9th to mid to late 10th centuries (Kershaw, J. 2009 'Culture and Gender in the Danelaw: Scandinavian and Anglo-Scandinavian Brooches' Viking and Medieval Scandinavia Volume 5 p. 295-325), and this example illustrates the Terslev style (Kershaw pers comm). This style of brooch is usually distributed through Suffolk, Norfolk and Lincolnshire (Kershaw ibid; 311), so it is unusual to have an example so far west.</p> <p>The identification as a brooch is not certain, it may equally be a type of pendant which was used as a dress accessory.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>Dr Jane Kershaw writes...</p> <p>I agree that, with its volutes, this piece is related to the Terslev style. However, I can't see that the volutes are actually bound together - unless you view the mouths of the men as forming a continuous ring. The volutes seem to link arms rather than forming a closed ring, and because of this, it doesn't fit the technical description of Terslev. However, there are other features which link it to the Terslev genre, including the use of a central pellet, the presence of double contoured 'arms' which extend down from the rim of the pendant, and also the use of triple contours for the interlace design - a technique intended to imitate the use of 3 filigree wires which is often employed on high-status Terslev brooches/ pendants from Scandinavia. Indeed, the nicking effect of this piece would also seem to imitate filigree.</p> <p>If we suppose that the mouths of the men were intended to form a ring, the closest relation would be Terslev 'Typ 3' brooches and pendants, as classified by Sunhild Kleingartner. A disc</p>	Disc	Terslev	850-975	PAS	WAW-A85AC6	2010
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Brooch	Ranskill	53,375989	-1,039448	<p>A Late Early Medieval Scandinavian (Viking) copper alloy Borre-style convex disc brooch dating from about AD 900 - 1000. It is decorated with three inward-looking Borre style animal heads separated by wedge shaped arms all springing from a triangular centre. Each arm is filled with a chevron. The three armed motif and the animal heads are all within a double line border in relief. There is some gilding surviving. On the reverse is a double pin-lug (with iron corrosion in perforations), and opposite it, the remains of a catch-plate set at right-angles to the edge. Part of the edge is damaged, so it is uncertain whether there was once a third attachment point, perhaps a loop (the "Scandinavian" arrangement). The brooch is 27.5mm in diameter and 7.8mm thick. It weighs 8.46g.</p> <p>Kershaw (2010, 2013) has recorded a very similar brooch as her catalogue no. 67, apparently found in Northamptonshire (Mills 2001, 45, V90;http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/vikingdb_ahrc_2012/query.cfm?archive=photos and select 067).</p> <p>These brooches are clearly related to the more common Jansson type II A brooch, e.g. NMS-E84328, SF-AE8A09, etc, which have a double-contoured trefoil with rounded lobes separating the animal heads, instead of the triangular wedges on this example. Kershaw has therefore classified this brooch as Type II A1.</p>	Disc	Jansson type II A	900-1000	PAS	SWYOR-A257A6	2018
Brooch	Raynham	52,78083	0,786033	Incomplete Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy Borre-style flat disc brooch, with a small piece of the edge and the upper parts of the catchplate and pin lug missing. Both pin lug and catchplate are set parallel to the edge of the brooch (felt by Kershaw 2013 to be an Anglo-Saxon technique; fig. 2.2) The pin would have been of iron. Diameter 28.4 - 29mm. Weight 8.66g. 10th century. Kershaw 2013, East Anglian Series Type I	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-744A62	2015
Brooch	Raynham	#####	0,786033	Abraded fragment of the edge of a Late Saxon copper alloy openwork disc brooch with a double, H-shaped pin lug and remains of an iron spindle on the reverse. A groove outlining the end of a concave-sided cross arm lies next to part of a round aperture. The pin lug is of Scandinavian form (Kershaw 2013, fig. 2.1). Cf. a complete example from Swaffham, Norfolk (HER 28567, NMS-993175). Diameter c.27mm. Late 9th - 10th century.	Disc	N/A	870-1000	PAS	NMS-ECC2ED	2015
Brooch	Revesby [LINCOLN SHIRE DEVCP 7	53,26531	-0,067329	<p>Circular brooch, slightly dished, Viking Borre style, 2 attachments on back. Decoration develops from central square.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has identified this as Scandinavian - Terslev Type I (brooch) (Kleingärtner 2007).</p>	Disc	Terslev Type I	900-1000	PAS	NLM4191	1999

Brooch	Riby	53,546610	-0,235663	<p>An incomplete Anglo-Scandinavian disc brooch of Kershaw's 'East Anglian' series. The brooch is made of copper-alloy and is decorated with Borre-style interlace. The decoration is comprised of a concave-sided central lozenge with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double contoured knots. On the reverse there is a perforated pin lug aligned with the outside edge, with curled transverse lug forming catchplate at the opposed edge. The pin itself is missing.</p> <p>The brooch has a reddish-brown patina.</p> <p>This style of brooch appeared in the 10th century, hybridising interlace decoration derived from Scandinavian prototypes with the older Anglo-Saxon flat disc brooch form and their distribution was focused on East Anglia (Kershaw 2009, 301 & 319). A number of examples have been recorded on the PAS database, for example SF-08EA56, SF-1EF0D3, SF-1EE304, and SF-5708. Most feature relatively standardised decoration.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	LIN-66380B	N/A
Brooch	Ringsstead	52,570941	0,521806	<p>Late early-medieval Borre-style disc brooch. Cast decoration of concave-sided lozenge with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-contoured knots. In the centre is a sunken circular field. The brooch is worn and corroded. Around the edge is a plain raised border. On the reverse are the broken remains of a pin-lug aligned with the edge of the plate, and a catch-plate. Weight: 6.15g. Diameter: 29mm.</p> <p>This brooch is of a type commonly found in East Anglia, with over 140 examples recorded from Norfolk. 10th century.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-2FA3F6	2008
Brooch	Riseholme	53,263140	-0,547221	<p>An incomplete copper alloy trefoil brooch dating to the Early Medieval period (c. AD 850-950). Two out of three arms of the trefoil are intact and these two arms have been bent round so that the rounded tips meet. The pin is now missing though the remains of an integral lug to attach the pin are apparent in the centre of one of the arms on the reverse.</p> <p>The decoration on the face of the brooch consists of a central triangle formed of two incised lines. Each arm of the brooch also has a double incised border which butts up to the central triangle. Inside this border, each arm is decorated with a further linear border, which contains a series of diagonally positioned sub-triangular 'nicks' running down each edge, giving the appearance of a leaf motif.</p> <p>Similar examples recorded on the PAS database include: LEIC-A43E83; LIN-56D731; and DENO-E9A0F5. Both Scott (2014) and Daubney (2012) have noted that this style of brooch can be classified as Maixner Type G 1.3.</p> <p>The overall dimensions are as follows: 20.07mm in length, 17.85mm in width, 13.53mm in depth, 1.62mm in thickness and 5.63g in weight.</p>	Trefoil	N/A	850-950	PAS	LIN-B031BF	N/A

Brooch	Rocklands	52,516902	0,916709	<p>Early medieval gilt copper alloy mount, perhaps from harness or furniture, subsequently converted into a brooch with the addition of a pin lug and catchplate, and now in two pieces (break not ancient). In the centre a short bar links two halves, one circular with three lobes, the other trapezoidal with a lobe at each corner. In the centre of the former, within a recessed ring of curvilinear interlace, a round collet contains some pale yellowish material, probably fixative. The two lateral lobes depict animal masks which, though apparently complete, comprise no more than a pair of eyes and eyebrows. On the terminal lobe there is a more elaborate mask, with spiral eyes, ribbed snout and rounded nostrils. The connecting bar is decorated with three rectangular motifs, the central parts of which have been removed by abrasion along a raised rib. On the trapezoidal half four triangular panels recessed between the arms of a saltire are filled with angular interlace. Each arm is divided longitudinally with one half ribbed and the other with a median groove. All four terminate in rounded lobes in the form of animal heads. A short high catchplate has been riveted through the rounded half, slightly off-centre and near the springing of the terminal lobe. Close by and placed centrally there is the stump of a rectangular means of attachment, filed almost flat and flush with the surface. A double pin lug has been similarly inserted very close to the opposite end.</p> <p>Length 66.5mm. Width 37.5mm. Weight 24.24g.</p> <p>Made in Ireland or Scotland in the 8th century and reused as a brooch between c.850 and c.950 by a craftsman working in the Anglo-Scandinavian tradition.</p>	Mount	Zoomorphic	700-950	PAS	NMS-00EB90	2014
Brooch	Rocklands	52,516902	0,916709	<p>Late early-medieval copper alloy convex disc brooch in very abraded condition. Decoration has almost all been lost, but there very faint indications that it comprised a Borre-style triple animal head and knot motif, i.e. Jansson Type II A (Kershaw 2013, 49 - 55). On the reverse the stump of a catchplate is set at 90 degrees to the edge opposite even more obscure traces of an H-shaped pin lug. Though there is no sign of an attachment loop, this is a Scandinavian arrangement (ibid. fig. 2.1). Diameter 23 - 24mm. Thickness / height (excluding pin fittings) 3.6mm. 10th century.</p>	Disc	Jansson type I A1	900-1000	PAS	NMS-4090B1	2015
Brooch	Rocklands	52,534859	0,917900	<p>Incomplete and worn late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch with cast Borre-style decoration, comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. On the reverse are stumps of the pin fittings, the pin lug, with rust from the iron pin, set parallel to the edge and the catchplate at a right angle to it (an Anglo-Scandinavian arrangement). Diameter 28mm. Thickness (excluding pin fixings) 1.2mm. Weight 3.43g. 10th century. Kershaw 2013, 56 - 65, East Anglian Series Type I.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS- E14000	2017

Brooch	Rolleston area	NULL	NULL	<p>Incomplete composite cast and fabricated copper alloy and enamel brooch, with gilding, of later Early Medieval date. Such brooches have been attributed to both Anglo-Scandinavian and Anglo-Saxon material culture groups. The brooch is circular in plan and, based on more complete examples, would have had between six and eight small lugs projecting from the outer edge arranged at regularly spaced intervals. In this instance, due to considerable circumferential damage, only one of these lugs survives. The surviving lug is flat and semi-circular in form with a central slightly raised cylindrical knob which is hollow at the top and filled with a bead of white enamel. The semi-circular lugs of this brooch were an integrally cast part of the back plate of the brooch.</p> <p>The decorative enamel centre of the brooch is slightly inset from the edges of the backplate so that there is a plain gilded ring between the lugs and the centre-piece of the brooch. Due to damage it is possible to discern some details of the construction of the brooch with the central roundel, comprised of inlaid enamel cells, separated by strips of copper-alloy, within an outer ring of copper-alloy, all set upon a flat circular disc of copper alloy. This method of enamel decoration is known as cloisonné. The copper-alloy base is in turn set upon some unidentified filler or cement material which is set upon the backplate.</p> <p>The sides of the decorative roundel are surrounded with an upright strip of gilded copper-alloy. This upright strip appears to be set within a deliberately cast recess in the front of the backplate. The design of the enamel roundel centrepiece consists of a central quatrefoil (possibly intended to be a flower motif) which is currently of veiny blue-green/white appearance, although the enamel may have changed in colour due to degradation. Projecting outwards from the four gaps between the petals of the central quatrefoil are a total of 4 cells which are shaped like elongated teardrops filled with red enamel; the points of the teardrops face inwards. The arrangement of these cells gives the appearance of a cross motif. Filling in the gaps between these red cells and forming the outer ring of the roundel are four larger sub-rectangular cells filled with deep blue enamel.</p> <p>On the backplate of the brooch are the remains of the hinged pin fitting with part of the upright catchplate surviving and the bases of the two uprights which would have secured the hinge in place also surviving; none of the actual pin has survived. All of the copper-alloy parts of this brooch, including the backplate, have been gilded.</p> <p>Brooches of this type are dated to the tenth century, c.900-1000.</p>	Disc [Cloisonné]	Weetch type 20.A [Saunderton]	900-1100	PAS	DENO-6C0D22	2011
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Brooch	Roudham and Larling	52,46339	0,8984455	Incomplete late early-medieval copper alloy Borre-style flat disc brooch of Kershaw 2013 East Anglian Series Type I, in quite fresh condition but bent and with less than one third missing as a result of careful chopping along a chord. The pin, which would have been of iron, is missing. On the reverse there is an Anglo-Scandinavian fusion of pin fittings (ibid. fig. 2.14): an incomplete single transverse pin lug (Anglo-Saxon) and a small catchplate.set at right angles to the edge (Scandinavian). Diameter 29mm. 10th century. (field L8)	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-061E0C	2014
Brooch	Roudham and Larling	52,463394	0,898445	Middle Saxon to Late Saxon copper alloy curved-arm or floral cross-shaped brooch of Weetch 2014 Type 28.A, with a small part of the end of one arm missing (recent break). A small hole at the end of another arm is probably secondary, cf. an example from Suffolk (SF-BABE11). On the reverse two minute stumps represent a pin lug lying parallel with the edge, an Anglo-Saxon arrangement, while the catchplate is of Scandinavian type (Kershaw 2013, 39, fig. 2.14). A small concavity lies beneath the lozengiform boss at the centre of the cross. Some rust may be from the missing iron pin. Weight 4.80g. Length 31.2mm. Width 29.7mm. Thickness 1.8 - 2.8mm. 9th century.	Cross-shaped	Weetch Type 28.A	800-900	PAS	NMS-5D5F34	2018/19
Brooch	Roxby cum Risby	NULL	NULL	Copper alloy gilt Brooch. Disc Brooch, with interlaced and probably zoomorphic billeted motifs spiralling out from a central boss with low rim and limited by a similar border; the boss retains an off-white paste, possibly a calcite fixative or the remains of degraded glass or enamel - though similar material also occurs on the back. The interlace field bears extensive traces of gilding; other than the billeted strands it also includes a rhomboid feature with central dot, perhaps representing an eye. The back bears the mounting for a hinged pin projecting 7.3mm from the back of the plate and the stub of a catch-plate; as noted above, the fastening gear retains whitish material, and possibly the stub of a corroded iron pin. The cleaning of the brooch with oil has darkened the gilt surface and may also effect the appearance of the central setting. The interlace and billeted ornament bears a superficial resemblance to Anglo-Saxon Style 2 decoration of 6th to early 7th-century date. An iron pin might also be expected on a 6th-century piece. Overall, the object resembles an Anglo-Scandinavian disc brooch, a genre which can include interlace ornament, albeit here of conservative style, and a central boss or setting; this later date might also be consistent with the brownish colour of the copper alloy surface and a slightly slipshod execution. Suggested date: Early Medieval, 850-1000. Diameter: 27.3mm, Thickness (clear of fastening gear): 3.5mm, Weight: 7.33gms.	Disc	N/A	850-1000	PAS	NLM-FF3922	2011

Brooch	Roxby cum Risby	53.632624	-0.625301	<p>Viking brooch (Jellinge art style) decorated with S-shaped ribbon-like animals. The bodies of the animals are intertwined by straight lines. The catch piece still remains visible on the back of the brooch.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has identified this as a Scandinavian object, Jellinge-style disc brooch, Type I E (Jansson 1984b).</p>	Disc	Jansson Type I E	900-1000	PAS	NLM- 06606	2003
Brooch	Roxby cum Risby	54.14478	-0.608393	<p>Flat with borre style knotwork on the face. Evidence for iron corrosion around the loop for the pin on the reverse, catch plate missing.</p> <p>From the description, this may possibly be an example of the East Anglian series, and Kershaw has catalogued it as such.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NLM6994	2002
Brooch	Roydon	52.38712	1.069823	<p>A copper alloy late early-medieval Anglo-Scandinavian disc brooch decorated in the Borre style (late 9th century to c950AD) with very worn interlacing tendrils. On the back are the remains of the pin lug and catchplate; the pin lug is set transverse to the pin and parallel to the edge of the brooch, and the catchplate is set parallel to the pin and perpendicular to the edge of the brooch. The pin is missing.</p> <p>Although the diameter was originally recorded as 18.55mm, scaling from the photograph seems to indicate a more conventional 28mm.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	850-1000	PAS	SUR-65C833	2011
Brooch	Runton	52.940093	1.242822	<p>A worn small disc brooch dating to the later part of the early-medieval period. A flat brooch decorated in relief in the Terslev style, which is a variant of the Borre style. This decoration consists of a knotted design best described by the accompanying image. On the reverse are two lugs, one at either end. The lug bent round would have acted as a catchplate, while the vertical pierced lug would have held the pin (now missing). This artefact has a light green dusty patina and has suffered losses around the circumference.</p> <p>Kershaw has allocated the motif to her type II (2013, 72).</p> <p>This design seems closer to brooch V88 as illustrated in Mills (2001, 45) than the more common style of brooch exemplified by brooch V87 (ibid, 45). The flat disc brooch is perceived to be a 9th century type and is commonly found throughout eastern England (ibid, 45).</p>	Disc	Terslev; Kershaw type II	900-1000	PAS	NARC-BCA936	2003

Brooch	Ryburgh	NULL	NULL	<p>Scandinavian copper alloy Trefoil brooch with geometric decoration of the late Saxon period. Maixner 2005, Typ G 1.3. Complete apart from the (iron) pin and part of the double pin lug. Much detail on both faces is obscured by adherent sandy soil, with some foliar material on the reverse. White-metal coating is visible in several places on the front. On the reverse between the two parts of the pin lug a hard pale grey material is probably fired clay from the casting process. The pin fixings are both of Scandinavian type (Kershaw 2013, fig. 2.1). The pin lug is set at the junction of two lobes and the third lobe, on the rear of which is the catchplate, is misaligned with the central triangular moulding (ibid. 82-3).</p> <p>Length 39.5mm. Width 37.6mm. Thickness excluding pin fixings c.2.5mm. Weight 14.53g. Late 9th - mid 10th century</p>	Trefoil	Maixner type G 1.3	870-950	PAS	NMS-518F33	2016
Brooch	Ryston	#####	0,405351	<p>Late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch, with cast Borre-style decoration comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. On the reverse, a single incomplete projection is set at an acute angle to the edge. It is uncertain whether this was a catchplate or a pin lug. Opposite this an area of the surface covered with a thin layer of grey probable solder must mark the location of a counterpart. Diameter 29.4 - 29.7mm. Thickness of disc 1.6mm. Weighs 9.90g.</p> <p>Kershaw 2013, 56-61, fig. 3.19. A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28, and Margeson, S. and Williams, V. in Ayers 1985, 28-9, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2013, 56-61, fig. 3.19 East Anglian Series Type I.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-6F9BB6	2015
Pin	Ryther	NULL	NULL	<p>Copper alloy</p> <p>Pin Head. Cast polyhedral pin head with a collar below the head. The head is decorated with a ring and dot stamped on each of its larger four faces. At Flixborough, North Lincolnshire, such pins are defined as Type 2, and it is noted that stratified examples occur only from later 9th-century and later contexts. Work by Dave Haldenby at Cottam has suggested a preference for ring and dot decoration characterises finds of Anglo-Scandinavian date. Suggested date: Early Medieval, 850-950.</p> <p>Length: 13.9mm, Width: 5.9mm, Thickness: 4.6mm, Weight: 1.56gms.</p>	Pin	Flixborough type 2	850-950	PAS	NLM-144AC7	2008
Brooch	Sandringham	NULL	NULL	<p>Anglo-Scandinavian flat circular disc brooch of Kershaw's East Anglian Series, with front surface in rather abraded condition and parts of edge damaged, concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double contoured knots, around a circular sunken field in centre, Borre style. Broken pin lug and catch-plate aligned with edge on reverse. Diameter 29 mm. Compare West (1998) fig. 134.8. Dates to the 10th century.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-72C500	2011

Brooch	Sandwich	NULL	NULL	<p>An Early Medieval cast copper alloy possible brooch. The brooch is cast in the shape of a bird with moulded feathers, beak and eye decoration. It appears that the bird may have been mirrored below the one present but this has been broken away by an old break. The reverse is undecorated and appears to show casting marks and seems unfinished. There is no sign of attachment fitting anywhere on the object.</p> <p>Kevin Leahy suggests that the object resembles a series of bird brooches found both in Britain and in Denmark dating from the late Viking or Anglo-Scandinavian periods. c. 900-1099 AD.</p> <p>The brooch is 25.6mm long, 24.4mm wide, 4.8mm thick and weighs 8.87 grams.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>This object comes from a collection of finds found by a detectorist who searched the spoil from a dredged sewer drain in Sandwich. The material was then given to Dover Museum. No other information is available on the findspot.</p> <p>Included in Weetch 2013 as catalogue no. 926.</p>	Bird	Weetch type 30	900-1100	PAS	KENT-3E9B33	2009
Brooch	Scarning	NULL	NULL	<p>Late early-medieval cast copper alloy Borre-style disc brooch. This brooch is extremely worn and only faint traces of decoration remain visible. Decoration comprises a single sunken circle in the centre of the brooch, surrounded by a concave-sided lozenge, the four corners of which extend to form double-contoured interlace. The brooch is orange in colour, and its surface is extremely worn and pitted. On the reverse are the remains of a pin-lug and catch-plate set parallel to the edge of the brooch. These are both worn down to short stumps which protrude only 2mm from the back of the brooch. Traces of iron staining remain around the pin-lug, indicating that this brooch was fastened with an iron pin.</p> <p>This brooch is of a type commonly found in East Anglia, with over 140 examples recorded from Norfolk. Maximum diameter: 27mm. Weight: 4.57g.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-8820D3; Norfolk UED-40190	2006
Brooch	Scawby	NULL	NULL	<p>Copper alloy, high tin content, with trace of gilding, possible brooch fragment, as identified by finder. Cast oval plate with traces of a moulded border enclosing curvilinear, possibly zoomorphic features. A single lunate spot of gilding remains on the display face. The back is entirely plain without any trace of fastening gear, so this object may have formed an appliqué to further elements. An oval perforation is probably damage rather than part of any motif. Suggested date: Possibly Early Medieval, 900-1000.</p> <p>Length: 28.0mm, Width: 24.1mm, Thickness: 1.7mm, Weight: 3.55gms.</p>	Plate	N/A	900-1000	PAS	NLM-A69254	2011

Brooch	Scotter	53,49835	-0,674876	<p>Copper alloy brooch. Disc brooch. Hollow brooch, apparently cast in one piece, with a central bordered boss surrounded by three concentric rings in relief and twelve semicircular hollows, also with edges modelled in relief. A low outer rim resembles a back plate, though it is probably not a separate piece. Two torn apertures on the back of the brooch appear to mark the loss of a hinged pin and its catch plate. The design resembles that of a Roman disc brooch; a comparable design is presented by Mackreth (2011, plate 105 no. 13239) among others dated to the late 2nd to 3rd century AD, and this may even be cast using such a brooch as its master. The construction appears, however, unlike that of Roman plate brooches, and there is no hint of enamel or colorant in the available cells. It is suggested this may be a later imitation. The crude finish and metal colour recalls that of Anglo-Scandinavian trinket jewellery, though a broader date range is suggested. Suggested date: Early Medieval, 800-1000.</p> <p>Diameter: 24mm, Thickness: 7.5mm, Weight: 7.99gms.</p>	Disc	N/A	800-1000	PAS	NLM-91C2C5	2011
Brooch	Sedgeford	NULL	NULL	<p>A late early-medieval disc brooch, decorated with a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots, around a circular sunken field in centre, Borre style. On the reverse, there are stumps of a single pin lug and catchplate, both parallel with the outside edge. This example measures 29mm in diameter and dates from the 10th century. It may be compared with West 1998, fig. 134.8.</p>	Disc	East Anglian Auction	900-1000	PAS	NMS-C12447	2010/11
Brooch	Sedgeford	52,90323	0,541067	<p>Incomplete late early-medieval copper alloy Borre-style disc brooch of Kershaw 2013 East Anglian Series Type I, in rather abraded condition and with most of the edge missing. There are amorphous scars of the pin lug and catchplate on the reverse. Diameter c.30mm. 10th century.</p>	Disc	East Anglian Auction	900-1000	PAS	NMS-AE6772	2014

Brooch	Selby	53,78998	-1,105916	<p>An incomplete copper alloy, trefoil plate brooch dating from the Early Medieval period, AD 850 to AD 950. The brooch front is slightly convex and consists of three broad arms, each arm having a rounded end. The front is decorated three strand interlace, but corrosion pitting on the front obscures most of the design. The reverse of the brooch is flat. One of the arms carries a pin mount, consisting of two small, semicircular plates which are pierced to take the pin. A ferrous pin bar and part of a ferrous pin remain in place. Another of the arms carries the stump of an additional, rectangular mounting point, and there is also a scar on the third arm suggesting the brooch also had a suspension loop. The brooch has a patchy, dark brown patina with grey green corrosion on the front. It is 29.3mm long, 26.1mm wide and 5mm thick. It weighs 7.03gm.</p> <p>Similar trefoil brooches have been recorded on the PAS database; see for example references: WMID-308D55; LIN-56D731; WILT-9A5AE7 and NMS-56E967.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has kindly examined the brooch and adds:</p> <p>"The brooch is extremely corroded but some decoration is visible within the lobes. This consists of ribbed, double contoured interlace around the inner edges of the lobes, interspersed with triangular-like features at the sides and at the tip of each lobe. The triangular-like features are devolved representations of Borre-style animal heads, with the ribbed bands originally representing their bodies. Another element is curved bands towards the centre of the brooch. Due to the corrosion, these are difficult to integrate into the overall decorative scheme but are likely to represent the curved legs of Borre-style beasts, so again contribute to the zoomorphic character of the brooch.</p> <p>The brooch is a new addition to the existing typology of trefoil brooches by Birgit Maixner (2005), and since it combines interlace and zoomorphic features it ought to belong to her group F. Both the double contouring and the zoomorphic elements integrated into the border are seen on a brooch from southwest Sweden (Type F 3.3), but the lobe shape is entirely different, and the Selby brooch is much smaller. Nonetheless, this context suggests a southern Scandinavian origin, which is consistent with other Scandinavian brooches from England. Date-wise, since the decoration is Borre, I'd say late ninth to early tenth century. There are two other type F trefoil brooches from England: one from Thetford, which is also unique, and another (Type F 3.1) from Bures Hamlet, Essex (PAS SF-EB5262).</p> <p>One interesting feature concerns the arrangement of the pin fittings on the reverse. Normally, the pin lug is on the right and the catchplate on the left when viewed from the reverse, with the third lug facing downwards: an arrangement which ensures that, to the viewer, the trefoil shape would have appeared symmetrical, with one lobe facing up and two facing down.</p>	Disc	Maixner Type F	850-950	PAS	SWYOR-913447	2013
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Brooch	Selby area	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete cast copper alloy Anglo-Scandinavian trefoil brooch. The fragment consists of one of the arms or lobes of a brooch, with the other two missing.</p> <p>The object is decorated decorated in the Borre-Jelling style of the second half of the tenth century. Half way down on the left hand side, (when viewing the object) is a left-facing Jellinge-style creature, with a round eye, open jaw and a 'pigtail' or ear lappet, extending downwards across the top of the animal's body. This creates an opening through which another lappet-like feature interlaces, extending upwards. The rest of the features are difficult to make out, due to wear. The rear of the object is undecorated and is concave. The object has a dark greyish patina. The object can be ascribed to the Scandinavian Jellinge style, dating it to 875-950.</p> <p>Similar animals can be seen on the the cup from Jelling shown by Jane Kershaw as Fig. 9 in Finds Research Group Datasheet 42.</p> <p>Dr Jane Kershaw notes: Jellinge-style trefoil brooches are quite rare, and I haven't seen an exact typological match for your example. Still, those of Birgit Maixner's Type F 2.2 have Borre/ Jellinge style features which include a Jellinge-style creature in a similar position to this one, except that it faces upwards rather than downwards, and is symmetrical with a mirror image on the other side, unlike this example. The decoration on your example looks quite crude which might suggest a local product, rather than Scandinavian import.</p> <p>Dimension: 33.20mm in length, 23.99mm in width, 4.87mm thick, 12.2g.</p>	Trefoil	N/A	875-950	PAS	LVPL-4DFD3E	2015

Brooch	Settringham	54,11885	-0,701062	<p>A copper-alloy disc brooch dating to the early medieval period.</p> <p>The brooch consists of a flat circular plate which is undecorated on the reverse although there is some evidence for the catchplate. The front of the brooch displays a cast design with a sunken central roundel surrounded by a raised lozenge shape and a loose interlace design around the outside of the lozenge. This brooch displays Borre style interlace design. Kerhsaw (2010) suggests that brooches of this type are of an East Anglian series due to the fact that they are commonly found in East Anglia. This brooch is Anglo-Saxon in manufacture but the design is of Scandinavian artistic descent and in East Anglia brooches of this type are attributed to the 10th century.</p> <p>A similar example can be seen on the PAS database: NMS-9535A5 and in Kerhsaw (2010: 318) figure 12.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	DUR-4B3BC2	2013
Pin	Shillington	NULL	NULL	<p>A copper-alloy pin, probably from a late early-medieval (probably Scandinavian origin) annular brooch. For a similar example see N. Mills "Saxon and Viking Artefacts" (2001; pp. 56; no. 122). The object has been made from a piece of copper-alloy wire. The lower two thirds is of circular section and tapers to a point; the upper third has been flattened and the end bent round to form a loop. The pin is now slightly bent. It measures 108.5mm long by up to 6.3mm wide and 4mm thick; it weighs 11.63g.</p>	Pin	N/A	900-1066	PAS	BH-6A9397	2006
Brooch	Shipmeado w	52,447517	1,486168	<p>Late Saxon gilt copper alloy lozengiform open-work brooch, worn and corroded, central boss with four radiating arms, the arms ending in linked triangular Borre-style animal-head terminals. Broken twin lugs for pin, broken single lug for chain for pendant and rectangular patch where catch-plate missing on reverse. 27 x 27mm. 3mm thick. Weighs 4.36g. Probably made in Scandinavia. Cf. Kershaw Openwork lozenge brooch, Type II (ridged arms). 10th century.</p>	Lozenge	Openwork lozenge	900-1000	PAS	NMS- 6A9397	2015
Brooch	Shotesham	NULL	NULL	<p>A late early-medieval Anglo-Scandinavian disc brooch, with cast Borre-style decoration comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. Much of the edge is missing. The transverse catch-plate and broken single pin lug are aligned with the outside edge. See West (1998), 134.8. Diameter measures 27mm. 10th century.</p> <p>View Zoom Download Image use policy</p> <p>Our images can be used under a CC BY attribution licence (unless stated otherwise).</p> <p>BROOCH Unique ID: NMS-6135E7</p> <p>Object type certainty: Certain Workflow status: Awaiting validation Find awaiting validation</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-6135E7	2010

Brooch	Shotesham	52,363653	1,273870	<p>Late early-medieval copper-alloy disc brooch of Jansson type II A, domed with very worn cast Borre-style decoration of three inward-facing cat-like animals between the lobes of a trefoil. On the reverse is a broken transverse lug and no trace of catch-plate. The brooch measures 24-25mm in diameter.</p> <p>This brooch is likely to be of East Anglian manufacture as it lacks the loop for chain or pendant present on Scandinavian examples, for example Margeson 1997, 20-1, fig.22. It dates to the 10th century.</p>	Disc	Jansson type II A	850-950	PAS	NMS-0D06B0; Norfolk, UK	2003
Brooch	Shotesham	52,533772	1,301269	<p>Anglo-Scandinavian white-metal coated copper alloy flat oval brooch decorated in counter-relief on the gently convex front face with a symmetrically arranged Borre style ring-knot motif. The pin fittings on the flat reverse are of Anglo-Saxon type: a single pin lug and an incomplete catchplate, both aligned with the edge (Kershaw 2013, fig. 2.2). The pin is evidenced by decayed iron which blocks the perforation in the lug and by rust on the surface. The oval form is similar to that of a several Late Saxon strap mounts from Norfolk (see NMS-3F6088). The form, and to a certain extent the decoration is paralleled by a strap slide from Hampshire (HAMP-767FD8). Length 30mm. Width 20mm. Thickness 2.3mm. Weight 8.75g. Late 9th - 10th century.</p>	Oval	N/A	875-1000	PAS	NMS-6760B1	2017
Brooch	Shotesham	52,543157	1,287222	<p>Extremely worn Late Saxon copper alloy convex disc brooch with incomplete pin fixings, a catchplate of Scandinavian type and a pin lug of Anglo-Saxon type (Kershaw 2013, fig. 2.14). The front face is so abraded that little of the asymmetrical decoration is visible. It appears to Jellinge-style (ibid. 103-116). Parts of the edge are missing. Diameter 25mm. Weight 4.22g. 10th century.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-70224D	2017
Brooch	Sibsey	53,030258	0,011624	<p>Copper alloy Borre style flat disc brooch. The face has a central circular hollow. Around this is a lozenge shape with double-ribbon ends that extend and curl round in a Borre knot motif. This type of Anglo-Scandinavian brooch was mass produced and is more common in East Anglia. The pin lug and catchplate are present on the reverse. The pin is missing.</p> <p>Class: East Anglian series</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	LIN-57B041	N/A

Brooch	Sixhills WEST LINDSEY	53,46597	-0,254074	Circular brooch, Viking, Jellinge style, slightly dished, two attachments on back, backwards looking animal. Minute traces of gilding.	Disc	Jansson Lindsey	900-1000	PAS	NLM4529	1999
Brooch	Sisland	52,529572	1,448426	<p>Complete but worn Anglo-Scandinavian copper-alloy flat disc brooch of Kershaw's East Anglian series, dating to c. 850-1000 AD. It has relief decoration often known as 'lozenge-and-knots', consisting of a central sunken circle within a lozenge; the corners of the lozenge are extended into loose knots. The knots seem to turn clockwise, with the end of the knot to the right of the corner. The whole design is surrounded by a raised border.</p> <p>On the reverse is a pin lug which is parallel to the edge of the brooch; this is filled with iron corrosion from the pin. Opposite this is a catchplate which is made from a projection running perpendicular to the edge of the brooch, then turned over to make a hook which is now bent closed. Both of these pin-holding elements are right at the edge of the brooch. Halfway between them is a bend in the brooch, resulting in a split which runs from the edge to the centre.</p> <p>Diameter 28mm, thickness of plate 1mm, thickness including pin lug 7mm, weight 6.88g.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	850-1000	PAS	NMS-C116F5	2012

Brooch	Skidbrooke	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete, lead-alloy, late Anglo-Saxon, or Anglo-Scandinavian, disc brooch. The brooch is circular and is slightly domed on its front and concave on the reverse. The front is decorated with relief moulding, consisting of a circumference of raised pellets and a non-geometric design within it. The area of the central design is subject to a large amount of white, powdery corrosion, probably due to the deterioration of the tin content of the alloy (commonly referred to as 'tin pest'), and is difficult to interpret.</p> <p>On the back of the brooch, the integrally-moulded catch plate survives intact. Opposite this, there are two, integrally-moulded stubs, the remains of the pin loop. This has been broken in antiquity causing the upper part of the pin loop and a small piece of the edge of the brooch to be lost. The back of the brooch is undecorated.</p> <p>Dr Kevin Leahy writes:</p> <p>'While corrosion makes the interpretation of the decoration on this brooch difficult, its general format follows that of a series of disc brooches which bear Jellinge style motifs. See, for instance the brooch from South Ferriby, Lincolnshire (Leahy, K and Paterson, C 2001, 'New light on the Viking Presence in Lincolnshire' in J. Graham-Campbell, R. Hall, J. Jesch and D. Parsons eds. Vikings and the Danelaw, Select Papers from the Proceedings of the Thirteenth Viking Congress, Oxford, Oxbow, p. 196, Pl. 10.7).'</p> <p>The South Ferriby brooch depicts a single profile Jellinge-style animal and belongs to Jansson's type I D, so it is probable that this brooch also belongs to this type; compare, for example, SF-E8A4D5 and SF7482. Alternatively, it appears to have four pellets in the centre, and may possibly have two animals, so be a Jansson type I E; compare LEIC-36241D and WAW-6D8C42.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>The brooch was found in material that had been dredged from a riverbed and then used to cover an area of the river bank. It is probable that the brooch has survived in such reasonable condition due to it previously being in the mud at the bottom of the river and, therefore, in anaerobic conditions.</p>	Disc	Jansson type I D	900-1000	PAS	PUBLIC-9AA0E3	2013
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Brooch	Skipsea	53,968844	-0,217875	<p>A copper alloy Early Medieval domed disc brooch. The brooch has a diameter of 26.1mm and is 8.5mm thick. It has a plain border and a design in relief of a Jellinge-style animal with interlace. On the reverse the double pin lug and catchplate survive, and there is another projecting lug which is too corroded to see if it was pierced. The pin does not survive. The brooch is in very good condition and has a deep green patina with lighter areas of slight corrosion. The brooch probably dates from the later part of the Early Medieval period; 850 - 1066 AD.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has identified this as Scandinavian - a Jellinge-style disc brooch, Type I B2 (Jansson 1984b). It is the only one known from England (Kershaw 2013, 108).</p>	Disc	Jansson Type I B	900-1066	PAS	SWYOR-3B15A5	2007
Brooch	Skirpenbeck	54,003876	-0,887736	<p>A copper-alloy disc brooch dating to the late Early-Medieval period, c.AD 900 - 1000. The brooch is circular and flat, with a moulded Borre-style interlace design on the upper surface. The design is worn but consists of a central circular recess surrounded by a thick, rectangular border. Around this, there are eight semi-circular loops and the decoration beyond this is unclear. The reverse is flat and undecorated, with the remains of a pin lug and catch plate.</p> <p>The metal is worn and dark green in colour. The brooch is 28.2 mm in diameter, 2.0 mm thick, and 6.7 g.</p> <p>Similar brooches are recorded as NMS-7446E3, LIN-66380B and SF-EF2ACD. The latter record describes this type as belonging to the characteristically East-Anglian Series of Borre-style disc brooches (the name reflecting the primary area of distribution), which display decoration that draws heavily from the Scandinavian Borre style (Kershaw 2013, 56-65). These Anglo-Scandinavian types appear to post-date late 9th and early 10th century examples with similar decoration found in Scandinavia (ibid., 58), suggesting that most found in Britain are of a later 10th century date. See also NMS-160125 on the PAS database and the following examples published in formal literature (West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28, and Margeson, S. and Williams, V. in Ayers 1985, 28-9, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2013, 56-61, fig. 3.19).</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	YORYM-B4C4BD	2018
Brooch	Sleaford	53,018811	-0,421267	<p>Copper alloy Borre style flat disc brooch. The face has a central circular hollow. Around this is a lozenge shape with double-ribbon ends that extend and curl round in a Borre knot motif. This type of Anglo-Scandinavian brooch was mass produced and is more common in East Anglia. The pin lug and catchplate are present on the reverse. The pin is missing.</p> <p>Class: East Anglian series</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	LIN-6B7BD2	N/A

Brooch	Snape	NULL	NULL	<p>Lozenge shaped brooch in the Scandinavian Borre style. The decoration comprises a central rosette with four animal-head terminals. The hinge and catchplate survive but the pin is missing.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has confirmed this as a Scandinavian type - Openwork lozenge brooch, Type I (beaded arms).</p>	Lozenge	Openwork <small>Lozenge</small>	900-1000	PAS	YORYM- ADPDA	2006
Brooch	Snelland	53,306347	-0,410680	<p>A copper alloy brooch decorated in a fusion of the Borre and Jellinge styles, possibly a Viking import, dating from 900-950 AD. The brooch is domed and in two parts; a flat backplate and a slightly domed, openwork front. The reverse carries the remains of a double mount for a hinged pin and a catch plate, together with an additional lug at right angles to the pin, which was probably perforated, but is also broken. The hinge and pin are also missing. The openwork upper portion is made up of a single profile beast with a thin, intertwined body, making a roughly triangular shape and with the hind leg gripping the foreleg. This body has a narrow groove or contour line running along each side for the full length of the beast. There is a central copper alloy rivet holding the two sections of the brooch together. There is no visible evidence of gilding: the brooch displays a dark brown patina. It is 32.1mm in diameter and 9.9mm thick. It weighs 13.32g.</p> <p>These brooches have been the subject of studies by Ingmar Jansson (1984), James Graham-Campbell (1985) and Jane Kershaw (2009). They come in two variants, of composite construction (as here) and of one-piece construction. In 1985 they were concentrated in Scandinavia, leading Graham-Campbell to suggest an East Scandinavian origin; by 2009 eleven were known from Britain.</p> <p>Another composite example can be found on the database at NCL-7E9EE5. An example of the type with one-piece construction can be found on the database at reference CAM-371E87.</p>	Disc	Jansson type I A1	900-950	PAS	SWYOR-114BB0	2010

Brooch	Somerleyton	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete copper alloy early medieval/Anglo-Scandinavian Borre-style flat disc brooch. To the reverse the simple square pin fitting with central hole and small catch-plate survive, but the pin itself is missing. The outer face has decoration consisting of a central recessed circle surrounded by a raised lozenge with a raised border, each corner extending into a double-standed interlaced loose knots - together forming the shape of a cross. The surface is corroded on both faces and has a greenish-brown patina.</p> <p>This style of brooch appeared in the 10th century, hybridising interlace decoration derived from Scandinavian prototypes with the older Anglo-Saxon flat disc brooch form and their distribution was focused on East Anglia (Kershaw 2009, 301 & 319). A number of examples have been recorded on the PAS database from Suffolk (e.g. SF-08EA56SF-, 1EF0D3, SF-1EE304, SF-5708, SF-9203, SF-B20403, SF-4888E2, SF-D855A4 or SF-7A4511) most featuring relatively standardised decoration.</p> <p>Diameter: 28.74mm, thickness: 6.03mm, weight: 4.50g</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	SF-66CF43	2012
Brooch	Somerton	52,712241	1,655355	<p>Worn and corroded late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch, with cast Borre-style decoration comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. On the reverse the catchplate is set at 90 degrees to the edge opposite a perforated pin lug. Though is no sign of an attachment loop this is a Scandinavian arrangement (ibid. fig. 2.1). Diameter 29-30mm. Thickness of disc 1.5mm. Weighs 5.11g. 10th century. Kershaw's (2013, 56-61, fig. 3.19) East Anglian Series Type II.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS- A0000	2015
Brooch	Somerton	52,712241	1,655355	<p>Late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch, with cast Borre-style decoration comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. The front is very worn, and part of the edge is missing. On the reverse there are the stumps of a transverse pin lug aligned with the edge within iron corrosion from the missing pin and a broken transverse catchplate. Diameter 29mm. Weighs 5.27g.</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28, and Margeson and Williams in Ayers 1985, 28-9, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw's (2013, 60-1, fig. 3.19) East Anglian Series Type I.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-A17E1D	2014
Brooch	Somerton	52,721213	1,6561057	<p>Late Saxon copper alloy disc brooch, in very abraded and corroded condition, with no trace of decoration surviving on the convex face. On the concave reverse there is the stump of a single perforated pin lug aligned with the outside edge and containing a corroded remains of the iron pin. The transverse catchplate has been squashed outwards to project slightly beyond the outside edge (probably in antiquity). An Anglo-Scandinavian hybrid arrangement, see Kershaw 2013, figs. 2.1 and 2.2. Diam. 23mm. 1.5mm thick. Weight 4.18g. 10th-century.</p>	Disc	N/A	900-1000	PAS	NMS- A0000	2014

Brooch	South Cambridgeshire	NULL	NULL	<p>A copper-alloy disc brooch of probable late 10th or 11th century date.</p> <p>The central area of the brooch consists of a circular plate with a raised (and slightly damaged) rim around its perimeter. Contained within this rim is what appears to be a plain dark glass/enamel setting. Situated close to the edge are two small areas where the setting is missing. It is unclear whether these represent part of the design (ie. cells, or cloisons) or are the result of post-depositional damage. Projecting outwards from the base of the plate are seven equally-spaced rounded lugs, at least four of which retain all or part of a domed blue glass/enamel setting. Situated on the reverse, at opposite ends of the plate, are the hinge and catchplate. Due to the level of damage, plus the fact that the pin is missing, it is unclear which is which. The brooch measures 24.8mm in diameter, 6mm thick and weighs 4.55g.</p> <p>The style and size of this brooch are entirely consistent with a Late Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian enamelled disc brooch. What is unusual, however, is the lack of obvious division of the cell into separate cloisons. Brooches of this type are relatively uncommon, a few notable examples on the PAS database being BH-ECB9E6, BH-EC21F1 and DENO-81F8D3. For published examples from Suffolk, see West 1998: 85/235, fig. 117.6; and 93/243, fig. 125.1.</p>	Disc [Cloisonné]	Weetch type 20.A [Saunderton]	950-1100	PAS	BH-2F9424	2008
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Pendant	South Ferriby	53,685085	-0,502453	<p>Description: Possible Thor's hammer amulet made from a bright and shiny silver (see below for compositional analysis). It is made from a rod of rounded sub-rectangular section, one end hammered to form a flared, originally triangular, end. The other end of the rod is rectilinear, 2.9mm wide, and there is a small dimple in the very end. The rod is c. 27mm long, and is 2.2mm thick at most. The triangular end has a minimum thickness of 0.7mm; the upper edges are smooth and straight, but the lower edge is more wavy and irregular. The corners have been folded in on one face and hammered flat. All the edges appear to be unbroken, and there is no decoration visible on either face.</p> <p>The resulting object is untidily made and is now rather battered; whether this comes from the original hammering or is post-manufacture damage is uncertain. It bears some resemblance to a small and heavily modified spoon, as well as to amulets of 'Thor's hammer' type, with the blunt-ended hammer head represented by the flattened and folded end, and the hammer handle by the original rod.</p> <p>Dimensions: Length 38.4mm, maximum width 20.4mm, maximum thickness 2.2mm, weight 2.81g.</p> <p>Analysis: Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface indicated a surface composition of approximately 97% silver, with copper and traces of gold and lead. This is within the expected range for Viking-age silver. The surface condition suggests that the object has been chemically cleaned, which is likely to affect the accuracy of the surface analysis.</p> <p>Discussion: The identification of this as a Thor's hammer has to remain tentative, partly because it appears to have been recently cleaned of its patina, and partly because of its low standard of craftsmanship and lack of piercing for suspension. The rounded, sub-triangular form is not unlike examples of Thor's hammers from Denmark and Sweden, and although its battered condition makes it hard to be certain, there are perhaps some nicks as if the metal has been tested; this is characteristic of Viking-age precious-metal objects.</p> <p>Date: Thor's hammers date to the Viking age and especially to a pre-Christian milieu, perhaps mid 9th to mid 10th century.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>Although this object cannot be identified with absolute confidence, on the balance of probabilities it is early-medieval in date. It is over 10% precious metal and therefore on both counts it qualifies as Treasure as stipulated in the Treasure Act 1996.</p>	Hammer	Thor's Hammer	850-950	PAS	NLM-1A6811	2013
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Brooch	Southeast	NULL	NULL	<p>A copper-alloy cloisonné enamelled brooch dating from the late Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian period, circa 10th - 11th century.</p> <p>The brooch is circular in shape with evenly spaced circular edge projections or lobes. Only four out of a probable six lobes survive. Each lobe has a circular indent on the front; three are empty but one contains the remainder of a white paste and red enamel. The front face of the brooch has a raised rim which clamps around a separate disc decorated with a cross design executed in cloisonné enamelling. Cloisonné enamelling involves applying an inlay into interlocking cells made from flattened wire. The wire appears reddish due to corrosion. There are traces of gilding around the edge of the brooch. The central plate has a raised rim with two triangular cells with concave sides projecting from opposite sides of the rim. Both triangles contain turquoise blue enamel, one completely, the other only has traces remaining. The curved sides of the triangles meet then curve outwards and back at 180 degrees. The four curves meet at the centre to form a lozenge shaped central cell with concave bowed sides containing pale yellow enamel. Between the outward spaying ends of the main curved lines are the points of piriform (teardrop shaped) cells arranged at right angles to the triangles, both contain yellow enamel. The two triangles and two piriform cells create the impression of a cross. The areas in the quarters of the cross on one side are filled with dark blue enamel. The other two areas contain decayed remains of blue enamel but it is not clear if this was the same shade as the other two or a paler, greener shade. The reverse is flat and undecorated. The remains of the double pin-lug attachment and the catch-plate survive as small stumps on opposite sides of the brooch's reverse.</p> <p>This brooch is related to a group found across south and east England which have a variety of cross-like and floral motifs. See ESS-0A8B65, SWYOR-4834F1 and SUSS-42B305 for example. Interestingly SUSS-577951 from Plumpton, about 11 kms away as the crow flies, has a seemingly identical design scheme to this example which might suggest a local origin. Another similar example is SUR-E2A8E7.</p> <p>It is 19.7mm in diameter, 22.5mm including the edge lobes, 4.7mm thick and weighs 3.22 grams.</p>	Disc [Cloisonné]	Weetch type 20A [Saunderton]	950-1100	PAS	SUSS-02A267	2009

Brooch	Southern	52,199182	0,661684	<p>An incomplete late early medieval copper-alloy trefoil brooch, with the terminal of one arm missing due to an old break. It measures 38mm by 28mm and is worn, each arm is c12mm in width.</p> <p>It is flat and the front face has simple decoration with a central triangle delimited by border grooves, each arm is roughly rectangular in shape with a rounded terminal and has two parallel border grooves. Within these there is a worn foliate design depicting what appears to be a single leaf with jagged V-shaped notches along its edges.</p> <p>On the reverse there is a probable catch plate, which is set near the edge of the object between the two complete arms. It is U-shaped and appears to have a corroded but open side where a pin could have been slotted into it. Opposite this probable catch-plate near the terminal of the incomplete arm is a fragment of corroded iron which could be the remains or scar of another missing lug, possibly pin lug or chain-loop. No other scars can be seen but the back face which is worn and rough to the touch. However, it is unclear if this is as they were never there, hence making it more likely that this object is a harness fitting or even a pendant, or because they have disappeared due to wear.</p> <p>Trefoil brooch fragments are known from both Norfolk and Suffolk with stylised leaf decoration, sometimes cast. A complete example has been found in Wymondham, Norfolk (see NMS-10A1E1), another Suffolk example from Long Melford is also known (see SF-C7C9B1). This example may have Scandinavian origins and is most likely to be circa 9th century in date.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has confirmed this as a Scandinavian type - Trefoil brooch, Maixner Type G 1.3, group A</p>	Disc	Maixner type G 1.3	800-900	PAS	SF-4F9CC8	2005
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Brooch	Southoe and Midloe Parish area	NULL	NULL	<p>A Scandinavian brooch, 9th century, of openwork lozenge form, in very good condition and with decoration moulded in relief. The perforations leave a simple cross motif with a globule in the centre. The arms of the cross terminate in stylised animal heads, the eyes small domes in sunk relief, inboard of which are pairs of larger oval elements at an angle to one another, which represent ears. The reverse has a hinge and hook plate where there is still the remains of the iron pin. These fittings appear to have been soldered to the rear, rather than being cast integrally.</p> <p>This is a relatively common Scandinavian brooch type in England, there being over 30 examples recorded to date. There is a similar example in the Norwich Castle Museum (Acc : No 403.985). Being of Scandinavian make, these may well have been worn by the early Viking settlers in East Anglia.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>Dr Kevin Leahy writes: This is an unusual and interesting brooch. The use of convergent ribs on the four arms resembles paired ridges seen on lozenge brooches of Kershaw's Type II (2013, 47-8) but seem unlike anything seen on the brooches illustrated by her. The relatively high central boss and the four pellets between the paired ridges are also unusual. It appears that the catch plate is of Scandinavian type.</p>	Lozenge	Openwork lozenge	850-920	PAS	CAM-69EB68	2003
Brooch	Southorpe	NULL	NULL	<p>Lead disc brooch fragment. Segment, perhaps about one quarter, of a disc brooch with a moulded relief design perhaps including one arm of a Greek cross with pellets at the ends of the lines defining its arm, and with a series of pellets along the edge of an adjacent field. There appears to have been a plain border to the design. An integrally cast tubular catch plate or socket remains on the back, Patinated overall, and probably cut rather than torn. This may bear comparison with brooches of the Borre style, is one of a class of cheap brooches worn by the lesser sort, often sporting Christian emblems, and suggests the presence of Anglo-Scandinavian settlement. Suggested date: Early Medieval, 900-1000.</p> <p>Diameter (inferred): 40mm, Length: 22.1mm, Width: 21.9mm, Thickness (clear of pin gear): 3mm, Weight: 9.31gms.</p>	Disc	N/A	900-1000	PAS	NLM-7270C3	2014
Brooch	Southrep ps	NULL	NULL	<p>A copper alloy disc brooch of Kershaw's East Anglian series, with deeply-cast Borre style decoration, comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. With an incomplete single transverse pin lug and the stub of the catchplate on the reverse. Diameter 27mm. Cf. West, 1998, 134.8. 10th century.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-247720	2009

Pendant	Spilsby area	NULL	NULL	<p>Treasure reference 2013 T188: A gold Viking pendant in the form of 'Thor's hammer'. The pendant is in the form of a double-headed hammer with an elongated pentagonal head. The head is rectangular in cross-section. From the centre of the head extends an integral tapering rectangular-sectioned shaft. The terminal of the shaft is narrowed to form a suspension loop.</p> <p>Both faces of the axe are decorated with punched motifs resembling quatrefoils or perhaps miniature axes. All sides of the shaft are also decorated in a similar manner.</p> <p>Similar decoration is seen on a silver Thor's hammer pendant from Thurcaston, Leicestershire (PAS ref. LEIC-185125).</p> <p>Thor's hammers are Viking-period amulet pendants, which are thought to represent the hammer of the Norse god Thor, known as Mjollnir. Examples in silver and copper-alloy are well represented in Scandinavia, and in areas of Viking settlement in England. Those examples from the Danelaw are mostly undecorated or simple decorated, and are thought to have been made in England. Those from Scandinavia are often elaborately decorated with punchwork or filigree (Ager 2003: 75).</p> <p>Only one other example in gold is known from England, coming from South Lopham, Norfolk (Margeson 1997: figs. 13-14).</p> <p>Viking hammer pendants date to the late 9th or early 10th century.</p> <p>References</p> <p>Ager, B. (2003) 'Great Witchingham, Norfolk', Treasure Annual Report 2003 (London: DCMS)</p> <p>Margeson, S. (1997) The Vikings in Norfolk (Norfolk: Norfolk Museums Service)</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>This pendant has been 'cleaned' by the finder using a polishing machine, which has given the object a smooth, 'soap' appearance.</p>	Hammer	Thor's Hammer	850-950	PAS	LIN-D3E540	2013
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Brooch	Spixworth	NULL	NULL	<p>Late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch, partly distorted, with a single transverse pin lug and incomplete catchplate on reverse. A small fragment from the edge is missing. The front is decorated with Scandinavian interlace ornament of Uppåkra type (Kershaw 2009, 135 and 210). Despite the distortion it is clear that the object was not convex but flat or almost so. This aspect, the catchplate set at a right angle to the edge and the pin lug aligned with the edge suggest this is an Anglo-Scandinavian product.</p> <p>Two other examples have been recorded in Norfolk, from Hillington (HER 39307, NMS2583) and Wiveton (HER 29162). Kershaw 2013, 77, Terslev Type VII. Diameter 28.5mm. 10th century.</p> <p>Also compare NMS-A4D637 and BH-2337E2.</p>	Disc	Terslev Type VII	900-1000	PAS	NMS-C56EF5	2011
Pin	Spofforth with Stockeld	53,962836	-1,452788	<p>A copper alloy pin with a kite shaped head dating from the Early Medieval period. The pin is broken but in good condition. The head is lozenge shaped with slight knobs at the corners, and flat. There is a faint collar between the head and the shaft. The shaft is circular in section and tapers towards the break. The upper part of the shaft is hipped (maximum diameter 2.57mm). The pin has a smooth brown patina which is slightly reflective suggesting a high white metal content.</p> <p>These pins are considered to be Irish in origin, but are found in this country because of Viking activity. It probably dates from AD 900 - 1100. Several flat headed pins were found in York and are published on page 2578 of Finds from Anglo-Scandinavian York by Mainman and Rogers, but there is not a direct parallel for this example. Compare also YORYM-C60150, SWYOR-6C6612 and NCL-9E8DC7.</p>	Disc	N/A	900-1100	PAS	SWYOR-0D5863	2012
Brooch	Spofforth with Stockeld	53,962766	-1,437547	<p>A late Early-Medieval cast copper alloy convex disc brooch. The brooch is circular and domed, hollow on the reverse. It is quite worn, and there are chips missing from the edge. There are no traces of gilding extant but there is a black layer on the surface which could indicate a white metal coating.</p> <p>The decoration appears to consist of Borre style knotwork (in the variant Terslev style) around a central cross pattee. There are four double-strand C-scrolls or volutes, all placed with their curving backs to the centre of the brooch. The scrolls interlace with a double-strand square. This is Kershaw's Terslev motif type I (2013, 70-71).</p> <p>On the reverse are an incomplete double pin-lug with no extant trace of a pin, a damaged catch-plate set at right-angles to the edge, and a similarly set and damaged loop for a pendant. The presence of a loop on the reverse of the brooch was believed by Sue Margeson (The Vikings in Norfolk (1997) p. 21) to be "a sure sign of Scandinavian origin." A 10th century date is likely.</p>	Disc	Terslev Type I	900-1000	PAS	SWYOR-4243E2	2010

Brooch	Brooch	NULL	NULL	Late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch, deeply-cast Borre style decoration comprising concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots, circular sunken field in centre. On the reverse there is a single pin lug aligned with the outside edge and containing corroded remains of the iron pin and a broken catchplate set at right-angles to the edge. This is a common 10th-century brooch type in East Anglia carrying a design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28 and Margeson and Williams in Ayers 1985, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2009 East Anglian Series Type I. Diam.29.5mm.	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-A61D95	2012
Brooch	Brooch	52.65616	0,733732	Late early-medieval incomplete disc brooch, damaged outside edge, very worn concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double contoured knots, circular sunken field in centre, Borre style. On reverse worn stubs of single pin lug and catch-plate, both aligned with outside edge. Cf. West, 1998, fig. 134.8. Diameter 28mm. 10th century.	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-246610	2010
Brooch	Brooch	NULL	NULL	A late Early Medieval lead disc brooch. The brooch is flat, circular and decorated with cast Borre-style interlace. The decoration comprises two elongated beasts intertwined and biting their tail. The body of the beasts are decorated with ribs and each head is pointed oval. There are pellet-in-ring motifs located just inside the perimeter within angles and further examples located in the gaps between the bodies towards the middle. There is a large pellet in the centre. The perimeter of the brooch is decorated with pellets. The reverse of the brooch has two worn lugs surrounded by iron corrosion, and a large complete catchplate. This is most likely to be a 10th century English variant of a Scandinavian brooch type, it is a fusion of interlace style ultimately derived from Scandinavia combined with the Anglo-Saxon flat disc brooch shape.	Disc	N/A	900-1000	PAS	LIN-D5A0B8	2009

Brooch	Stainton le Vale	53,43813	-0,194995	<p>Copper alloy Plate Brooch. Cast rectangular plate with a central drilled aperture of diameter 3.3mm. The aperture falls in the middle of an equal armed cross with very slightly flaring arms. The design comprises sunken fields, each arm being 2.1mm wide, each with a central cabled or billeted rib 1.2mm wide standing in relief. A sunken compartment circa 4mm square is set in each angle of the cross; two opposed compartments are empty, the other pair are filled by a ground of blue enamel with a central round field of white enamel and a central round dot of red enamel. It appears possible that these are rendered by use of slices of a simple millefiori rod. The back of the plate has a projecting L shaped lug or catch plate at one corner, and a scar opposite where the other part of the fastening gear has been lost.</p> <p>The finder suggests a Roman date, but Mackreth's 2011 survey of Romano-British brooches includes nothing like this, and the plate brooches he illustrates are invariably larger. For a Roman brooch a cross may have served as a decorative geometric design; it was not favoured as a motif by Roman Christians, who were especially sensitive to its recently disgraceful connotations. However, a rhomboid brooch with knobs and extensive enamel decoration reported in Somerset is ascribed to continental manufacture in the later Roman period (SOM-1F6F61). The insular appearance of millefiori usually suggests imported skills, styles or materials.</p> <p>Alternatively, this object may be of Early Medieval date, and may be related to either Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian brooches worn by converts, who could be more assertive of the cruciform symbol. The motif of the hanging god (in the guise of Woden/Odin) was more familiar and less negatively loaded to Germanic peoples, and, as well as its Christian sectarian significance, it by then connoted an association with the historical and cultural power of Rome. Suggested date: Unknown, Late Roman to Early Medieval, 300-1000.</p> <p>Length: 15.3mm, Width: 14.7mm, Thickness: 1.7mm, Weight: 2.05gms.</p>	Plate	N/A	900-1000	PAS	NLM-079FF6	2013
Brooch	Stanfield	52,752137	0,858303	<p>Late Saxon copper alloy disc brooch with missing pin. The front face is convex and so worn that very little of the decoration is visible, but it appears to be Jellinge style. On the reverse and aligned slightly off-centre are the stubs of a catchplate and twin pin lugs. Both the catchplate and the pin lugs are at right angles to the brooch rim, in the Scandinavian style. c. 850-1066</p> <p>Diameter: 27.3mm, Thickness (excluding lugs): 4.2mm, (including lugs): 6.7mm. Weight: 9.4g</p>	Disc	East Anglian	850-1066	PAS	NMS-D4D6FD	2019

Brooch	Stockton-on-the-Forest	53,986970	-1,010197	<p>A copper alloy Early Medieval Anglo-Scandinavian disc brooch decorated in Terslev style, probably dating from the 10th century, about AD 900 - 1000.</p> <p>The brooch is circular and has a domed boss at the centre. It is decorated with four symmetrical C-scrolls or volutes, their curved backs towards the centre, bound by a double-stranded square which has a lozenge-shaped element at each corner. The lozenges indicate that the motif is Kershaw type IV. The brooch is gilded.</p> <p>On the reverse is a double pin lug and a lug to act as a catchplate. Both these are incomplete. The brooch has a smooth dark green patina on the reverse, and a rough dark brown patina where the gilding is missing on the front. It is 25.9mm diameter, 5mm thick and 4.75g. The pin is missing.</p> <p>The style of decoration is described and explained in Kershaw (2010) Finds Research Group Datasheet 42, page 4. She notes that in the UK, both artefacts imported from Scandinavia and locally produced Anglo-Scandinavian objects are found with Terslev decoration. This brooch can be compared to another brooch, SUR-72EC56, and a pendant, KENT-0CE794, with similar decoration.</p> <p>Find of note status This is a find of note and has been designated: County / local importance</p>	Disc	Terslev style; Kershaw type IV	900-1000	PAS	SWYOR-D58AE0	2017
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Brooch	Stowe IX Churches	52,19853	-1,06503	<p>Late early-medieval lead disc brooch with possible runic inscription. In the centre of the brooch is a convex boss, and this is surrounded by perhaps five closely spaced concentric ridged rings. On the reverse (from the photo only) it is hard to see any pin fixings, although there is damage including two large cracks.</p> <p>The photos appears to show a brooch of c. 28 mm diameter.</p> <p>Interestingly, in the centre of the brooch, slightly off-centre on the boss, is a possible runic graffito. The motif is in the form of a lozenge with 'tails', the runic 'epel' (approximating our letter 'o', and the final letter of the early Germanic 'elder futhork' alphabet). This rune has been used as an ideogram for the word 'homeland', as well as for the words 'estate' or 'inheritance', all of which are interesting possibilities in the context of an Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian dress accessory (see below), though its actual meaning can only be speculated upon.</p> <p>This form of lead alloy brooch is typical of what may be termed the 'Anglo-Scandinavian' milieu. The Viking Age colonisation of 10th- to 11th-century England led to the production of a material culture that was neither recognisably Scandinavian or Anglo-Saxon, but of a form and style unique to the context. These inexpensive lead alloy brooches, which in many ways mimic more expensive gold or silver, or copper alloy analogues, are typical.</p> <p>This type of disc brooch could be termed a 'nummular' brooch, as it is ultimately based on the form of contemporary coins, but it has been allocated by Rosie Weetch (in her study of middle and late Anglo-Saxon brooches) to her type 5, those with concentric circle decoration.</p>	Disc	Weetch type 5	900-1100	PAS	NARC-56D604	2008
Brooch	Stratton Strawless	NULL	NULL	Late Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy disc brooch, worn decoration of counter-relief central annulet within lozengiform cross recerceleé, fragment of worn catch-plate and slight scar from pin lug on reverse, diameter 33mm.	Disc	East Anglian	850-1066	PAS	NMS649; Norfolk	2002
Brooch	Stumpshaw	NULL	NULL	A late early-medieval cast convex disc brooch of Jansson type II A, very worn, with the remains of Borre-style decoration in the form of three cat-like animal heads facing the centre of the brooch between a trefoil knot. The hollow reverse has a pin-lug aligned with the outer edge and broken across the perforation, and a broken catch-plate set at right-angles to the outside edge of the brooch. It is 25mm in diameter. There is no loop for a pendant. It may be compared with Margeson, <i>The Vikings in Norfolk</i> , 1997, p. 21, fig. 22. This example dates from the 10th century.	Disc	Jansson type II A	900-1000	PAS	NMS-E24861	2010

Pin	Sturton by Stow	53,309639	-0,680726	A copper alloy pin head that is kite shaped and probably dates from the Early Medieval period. The pin is corroded and though it once had a fine patina, traces of which survive, almost all has now flaked off revealing the red and pitted metal beneath, probably a result of fertilisation. Only the head of the pin survives. There seems to have been a double collar before the shaft which would have been oval in section. It has a length of 25.91mm, width 17.75mm, thickness 2.15mm, weight 2.68g. Compare to YORYM-A30624, YORYM-A2D7D5 and LVPL-60DEB3. These pins are considered to be Irish in origin, but found in this country because of Viking activity. It probably dates from 900 - 1100 AD.	Disc	N/A	900-1100	PAS	SWYOR-53AEC4	2010
Brooch	Suffield	52,641882	1,294626	Late early-medieval cast Borre-style disc brooch, very corroded purplish metal with approximately half of the outer edge missing. Much of the decoration is damaged or obscured by corrosion. However, enough survives to show that it comprised a concave-sided lozenge with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced knots. In the centre is a sunken circular field. The pin-lug is missing from the reverse on which a broken transverse catch-plate remains. There are no traces of a pin on the reverse of the brooch. Maximum diameter: >29mm. Weight: 4.52g.	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-F048F5; Norfolk, UK	2007
Brooch	Suffolk Badingham	NULL	NULL	Apparently a lead model for a brooch, which would have been circular and slightly domed. Some of the edges now appear to have been cut off straight, and the maximum surviving diameter is 21 mm. There is no decoration on the convex upper face. The reverse is flat, not hollowed, and has a surviving curled-over lug which looks like a catchplate. No pin lug survives. Perhaps a trial piece or a model which would have been used in the manufacturing process; similar to the small Anglo-Scandinavian domed disc brooches of the tenth century AD.	Disc	Lead Model	900-1000	PAS	SF3977	2000
Brooch	Suffolk Freckenham	52,527580	0,445603	Small flat copper-alloy disc brooch with loose interlace design. In the centre is a raised circle with sunken centre, within a raised lozenge with incurved sides. A small raised triangle fills the space in each point of the lozenge, and each point is then extended into a double-strand ribbon which is loosely knotted on itself. There is a raised border around the rim. On the reverse are two pierced D-shaped lugs, one forming a transverse pin lug and the other cut through to make a catchplate. The pin lug retains the remains of the loop of an iron pin. Now rather worn, the brooch has a mid green patina which in some patches has been rubbed down to a reddish brown colour. 29 mm in diameter. This is a 10th-century English variant of a Scandinavian brooch type.	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	SF5708	2001

Brooch	Suffolk Little Thurlow	51,719159	0,401727	Copper alloy disc brooch of Kershaw's East Anglian series. Flat circular plate, damaged and severely corroded; stub of both pin-lug and catch-plate on reverse; decoration on front cast in relief, consists of a central concave-sided cross with central circular recess; the four cross arms degenerate into a continuous double-contoured ring-chain interlace pattern around the periphery of the plate; this example which stylistically represents an Anglo-Scandinavian version of the Viking Borre style has several East Anglian parallels, cf. BUR 023, published in SIAH 1995	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	SF2705	2000
Brooch	Suffolk Wantisden	52,142839	1,447683	Flat copper-alloy disc brooch, now very worn and with much of the edge missing. It is decorated with a relief pattern in Borre style, with a raised central lozenge with a sunken circle in the middle. The corners of the lozenge are extended to form double-strand interlace in the form of loose knots, each double strand ending in a blob. The groove dividing the strand into two has almost completely worn away. Despite the wear, this was clearly well-made; this type is mass-produced and can be very crude. On the reverse is a broken transverse pin bar lug, and a catchplate.	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	SF4181	2000
Brooch	Surlingham	NULL	NULL	Late early-medieval trefoil brooch, engraved triangular centre with three arms with stylised leaf ornament, perforated rectangular lug and catch-plate on reverse. Cf. Rogerson (1995) Middle Harling, fig.34, no.2, decoration very similar although Harling example has ring-and-dot. Late 9th-early 10th century.	Trefoil	Maixner tunc C	850-950	PAS	NMS- F4AEO4.	2005
Brooch	Sutterton	52,89721	-0,098616	Disc brooch of Kershaw's East Anglian series, in Borre style, central circle and emanating from it four arms, all with a knot. Only two attachments on back, pin lug parallel to edge of brooch.	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NLM956	1998

Brooch	Sutton	51,175952	1,289141	<p>A cast copper-alloy late Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian sub-nummular disc brooch, of Weetch type 3, dating c. AD850-1000.</p> <p>Description: The brooch is a disc shape with circumferential triple bordered rim. The out rim is thick and made of irregularly shaped rectangular beading, the inner two are beaded borders of equal size. Unusually, the central boss is devoid of decoration (compared to a more common type with a backwards looking 'beast'), but does have the usual slightly domed/convex shape. The reverse of the brooch is undecorated and has a typical later early-medieval pin and catch-plate arrangement consisting of an integrally cast pin lug that is rectangular in form but broken across its' width. The catchplate is incomplete and the pin remains only as a iron staining. The circumference is abraded. The patination is dark green with light patches where it has been damaged.</p> <p>Measurements: 26.55mm in diameter, 4.63mm thick (including lug, 2.21mm thick without) and 4g in weight.</p> <p>Discussion: Brooches of the related type with backwards facing beast (Weetch Type 1) are usually found in East Anglia and the north-east of England and date c. AD 850-1000, Weetch (2014, 73) suggests on comparative grounds a similar date range. A number of examples can be found on the PAS database (the majority of which are from Suffolk and Norfolk): NMS-BCFB26, SF-53B2F5, NMS-F14788 and SF-6881DC, although an example from Kent is known e.g. KENT-BBADE3. Similar examples of the type were also found during excavations at Coppergate, York and were dated to the 10th century (Mainman and Rogers 2000, 2571). An example with an undecorated boss, albeit in silver is illustrated by West (1998, 165; fig. 48.1) from Hasketon, Suffolk.</p>	Disc	Weetch Type 3	850-1000	PAS	KENT-E7C0D5	2019
Brooch	Swaffham	NULL	NULL	<p>Late Saxon cast openwork disc brooch. Equal-armed cross in openwork formed by four large circular cut-outs. Each arm of the cross has concave sides, flaring outwards towards their ends. The arms are defined by grooves. Dot in centre. There is a groove around the circumference of the brooch and a plain border. On the reverse are the remains of a double, H-shaped pin-lug and broken catch-plate. Traces of iron corrosion on the pin-lug indicate that the brooch was fastened with an iron pin. The pin-lug is Scandinavian in form (Kershaw 2013, fig. 2.1). These brooches are relatively common. A very similar example was recently found in Hindringham, Norfolk (HER 25659). Weight: 3.69g. Diameter: 27mm. late 9th - 10th century.</p>	Disc	N/A	870-1000	PAS	NMS-993175	2006

Brooch	Swannington	NULL	NULL	Viking Borre-style disc brooch. Decoration of concave-sided lozenge with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-contoured knots. In the centre is a sunken circular field. Around the edge is a plain raised border. On the reverse are a transverse pin-lug and a catch-plate; unusually, these are complete and undamaged. Attached to the pin lug are the remains of a corroded iron pin. There is also iron staining beside the catch-plate, indicating the position of the pin while the brooch was in the ground. Although the decoration on the obverse of this brooch is not very worn, the brooch is very thin, and a small hole is visible between two of the interlaced strands of knotwork decoration. Weight: 5.16g. Diameter: 29.5mm. 10th century This brooch is of a type commonly found in East Anglia, with over 140 examples recorded from Norfolk	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-7446E3; Norfolk MED.10540	2005
Brooch	Swinhope	NULL	NULL	Copper alloy and green glass brooch. Cast plate comprising a central element with an oval-ended lobe projecting from it, the middle of the plate being occupied by a roundel with an upstanding wall. The roundel has four integrally cast collets of wall thickness 1.3mm, the larger (of diameter 4.8mm) set centrally, and the other three (of diameter 4mm) set equidistantly around the outer edge of the roundel on each side of the plate except the lobed one. One collet contains a damaged bead of translucent green glass, and the central collet has a smooth concave base presumably intended to receive another; the other two cells are now void. A curvilinear relief scheme of commas and pellets is carried around the collets or bosses, and the commas increase in their projecting height to form a rim for the oval ended lobe. The lower interior of this lobe bears low relief decoration comprising a rough circle subdivided by three intersecting arcs. The outer edges of the object are smoothed, suggesting heavy wear, and possibly concealing evidence for the projection of other lobes, now lost, in either a cruciform or trefoil scheme. There is no evidence for a pin or fastening, and the back of the object is also smooth. The dark brown tint of the metal and the crude definition of curvilinear decoration would both be consistent with an Anglo-Scandinavian date. Suggested date: Early Medieval, 900-1000. Length: 30.9mm, Width: 23.3mm, Thickness: 4.2mm, Weight: 9.22gms.	Plate	N/A	900-1000	PAS	NLM-06CEB6	2013
Brooch	Swinhope	NULL	NULL	Lead possible brooch fragment, as kindly suggested by the finder. A fragment from an oval or circular plate bearing faint traces of decoration on one side, possibly comprising two curved and internally billeted scrolls with pellets outside the scrolls and confined by a linear border, cf. Weetch Type 6. Suggested date: Early Medieval, 900-1000 Diameter: 24.7mm, Thickness: 0.9mm, Weight: 2.05gms	Disc	Weetch Type 6	900-1000	PAS	NLM- E27D4E	2020

Brooch	Swinhope	NULL	NULL	<p>Copper alloy brooch fragment. Cast circular plate brooch, probably Weetch Type 4. A moulded cruciform design comprises a central rhomboid enclosing a central circular cell. There is a further circular cell at the end of each arm of the cross. Adherent soil is firmly attached to the display face, and this might mask enamel, as the cells defined by strong moulding would be apt to receive it, though no trace of colorant was observed. Two indented pits, made from the plain back, may mark the site of pin gear or might hint at stitched attachment in its absence. Brooches of this type may mark the conversion of ordinary Viking folk to Christianity in a Danelaw context. Suggested date: Early Medieval, 850-1100.</p> <p>Diameter: 28.9mm, Thickness: 2mm, Weight: 5.85gms</p>	Disc	Weetch Type 4	850-1100	PAS	NLM-E3C6FB	2020
Brooch	Tetney	NULL	NULL	<p>Copper alloy brooch. Disc brooch. Cast concavo-convex brooch with stub of a swivelling pin and pin rest on reverse. An indistinct decorative scheme comprises four elements of interlace, probably connected to each other. The crude casting, decorative elements and the dark brown colour of the object are all typical of mundane or lower status Anglo-Scandinavian metalwork from the region. Suggested date: Early Medieval, 850-1050.</p> <p>Diameter: 24.9mm, Thickness (clear of pin): 2.6mm, Weight: 5.43gms.</p>	Disc	N/A	850-1050	PAS	NLM-53A7F1	2010
Brooch	Tetney	53,48941	-0,027007	<p>A Viking cast copper-alloy disc brooch decorated in the Jellinge style. The brooch has a flat back and a domed surface. The surface is decorated with a moulded motif comprising a knot of beaded lines, perhaps imitating filigree. Within and outside the knot are various limbs, tongues, gripping feet, and head lappets.</p> <p>The whole combines to form a very clear motif consisting of a pair of S-shaped Jellinge-style animals with heads against the edge of the brooch and bodies curving down and around, to end in tails which are wrapped back over the body to end back at the mouth. In the centre is a rounded boss, and the animals each has a spiral shoulder and three-toed triangular feet.</p> <p>The reverse contains a double pin-lug with traces of corroded iron from the (missing) pin between, with further iron staining close to the catchplate. A third loop is located close to the perimeter, roughly between the catch-plate and the pin-lug.</p> <p>Similar to NMS-DFD1E7, NMS-A4D637, NMS-799114, and YORYM-25E682. Of Jansson's type I E (Kershaw 2013, 114-6).</p> <p>The presence of a third loop was believed by Margeson (The Vikings in Norfolk, 1997, p. 21) to be "a sure sign of Scandinavian origin". Brooches of this type are widespread in Scandinavia, with a particular concentration at Birka (near Stockholm, Sweden).</p>	Disc	Jansson type I E	900-950	PAS	LIN-F00E1B	2014

Brooch	Tharston and Hapton	52,4999	1,2250438	<p>Incomplete Late Saxon gilt copper alloy openwork lozenge brooch with an outwards facing Borre-style animal head in each corner. In very abraded condition with little decorative detail visible, the surface of the metal is dull purplish and several specks of gilding remain on the front face. On the reverse remains of the iron pin lie between the stumps of a double or H-shaped pin lug and of a catchplate. These pin fittings indicate a Scandinavian (Danish) origin (Kershaw 2013, 23), though there is no attachment loop. It is uncertain whether the object should be allotted to Kershaw's Type I, II or IIA (ibid. 43-9). 23.5 x 23mm. 10th century.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Field MB2</p>	Lozenge	Openwork lozenge	900-1000	PAS	NMS-14F334	2013
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Brooch	Thorney	NULL	NULL	<p>Early Medieval (Viking-age) copper alloy trefoil brooch, 46mm in length, 27mm wide and 3mm thick with a weight of 11.18g.</p> <p>The brooch is incomplete, missing most of one arm. The surviving arms are sub- rectangular, with a rounded tip. The front is slightly convex and the reverse is flat and undecorated. The front has been decorated with a plain raised outer border, then a double-strand interlace design running around the edge of the brooch and underneath three sub triangular motifs, each one sitting in the curve formed where the arms join and running to the object's edge. These surround a slightly larger central triangular motif. From underneath this, and slightly covering the points of the other triangles, three rectangular strands emerge which run into the centre of the arms and widen slightly with a rounded end to fit into the border. The brooch is so worn that no design can be seen on these rectangular elements, other than a slight transverse line, one third of the way from the centre, visible on all three arms. The whole effect is of a complex Borre-style knot design.</p> <p>The decoration is now so worn that traces of the greenish surface patina survive only in what were originally the grooves. The higher parts of the relief design have now lost all their surface and have corroded to a browner colour.</p> <p>The reverse houses a double semi-circular lug, now incomplete, on one arm, with a corresponding circular iron rivet on the other complete arm. This shows clearly on the upper surface and may be a repair. The presence of pin fittings on two arms (rather than on one arm and the junction of the arms opposite) suggests that there may originally have been three attachments, hinting at a Scandinavian rather than Anglo-Scandinavian origin.</p> <p>The presence of Borre-style interlace puts this brooch in Maixner's type E, and the closest parallels are of Maixner type E 1.2. A very well-made and well-preserved example is known from Maltby in South Yorkshire (Kershaw 2010, vol. 2, no. 406, now in Rotherham Museum) and there is a crudely made 'variant' from Carlton Colville in Suffolk (Kershaw 2010, vol. 2, no. 405). These brooches are rare in England, but more common in Scandinavia, particularly in Denmark (Kershaw 2013, 86). The Thorney brooch is the first example of a Maixner type E 1.2 recorded on the PAS database.</p> <p>The closest parallel on the PAS database is a complete brooch of Maixner type E1.3 from Hindringham in Norfolk (NMS-56E967). It has the distinct interlace border but a simplified central circular boss. The transverse line showing on the worn central decoration of this brooch could suggest it is similar to the Hindringham example which has several transverse lines in the same position. The Thorney brooch can also be compared with a Maixner type F brooch from Worcestershire (WMID-308D55) with Borre-style decoration and zoomorphic</p>	Trefoil	Maizner type E 1.2	850-950	PAS	LEIC-33DBDC	2019
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				motifs; this has ornate zoomorphic heads where the triangular blocks sit on the Thorney brooch.						
Brooch	Thorpe Bassett	54,145641	-0,684914	<p>A Scandinavian lozengiform openwork copper alloy brooch dating to the ninth or tenth centuries. It is of a type found in both the Danelaw and Scandinavia. The upper surface of the brooch is decorated with knot and interlace decoration and shows traces of gilding. A small central rectangular moulded plate is silvered. On the underside of the brooch is a semi-circular catchplate and two perforated lobes for securing the pin. The pin is missing. The underside of the brooch is silvered, as are the lobes and catchplate. The brooch measures 22mm in length and 21.5mm in width.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has confirmed this as a Scandinavian type - Openwork lozenge brooch, Type II (ridged arms)</p>	Lozenge	Borre	850-999	PAS	NCL-2539A2	2004
Brooch	Thorpe Bassett	54,14564	-0,684914	<p>Cast Cu alloy lozengiform openwork brooch from the 10th century. The brooch is lozengiform and has an equal armed cross set in the middle. The spaces between the arms are open and rounded to form circles. The pin is not present. Borre-style decoration dates this to the 10th century.</p>	Lozenge	N/A	900-1000	PAS	NCL- D65010	2006
Brooch	Thrandeston	51,784856	1,057742	<p>Late early-medieval cast Borre-style disc brooch. Decoration of concave-sided lozenge with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-contoured knots. In the centre is a sunken circular field. Around the damaged edge is a plain raised border. The decoration is worn, as on most recorded examples. On the reverse is a rectangular scar from the missing catch-plate or pin lug and a small probably accidental perforation at the opposite edge. However, there is no trace of the corresponding element for securing the pin. This brooch is of a type commonly found in East Anglia, with over 150 examples recorded from Norfolk. Weight: 4.48g. Diameter: 30mm.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-6BBCC2	2008

Pendant	Thurcaston	NULL	NULL	<p>Early Medieval (Viking) silver Thor's hammer, 29 mm long, 21 mm wide at head and 4 mm thick. The object is T-shaped and consists of a sub-rectangular head which comes to a slight point in the centre of its upper edge, and tapers gently in width to its straight edges. This sits on a tapering shaft, sub-rectangular in cross-section, which holds the remnants of a broken suspension loop at its terminal. The head is decorated with sub-rectangular punchmarks, four arranged in a square in its centre and three in a row on each side. Three of the punches appear to have round pellets within them.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>The object was found in 1993 (before the start of the Treasure Act 1996) and was donated by the finder and landowner to Leicestershire Museums. When found it was the fourth one known.</p> <p>It was found close to the Thurcaston Viking coin hoard, LEIC-C6D945.</p>	Hammer	Thor's Hammer	850-1100	PAS	LEIC-185125	1993
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Brooch	Thwing	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete copper-alloy champlevé enamelled circular brooch of Early-Medieval date, c.AD 800 - 1000. Weetch Type 21.</p> <p>The brooch comprises a central circular panel with a wide recessed rim. The majority of the rim is lost to worn breaks, approximately one third remains. The central panel depicts a bird holding a branch on a champlevé background. Traces of both red and blue enamel are retained within the recessed portions.</p> <p>The remaining portion of the rim has a beaded outer border with raised curvilinear designs. Two circular perforations are also retained. These are not a common feature of such objects and may suggest the reuse or modification of the brooch.</p> <p>The reverse of the brooch is recessed corresponding to the central panel though otherwise flat and undecorated.</p> <p>The metal has a light green patina is in fair condition. The brooch is 34.2mm long, 29.9mm wide, 2.6mm thick and weighs 10g.</p> <p>Ten Harkel, Weetch & Sainsbury (2016) state that 'only four brooches of this type are currently known, three of which were found in England, with a fourth from France.'</p> <p>Ref: Ten Harkel, Letty & Weetch, Rosie & Sainsbury, Victoria. (2016). An Early Medieval Polychrome-Enamelled Brooch from Flaxengate, Lincoln: Continental Fashions in an Anglo-Scandinavian Town. <i>Medieval Archaeology</i>. 60. 57-71. https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00766097.2016.1147786</p>	Disc	Weetch Type 21	800-1000	PAS	YORYM-5EAB75	2018
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Brooch	Tong	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete cast copper alloy probable Viking 'Jelling' style zoomorphic brooch with probable enamel remains, dating to the 9th/ 10th century, between AD c. 875 – 1000 (length: 34mm; width: 23mm; thickness: 7mm; weight: 6.86g).</p> <p>This brooch is in the form of a dog/ hound whose head is turning round over the back of his body to grip his tail in his open mouth. Although the brooch is in a worn condition, the ribbon or scrolled and ridged linear decoration particular curls around the outside edge of his hind leg with an irregularly sub-rectangular recessed area in the central of this feature where there appears to be the remains of black or dark enamel. The centre or main torso of the animal has two strips of rectangular recessed areas where there are also remains of dark enamel, with wavy scratched line appearing on one of this enamelled strips, but this has probably been recently done. At the front of the dog's body, one of his front legs seems to be tucked into his body and the neck of the animal curves backwards as the head bends back over the body. Not all of the facial features on the beast's body are noticeable, although one small ear and the large curved mouth with curled upper lip holding the tail is clearly visible. Additionally, there is a small rounded protrusion underneath the bottom jaw. There is also some enamelled remains in two adjacent and recessed rectangular sections on the beast's neck, as well as a recessed area above the front leg, where there is no enamel remaining. The back of the probable brooch is plain, undecorated and relatively flat, apart from a hollow and arched probable suspension loop or catch plate where a pin or fitting may have been secured to keep the artefact in place. The probable brooch is in a worn but fair condition with a dark green patina.</p> <p>This artefact was originally identified by Mike Stokes who was the Museum Archaeologist at Rowley's House Museum, Shrewsbury in 1994, when he sent a letter back to the finder discussing the probable brooch. He stated in the letter that he believes the artefact to be 'originally a brooch or belt-mount. There is no doubt whatsoever that it dates to the period AD 875 – 950, as it is a perfect example of the so-called 'Jelling' style of Viking age art'. Mike Stokes continues to state that 'very few finds of this date or type are known from the West Midlands – especially this far west, even though we know of Scandinavian activity in the area from the records of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle', particularly the Viking defeat at the Battle of Tettenhall in AD 909/ 910.</p> <p>An example of similar decoration is illustrated in Wilson, D, M, & Klindt-Jensen, O, 1966, 'Viking Art', page 105, fig 48, which depicts an ornament from a cross-shaft in the parish church at Collingham, Yorkshire. The authors also state (page 95) that the name 'Jelling' is taken from the tenth century, Danish, royal cemetery at Jelling in Jutland, particularly from the decoration found on a silver cup and a pyramidal memorial stone, although the origins of the style can be seen at Oseberg, dating to the mid 9th century AD.</p>	Zoomorphic	N/A	850-1000	PAS	WMID-F8C502	1994
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Brooch	Torksey	NULL	NULL	<p>Circular flat lead brooch, viking, Borre style, very good condition. Two brooch fittings on back. Dimensions: height 35.1mm, width 35.6mm, thickness 4mm, weight 15.43g.</p> <p>This object has been identified by Jane Kershaw as Anglo-Scandinavian, a Terslev Type V variant (Kleingärtner's Type 'Local Variant Birka (LVB)' (variant).</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>Checked following Sophie Catley. NFA</p> <p>Included in Kershaw 2010 as catalogue no. 343.</p>	Disc	Terslev	900-1000	PAS	NLM-72D1C7	2000
Brooch	Torksey [WEST LINDSEY]	53,39147	-0,768424	<p>Cast copper alloy disc brooch bearing three, inward facing, animals' heads each with broad face, narrowed muzzle, and large, rounded ears. The brooch has a convex front face, back concave and bearing, in addition to the pit location and catch plate, the remains of small ring. This brooch is decorated in the Viking Borre style and belongs to Jansson's Type II A, the most popular type at Birka (Jansson 1984b). Diameter 25.7mm, Height 6.2mm, Mass 9.82g.</p>	Disc	Jansson Type II A	850-950	PAS	NLM260	1997
Brooch	Towcester	52,126136	-1,008114	<p>An incomplete cast copper-alloy plate brooch dating to the early-medieval period. Viking brooch similar to Hattatt (1989, 223; ref. 1700). Openwork lozenge form, moulded in Borre-style relief. Hinged pin (now missing). Scandinavian.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw included this brooch in her study (2009). Scandinavian is most probable but it can't be confirmed.</p>	Lozenge	Openwork lozenge	800-900	PAS	NARC-52A2EG	1988
Brooch	Upwell	NULL	NULL	<p>A cast Borre-style disc brooch. Decoration of concave-sided lozenge with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-contoured knots. In the centre is a sunken circular field. Around the edge is a plain raised border, which is damaged in several places, giving the brooch a "nibbled" appearance. On the reverse are the remains of a pin-lug and a catch-plate, both set parallel to the outside edge. Weight: 4.75g. Diameter: 27mm. This brooch is of a type commonly found in East Anglia, with over 140 examples recorded from Norfolk.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-92B3E3	2009
Brooch	Walcot Near Folkingha	52,902	-0,425516	<p>Copper alloy Borre-style flat disc brooch of Kershaw's East Anglian Series. The face has a central circular hollow. Around this is a lozenge shape with double-ribbon ends that extend and curl round in a Borre knot motif. This type of Anglo-Scandinavian brooch was mass produced and is more common in East Anglia. The pin lug and catchplate are present on the reverse. The pin is missing.</p>	Disc	N/A	900-1000	PAS	LIN-000000	N/A

Brooch	Walcot Near Folkingha	52,90199	-0,425516	Lead disc brooch. The brooch has a pelleted border and a blundered Jellinge style dragon-like animal looking left. The reverse has a broken pin lug and catchplate. The pin is missing. Included in Kershaw 2010 as catalogue no. 487. Kershaw 2013 allocates this brooch to Jansson's type I C (2013, 110).	Disc	Jansson tune LC	950-1066	PAS	LIN- EC1247	N/A
Brooch	Walkington	NULL	NULL	Cast copper alloy brooch, quadrangular or lozenge-shaped, made up of four crossing arms each terminating in a Borre style animal's head. The heads are linked by short bars giving the quadrangular or lozengiform shape. In the middle of the brooch is a central cross. Its underside bears the remains of the pin mechanism, two flat lugs that held the pin and the catch plate. The brooch is in poor condition with much loss of surface, a condition which is typical of this class of object.	Lozenge	Openwork Jansson	867-950	PAS	FAKL- EC1247	2010
Brooch	Walsingham	52,895789	0,867752	Late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch with cast Borre-style decoration, comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. On the reverse the pin fittings comprise the pin lug set parallel to the edge and retaining the iron pin loop, and the catchplate at a right angle to the edge (an Anglo-Scandinavian arrangement). A very recent break has removed a small piece of the edge. Diameter 28.8mm. Thickness (excluding pin fixings) 1.5mm. Weight 7.38g. 10th century. Kershaw 2013, 56 - 65, East Anglian Series Type I.	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-9CA914	2017/18
Brooch	Warborough	NULL	NULL	An Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper-alloy disc brooch with in-laid glass, cloisonné enamel (late 10th - 11th century). The brooch has seven rounded projections (lobes) arranged equidistantly. On each of these lobes a collar of copper-alloy strip has been soldered. Inset into these collars is a sphere of translucent glass; only four remain and they are dark blue. On the main body of the brooch a collar (again copper-alloy strip) has been soldered, and inset into this is the cloisonné enamel disc. The pattern comprises two quatrefoils, one in the centre and one outer one. The lobes of the outer one emerge at the junctions between the lobes of the central one. Each lobe is a pointed oval cell. The central quatrefoil is opaque pale blue glass and the external quatrefoil is alternate red and yellow opaque glass. The surface of the one of the red cells is partially missing revealing dark blue glass underneath. The space around the quatrefoils is filled with dark blue glass. The cell work is copper alloy and may originally have been gilded, but there is no trace of the gilding now. Large areas of gilding are still present; even on the twin lugs either side of the spring and the catchplate. On the reverse of the brooch the original pin is missing but there is a lump of iron corrosion near the twin lugs. A silver pin is now in place, probably a replacement to the original iron pin. The brooch is very similar to one found at Feltwell, Norfolk (Buckton 1986, 9 fig.1 no. 6) in form but the enamel design slightly differs. The silver pin is unlikely to constitute 10% of the entire object as such it does not fall under the 1996 Treasure Act. Diameter: 19.51mm including the lobes: 24.47mm; thickness: 9.22mm; weight: 5.75g.	Disc [Cloisonné]	Weetch type 20A [Saunderton]	900-1000	PAS	BERK-97C727	2006

Brooch	Warham	NULL	NULL	<p>Incomplete Late Saxon Anglo-Scandinavian disc brooch dating to the period c. AD 900 - 1000. The front exhibits cast Borre-style decoration comprising a concave-sided lozenge with a central circular recess. Each of the four corners of the lozenge extends to form interlaced, double contoured knots. The brooch exhibits a small chip which has removed approximately 5% of the circumference. On the reverse is a broken stub indicating the position of the missing single, perforated pin lug of Anglo-Saxon type, set parallel to the edge of the brooch. Opposite this is the integrally cast looped catchplate of Scandinavian form, set at a right angle to the rim of the brooch (Kershaw, 2013, p. 39, fig. 2.14).</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a relatively standardised design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28, and Margeson, S. and Williams, V. in Ayers 1985, 28-9, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2013, 56-61, fig. 3.19 East Anglian Series Type I.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-4DBC05	2015
Brooch	Washingborough	53,217466	-0,488858	<p>One arm from a cast copper alloy trefoil brooch. The arm is flat, rectangular in plan with a rounded terminal and broken at the other end. The surface of the arm is decorated with an enamelled perimeter groove filled with what looks like degraded red enamel, but which is almost certainly corrosion. The cell in the centre is decorated with a row of chevrons representing a derivative 'fir-tree pattern', again set against a red background, probably corrosion. There is a small catchplate on the reverse.</p>	Trefoil	Maixner type G 1.3	850-950	PAS	LIN-87E516	N/A
Brooch	Watton	NULL	NULL	<p>An unusual, tinned, Scandinavian oval brooch, which is decorated with counter-relief interlace. Has twin lugs with the remains of an iron pin, a single lug for the chain for a pendant and a rolled catch-plate on reverse. Probably Scandinavian. Measures 23mm x 31mm. 10th century.</p>	Oval	N/A	900-1000	PAS	NMS-263725	2009
Brooch	Watton	NULL	NULL	<p>Lead Borre-style lozenge-shaped brooch with decoration comprising a lozengiform moulding at the central junction of four arms with triple-strand interlaced knots forming trefoil terminals. There is the broken lug for the pin and a catch-plate containing a corroded fragment of the iron pin on reverse. Cf. a worn openwork brooch of otherwise similar form in Margeson 1997, fig.21. 10th century.</p>	Lozenge	Borre	900-1000	PAS	NMS-263705	2009
Brooch	Wells next the sea	52,959350	0,842176	<p>Late early medieval trefoil brooch fragment, broken so that none of the other two arms are present. In the centre debased plant ornament set within an oval arrangement of ribbed mouldings. No features on reverse. Maximum 19mm x maximum 14mm. 10th century.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has confirmed this as a Maixner Type G 1.3, group not known. It is not certain if this is of Scandinavian or Anglo-Scandinavian origin.</p>	Trefoil	Maixner type G 1.3	900-1000	PAS	NMS-440005	2002

Brooch	Weiney	52,217247	0,223553	Two arms from a trefoil brooch. In the centre is a grooved triangle; in each arm is a grooved tongue shape containing pairs of oblique grooves making V-shapes. The missing arm has broken at the straight edge of one of these tongue-shapes (old break). On the reverse there is a patch of solder, so it may be that the brooch was repaired in antiquity only to break again. One of the arms has a transverse pin lug, now broken. A cheap, flat, mass-produced version of this uncommon Viking brooch. Late 9th/ early 10th century.	Trefoil	Maixner type C 4.2	850-950	PAS	NMS584; Norfolk, UKED	1998
Brooch	Wendling	NULL	NULL	Late early-medieval cast copper alloy convex disc brooch. Terslev-style knot work scroll decoration (see Kershaw, 2010, 4, fig.6), now very worn but with traces of gilding. Double pin-lug with corroded iron from (missing) pin between, with further iron staining across the brooch showing the pin remained attached, but not held by the incomplete catch-plate which is at a right angle to the edge, for some time. Also at a right angle to the edge of the brooch half way between the catch-plate and the pin-lugs is the broken remains of a loop. A small part of the edge of the brooch is missing. 10th century. Diameter 25mm. Weight 7.1g. Similar to NMS-A4D637 and NMS-799114. The decoration is so worn that it is difficult to allocate a precise motif type. Notes: The presence of a third fastening (loop) on the reverse of the brooch was believed by Margeson (The Vikings in Norfolk, 1997, p. 21) to be "a sure sign of Scandinavian origin", and other similar examples are known from the Norfolk (e.g. Heckingham 22663). These brooches are relatively common in East Anglia, with over 20 known from Norfolk alone. Brooches of this type are also widespread in Scandinavia, with a particular concentration at Birka (near Stockholm, Sweden).	Disc	Terslev	900-1000	PAS	NMS-DFD1E7	2012
Brooch	Wendling	52,68031	0,8536087	Late Saxon cast copper alloy convex disc brooch. Quite worn, with traces of gilding visible. Knot work scroll decoration. On the reverse are the remains of a flat iron pin and catchplate set at right-angles to the outside edge of the brooch, and the remains of a loop for a pendant. The presence of a third fastening on the reverse of the brooch was believed by Sue Margeson (The Vikings in Norfolk, 1997, p. 21) to be "a sure sign of Scandinavian origin", and other similar examples are known from the county (e.g. Heckingham 22663). These brooches are relatively common in East Anglia, with over 20 known from Norfolk alone. Brooches of this type are also widespread in Scandinavia, with a particular concentration at Birka (near Stockholm, Sweden). 10th century. Original diameter (estimated): 25mm. Similar to PAS: NMS-A4D637 & NMS-799114	Disc	N/A	900-1000	PAS	NMS-DFCE80	2012

Brooch	West Acre	52,703401	0,633061	<p>Slightly less than one half of a late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch, with cast Borre-style decoration comprising a concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double contoured knots. There are stumps of a transverse pin lug (parallel to the edge of the brooch) near the edge on the reverse. The break is jagged and not ancient. Diameter 32mm</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28, and Margeson and Williams in Ayers 1985, 28-9, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw's (2013, 60-1, fig. 3.19) East Anglian Series Type I.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-97D731	2013
Brooch	West Acre	52,70372	0,618277	<p>Small fragment of a Late Saxon copper alloy Borre-style disc brooch of the East Anglian series (Kershaw 2013, 56 - 65). A very short part of the original edge is present, and on the reverse a Scandinavian catchplate (ibid. fig. 2.1) survives next to some iron staining from the pin. Extant dimensions 15.7 x 11.6mm. 10th century.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-97D731	2014
Brooch	West Barkwith	53,304254	-0,260679	<p>Early Medieval (Viking) copper alloy trefoil brooch. 42mm long, 41mm wide and 2mm thick. The brooch is in very good condition and weighs 12.88g. The brooch is flat and has three arms with rounded terminals. The brooch is decorated with a central triangle formed of two incised lines. Each arm of the brooch also has a double incised border which butts up to the central triangle. Inside this, each arm is decorated with a further linear border which contains a series of diagonally positioned sub-triangular 'nicks' running down each edge. This gives an appearance of a leaf motif. many of these brooches have ring and dot motifs where each arm joins, These do not appear on this example, but where they would be positioned the surface is undecorated suggesting they may have been left out.</p> <p>The reverse of the brooch has the scar of a lug/loop, centrally placed on one arm. On another arm, near its centre, it has what appears to be a repair, probably for a replacement catchplate. There is a roughly cut sub- rectangular plate which curves upwards at one side, suggesting part of it has been broken off. This has been rivetted onto the edge of the brooch. Traces of this can just be seen on the brooches surface, showing as a break in the outer border.</p> <p>The brooch is a Maixner Type G 1.3, dating circa AD 850-950 and is very similar to LIN-56D731 and DENO-E9A0F5</p> <p>Found in the same parish as LEIC-A12430</p>	Trefoil	Maixner type G 1.3	850-950	PAS	LEIC-A43E83	N/A

Brooch	West Butterwick	53,544091	-0,748907	<p>Lead alloy disc brooch. Cast circular plate with paired lugs for a separate pin (lost) opposite a folded catch plate. The front of the brooch bears a zoomorphic design comprising an entwined serpentine body with (probably) scales denoted by billeting; a head with elongated jaws and a large eye at the edge of the brooch; and at least two claws or talons. Patinated overall. The brooch would have appeared silvery when new, and is of a class of cheap jewellery considered especially significant because it marks the settlement of humble Viking folk. Many disc brooches present cross motifs, and mark an assertion of Christian belief among converted settlers. This example presents monstrous motifs more at home in the pagan North, and is equally assertive of the old religion, which is a pointer to a relatively early date. The ladder treatment of the creature's body recalls inscribed runic stones found across Scandinavia, dated to the 10th and 11th centuries. Suggested date: Early Medieval, 860-900.</p> <p>Diameter: 34.1mm, Thickness: 2.4mm, Weight: 14.77gms.</p>	Disc	N/A	860-900	PAS	NLM-279166	2013
Brooch	Weston Colville	NULL	NULL	<p>An Anglo-Scandinavian Borre-style disc brooch dating to the tenth century AD. The brooch possesses decoration comprising a flat circular plate. The plate is decorated with a concave-sided lozenge; from each of its four corners there extends interlace ending in double-contoured knots. In the centre is a sunken circular field. Around the edge of plate is a plain raised border. On the underside, there is a fragment of the perforated pin-lug. The catchplate is missing. The brooch has a diameter of 29mm and possesses a brown patina. This brooch is of a type commonly found in East Anglia.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	CAM-16C900	2003
Brooch	Weston Colville	NULL	NULL	<p>A fragment of a copper alloy Anglo-Scandinavian Borre-style disc brooch dating to the tenth century AD. The brooch comprises a flat circular plate, only half of which remains. The upper surface of the plate is decorated with a concave-sided lozenge; from each of its four corners there extends interlace ending in double-contoured knots. In the centre is a sunken circular field. On the underside, there is a small trapezoidal catchplate but the pin-lug is missing. The catchplate is missing. The brooch has a diameter of 25mm and possesses a brown patina. This brooch is of a type commonly found in East Anglia.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	CAM-171927	2003

Brooch	Weston Colville	52,160504	0,366936	<p>Copper-alloy openwork domed front plate from a disc brooch, decorated in a fusion of Borre and Jellinge style. The decoration shows a beast with a thin body weaving under and over itself to form a triangular shape, and with the hind foot gripping the foreleg. On the back of the object are the lug and catchplate but the pin is missing. Diameter: 32.25mm, thickness: 1.68mm, weight 7.17g.</p> <p>Jane Kershaw has identified this as a Scandinavian object, a Jellinge-style disc brooch of Jansson's Type I A1 (Jansson in Arrwidsson 1984). These are decorated with a single profile Jellinge-style animal with a double-contoured circular body, a looping tail, and an extended ear lappet. Graham-Campbell has published other English examples of this type of brooch while considering them to be Scandinavian imports (1985) and Kershaw has recently discussed the increasing number of finds from England in the context of the Scandinavian material (Kershaw 2009).</p> <p>There are two main forms of this type of disc brooch, one of composite construction with a separate backing plate (e.g. SWYOR-114BB0, found in Lincolnshire, and NCL-7E9EE5, found in North Yorkshire) and a one-piece form. This example appears to be of one-piece construction, as it has the lug and catchplate on the reverse. At the time Graham-Campbell wrote (1985) there were five of this type known, two from Birka (Sweden) and three from Denmark; he dated them to the first half of the tenth century on the basis of their fusion of Borre and Jellinge style.</p>	Disc	Jansson type I A1	900-950	PAS	CAM-371E87	2007
Brooch	Wetheringsett cum Brockford	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete copper-alloy Borre style disc brooch of Early-Medieval date. It is missing half of the plate and catchplate, as well as most of the pin lug due to old breaks. The plate is flat, disc shaped in form and with Borre style relief decoration on the front face. This comprises a central lozenge with recessed central circle, each corner of the lozenge extending to double stranded interlace in the form of loose knots ending in rounded terminals. On the back face of the plate are the remains of what appears to be an integrally cast pin lug, its precise form uncertain due to old breaks. The entire object measures 24.78mm in length, 16.02mm in width, 2.48mm in thickness and 3.65g in weight.</p> <p>This is an incomplete Borre style disc brooch of Early-Medieval date. It is most likely an English variant of a Scandinavian brooch type fusing Scandinavian interlace style with the Anglo-Saxon disc brooch shape (e.g. Kershaw, 'Culture and Gender in the Danelaw: Scandinavian and Anglo-Scandinavian Brooches', p. 24, fig. 12). It finds parallels in other examples recorded through the PAS (e.g. SF-, 1EF0D3, SF-1EE304, SF-5708, SF-9203, SF-B20403, SF-4888E2, SF-D855A4 or SF-7A4511) and is likely to date to the 10th century AD.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1100	PAS	SF-08EA56	2013

Brooch	Whitley	NULL	NULL	<p>An Early Medieval gilded silver disc brooch with surviving silver wire loop and Terslev-style design, dating from about 900-975 AD.</p> <p>Description: The brooch is circular and 26.8mm in diameter, with a very slightly domed front and a central raised dome of 6mm diameter. The silver is gilded on both faces, but with more surviving on the front. The central dome is decorated with a small moulded ring in the centre, surrounded by a ring of slightly oblique radiating ribbing. A 2mm band around the base of the dome is also decorated with similar radiating ribbing. The edge of the front has a single-groove border, and the area between the border and the central part is filled with a chip-carved design of three relief Terslev-style volutes (Kershaw pers. comm. 6/5/2014) which are interlaced with additional double-line strands.</p> <p>The three 'volutes' (here raised T-shaped elements) have much of their gilding worn away. The crossbars of the Ts form a frame around the central dome and outer ring of ribbing, and are each decorated with a longitudinal groove. The stems of the Ts are short and wide, and are each decorated with a pair of longitudinal grooves which end short of the crossbar and terminate in round dots. The double-strand interlace is in lower relief and so retains more gilding. Each of the three panels of interlace is identical and consists of two simple loops and twists; the specific details are unclear, but one set of strands appears to spring from the end of one T crossbar, pass under the base of the stem of the next T, and rejoin the third T at the crossbar. Each T also has one half of the crossbar shortened where another double strand crosses it.</p> <p>The reverse is generally flat, but slightly dished in the centre; there are possible traces of thin gilding around the outer part of the reverse. On the reverse is a double pin lug at right angles to the edge of the brooch, but the iron pin and the axis bar are missing, just leaving a ferrous corrosion stain. There is a scar, again perpendicular to the edge of the brooch and parallel to the pin, where the catchplate is now missing. There is also a third lug, again perpendicular to the edge of the brooch, positioned near the edge and equidistant from the pin lugs and catch. This holds a loop of silver wire (ungilded), decorated with circumferential incised lines forming beading, and closed by crossing the ends of the wire and twisting them twice around the hoop.</p> <p>Dimensions: The brooch is 26.8mm in diameter. The brooch plate is 5.48mm thick at the dome and 1.6mm thick at the rim. The pin lugs are 4.9mm tall. The wire loop is 10.7mm long, 9.04mm wide, and 1.94mm thick at the knot, with wire 1.1mm in diameter.</p> <p>Discussion: The Terslev style is a geometric variant of the Borre style, and here the characteristic 'vertebrae' of the Borre style (or 'volutes' of the Terslev style) have become T</p>	Disc	Terslev	900-975	PAS	SWYOR-274097	2014
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				<p>shapes. The T shapes together can be read as the remains of a triangle surrounding a central circle, linking this motif to Kershaw's Type VI Terslev-style brooches (Kershaw 2013, 75-7). The closest parallel from Britain is perhaps the copper-alloy brooch SF-8EE7E2, from Hemingstone in Suffolk (Kershaw 2013, 76-7, fig. 3.37), which Kershaw sees as probably 'a product of Anglo-Scandinavian interaction, probably produced in a Danelaw workshop.'</p> <p>The third lug, probably a suspension or attachment loop, is often seen as characteristic of Scandinavian brooches (Kershaw 2013, 24-5, Table 2.1, 161-70). Compare, for example, YORYM-25E682 and NMS-870EB5, and trefoil brooches such as SWYOR-913447.</p>						
Pendant	Wickham Market	NULL	NULL	<p>Silver 'Valkyrie' type pendant. Cast in the form of a human figure, possibly male rather than female, standing to the left (height 40mm), holding a circular shield under the left arm and an upright, fullered sword with a short, straight guard in the right hand, as the usual symbol of a warrior. The figure wears a long dress-like tunic; the beardless face is shown in profile, with a single incised oval eye and short hair under what may be a hood. The shield is shown, unusually, from the back, the figure's hand grasping the shield-grip. The back of the shield is decorated with four radiating incised motifs, possibly animal legs, and the rim is marked with a circle of punched dots. Black niello survives in the incised lines. On the reverse there is a single pierced lug.</p> <p>The object may be compared with a series of similar early Viking-period, usually female figurines of the 9th century from Scandinavia and England. Parallels suggest that the pendant is an Anglo-Scandinavian product, and a reflection of the main Danish settlement in East Anglia after around 879 and can be dated to about this time.</p> <p>Further discussion and details of parallels can be found in the Treasure Annual Report for 2002, no. 43.</p>	Disc	N/A	850-900	PAS	SF9305	2002
Brooch	Wighill	53,908033	-1,286062	<p>An incomplete, copper alloy Early Medieval Anglo-Scandinavian disc brooch dating from AD 800 - 1000. The brooch has a flat circular body, with some damage to the edges. The face is worn, so no decoration is visible. There is a small circular hole, now filled with corrosion, in the centre. On the reverse is a double pin bar lug, perpendicular to the edge, with the pin bar missing, and a curved catchplate also at right-angles to the edge of the brooch. The remains of a third loop, again at right-angles to the edge of the brooch, is located close to the perimeter, halfway between the catch-plate and the pin bar lugs. The brooch is 26.8mm in diameter and 5.8mm thick. It weighs 4.98g.</p> <p>LIN-F00E1B notes that "The presence of a third loop was believed by Margeson (The Vikings in Norfolk, 1997, p. 21) to be "a sure sign of Scandinavian origin". Brooches of this type are widespread in Scandinavia, with a particular concentration at Birka (near Stockholm, Sweden)."</p>	Disc	N/A	800-1000	PAS	SWYOR-6719BB	2018

Brooch	Willingham	52,1605	0,366936	<p>Late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch with interlacing decoration, belonging to the East Anglian Series type and dating from the late 9th or 10th century. The decoration on the object consists of a central lozenge with sunken circle inside, surrounded by an interlacing symmetrical pattern. The reverse has a catch-plate set parallel to the edge of the brooch, and a patch of iron corrosion where the pin lug once was. The pin is missing. Diameter: 27.30mm; thickness: 1.84mm; weight; 7.26g.</p> <p>A similar brooch can be seen in Hattat's Visual Catalogue (fig. 1692, pg. 379).</p>	Disc	East Anglian	870-1000	PAS	CAM-409F65	2008
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Pendant	Winteringham	NULL	NULL	<p>Circular pendant made from cast silver. The front has gilded but now worn relief decoration of the Norse god Odin and his attendant ravens, Huginn and Muninn (Thought and Memory). The effect is of cast decoration which has then been cleaned up with an engraving tool; it is softly contoured and reserved against a sunken background.</p> <p>Odin's head is directly below the suspension loop, which is cast and drilled from side to side and is decorated on the front with a sunken panel containing a series of short transverse gilded ridges. Above this the loop appears unglilded and there are hints of further transverse grooves.</p> <p>Odin is rendered with a skull-like face and thin arms which clasp the birds to his breast. The face has one eye (the figure's right) clearly shown as a circular groove but the other is merely shown as a pair of worn horizontal grooves further down the cheek, suggestive of Odin's blind eye. The head has a relief line over the top, now worn to a smudge on the figure's left (right as you look at the object); this line, which may represent hair, is touched by the beaks of the two birds; perhaps they are each whispering in Odin's ear as they inform him of their discoveries.</p> <p>There is one bird to either side, each shown identically and in mirror image. Their heads are turned to the centre, and they have long necks and large eyes. The bird to the figure's left has a groove around the eye and the other has a groove emphasising the beak. Between Odin's head and the birds' long necks are pellets which represent Odin's hunched shoulders; his arms then emerge to the other side of the birds' necks and curve at the elbows to wrap around the necks. The hands are on the birds' chests; they are worn, but appear to have cuffs or rings at the wrists and several fingers.</p> <p>The birds' bodies are formed by long straight ridges ending in three strands which diverge to represent fanned-out tails. The wings emerge from the chest as further ridges, curving out and down, filled with four or five downward-slanting ridges on each wing, representing feathers. The birds fill all of the rest of the space with the exception of a small space-filling pellet below the tips of the inner wings.</p> <p>There is a raised border around the edge of the pendant. At the bottom and to either side this is embellished by beading, three beads to either side and perhaps four (but very worn) at the</p>	Circular	Odin decoration	900-1000	PAS	NLM-7F954A	2014
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			<p>bottom. These beads extend the line of the edge slightly, making the pendant less than circular.</p> <p>The reverse is ungilded and has some scratches which are probably all accidental; they are especially prominent to the centre and right.</p> <p>Dimensions: Length including loop, 23.1mm. Width (diameter at widest point) 19.1mm. Thickness 1.6mm. Weight 3.74g.</p> <p>Discussion: The finder has kindly supplied a number of close parallels culled from the internet, which establish the wide currency of this subject group. These include numerous examples from Russia and two from Sweden, including some of silver gilt (for the Swedish examples, see M. Helmbrecht, 2011, <i>Wirkmächtige Kommunikationsmedien. Menschenbilder der Vendel- und Wikingerzeit und ihre Kontexte</i>, Lund, 309-310, fig. 90a). A silver pendant with a related, but distinct design is known from Sjælland, Denmark (A. Pedersen in litt., 27/10/14). The pendant proudly proclaims a militant paganism. The tripartite grouping may represent a deliberately offensive pastiche of the Christian Trinity; Kevin Leahy kindly notes that the design of Thor's hammer pendants may similarly have been seen to invert the Cross worn by Christian believers. Odin's initiatory ordeal of hanging for nine nights on a tree was a further aspect of his biography which may parody the Crucifixion story. Ross Downing notes 'Odin hung for nine nights, the only source being <i>Völuspá</i>', kindly correcting this reporter's initial citation of the latter point.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>Metal analysis: non-destructive surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a composition of approximately 97% silver. with copper, lead and gold also in the alloy.</p> <p>This find meets the stipulations of the Treasure Act 1996 in that it is made from at least 10% precious metal and is over 300 years old.</p> <p>See Pagan zoomorphic pendants ancient Russia 10 -14 centuries. V.E.Korshun. Vol.#3</p>						
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Brooch	Winterton	NULL	NULL	<p>Copper alloy brooch. Cast disc brooch with an enamelled front in two colours. The enamel fills cells comprising, from the edge inwards: a circumferential border zone [mid blue]; four near-semicircular cells [dull red], arranged so that the gaps between them define the arms of an equal armed cross [mid blue] with a central reserved dot of the same metal as the cell walls. There is the stub of a catch plate and paired lugs retaining the end of a probably hinged pin on the back; the detail of fastening is obscured by a thick coat of transparent varnish which coats the entire object. The object is chipped on opposed edges from an originally circular form to an oval shape.</p> <p>Circular disc brooches were introduced by the Romans, but this example more closely resembles similar shaped brooches dated to the Late Saxon period: examples from Elsham, Horkstow and Swallow, North Lincolnshire, are displayed at the North Lincolnshire Museum, and see NMS-2BF1CD on the PAS database. These frequently flaunt an explicitly Christian cross motif, and are ascribed to the period after the Conversion of Viking settlers. Suggested date: Early Medieval, 900-1000.</p> <p>Length: 24.2mm, Width: 19.5mm, Thickness (clear of pin gear): 2.1mm, Weight: 4.91g.</p>	Disc	N/A	900-1000	PAS	NLM-8B6F36	2014
Brooch	Wisbech Castle	52,73991	0,161181	Urnes-style openwork disc brooch	Disc	Urnes		Cambridg eshire	SMR ECB0046	1846
Pin	Withern with Stain	53,297930	0,129228	<p>A copper alloy pin with a hinged ring head that probably dates from the Early Medieval period, c.800 - 1200. The ring is of 'fixed' type, with a constriction where it fits through the loop head of the pin; the pin can therefore swing, but not move freely around the ring. The shaft of the pin is circular in section and the shaft has been bent at the tip and in the middle. The ring is a solid circular piece of copper alloy and is circular in section. There is no decoration visible on either pin or ring. It has a length of 120.72mm, width 22mm, thickness 3.6mm, weight 10.16g. For reference see Meols p. 74 for similar examples. Compare also NMGW-E8F8A8.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>The ringed pin was a form of dress fastener which developed as a result of contact between artisans in the Celtic West and sub-Roman Britain. The type became very popular in Ireland, being ultimately adopted by the Hiberno-Norse during the Viking period. In form it comprised a pin with a ring inserted through a looped, perforated or pierced head.</p>	Disc	N/A	800-1200	PAS	SWYOR-E57351	2010

Brooch	Wolverley and Cookley	52,426716	-2,251435	<p>An incomplete copper alloy trefoil plate brooch of Late Early Medieval (Scandinavian / Viking) dating (AD 850 to AD 1050).</p> <p>Around two thirds (66%) of the brooch is present, consisting of two of the three arms. The third arm is missing, presumed lost in antiquity. The surviving arms are sub triangular in shape, with a rounded tip. The front is slightly convex and the reverse is flat and undecorated. The front has been decorated with a a triple strand interlace design wrapped around six animals. The animal heads are all positioned in the centre, with three pointing inwards and three pointing outwards. A triangle is present at the centre of the brooch. Traces of gilding survive in the recesses of the design.</p> <p>Two attachment points are present on the reverse of the brooch. The pin mount which consists of two half-round plates set vertically into one arm; the pin would originally have swivelled between these on another pin or hinge running between the two plates (now lost). Iron corrosion is present between the two plates, and suggests that the pin or a spring was originally made from iron. The other arm has another plate set vertically into the arm which is pierced with an oval perforation, originally to provide another attachment point. The internal dimensions of the oval piercing is 2.8 mm by 2.1 mm.</p> <p>It measures 48.8 mm in length, 44.3 mm wide and 10.9 mm thick (including pin lugs), 5.4 mm thick (not including pin lugs). It weighs 23.1 g.</p> <p>The brooch is a mid green colour, with an even surface patina. Traces of gilding survive in the recesses of the design.</p> <p>Similar trefoil brooches have been recorded on the PAS database as SF-32AB82; LIN-56D731; WILT-9A5AE7 and NMS-56E967.</p> <p>Kevin Leahy (NFA Post Roman Artefacts) comments that it is a Viking trefoil brooch of Maixner's Type F. These brooches show a mixture of zoomorphic and interlace decoration and are not common; this is the fourth find from England, after an uncertain example from Brigstock (NARC-4A1C66), and older finds from Thetford in Norfolk and Bures Hamlet in Essex (Kershaw 2010, 225).</p>	Disc	Maixner Type F	850-1050	PAS	WMID-308D55	N/A
Brooch	Woodbastwick	52,673578	1,444970	<p>Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy convex disc brooch of Jansson type II A, in abraded condition with damaged outer edge. On the hollow reverse both the single transverse pin lug and the catchplate are incomplete. Most of the original surface has been lost but sufficient remains to show that the decoration consisted of three inward-facing Borre style animals (cf. Kershaw 2013, fig. 3.11). Maximum surviving diameter 26mm. Height 4mm. Weight 3.44g. 10th century.</p>	Disc	Jansson type II A	900-1000	PAS	NMS-529E96	2014

Brooch	Woodbast wick	52,67358	1,444970	Late Saxon copper alloy lozengiform open-work brooch, in very worn and corroded condition with most of the cast detail missing, moulding at junction of four arms on central roundel, arms end in linked trefoil terminals. Broken 'Anglo-Saxon' pin lug and 'Scandinavian' catch-plate on reverse. 24mm x 24mm. 2.5mm thick. Weighs 3.61g. Cf. Kershaw 2013, 42-9, Openwork lozenge brooch, Type I. 10th century.	Lozenge	Openwork Lozenge	900-1000	PAS	NMS- C20702	2014
Brooch	Wordwell	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete cast copper-alloy disc type brooch dating to the Late Early Medieval period and of Anglo-Scandinavian attribution, c. 950-1000 AD. A small portion of the body and the pin are broken away in old damage, though aside from being somewhat distorted in post-depositional damage the brooch survives relatively intact. It is circular in plan, the outer face being decorated with moulded Borre-style interlace patterns consisting of a central recessed circular cell, around which is a raised lozengiform motif. At each cardinal point of the latter, a branch-like motif extends before splitting into a knotted or scroll-ended double tendrils that curve and intertwine within the raised edges of the brooches outer circumference. On the rear face of the brooch is the remains of the pin-catch and hinging point for the pin itself, the latter demonstrating a central circular aperture. Preserved in fair condition with an even brownish patina, it measures 28.80mm in diameter, 6.33mm thick between the body of the brooch and pin hinge and 1.94mm thick at the midpoint of the brooch body. It weighs 7.91g.</p> <p>This object belongs to the characteristically East-Anglian Series of Borre-style disc brooches (the name reflecting the primary area of distribution), which display decoration that draws heavily from the Scandinavian Borre style (Kershaw 2013, 56-65). These Anglo-Scandinavian types appear to post-date late 9th and early 10th century examples with similar decoration found in Scandinavia (ibid., 58), suggesting that most found in Britain are of a later 10th century date. See also NMS-160125 on the PAS database and the following examples published in formal literature (West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28, and Margeson, S. and Williams, V. in Ayers 1985, 28-9, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2013, 56-61, fig. 3.19).</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	SF-EF2ACD	2017

Brooch	Brooch			<p>Late early-medieval brooch of Kershaw's East Anglian series. Cast copper alloy flat circular disc brooch with interlace decoration on one face in the Anglo-Scandinavian "Borre" style. Dated to the 10th century.</p> <p>The decoration shows a repeating interlace design which forms four knots around the brooch. There is a central roundel which has been left blank. This design is typical of Borre style disc brooches of this date. The back is undecorated and has the attachments of the pin still remaining, although the pin itself is now missing. The pin attachments are small, flat lugs of metal, positioned one on either side of the plate, near the edge. Both are set parallel to the edge of the brooch. The lugs have been pierced with a large circular hole to form loops. One loop is complete, and has a semi-circular outer shape. The other loop is now incomplete and has a more squared shape. Diameter 29.5mm, thickness (inc fittings) 7.8mm, thickness (plate) 2.3mm, weight 11.15g.</p> <p>Ref: Mills, page 45, brooch V87</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>This design of disc brooch is very common, in relative terms, and seems to have been a popular style which was extensively produced and copied. Many examples are of poor quality, although this particular piece is clear and well executed.</p>	Disc						
	Workshop area	53,026046	-1,121788								
Brooch	Brooch			<p>Anglo-Scandinavian lead alloy plate brooch, rectangular with remains of an iron pin in a single transverse pin lug and catchplate. Rather indistinct moulded decoration within a frame appears as a saltire with a central boss set on a lozenge and smaller bosses nearer the corners. Details on a much better preserved lead alloy brooch excavated at Thetford suggest that the decoration is probably zoomorphic and in the Borre style (Youngs, S. in Wallis 2004, 38-40, fig. 35 SF437). 30.5 x 24.5mm. Thickness of plate 1.5 - 2mm. 10th century.</p>	Rectangular	N/A	900-1000	PAS	NMS-DE0210	2013	
	Wormegay	52,67996	0,4689036								
Brooch	Brooch			<p>Fragment of Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy Trefoil brooch, Maixner Type G 1.3, engraved lines define the triangular central panel, one of three arms survives, decorated with stylised leaf ornament and with curled sheet catch-plate on reverse. Extant width 22.5mm. Extant length (unbent) 32mm. Weight 4.41g. Late 9th-early 10th century.</p>	Trefoil	Maixner Type G	850-950	PAS	NMS-655101	2018	
	Wrampingham	52,61077	1,115000								

Brooch	Wreningham	52,537	1,183517	<p>About two-thirds of a late early-medieval copper alloy disc brooch, with cast Borre style decoration comprising concave-sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-strand knots. In rather worn condition. In the reverse there are stumps of the transverse pin lug near the edge. Diameter 28.5mm.</p> <p>A common 10th-century type in East Anglia carrying a design based on a Scandinavian prototype, see West 1998, fig. 134.8, Margeson 1997, fig. 28 and Margeson and Williams in Ayers 1985, 28-9, fig. 24 no. 1. Kershaw 2013, 60-1, fig. 3.19, East Anglian Series Type II.</p>	Disc	East Anglian II	900-1000	PAS	NMS-6E6202	2012
Brooch	Wreningham	52,545977	1,184167	<p>Late Saxon copper alloy openwork Lozenge brooch with an Anglo-Scandinavian arrangement of pin fittings on the reverse, a double pin lug (Kershaw 2005, fig. 2.1 a) and the stump of an Anglo-Saxon catchplate (ibid., fig. 2.2 b). The four corners consist of triangular-sectioned spikes rather than the Borre-style animal heads normally found on such brooches. All four apertures around the centre are round. Though the front is rather worn it is clear that centre and the four arms are plain. Arms are normally beaded or ridged (ibid., 45, Types I and II). 32.9 x 31.7mm. Thickness (excluding pin fittings) 3.8mm. Weight 7.47g. 10th century.</p> <p>Field WG3</p>	Lozenge	Openwork lozenge	900-1000	PAS	NMS-80F724	2017
Pin	Yapham	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete cast copper alloy pin of early-medieval date. The head of the pin is a large polyhedral, with 13 faces and the four main faces are decorated with an incised ring and dot motif. The pin head has been crudely made and is off centre. Below the head there is no collar at the junction between the head and the shaft. The shaft has broken along its length so it is impossible to say how long it once was. The metal is a mid reddish-brown colour and is worn. The pin head measures: 9.5 mm x 7.5 mm.</p>	Pin	Polyhedral	800-1100	PAS	YORYM-C60116	2010
Pin	Yapham	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete cast copper alloy pin of early-medieval date. The head of the pin is polyhedral, with 13 faces and the four main faces are decorated with an incised ring and dot motif. The pin head has been crudely made and is off centre. Below the head there is a single collar from which the shaft extends, the shaft has however broken off at this point. The metal is a mid brownish-green colour and is worn.</p>	Pin	Polyhedra	800-1100	PAS	YORYM-C60122	2010
Pin	Yapham	NULL	NULL	<p>An incomplete cast copper alloy kite-headed pin dating from the early-medieval period. The lozenge-shaped (kite) head is flat, and has a circular depression in the centre, seen on both the front and reverse. The three corners of the kite shape have rounded beaded nodules. There are no other visible signs of decoration. There is a slight swelling where the head meet the shaft. The shaft has a flattened circular section and terminates with a blunt point. The metal is a pitted mid greenish-brown colour.</p> <p>Several flat headed pins were found in York and are published on page 2578 of Finds from Anglo-Scandinavian York by Mainman and Rogers. They date from the 9th or 10th century.</p>	Pin	Kite	800-1100	PAS	YORYM-C60150	2010

Pin	Yapham	NULL	NULL	An incomplete cast copper alloy pin of early-medieval date. The head of the pin is an elongated polyhedral, with 13 faces. Each face has been decorated with an incised ring and dot motif, except for the top one which has been marked with an incised T. Below the head is a single collar from which the shaft extends. The pin shaft has broken off at this junction, the break is very worn. The metal is a light brownish-green colour and is worn. The pin head measures: 6.7mm x 6.5mm.	Pin	Polyhedral	800-1100	PAS	YORYM- CE0067	2010
Brooch	Yaxham	NULL	NULL	A cast copper alloy Borre-style disc brooch. The decoration consists of a concave-sided lozenge with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-contoured knots. In the centre is a sunken circular field. Around the edge is a plain raised border. On the reverse is a pin lug set parallel to the edge of the brooch and a transverse catch-plate (perpendicular to the pin-lug). Purplish metal, worn and corroded. Weight: 5.98g. Diameter: 29mm. This brooch is of a type commonly found in East Anglia, with over 140 examples recorded from Norfolk. 10th century.	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	NMS-9E5862	2009
Brooch	York	53,95174	-1,10246	<p>An incomplete Anglo-Scandinavian disc brooch decorated with a Borre design, Kershaw's 'East Anglian Series', Type I, with a simple circular hollow in its centre. These brooches were popular from the 9th to the middle of the 10th centuries.</p> <p>The edges of the flat brooch are corroded and now fragmentary, but the brooch was originally circular in shape. The Borre design is raised and silvered. It consists of a central sunken circle, within a raised lozenge which has curved lines extending from each corner and radiating to the edge of the object, where they turn back and loosely knot with themselves. The metal in between the raised design is green in colour.</p> <p>The back of the object has two rectangular projecting attachments at either side, both parallel to the edge of the brooch; these are the pin lug and catchplate. There is corrosion on the back of the object, largely around the area of the attachments. It weighs 7.3g, measuring 28.16mm in length, 26.60mm in width and 2.27mm in thickness.</p> <p>See Graham-Campbell, J. (2001) <i>The Viking World</i>, London: Frances Lincoln Ltd: 141 for more information on the Borre style in the Viking period and also Kershaw, J. 'Viking Identities; Scandinavian Jewellery in England' OUP 2013, p.61.</p>	Disc	East Anglian	900-1000	PAS	DUR-E8BD24	2012

Brooch	Yoxall	52,759428	-1,793985	<p>A lead alloy early-medieval disc brooch with concentric circle decoration, of Weetch's Type 5. or 'nummular brooch' of Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) date, circa AD 900-1000.</p> <p>The object is circular in form and has a circular pellet in low relief at its centre. Surrounding the circular pellet is a circular recess. The surface is then raised slightly to a concentric band formed of small circular pellets. Beyond this extending to the outer edge are five concentric ridged rings. Each ring has a number of unevenly spaced circular pellets placed on the band. The reverse is undecorated and has a large crack running slightly off centre. There is a ridge and three raised circular protrusions along the centre of the brooch, presumably where a fitting would have enabled the brooch to be fastened to clothing. The object has a mid cream coloured patina across all surfaces.</p> <p>A parallel is recorded on the PAS database (NARC-56D604) that was discovered in Northamptonshire. This example is described as 'typical of what may be termed the 'Anglo-Scandinavian' milieu. The Viking Age colonisation of 10th- to 11th-century England led to the production of a material culture that was neither recognisably Scandinavian or Anglo-Saxon, but of a form and style unique to the context. These inexpensive lead alloy brooches, which in many ways mimic more expensive gold or silver, or copper alloy analogues, are typical. This type of disc brooch could be termed a 'nummular' brooch, as it is ultimately based on the form of contemporary coins, and has been allocated by Rosie Weetch (in her study of middle and late Anglo-Saxon brooches) to her type 5.' Thanks are also given to Helen Geake who confirmed this example is a type 5, she also notes that the ridge on the reverse is seen on other examples such as (LEIC-9ECC43) discovered in Leicestershire.</p> <p>The object measures 36.9 mm in diameter, 5.5mm thickness across the centre and weighs 14.7 grams.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>This brooch was discovered by the finder in the late 70s and shown to us after the finder saw another example in a metal detecting magazine.</p>	Disc	Weetch Type 5	900-1000	PAS	WMID-49CC51	1976
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