THE ELEVEN OBSERVATIONS OF COMETS BETWEEN 678AD AND 1114AD RECORDED IN THE ANGLO SAXON CHRONICLE. E. G. Mardon, A. A. Mardon, J. Williams; Red Deer College, Red Deer, Canada; Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas, USA; Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T4P-ASS.

This research paper is an examination of the eleven cometary references [679AD, 729AD, 892AD, 905AD, 975AD, 995AD, 1066AD, 1097AD, 1106AD, 1110AD & 1114AD] found in the various manuscripts of The Anglo Saxon Chronicle between 678 AD and 1114 AD on the Old English text and scientific observations. The manuscripts contain more than 35 celestial observations. This is an examination of astronomical phenomena and other climatic or natural events, that are described in The Anglo Saxon Chronicle, which is also referred to as The Old English Annals. The Anglo Saxon Chronicle is an Old English history of events begun under the direction of King Alfred the Great in the 9th Century and containing earlier material in adapted form. It was written from records kept at various English Monasteries. After the account of King Alfred's wars which started with the invading Danes, the Anglo Saxon Chronicle was officially kept up year by year until the last entry dated for 1154 AD. It survives in seven manuscripts. The Anglo Saxon Chronicle contains factual material with references often verifiable through other contemporary or near contemporary sources, like the Bayeux Tapestry containing a panel of the 'long-haired comet' [Refer to Illustration One], that appeared in 1066 AD, a few months prior to the invasion of England by William the Conqueror.

**Background.** The annalists who compiled the Anglo Saxon Chronicle were keen astronomical observers. A total of 35 eclipses of either the Sun, or the Moon; comets; falling stars; and brilliant Aurora Borealis, are noted as occurring on such and such a date in a certain year. The Anglo Saxon Chronicle uses the Roman method of calculating the date, i.e. the day of the month. At the time of the Venerable Bede (c.725 AD) the English custom was to begin the year on Christmas Day; eventually this was to fall into disuse in favour of September, due to the fact that the Byzantine Greeks at that time commenced their year on September 1st.

**The question of provenance of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.** Seven manuscripts of the 'Chronicle' are extant. Others were destroyed during civil strife in the late Medieval period or at the time of the English Reformation in the 16th Century. For this research, the following four manuscripts were consulted:

i) 'The Parker Chronicle'[A], which is part of the Cambridge, Corpus Christi Manuscript collection. It is believed to have been written by a Winchester monk.

ii) 'The Abington Chronicles'[B] and [C]. The former concerns the period from 2 AD to 977 AD, while the latter is from 60 BC, corresponding nearly to Julius Caesar's attempted invasion of Britain (55 BC), to 1066 AD, the year of the Norman Conquest of England. Both of these manuscripts are in the Cotton Manuscript collection in the British Museum [London].

iii) 'The Worcester Chronicle'[D]. The entries cover the period from 2 AD to 1079 AD with the addition of an annal that brings the entries up to 1130 AD. It is also in the Cotton Manuscript collection of the British Museum.

iv) 'The Land Chronicle'[E]. It was written at the Peterborough monastery, and its entries cover the period from 2 AD 1153 AD. It is now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. This manuscript was found to be the most readable for a non Anglo Saxon scholar. The Old
English text can be understood if read very slowly with a completely open mind regards to the spelling of words and the use of gender endings.

The *Anglo Saxon Chronicle* is the name applied to a group of surviving manuscripts that serve as the chief source for English history during the Anglo Saxon age that came to an end with the Norman conquest in 1066 AD. The *Anglo Saxon Chronicle* is actually clearly divisable into several distinct units, which are never the less ordinarily treated by scholars as parts of the same overall series of annuals. Large Monasteries were in the habit of keeping calendars for the purpose of determining the date of Easter. In time, the important events of a centre year were noted by a scribe with personal comments. Generation after generation of monks or scribes wrote entries. Many of them are either a religious or political nature, such as the date of a bishop or king, the invasion of a Viking host; or a natural disaster, such as a famine or a crop failure. However, in the entries selected in this research project, astronomical events, such as eclipses of the sun, or of the moon, the appearance of comets or shooting stars, or the occurrence of a meteor shower are noted. Often the time of day and duration of the eclipse are added to the entries. Sometimes, the day of the week is mentioned or some other details such as the lighting of the candles so a meal could be eaten during an eclipse of the sun. Work on the earliest portion is derived from other Latin sources. The Anglo Saxon scribes translated them into old English by 892 AD. Monks at Winchester, possibly on the behest of King Alfred were adding entries. Legend states that King Alfred aided in the editing of the *Anglo Saxon Chronicle*. His well known personal interest in astronomy may have been one of the reasons that 40 entries deal with astronomical phenomena. It is worth noting that a total of twenty-five entries included in this study commence with the celestial reference. The scribe who appears to be doing this places emphasis on the unusual astronomical occurrence. The year numbers (always Roman numerals) are usually in the left-hand margin as disposed in the printed text.

The Dating of Events: The scribes who wrote the entries recorded the events dependent upon the annalistic year. In Medieval times the year could begin on different dates.

1) The *Anglo Saxon Chronicle* commenced on September 24th according to the Caesarean Indictions


Several astronomical entries(5), which do not have assigned dates have not been examined in this paper.

COMET REFERENCES:

First Cometary reference in The *Anglo Saxon Chronicle* 678 AD

678 AD. HER ATEOWEDE COMETA AND SCAN III MON AS AELCE MORGEN SWILCE SUNNE BEAM.

"In this year appeared the star called comet, in August, and shone for three months each morning like a sunbeam."
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[Note: The scribe writes in a matter of fact way. States the fact and the length of time the comet was in vision. He did not appear to be concerned at this unusual astronomical phenomena.]

[Not mentioned by Marsden in Catalogue of Cometary Orbits.]

Second Cometary reference in The Anglo Saxon Chronicle 729 AD

"HER ATEWODEN TWEGAN COMETAN."
"In this year appeared two comets."
[Not mentioned by Marsden in Catalogue of Cometary Orbits.]

Third Cometary reference in The Anglo Saxon Chronicle 892 AD

"892 AD. I Y ILCAN GEARE OFER EAStRON YMBE GANG DAGAS O AER AET EOWDE SE STEORRO E MON ON BOC LAEDEN HAET COMETA, SAME MEN CWE A O ENGLISC AETCE HEALFE STEORRA. FORD AEM BAER STENT LANG LEOMA OF, HWILUMONANE HEALFE, HWILUM ON AELeCE HEALFE."
"And the same year after Easter during Rogation-tide or earlier appeared the star which in Latin is called 'comet', likewise men say in English that a comet is a (flax) long-haired star, because long beams of light shine there forth, sometimes on one side, sometimes on every side."
[Not mentioned by Marsden in Catalogue of Cometary Orbits.]

Fourth Cometary reference in The Anglo Saxon Chronicle 905 AD

"HER COMETA AET EOWD XIII KL NOUEBRIS."
"In this year the comet appeared thirteen days before the Kalends of November 1."
[This was the Roman way of dating, it is possible that this method of dating was used in a public record for the last time in The Anglo Saxon Chronicle]
[Also mentioned in Marsden's Catalogue of Cometary Orbits, taken from Hasegawa 1979 Publication of the Astronomical Society Japan, 31, 257.]

Fifth Cometary reference in The Anglo Saxon Chronicle 975 AD

"ON HAM ILAN GEARE ON HEFPEPTE AETEPE COMETA"
"975 AD. AND HER EANWARD EADGARES SUNU FEN TO RICE AND A SONA ONILCAN GEARE ON HERFESTE AETEOWDE COMETA SE STEORRA AND COM EAFTRAN GEARE SWI E MYCEL HUNGOR."

"And in this year Edward, Edgar's son, succeeded to the Kingdom, and soon at harvest time of the same year appeared that star known as Comet. And the next year came great hunger (Famine)."

[Note: Our Saxon ancestors attempted to see cause and effect and believed that astronomical phenomena was a kind of fore shadowing of coming events. In my father's lifetime (1909) when Halley's Comet appeared, many predicted awful consequences. The Great War started 5 years later. E.G. M.]

[Not mentioned by Marsden in Catalogue of Cometary Orbits.]

Sixth Cometary reference in The Anglo Saxon Chronicle 995 AD

"995 AD. HER ON ISSUM GEARE AETEWDE COMETA SE STEORRA."

"In this year appeared the comet or star."

[Not mentioned by Marsden in Catalogue of Cometary Orbits.]

Seventh Cometary reference in The Anglo Saxon Chronicle 1066 AD

"1066 AD. AND A EASTRAN ON DAELEG XVI KALEND MAI. THA WEARTH GEOND ENGLA LAND SWYLCE TACEN ON HEOFAENUM GE SEWEN SWYLCE NAN MANN AER NE GESEH. SUME MENN CWAEDON THA HYT COMETA SE STEORRA WÆRE, THONE SUME MENN HATATH THONE FEXEDON STEORRAN HE AET EOWDE AERESTON THONE AEFEAN LETANIA MAIRA THA YS VIII KALEND SWA SCLEAN EALLE THA VII NIHT."

"And Easter was on the fourteenth day before the Kalends of May. Then it happened that all through England such a sight in the heavens was seen as no man had seen before. Some men said that it was the star comet, that some men called the long haired star; it appeared on the eve of Letania Maior that is the eighth day before the Kalend of Mai, and so shone for all seven nights"
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[Note: Many of the Chronicles, both native and foreign, regard the appearance of the comet as ominous of great events which took place in England this year. Artifactual Record: "The Bayeux Tapestry", made within decades of the events of 1066, has a panel of its embroidery showing the comet crossing the sky.

Illustration One: Panel from "The Bayeux Tapestry" depicting King Harold consulting an Astrologer who explained the evil omen of Halley's Comet. [Pictured on the Bayeux Tapestry taken from Maclagan, Plate Number 34.]

Halley's Comet: The appearance of Halley's Comet would correspond to the following references in the Anglo Saxon Chronicles to cometary appearances 1066AD. Within the period that is covered by the Anglo Saxon Chronicle the calculated appearances of Halley's Comet would be in the years with perihelion dates of October 2, 684AD; May 20, 760AD, February 28, 837AD, July 18, 912AD, September 5, 989AD, March 20, 1066AD, April 18, 1145AD; and September 28, 1222AD.]

[Also mentioned in Marsden's Catalogue of Cometary Orbits. The calculated perihelion date of Halley's Comet is March 20th, 1066.]

Eighth Cometary reference in The Anglo Saxon Chronicle 1097 AD

"Then after Michalmas fourth day before the Nomen of October there appeared a rare star shining in the evening, and soon sinking into its setting. It was seen in the southwest, and the beam of light which stood out from it seemed very long, shining in the southeast, nearly all week it appeared in this way. Many men supposed it was a comet."

[Not mentioned by Marsden in Catalogue of Cometary Orbits.]

Ninth Cometary reference in The Anglo Saxon Chronicle 1106 AD

"Then next year many long were seen on the skies during the evenings and in the mornings, for they seemed to stand in a line, a very large number seen at first, else seen at seven hundred standing."

"DA UPPON SCE MICHAELES MAESSAN IIII N OCTOBR AETYWDE AN SELCUTH STEORRA ON AEFEN SCYNENDE SONA TO SETLE GANNAENDE. HE WAES GE SEWEN SUTH WEAST SE LEOMA DE HIM OFSTOD WAES SWITHE LANG GE DUHT SUTH EAST SCINENDE FOR NEAH EALLE DA WUCAN ON DAS WISAN AETYWDE. MANIGE MEN LETO DA HIT COMETA WEARE."

"Then after Michalmas fourth day before the Nomen of October there appeared a rare star shining in the evening, and soon sinking into its setting. It was seen in the southwest, and the beam of light which stood out from it seemed very long, shining in the southeast, nearly all week it appeared in this way. Many men supposed it was a comet."

[Not mentioned by Marsden in Catalogue of Cometary Orbits.]

"ON SELCUTH STEORRA ON AEFEN SCYNENDE AN UN SEPTENEC STEORRA YLANGE SAEDE HEP AEF T PESELA OESEN GE SEPHEN LYPLE SAEDE."
"ON THAERE FORMAN LAENGTE' WUCAN ON THON FRIGE DAEG XIII K' MR' ON AEFEN AETYWDE AN UN GEWUVNELLIC STEORRA. AND LANGE STUNDE THAER AEFT WAES AELCE AEFEN GESEWEN HWILE SCNENDE. SE STEORRA AETYWDE INNON THE SUTH WEST. HE WAES LITE'L GETHUHT. AND DEORC. AC SE LEOMA THE HI FRA STOD WAES SWATHE BEORHT. AND SWILCE ORMATE BEAM GETHUHT NOTH EAST SCNENDE. AND SUNE AEFEN GESAEWEN SWILCE SE BEAM ONGEAN WEARDES WITH THES STEORRAN WARD FYRCLIENDE WAERE."

"In the first week of Lent, on Friday, the fourteenth day before the Kalends of March a strange star appeared in the evening and for a long time afterwards was seen shining for a while each evening. The star made its appearance in the south west, and seemed to be small and dark, but the light that shone from it was very bright and appeared like an enormous beam of light shining in opposite direction to the star. Some said that they had seen other unknown stars about this time, but we cannot speak about these without reservation, because we did not ourselves see them. On the eve of Cena Domini, Thursday before Easter two moons were seen in the sky before day, one in the east and one in the west and both at the full, and that day the moon was 14 days old. The light from the tail of a comet seemed to be streaming towards instead of from the nucleus."

[Not mentioned by Marsden in Catalogue of Cometary Orbits.]

**Tenth Cometary reference in The Anglo Saxon Chronicle 1110 AD**

"1110 AD TRE WS WAE'TMAS WURDON THAERE NIHE THURH FORSTE SWIBE FOR NUMENE. THAER AETER ON JUNIES MONTHE AETYWDE AN STEORRA NORTHAN EASTAN HIS LEOMA STOD TO FORAN HIM ON TET SUTHWIST THUS MANEGA NIHT WAES GE SA'EWAAN FURTHER NIHTS SYTHTAN HE UFOR ASTAH HE WAS GE SEWAN ON BAEC ON THE NORTH WEST GANEND."

"Tree-fruits were that night largely taken by frost. Thereafter in the month of June appeared a star in the northeast. Thus it was seen for many nights. Further on in the night, when it rose higher, it was seen going back in the northwest."

[Not mentioned by Marsden in Catalogue of Cometary Orbits.]

**Eleventh Cometary reference in The Anglo Saxon Chronicle 1114 AD**

"1114 AD. THISES GEARDES ON AEFT'WARD MAI WAES GESEWEN AN SELCUTH STEORRA MID LANGAN LEOMAN MANEGE NIHT SCINEND."

"This year towards the end of May was seen a star with a long beam of light shining for
many nights."

[Not mentioned by Marsden in Catalogue of Cometary Orbits.]

List of references to Comets in two cited edition's of the

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle:

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With the aid of modern technology, we have made startling advances in the field of astronomy. But let us not forget the written reports of the ancients who recorded astronomical phenomena a thousand years ago. For example, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, probably initiated c.891AD at the command of King Alfred the Great, is an annual commentary of significance events. Seven manuscripts survive. The monk authors recorded recommended episcopal appointments; deaths of kings, and bishops; natural disasters such as flood, crop failures, and wind storms; civil wars; and Viking invasions. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle is unique and is the most important prose work in Old English. No Western European people during these centuries possessed such a relatively complete and revealing record of their history. The unknown scribes were interested in recording astronomical occurrences including solar eclipses, lunar eclipses, aurora borealis, meteor showers and sighting of comets.
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Bibliography

Editions of The Anglo Saxon Chronicle:

Other Works:
Comment by editor:

The authors of the above paper were unable to make revisions to their manuscript before publication. We feel the reader should be informed of a significant point raised by the referee:

"All of the cometary apparitions mentioned in this paper have been recorded by the Chinese, Japanese, Korean, or European observers. For example, Pingre's work in 1783-1784, Ho Peng Yok's 1962 work and Yeomans' 1991 book detail these observations."

Readers wishing to gain a broader insight into these historical observations may wish to consult those references.
