

Edgar the Peaceful

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Edgar I (Old English: *Ēadgār*; c. 943–8 July 975), known as **Edgar the Peaceful** or **the Peaceable**, was King of England from 959 to 975. He was the younger son of King Edmund I and his Queen, Ælfgifu of Shaftesbury.

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Accession

Edgar was the son of Edmund I and Ælfgifu of Shaftesbury. Upon the death of King Edmund in 946, Edgar's uncle, Eadred, ruled until 955. Eadred was succeeded by his nephew, Eadwig, the son of Edmund and Edgar's older brother.

Eadwig was not a popular king, and his reign was marked by conflict with nobles and the Church, primarily St Dunstan and Archbishop Oda. In 957, the thanes of Mercia and Northumbria changed their allegiance to Edgar.^[3] A conclave of nobles declared Edgar as king of the territory north of the Thames.^[4] Edgar became King of England upon Eadwig's death in October 959, aged just 16

Government

One of Edgar's first actions was to recall Dunstan from exile and have him made Bishop of Worcester (and subsequently Bishop of London and later, Archbishop of Canterbury). Dunstan remained Edgar's advisor throughout his reign. While Edgar may not have been a particularly peaceable man, his reign was peaceful. The Kingdom of England was well established, and Edgar consolidated the political unity achieved by his predecessors. By the end of his reign, England was sufficiently unified in that it was unlikely to regress back to a state of division among rival kingships, as it had to an extent under the reign of Eadred. Blackstone mentions that King Edgar standardised measure throughout the realm.^[5] According to George Molyneaux, Edgar's reign, "far more than the reigns of either Alfred or Æthelstan, was probably the most pivotal phase in the development of the institutional structures that were fundamental to royal rule in the eleventh-century kingdom".^[6]

Benedictine reform

The Monastic Reform Movement that introduced the Benedictine Rule to England's monastic communities peaked during the era of Dunstan, Æthelwold, and Oswald (historians continue to debate the extent and significance of this movement).^[7]

Dead Man's Plack

In 963, Edgar allegedly killed Earl Æthelwald, his rival in love, near present-day Longparish, Hampshire.^[8] The event was commemorated by the Dead Man's Plack, erected in 1825.^[8] In 1875, Edward Augustus Freeman debunked the story as a "tissue of romance" in his book, *Historic Essays*;^[9] however, his arguments were rebutted by naturalist William Henry Hudson in his 1920 book *Dead Man's Plack and an Old Thorn*.^[4]

Coronation at Bath

Edgar was crowned at Bath and along with his wife Ælfthryth was anointed, setting a precedent for a coronation of a queen in England itself.^[10] Edgar's coronation did not happen until 973, in an imperial ceremony planned not as the initiation, but as the culmination of his reign (a move that must have taken a great deal of preliminary diplomacy). This service, devised by Dunstan himself and celebrated with a poem in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, forms the basis of the present-day British coronation ceremony.

The symbolic coronation was an important step; other kings of Britain came and gave their allegiance to Edgar shortly afterwards at Chester. Six kings in Britain, including the King of Scots and the King of Strathclyde, pledged their faith that they would be the king's liege-men on sea and land. Later chroniclers made the kings into eight, all plying the oars of Edgar's state barge on the River Dee.^[11] Such embellishments may not be factual, and what

Edgar



A contemporary portrayal of King Edgar in the New Minster Charter.

King of the English

Reign 1 October 959 – 8 July 975

Predecessor Eadwig

Successor Edward

Born 943/944

Died 8 July 975 (aged 31/32)
Winchester, Hampshire

Burial Glastonbury Abbey

Spouse Æthelflæd^[1]
Wulfthryth^[1]
Ælfthryth

Issue Edward, King of England
Eadgyth^[1]
Edmund^[2]
Æthelred, King of England

House Wessex

Father Edmund, King of England

Mother Ælfgifu of Shaftesbury

Religion Roman Catholic

actually happened is unclear.^[12]

Death

Edgar died on 8 July 975 at Winchester, Hampshire. He left behind Edward, who was probably his illegitimate son by Æthelflæd (not to be confused with the Lady of the Mercians), and Æthelred, the younger, the child of his wife Ælfhryth. He was succeeded by Edward. Edgar also had a possibly illegitimate daughter by Wulfthryth, who later became abbess of Wilton. She was joined there by her daughter, Edith of Wilton, who lived there as a nun until her death. Both women were later regarded as saints.^{[13][14]}

Some see Edgar's death as the beginning of the end of Anglo-Saxon England, followed as it was by three successful 11th century conquests — two Danish and one Norman.

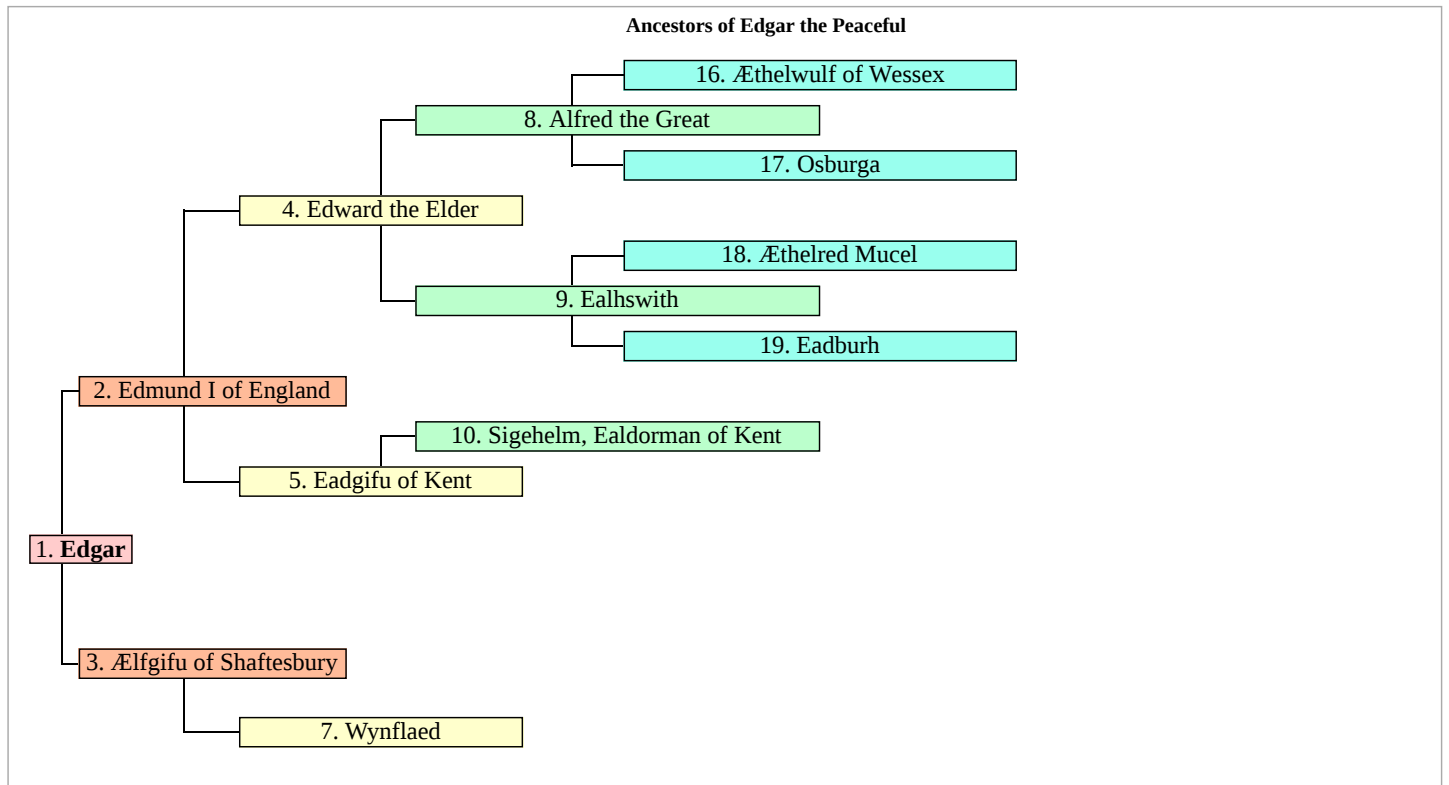
Appearance

"[H]e was extremely small both in stature and bulk..."^[15]

Ancestry



A coin of Edgar, struck in Winchcombe (c. 973-75).



See also

- House of Wessex family tree

Notes

- Pauline Stafford, Queen Emma & Queen Edith, Blackwell 2001, pp. 324-325
- Stafford, op. cit., p. 91
- "Edgar the Peaceful (c943 - 975) - King of England", BBC, January 13, 2006 (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/dna/place-lancashire/%C3%A2%C3%AF%C2%BF%C2%BD%C3%AF%C2%BF%C2%BDplain/A2982387>)
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- Freeman, Edward Augustus (1875) *Historic Essays* (<https://archive.org/details/historicalessays00free>) MacMillan & Co. pp. 10–25.
- Honeycutt, Lois (2003). *Matilda of Scotland: a Study in Medieval Queenship* Woodbridge: The Boydell Press. p. 35.
- Huscroft, R (2013). *The Norman Conquest: A New Introduction*. Routledge. p. 21. ISBN 1317866274
- Scragg, D. G. (2008). *Edgar, King of the English, 959-975: New Interpretations*, Boydell & Brewer Ltd, p. 121, ISBN 1843833999, "Precisely what happened at Chester has been irretrievably obscured by the embellishments of twelfth-century historians"

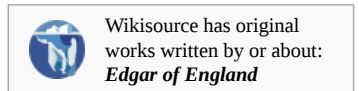
13. Yorke, Barbara (2004). "Wulfthryth (St Wulfthryth) (d. c.1000), abbess of Wlton" (<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/49423/?back=-,8463,49423,8482,49423,8482>). *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* Oxford University Press. doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/49423(<https://doi.org/10.1093%2Fref%3Aodnb%2F49423>) Retrieved 17 November 2012. (subscription or UK public library membership (<https://global.oup.com/oxforddnb/info/freeodnb/libraries/>) required)
14. Williams, Ann (2004). "Edgar (called Edgar Pacificus) (943/4–975)"(<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/8463?docPos=1>)*Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*. Oxford University Press. doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/8463(<https://doi.org/10.1093%2Fref%3Aodnb%2F8463>) Retrieved 16 May 2012.(subscription or UK public library membership (<https://global.oup.com/oxforddnb/info/freeodnb/libraries/>) required)
15. From the *Gesta Regum Anglorum* of William of Malmesbury (c.1080–1143)

Further reading

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External links

- Edgar 11 at Prosopography of Anglo-Saxon England
- Medieval Sourcebook: Anglo-Saxon Dooms: laws of King Edgar, a fragment
- Edgar the Peaceful at Find a Grave



Regnal titles		
Preceded by Eadwig	King of the English 959–975	Succeeded by Edward the Martyr

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