

Æthelflæd, Lady of the Mercians (c. 870 – 12 June 918), ruled [Mercia](#) in the [English Midlands](#) from 911 until her death. She was the eldest daughter of [Alfred the Great](#), king of [Anglo-Saxon Wessex](#), and his wife [Ealhswith](#). Æthelflæd was born around 870 at the height of the [Viking](#) invasions of [England](#). By 878 most of England was under Danish Viking rule, [East Anglia](#) and [Northumbria](#) having been conquered, and [Mercia](#) partitioned between the English and the Vikings, but in that year Alfred won a crucial victory at the [Battle of Edington](#). Soon afterwards the English-controlled western half of Mercia came under the rule of [Æthelred, Lord of the Mercians](#), who accepted Alfred's overlordship. Alfred adopted the title King of the [English](#), claiming to rule all English people not living in areas under [Viking](#) control. In the mid-880s, Alfred sealed the strategic alliance between the surviving English kingdoms by marrying Æthelflæd to Æthelred.

Commented [RNN1]: At this stage it was more usually 'Anglo-Saxons' (Angulsaxonum, Anglorum et Saxonum, etc.); 'king of the English' came into vogue under his grandson Æthelstan.

Æthelred played a major role in fighting off renewed Viking attacks in the 890s, together with Æthelflæd's brother, the future King [Edward the Elder](#). Æthelred and Æthelflæd fortified [Worcester](#), gave generous donations to Mercian churches and built [a new minster in Gloucester](#). Æthelred's health probably declined early in the next decade, after which it is likely that Æthelflæd was mainly responsible for the government of Mercia. Edward had succeeded as King of the Anglo-Saxons in 899, and in 909 he sent a West Saxon and Mercian force to raid the northern [Danelaw](#). They returned with the remains of the royal Northumbrian saint, [Oswald](#), which were [translated](#) to the new Gloucester minster. Æthelred died in 911 and Æthelflæd then ruled Mercia as Lady of the Mercians. [The accession of a female ruler in Mercia is described by the historian Ian Walker as "one of the most unique events in early medieval history".]

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Alfred had [built](#) a network of fortified [burhs](#) and in the 910s Edward and Æthelflæd embarked on a programme of extending them. Among the towns where she built defences were [Bridgnorth](#), [Tamworth](#), [Stafford](#), [Warwick](#), [Chirbury](#) and [Runcorn](#). In 917 she sent an army to capture [Derby](#), the first of the [Five Boroughs of the Danelaw](#) to fall to the English, a victory described by Tim Clarkson as "her greatest triumph". In 918 [Leicester](#) surrendered without a fight. Shortly afterwards the Viking leaders of York offered her their loyalty, but she died on 12 June 918 before she could take advantage of the offer, and a few months later Edward completed the conquest of Mercia. Æthelflæd was succeeded by her daughter [Ælfwynn](#), but in December Edward took personal control of Mercia and carried Ælfwynn off to Wessex.

Commented [RNN3]: Safer to say 'begun building'. It is still debatable whether Alfred constructed or planned the whole network.

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Historians disagree whether Mercia was an independent kingdom under Æthelred and Æthelflæd but they agree that Æthelflæd was a great ruler who played an important part in the conquest of the Danelaw. She was praised by Anglo-Norman chroniclers such as [William of Malmesbury](#), who described her as "a powerful accession to [Edward's] party, the delight of his subjects, the dread of his enemies, a woman of enlarged soul". According to [Pauline Stafford](#), "like ... [Elizabeth I](#) she became a wonder to later ages". In Nick Higham's view, medieval and modern writers have been so captivated by her that Edward's reputation has suffered unfairly in comparison.

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Background

Mercia was the dominant kingdom in southern England in the eighth century and maintained its position until it suffered a decisive defeat by Wessex at the [Battle of Ellandun](#) in 825. Thereafter the two kingdoms became allies, which was to be an important factor in English resistance to the Vikings.^[1]

Commented [RNN6]: More recent scholarship prefers the spelling from ASC MS A, *Ellendun*.

In 865 the Viking [Great Heathen Army](#) landed in [East Anglia](#) and used this as a starting point for an invasion. The East Anglians were forced to buy peace and the following year the Vikings invaded [Northumbria](#), where they appointed a [puppet king](#) in 867. They then moved on to Mercia, where they spent the winter of 867–868. King [Burgred](#) of Mercia was joined by King [Æthelred](#) of [Wessex](#) and his brother, the future King Alfred, for a combined attack on the Vikings, who refused an engagement; in the end the Mercians bought peace with them. The following year, the Vikings conquered East Anglia.^[2] In 874 the Vikings expelled King Burgred and [Ceolwulf](#) became the last King of Mercia with their support. In 877 the Vikings partitioned Mercia, taking the eastern regions for themselves and allowing Ceolwulf to keep the western ones. He was described by the *[Anglo-Saxon Chronicle](#)* as "a foolish king's *thegn*" who was a puppet of the Vikings. The historian [Ann Williams](#) regards this view as partial and distorted, arguing that he was accepted as a true king by the Mercians and by King Alfred.^[3] The situation was transformed the following year when Alfred won a decisive victory over the Danes at the [Battle of Edington](#).^[4]

Ceolwulf is not recorded after 879. His successor as the ruler of the English western half of Mercia, Æthelflæd's husband [Æthelred](#), is first recorded in 881, when he led an unsuccessful Mercian invasion of the north Welsh [Kingdom of Gwynedd](#). In 883 he made a grant with the consent of King Alfred, thus acknowledging Alfred's lordship. In 886 Alfred occupied the Mercian town of [London](#), which had been in Viking hands. He then received the submission of all English not under Viking control and handed control of London over to Æthelred. In the 890s, Æthelred and [Edward](#), Alfred's son and future successor, fought off more Viking attacks.^[5] Alfred died in 899 and Edward's claim to the throne was disputed by [Æthelwold](#), son of Alfred's elder brother [Æthelred I](#). Æthelwold gained the support of the Vikings, and his rebellion only ended with his death in battle in December 902.^[6]

Sources

The most important source for history in this period is the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* but Æthelflæd is almost ignored in the standard West Saxon version, in what F. T. Wainwright calls "a conspiracy of silence". He argues that King Edward was anxious not to encourage Mercian separatism and did not wish to publicise his sister's accomplishments, in case she became a symbol of Mercian claims.^[7] Brief details of her actions were preserved in a pro-Mercian version of the *Chronicle* known as the *Mercian Register* or the *Annals of Æthelflæd*; although it is now lost, elements were incorporated into several surviving versions of the *Chronicle*. The *Register* covers the years 902 to 924, and focuses on Æthelflæd's actions; Edward is hardly mentioned and her husband only twice, on his death and as father of their daughter. Information about Æthelflæd's career is also preserved in the Irish chronicle known as the *Three Fragments*. According to Wainwright, it "contains much that is legendary rather than historical. But it also contains, especially for our period, much genuine historical information which seems to have its roots in a contemporary narrative."^[8]

Family

Æthelflæd was born around 870, the oldest child of King [Alfred the Great](#) and his [Mercian](#) wife, [Ealhswith](#), who was a daughter of [Æthelred Mucel](#), [ealdorman](#) of the [Gaini](#), one of the tribes of Mercia.^[9] Ealhswith's mother, Eadburh, was a member of the Mercian royal house, probably a descendant of King [Coenwulf](#) (796–821).^[10] Æthelflæd was thus half-Mercian and the alliance between Wessex and Mercia was sealed by her marriage to Æthelred, Lord of the

Commented [RNN7]: Could add that a regnal list preserved in Hemming's Cartulary assigns him a reign of five years (available online here, at p. 242 https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=wVAVAAAAQAAJ&q=Hemingi+chartularium+ecclesi%C3%A6+Wigorniensis&printsec=frontcover&source=bl&ots=7yoNo89ScK&sig=Ar8xfi3AUB8_JYjGN_jFXnD_dc&hl=en&ei=o0TSSc6JKM6rjAfx_ZzsBg&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=1&ct=result#v=onepage&q&f=false).

Commented [RNN8]: This point is also now debated. London's occupation by the Vikings may have been very brief, and there are strong reasons to believe that it had been under English control prior to this date.

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Mercians.^[12] They are mentioned in Alfred's will, which probably dates to the 880s. Æthelflæd, described only as "my eldest daughter", received an estate and 100 [mancuses](#), while Æthelred, the only ealdorman to be mentioned by name, received a sword worth 100 mancuses.^[13] Æthelflæd was first recorded as Æthelred's wife in a charter of 887, when he granted two estates to the [see of Worcester](#) "with the permission and sign-manual of King Alfred" and the attestors included "[Æthelflæd conjunx](#)". The marriage may have taken place earlier, perhaps when he submitted to Alfred following the recovery of London in 886.^[14] Æthelred was much older than Æthelflæd and they had one known child, a daughter called [Elfwynn](#). [Æthelstan](#), the eldest son of Edward and future king of England, was brought up in their court and, in the view of Martin Ryan, certainly joined their campaigns against the Vikings.^{[9][15]}

Æthelred's descent is unknown. [Richard Abels](#) describes him as "somewhat of a mysterious character", who may have claimed royal blood and been related to King Alfred's father-in-law, Ealdorman Æthelred Mucel.^[16] In the view of Ian Walker: "He was a royal ealdorman whose power base lay in the south-west of Mercia in the former kingdom of the [Hwicce](#) around [Gloucester](#)".^[17] [Alex Woolf](#) suggests that he was probably the son of King Burgred of Mercia and King Alfred's sister [Æthelswith](#), although that would mean that the marriage between Æthelflæd and Æthelred was [uncanonical](#), because [Rome](#) then forbade marriage between first cousins.^[18]

Æthelflæd and Æthelred

Compared to the rest of England, much of English Mercia – Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire and Shropshire – was unusually stable in the Viking age. It did not suffer major attacks and it did not come under great pressure from Wessex.^[19] Mercian scholarship had high prestige at the courts of Alfred and Edward.^[20] [Worcester](#) was able to preserve considerable intellectual and liturgical continuity and, with Gloucester, became the centre of a Mercian revival under Æthelred and Æthelflæd that extended into the more unstable areas of Staffordshire and Cheshire. Charters show the Mercian leaders supporting the revival by their generosity to monastic communities.^[21] In 883 Æthelred granted privileges to [Berkeley Abbey](#) and in the 890s he and Æthelflæd issued a charter in favour of the church of Worcester. This was the only occasion in Alfred's lifetime when they are known to have acted jointly; generally Æthelred acted on his own, usually acknowledging the permission of King Alfred. Æthelflæd witnessed charters of Æthelred in 888, 889 and 896.^[22] In 901 Æthelflæd and Æthelred gave land and a golden chalice weighing thirty mancuses to the shrine of Saint [Mildburg](#) at [Much Wenlock church](#).^[23]

Figure 2 | Charter S 221 dated 901 of Æthelred and Æthelflæd donating land and a golden chalice to Much Wenlock church, [the only original charter to survive from the reign of Edward the Elder](#) PD-Art-PD-old-100

At the end of the ninth century, Æthelred and Æthelflæd fortified Worcester, with the permission of King Alfred and at the request of Bishop [Werferth](#), described in the charter as "their friend". They granted the church of Worcester a half share of the rights of lordship over the city, covering land rents and the proceeds of justice, and in return the cathedral community agreed in perpetuity to dedicate a psalm to them three times a day and a mass and thirty psalms every Saturday. As the rights of lordship had previously belonged fully to the church, this represented the beginning of transfer from episcopal to secular control of the city.

Commented [RNN10]: No. There are several originals to survive from Edward's reign: S 367, 1288, etc. But this is the only original among the grants of Æthelred or Æthelflæd.

Commented [RNN11]: Give a reference to the relevant charter (Sawyer 223).

In 904 Bishop Werferth granted a lease of land in the city to Æthelred and Æthelflæd, to be held for the duration of their lives and that of their daughter Ælfwynn. The land was valuable, including most of the city's usable river frontage, and control of it enabled the Mercian rulers to dominate over and profit from the city.^[24]

Æthelred's health probably declined at some stage in the decade after Alfred died in 899, and Æthelflæd may have become the *de facto* ruler of Mercia by 902.^[b] According to the *Three Fragments*, the [Norse](#) (Norwegian) Vikings were expelled from [Dublin](#) and then made an abortive attack on Wales. When this failed they applied to Æthelflæd, her husband being ill, for permission to settle near [Chester](#). Æthelflæd agreed and for some time they were peaceful. The Norse Vikings then joined with the Danes in an attack on Chester, but this failed because Æthelflæd had fortified the town, and she and her husband persuaded the Irish among the attackers to change sides. Other sources confirm that the Norse were driven out of Dublin in 902 and that Æthelflæd fortified Chester in 907.^[29] Æthelflæd re-founded Chester as a [burh](#) and she is believed to have enhanced its Roman defences by running walls from the north-west and south-east corners of the fort to the [River Dee](#).^[30] Simon Ward, who excavated an Anglo-Saxon site in Chester, sees the later prosperity of the town as owing much to the planning of Æthelflæd and Edward.^[31] After Æthelflæd's death, Edward encountered fierce resistance to his efforts to consolidate his control of the north-west and he died there in 924, shortly after suppressing a local rebellion.^[32]

In 909 Edward sent a West Saxon and Mercian force to the northern Danelaw, where it raided for five weeks.^[33] The remains of the royal Northumbrian saint [Oswald](#) were seized and taken from his resting place in [Bardney Abbey](#) in [Lincolnshire](#) to Gloucester.^[9] In the late ninth century Gloucester had become a burh with a street plan similar to [Winchester](#), and Æthelred and Æthelflæd had repaired its ancient Roman defences. In 896 a meeting of the Mercian [witan](#) was held in the royal hall at Kingsholm, just outside the town.^[34] The Mercian rulers built a new minster in Gloucester and, although the building was small, it was embellished on a grand scale, with rich sculpture.^[35] It was initially dedicated to St Peter but when Oswald's remains were brought to Gloucester in 909, Æthelflæd had them [translated](#) from Bardney to the new minster, which was renamed [St Oswald's](#) in his honour.^[9] The relics gave the church great prestige as Oswald had been one of the most important founding saints of Anglo-Saxon Christianity as well as a ruling monarch, and the decision to translate his relics to Gloucester shows the importance of the town to Æthelred and Æthelflæd, who were buried in St Oswald's Minster.^[36] [Simon Keynes](#) describes the town as "the main seat of their power" and [Carolyn Heighway](#) believes that the foundation of the church was probably a family and dynastic enterprise, encouraged by Alfred and supported by Edward and Bishop Werferth.^{[37][38]} Heighway and Michael Hare wrote:

In the age when English scholarship and religion reached their lowest ebb, Mercia and in particular the lower Severn valley seem to have maintained traditional standards of learning. It is in this context that the establishment of a new minster at Gloucester by Æthelred and Æthelflæd is to be seen.^[39]

Mercia had a long tradition of venerating royal saints and this was enthusiastically supported by Æthelred and Æthelflæd.^[40] Sainly relics were believed to give supernatural legitimacy to rulers' authority, and Æthelflæd was probably responsible for the foundation or re-foundation of [Chester Minster](#) and the transfer to it of the remains of the seventh-century Mercian princess [Saint Werburgh](#) from [Hanbury](#) in Staffordshire. She may also have translated the relics of the martyred Northumbrian prince [Ealhmund](#) from Derby to Shrewsbury.^[41] In 910

the Danes retaliated against the English attack of the previous year by invading Mercia, raiding as far as [Bridgnorth](#) in [Shropshire](#). On their way back they were caught by an English army in [Staffordshire](#) and their army was destroyed at the [Battle of Tettenhall](#), opening the way for the recovery of the Danish Midlands and East Anglia over the next decade.^[33]

Lady of the Mercians



Figure 3 | Statue of Æthelflæd and her nephew Æthelstan, erected in 1913 to commemorate the millennium of her fortification of the town^[42]
Humphrey Bolton, CC-BY-SA-2.0

On her husband's death in 911, Æthelflæd became *Myrcna hlæfdige*, "Lady of the Mercians".^[9] Ian Walker describes her succession as the "only case of a female ruler of a kingdom in Anglo-Saxon history" and "one of the most unique events in early medieval history".^[43] In Wessex, royal women were not allowed to play any political role; Alfred's wife was not granted the title of queen and was never a witness to charters. In Mercia, Alfred's sister Æthelswith had been the wife of King [Burgred of Mercia](#); she had witnessed charters as queen and had made grants jointly with her husband and in her own name. Æthelflæd benefited from a Mercian tradition of queenly importance, and was able to play a key role in the history of the early tenth century as Lady of the Mercians, which would not have been possible in Wessex.^[44]

When Æthelred died, Edward took control of the Mercian towns of [London](#) and [Oxford](#) and their hinterlands.^[9] Æthelflæd may have accepted this loss of territory in return for recognition by her brother of her position in Mercia.^[45] Alfred had constructed a network of fortified burhs in Wessex, and Edward and Æthelflæd now embarked on a programme of extending them to consolidate their defences and provide bases for attacks on the Vikings.^[9] According to [Frank Stenton](#), Æthelflæd led Mercian armies on expeditions, which she planned. He commented: "It was through reliance on her guardianship of Mercia that her

Commented [RNN12]: Say in which town it actually stands.

Commented [RNN13]: No: there was Seaxburh of Wessex (672-4) two centuries earlier.

brother was enabled to begin the forward movement against the southern Danes which is the outstanding feature of his reign".^[46]

Æthelflæd had already fortified an unknown location called *Bremesburh* in 910 and in 912 she built defences at Bridgnorth to cover a crossing of the [River Severn](#).^[91] In 913 she built forts at [Tamworth](#) to guard against the Danes in [Leicester](#), and in [Stafford](#) to cover access from the [Trent Valley](#). In 914 a Mercian army drawn from Gloucester and Hereford repelled a Viking invasion from Brittany, and the [Iron Age Eddisbury hill fort](#) was repaired to protect against invasion from Northumbria or Cheshire, while [Warwick](#) was fortified as further protection against the Leicester Danes. In 915 [Chirbury](#) was fortified to guard a route from Wales and [Runcorn](#) on the [River Mersey](#). Defences were built before 914 at [Hereford](#), and probably [Shrewsbury](#) and two other fortresses, at *Scergeat* and *Weardbyrig*, which have not been located.^[47]

In 917 invasions by three Viking armies failed and Æthelflæd sent an army which captured [Derby](#) and the territory around it. The town was one of the [Five Boroughs of the Danelaw](#), together with Leicester, [Lincoln](#), [Nottingham](#) and [Stamford](#). Derby was the first to fall to the English; she lost "four of her thegns who were dear to her" in the battle.^[91] Tim Clarkson, who describes Æthelflæd as "renowned as a competent war-leader", regards the victory at Derby as "her greatest triumph".^[48] At the end of the year, the East Anglian Danes submitted to Edward. In early 918, Æthelflæd gained possession of Leicester without opposition and most of the local Danish army submitted to her. A few months later, the leading men of Danish-ruled [York](#) offered to pledge their loyalty to Æthelflæd, probably to secure her support against Norse raiders from [Ireland](#), but she died on 12 June 918, before she could take advantage of the offer. No similar offer is known to have been made to Edward.^[49] According to the *Three Fragments*, in 918 Æthelflæd led an army of Scots and Northumbrian English against forces led by the Norse Viking leader [Ragnall](#) at the [Battle of Corbridge](#) in Northumbria. Historians consider this unlikely, but she may have sent a contingent to the battle. Both sides claimed victory but Ragnall was able to establish himself as ruler of Northumbria.^[50] According to the *Three Fragments*, Æthelflæd also formed a defensive alliance with the Scots and the [Strathclyde British](#).^[51]

Little is known of Æthelflæd's relations with the Welsh. The only recorded event took place in 916, when she sent an expedition to avenge the murder of a Mercian [abbot](#) and his companions; her men destroyed the royal [crannog](#) of [Brycheiniog](#) on [Llangorse Lake](#) and captured the queen and thirty-three of her companions.^[52] According to a version of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* strongly sympathetic to Edward the Elder, after Æthelflæd's death "the kings among the Welsh, Hywel and Clydog and Idwal, and all the Welsh people sought to have [Edward] as their lord". [Hywel Dda](#) was king of [Dyfed](#) in south-west Wales, Clydog ap Cadell probably king of [Powys](#) in the north-east, and [Idwal ab Anarawd](#) king of [Gwynedd](#) in the north-west. [Gwent](#) in south-east Wales was already under West Saxon lordship but in the view of the historian of medieval Wales, Thomas Charles-Edwards, this passage shows that the other Welsh kingdoms were previously under Mercian lordship.^[53]

No coins were issued with the name of Æthelred or Æthelflæd on them, but in the 910s silver pennies were minted in west Mercian towns with unusual ornamental designs on the reverse and this may have reflected Æthelflæd's desire to distinguish [specie](#) issued under her control from that of her brother. After her death, west Mercian coin reverses were again the same as those [on coins](#) produced in Wessex.^[54]

Commented [RNN14]: It should be said here that all the coins minted in Mercia at this time were in Edward's name. To avoid doing so is slightly pernicious, as the coins are a significant indication of the relationship between Mercia and Wessex.

Death and aftermath



Figure 4 | Twelfth and thirteenth century arches of St Oswald's Priory, Gloucester, where Æthelflæd and Æthelred were buried

Philip Halling, CC-BY-SA-2.0

Æthelflæd died at Tamworth on 12 June 918 and her body was carried 75 miles (121 km) to Gloucester, where she was buried with her husband in their foundation, St Oswald's Minster.^[9] According to the *Mercian Register*, Æthelflæd was buried in the east [porticus](#). A building suitable for a royal mausoleum has been found by archaeological investigation at the east end of the church and this may have been St Oswald's burial place. Placement next to the saint would have been a prestigious burial location for Æthelred and Æthelflæd. William of Malmesbury wrote that their burial places were found in the south porticus during building works in the early twelfth century. He may have been misinformed about the position, but it is also possible that the tombs were moved from their prestigious position next to the saint when the couple became less known over time, or when tenth-century kings acted to minimise the honour paid to their Mercian predecessors.^[55]

The choice of burial place was symbolic. Victoria Thompson argues that if Æthelflæd had chosen Edward's royal mausoleum in Winchester as the burial place for her husband and herself, that would have emphasised Mercia's subordinate status, whereas a traditional Mercian royal burial place such as [Repton](#) would have been a provocative declaration of independence; Gloucester, near the border with Wessex, was a compromise between the two.^[56] Martin Ryan sees the foundation as "something like a royal mausoleum, intended to replace the one at Repton (Derbyshire) that had been destroyed by the Vikings".^[57] Æthelflæd died a few months too early to see the final conquest of the southern Danelaw by Edward.^[61c] She was succeeded as Lady of the Mercians by her daughter, Ælfwynn, but in early December 918 Edward deposed her and took Mercia under his control.^[10] Many Mercians disliked the subordination of their ancient kingdom to Wessex, and Wainwright describes the Mercian annalist's description of the deposition of Ælfwynn as "heavy with resentment".^[59] Edward died in 924 at [Farndon](#) in Cheshire a few days after putting down a rebellion by Mercians and Welshmen at Chester.^[60]

Legacy

Æthelflæd has received more attention from historians than any other secular woman in Anglo-Saxon England.^[61] Stafford sees her as a "warrior queen", "Like ... Elizabeth I she became a wonder to later ages",^[62] and according to Nick Higham, "successive medieval and

modern writers were quite captivated by her" and her brother's reputation has suffered unfairly in comparison.

To the West Saxon version of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, Æthelflæd was merely King Edward's sister, whereas for the *Mercian Register* she was Lady of the Mercians.^[63] Irish and Welsh annals described her as a queen and the *Annals of Ulster*, which ignore the deaths of Alfred and Edward, described her as *famosissima regina Saxonum* (renowned Saxon queen).^{[64][65]} She was also praised by Anglo-Norman historians such as John of Worcester and William of Malmesbury, who described her as "a powerful accession to [Edward's] party, the delight of his subjects, the dread of his enemies, a woman of enlarged soul". He claimed that she declined to have sex after the birth of her only child because it was "unbecoming of the daughter of a king to give way to a delight which, after a time, produced such painful consequences". In the twelfth century, *Henry of Huntingdon* paid her his own tribute:

Heroic Elflede! great in martial fame, A man in valour, woman though in name: Thee warlike hosts, thee, nature too obey'd, Conqueror o'er both, though born by sex a maid. Chang'd be thy name, such honour triumphs bring. A queen by title, but in deeds a king. Heroes before the Mercian heroine quail'd: Caesar himself to win such glory fail'd.^{[66][d]}



Figure 5 | Æthelflæd in the thirteenth century *Genealogical Chronicle of the English Kings*, Royal MS 14 B V
PD-Art-PD-old-100

Some historians believe that Æthelred and Æthelflæd were independent rulers. In the *Handbook of British Chronology*, *David Dumville* refers to "Q. Æthelflæd" and comments, "The titles given her by all sources (*hlæfdige*, *regina*) imply that she wielded royal power and authority".^[69] Alex Woolf concurs^[70] and *Pauline Stafford* describes Æthelflæd as "the last Mercian queen", referred to in charters in such terms as "by the gift of Christ's mercy ruling the government of the Mercians". Stafford argues that Æthelred and Æthelflæd exercised most or all of the powers of a monarch after Alfred's death but it would have been a provocative act formally to claim regality, especially after Æthelwold's rebellion. Stafford sees her as a "warrior queen", "Like ... *Elizabeth I* she became a wonder to later ages."^[62] According to Charles Insley,

The assumption that Mercia was in some sort of limbo in this period, subordinate to Wessex and waiting to be incorporated into "England" cannot be sustained ... Æthelred's death in 911

Commented [RNN15]: This is a rather archaic translation, which does not present the text in the most representative or accessible way. It would be much better to use the most recent and authoritative edition/translation of Henry of Huntingdon (https://books.google.co.uk/books/about/Historia_Anglorum.html?id=O6U5BTD0-rYC&printsec=frontcover&source=kp_read_button&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=queen&f=false , at p. 309, pasted in below).

O mighty Æthelflæd!¹²⁸ O virgin, the nature, worthy of a man's name! Nature would be more illustrious; your pro- name of man. For you alone it is ri- your sex [5]: you were a mighty que- tories.¹²⁹ Even Caesar's triumphs rewards. Virgin heroine, more illu- well.¹³⁰

changed little, for his formidable wife carried on as sole ruler of Mercia until her death in 918. Only then did Mercia's independent existence come to an end.^[71]

On the other hand, Wainwright sees Æthelflæd as willingly accepting a subordinate role in a partnership with her brother and agreeing to his plan of unification of Wessex and Mercia under his rule. Wainwright argues that he probably sent his oldest son Æthelstan to be brought up in Mercia, to make him more acceptable to the Mercians as king; Æthelflæd does not appear to have tried to find a husband for her daughter, who must have been nearly thirty by 918.^[72] In Wainwright's view, Æthelflæd was ignored in West Saxon sources for fear that recognition of her achievements would encourage Mercian separatism:

[Æthelflæd] played a vital role in England in the first quarter of the tenth century. The success of Edward's campaigns against the Danes depended to a great extent upon her cooperation. In the Midlands and the North she came to dominate the political scene. And the way in which she used her influence helped to make possible the unification of England under kings of the West Saxon royal house. But her reputation has suffered from bad publicity, or rather from a conspiracy of silence among her West Saxon contemporaries.^[73]

Keynes points out that all coins were issued in Edward's name, and while the Mercian rulers were able to issue some charters on their own authority, others acknowledged Edward's lordship. In 903 a Mercian ealdorman "petitioned King Edward, and also Æthelred and Æthelflæd, who then held rulership and power over the race of the Mercians under the aforesaid king". Keynes argues that a new polity was created when Æthelred submitted to Alfred in the 880s, covering Wessex and English (western) Mercia. In Keynes's view, "the conclusion seems inescapable that the Alfredian polity of the kingship 'of the Anglo-Saxons' persisted in the first quarter of the tenth century, and that the Mercians were thus under Edward's rule from the beginning of his reign".^[74] Ryan believes that the Mercian rulers "had a considerable but ultimately subordinate share of royal authority".^[57]

Higham accepts that Keynes makes a strong case that Edward ruled over an Anglo-Saxon state with a developing administrative and ideological unity, but argues that Æthelflæd and Æthelred did much to encourage a separate Mercian identity, such as establishing cults of Mercian saints at their new burhs, as well as reverence for their great Northumbrian royal saint at Gloucester:

There must remain some doubt as to the extent to which Edward's intentions for the future were shared in all respects by his sister and brother-in-law, and one is left to wonder what might have occurred had their sole offspring had been male rather than female. Celtic visions of Æthelred and Æthelflæd as king and queen certainly offer a different, and equally valid, contemporary take on the complex politics of this transition to a new English state.^[75]

Commented [RNN16]: Better to specify 'Irish' or 'Irish and Welsh'. 'Celtic' is problematic as a collective label except from a linguistic point of view.

Notes

1.

- Marios Costambeys dates Æthelflæd's birth to the early 870s,^[9] but Maggie Bailey argues that as she was her parents' first child and they married in 868, she was probably born in 869–70.^[10]

- • Most historians believe that Æthelred was incapacitated in his last years,^[25] and in the view of Maggie Bailey^[26] and Cyril Hart^[27] he was incapacitated by 902, but some historians such as Ian Walker think that Æthelred may have died of wounds received at the [Battle of Tettenhall](#) in 910.^[28]
 - • Edward did not conquer the Viking Kingdom of York in southern Northumbria. Æthelstan took control of it in 927, but after his death in 939 the kingdom was contested until the expulsion of the last Norse king in 954.^[58]
4. • Henry of Huntingdon's poem was translated, "freely" according to Paul Szarmach,^[67] by Thomas Forester in *The Chronicle of Henry of Huntingdon*.^[68]

Citations

1.

- [Keynes & Lapidge 1983](#), pp. 11–12.
- • [Stenton 1971](#), pp. 246–248.
- • [Williams 1991b](#); [Williams 1991c](#).
- • [Stenton 1971](#), p. 255.
- • [Costambeys 2004b](#); [Charles-Edwards 2013](#), pp. 490–491.
- • [Miller 2011](#).
- • [Wainwright 1975](#), p. 324.
- • [Wainwright 1975](#), pp. 174, 306–309; [Stafford 2007](#), pp. 101–103.
- • [Costambeys 2004a](#).
- • [Bailey 2001](#), p. 112.
- • [Costambeys 2004a](#); [Stafford 2001](#), pp. 44–45.
- • [Bailey 2001](#), pp. 112–113.
- • [Keynes & Lapidge 1983](#), pp. 175, 177, 321, 323.
- • [Keynes 1998](#), pp. 27–28; [Bailey 2001](#), pp. 112–113.
- • [Ryan 2013](#), p. 301.
- • [Abels 1998](#), pp. 180–181.
- • [Walker 2000](#), p. 69.
- • [Woolf 2001](#), p. 98.
- • [Blair 2005](#), p. 306.
- • [Gretsch 2001](#), p. 287.
- • [Blair 2005](#), pp. 306–309.
- • [Keynes 1998](#), pp. 27–29.
- • [Thacker 1985](#), p. 5; [Charter S 221](#).
- • [Baker & Holt 2004](#), p. 133; [Thompson 2004](#), pp. 18–19; [Blair 2005](#), p. 333.
- • [Williams 1991a](#); [Stenton 1971](#), p. 324, n. 1; [Wainwright 1975](#), pp. 308–309.
- • [Bailey 2001](#), p. 113.
- • [Hart 1973](#), p. 116.
- • [Walker 2000](#), pp. 93–94.
- • [Wainwright 1975](#), pp. 79–85; [Charles-Edwards 2013](#), pp. 502–503.
- • [Hadley 2006](#), p. 170.
- • [Ward 2001](#), pp. 162, 166.
- • [Griffiths 2001](#), p. 167.

- • [Stenton 1971](#), p. 323.
 - • [Heighway 2001](#), pp. 102–03; [Baker & Holt 2004](#), pp. 20, 366–367.
 - • [Heighway & Hare 1999](#), pp. 7–8.
 - • [Heighway 1984](#), pp. 45–46.
 - • [Keynes 1999](#), p. 462.
 - • [Heighway 2001](#), pp. 109–110.
 - • [Heighway & Hare 1999](#), p. 10.
 - • [Thacker 2001](#), p. 256.
 - • [Thacker 2014](#), p. 105; [Meijns 2010](#), pp. 473–476; [Thacker 2001](#), p. 256.
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 - • [Walker 2000](#), p. 96.
 - • [Stafford 1981](#), pp. 3–4.
 - • [Walker 2000](#), p. 99.
 - • [Stenton 1971](#), p. 324.
 - • [Stenton 1971](#), pp. 326–327.
 - • [Clarkson 2014](#), p. 58.
 - • [Stenton 1971](#), pp. 328–329.
 - • [Costambeys 2004a](#); [Woolf 2007](#), pp. 142–144.
 - • [Clarkson 2014](#), pp. 59–61.
 - • [Costambeys 2004a](#); [Fleming 2010](#), pp. 222–226.
 - • [Charles-Edwards 2001](#), p. 103; [Charles-Edwards 2013](#), pp. 497–510.
 - • [Lyon 2001](#), pp. 67, 73.
 - • [Heighway & Hare 1999](#), pp. 11–12; [Baker & Holt 2004](#), pp. 20–22, 101.
 - • [Thompson 2004](#), p. 14.
 - • [Ryan 2013](#), p. 298.
 - • [Hall 2014](#), p. 519.
 - • [Wainwright 1975](#), pp. 323–324.
 - • [Stenton 1971](#), p. 339.
 - • [Dockray-Miller 2000](#), p. 55.
 - • [Stafford 2001](#), pp. 45–49.
 - • [Wainwright 1975](#), p. 309.
 - • [Charles-Edwards 2013](#), p. 497.
 - • [Wainwright 1975](#), p. 320.
 - • [Szarmach 1998](#), pp. 125–126.
 - • [Szarmach 1998](#), p. 125.
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 - • [Dumville 1996](#), p. 17.
 - • [Woolf 2007](#), p. 132.
 - • [Insley 2009](#), p. 330.
 - • [Wainwright 1975](#), pp. 310, 323–324.
 - • [Wainwright 1975](#), p. 305.
 - • [Keynes 1998](#), pp. 37–38; [Keynes 1999](#), pp. 459–464.
75. • [Higham 2001b](#), pp. 307–308.

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