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Clarendon Press Series

AN

ANGLO-SAXON READER

IN PROSE AND VERSE

WITH

GRAMMAR, METRE, NOTES AND GLOSSARY

BY

HENRY SWEET, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D.

SEVENTH EDITION
ENLARGED AND PARTLY RE-WRITTEN

Oxford
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1894

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PREFACE

The first edition of this book appeared in 1876—at a time when interest in Old-English studies was beginning to revive, and when the two books most in use then—Thorpe's *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica* and Vernon's *Anglo-Saxon Guide*—were beginning to become antiquated. As it thus supplied a pressing want, it met, from the first, with a favourable reception from the gradually increasing body of Old-English students, not only in this country and America, but also on the Continent. After the appearance of Professor Earle's *Book for the Beginner in Anglo-Saxon* I then brought out an *Anglo-Saxon Primer*, to serve as an introduction to the Reader, which in consequence underwent certain modifications in subsequent editions, besides the many improvements suggested by ripened experience, the advice of others, and the progress of philology. I have also learnt much from the other books of a similar character that have appeared of late years—sometimes from their good points, sometimes by endeavouring to avoid what seemed to me their defects. The most prominent of these are the

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German Kluge's *Angelsächsisches Lesebuch* (1888), and the American Bright's *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, which has been republished in this country by the enterprising firm of Swan Sonnenschein and Co. (1892). The latter bears a striking resemblance to the earlier editions of my *Reader*; but the grammatical introduction is omitted. This defect is, however, from another point of view, an advantage, inasmuch as it has made the book a few shillings cheaper than its namesake. It is a pity that the author has not adhered more closely to what appears to have been his original plan; he might also have consulted the convenience of myself and those who use my Reader by following the same system of numbering and reference as in the later editions of my book.

In the first few editions of this work I was, as I have remarked in the preface to my *Anglo-Saxon Primer*, obliged to make it 'a somewhat unsatisfactory compromise between an elementary primer and a manual for [more] advanced students.' In the present edition I have carried out, even more consistently than before, those alterations which seemed called for by its being a continuation of the Primer. But although it covers a wider field, and appeals to more advanced students, it is still an elementary book: it does not attempt to anticipate the learner's future studies in English philology, literature, history, or institutions, or in comparative philology, but claims only to lay a firm and broad foundation for such studies.

In its present form, therefore, the object of this book is to put before the student who has already mastered the

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Primer, a series of texts which will give a general knowledge of the language in its chief periods and dialects, without neglecting the interests of literary and antiquarian study, with such additional helps in the way of grammar, metre, notes, and glossary as seemed necessary.

In every Old-English Reader the preference must necessarily be given to West-Saxon texts; but the exclusion of the other dialects—as in the previous editions of this book and in Bright's—is a mistake in any but a very elementary book. Dialectal texts are absolutely necessary for linguistic students, for modern English is of dialectal origin; and the Anglian dialect in particular is of great importance for the critical study of the poetry (see Grammar, § 3). Hence I have given specimens of Northumbrian and late and early Kentish together with a long piece of early Mercian from the well-known Vespasian Psalter; but as the hymns in that MS. give a more varied vocabulary than the psalms themselves, I have given the hymns in full, although they are also in my *Second Anglo-Saxon Reader*, where, however, they are accompanied by the Latin original, which I have omitted here, so as to induce the learner to master the forms more thoroughly; I have also marked the quantities in the present work.

Otherwise I have excluded glosses and glossaries, for which I must refer to the Second Reader.

To make room for this additional matter, I have cut out *Ælfric on the Old Testament* on account of its disproportionate length and want of interest.

This saving of space has further enabled me to add the

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finest of the Old-English lyrics, *The Seafarer* (No. 29). I may also add that most of the dialectal pieces are of great value from a literary and antiquarian point of view, the Old-Kentish charters, in particular, affording many a glimpse into the daily life of our ancestors.

But while giving due prominence to what the Germans conveniently term *realien*, I have been careful not to forget that this is still an elementary book. Hence I have excluded all texts—however interesting and important in themselves—whose technical nature would require a disproportionate amount of comment—often, too, with a considerable residue of hopeless obscurities. Many of them, too, are preserved only in late and corrupt recensions. So also linguistic considerations have often obliged me to give the preference to translations over original works.

That I have been successful in making a representative and interesting selection of texts is generally admitted by critics—even those who are otherwise unfavourable. Certain pieces are, of course, common property, such as the account of the poet Cædmon, portions of the Chronicle, and poems such as the Battle of Maldon. But even allowing for this, it will be found that my successors follow me very closely. Thus Kluge shows his approval of the way in which I have accomplished the difficult task of making a selection from the Laws by reprinting my extracts bodily. My selection of the life of Oswald from the mass of material in (the then unpublished) Ælfric's *Lives of the Saints* seems to meet with especial favour, for this text is reprinted not only by Kluge, but also by Körner in his *Einleitung in das Studium des*

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Angelsächsischen. It is, of course, included in Bright's Reader

The principles which have guided me in selecting the texts have also made me refrain as much as possible from antiquarian and historical comment. There can be no question that the first object of all who occupy themselves with Old-English literature, whether with a view to the literature itself, to historical investigations, or to a better understanding of the development of the English language generally, must be to acquire a sound elementary knowledge of the language. Everything else will then follow naturally.

In the first editions of this work the spelling of the texts was to some extent normalized and regulated. But when I had brought out the Primer in a rigorously normalized spelling, I removed from the Reader the few deviations from the manuscript spellings, so that the student had only to remove the diacritics, &c., to restore the MS. text, although, of course, I have not attempted to reproduce purely palaeographical features. The MS. accents are faithfully kept, either in the texts or at the foot of the page, in their original form (´), theoretical longs being marked (¯). The great advantage of this method is that it enables the careful student to remember whether or not any given word is accented in the MSS. I also supplement final-consonant doubling by adding the omitted letter in italics (man*n*).

Divergent MS. readings are given but sparingly, and only when really instructive, not with a view to giving an *apparatus criticus*, which would be quite out of place in such a book as this.

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The grammar in the present edition is more strictly subordinated to that in the Primer than before. The omissions thus entailed have enabled me to give a full account of the varieties of period and dialect, especially as regards phonology. Some of these details may seem too minute; but even when they are perhaps too minute from a practical point of view, they have the advantage of training the student to habits of linguistic observation and of fixing the actual forms more firmly on the mind.

Anyhow, a grammatical sketch like the one given here, which is based on a limited selection of texts, must be easier to master than one which draws upon the whole literature; and I hope that it will be found useful also as an introduction to such books as Sievers' *Anglo-Saxon Grammar*—a work which is not quite suited to the ordinary English beginner. In one important respect my grammar has the advantage over Sievers', namely, that it includes derivation and syntax, together with sentence-stress and metre.

In the section on metre I have tried to give a clear abstract of Sievers' views (see his *Altgermanische Metrik*, Halle, 1893, and his article in Paul's *Grundriss der germanischen philologie*), which I feel obliged to accept, in spite of the adverse criticisms of Lawrence (*Chapters on Alliterative Verse*, London, 1893), Heath (*The Old-English Alliterative Line*, Philological Society Trans. 1891–3), and others. These critics seem to forget that Sievers' classification of the Old-English metrical forms into types is not a theory, but a statement of facts, and that the complexity and irregularity to which they object is a fact, not a theory. The

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truth is that we know very little of the details of the versification of most languages; and it is possible that if our modern English metres, for instance, were analyzed in the same thorough way in which Sievers has analyzed the Old-English metres, we should have a difficulty in realizing that a modern poet could carry such a complicated scheme in his head.

Considerations of space have obliged me to refrain from adding much to the Notes, in spite of complaints of their scantiness. It appears that certain examinees have been disappointed at not being able to get through by cramming up the notes instead of reading the texts! But they forget that Old- is not Middle-English, and that methods which work well with Piers Ploughman do not necessarily apply to Beowulf.

The glossary gives very full references, but without any elaborate classification of forms and spellings. It is difficult to see what practical use there can be in registering *stān*, acc. sg. *stān* 20/165, nom. pl. *stānas*, &c., when the single letter *m.* gives all the information required. The large number of dialectal forms introduced into the present edition has, however, caused me some embarrassment. But the use of suitable diacritics in the head-words has enabled me to dispense in most cases with repeating the word in its dialectal form. Again, when a dialectal form falls under a general law, I have not thought it necessary to note it specially in the glossary. But when it is exceptional, or likely to cause any difficulty in recognizing the word, it is given, in a cross reference, if necessary. The student is,

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in short, expected to learn the dialectal forms by reading the texts, not by looking the words up in the glossary.

The most important practical use of a glossary is, evidently, to explain the meanings of words, then to state such grammatical constructions, inflections, and other details as are likely to cause difficulty to the learner who is advanced enough to use the book with profit. Ease of reference depends greatly on compactness and conciseness, in which I hope this new edition will be found to be an advance on its predecessors. Of course, if a beginner attempts to cram up Old-English from this Reader without having mastered the Primer, the dialectal forms will cause him great irritation and waste of time; but that is no reason why I should double the bulk of the glossary by giving such regular variations as *heran*, *hieran*, *hyran*, *anda*, *onda* separate headings and cross-references.

The order in the glossary is strictly alphabetic on an Early West-Saxon basis. In the first editions I separated the long from the short vowels; but when I found this was a real difficulty to learners, I restored the purely alphabetic order. Another improvement was referring to the number of each piece instead of to the page, so that the student might learn to recognize each piece by its number.

The reasons which have made me refrain from antiquarian comment have also obliged me to be sparing with the details of comparative philology. Comparative philology is based upon and presupposes an elementary practical knowledge of some at least of the languages with which it deals; and until that practical knowledge is acquired, an incessant com-

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parison with and reference to the divergent forms of other allied languages is positively injurious to the student who is beginning the practical study of any one language. I have, therefore, in the grammar to the Reader as well as in that to the Primer avoided all reference to 'stems,' &c., and have made purely practical divisions, in order to bring out as clearly as possible the actually existing phenomena of the language. Indeed to call the Old-English nouns *hūs* an *a-* or *o-* (why not *e-*?) stem, *cynn* a *jo-*, *menigo* an *ī-* or *īn-* stem, on the ground that in some other language the corresponding words ended in *-o*, &c., is, from an Old-English point of view, sheer nonsense: if we must have *o-* stems in Old-English, surely a word like *menigo*, which keeps the *o* throughout, has the best claim to the designation. In fact, there are no 'stems' at all in Old-English; let them and Verner's Law, &c., be kept till their proper time.

But we are bound to utilize all the practical results of comparative philology; and I have done my best to keep up with recent progress.

As historical and comparative philology are still chiefly cultivated in Germany, there is a danger of rushing from the one extreme of ignoring German work into that of blindly accepting whatever views happen to be fashionable in Germany at the moment. As I was almost the first Englishman to introduce German philological methods into this country—for which I have been a good deal abused in my time—I have a special right to protest against over-imitation of our Teutonic brethren. Why not rather try to improve on their methods and critically sift their theories

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before they become fossilized? If we can improve in even so trifling a matter as the numbering of the strong verbs, let us at all events give any new suggestion a trial! As it is, the common-sense of England and America has almost unanimously rejected the unmeaning German practice of printing ȝ instead of *g* in Old-English, and has adopted (¯) as the mark of length—in both cases in direct opposition to German usage. Why then continue to assume —against all analogy—that the doubling of final consonants was only 'etymological,' and to call the change of *weorc* into *werc* 'palatal mutation,' when the change is not a mutation, and is caused not by front, but invariably by back consonants?

It must also be borne in mind that many of the details of German teaching and exposition which work well in Germany are doomed to failure in differently organized countries. It must be particularly noted that most German elementary text-books are intended as companions to the author's lectures, so that he naturally does not care to put his book into such a form as will make his lectures superfluous: hence such books are generally not fitted for self-instruction. Nor must it be forgotten that a German has great advantages over an English-speaker in learning Old-English: he has no conception of the difficulties of grammatical gender, the distinction of strong and weak adjectives, &c., to the latter; and hence he is able to acquire a practical knowledge of it from a crabbedly theoretical exposition which would baffle an English learner.

The besetting sin of Englishmen and Americans who

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study German philology is that they take the 'literature of the subject'—as the Germans, with unintentional irony, call it—much too seriously: if the would-be 'junggrammatiker' cannot learn the art of skimming and sifting dissertations and abhandlungs, he had better leave them alone. If he studies in Germany, he should beware of attaching himself to one professor exclusively: if he is warned not to go and hear another professor, he should make a point of doing so—in a word, he should cultivate independence of judgement. The best foundation for this is a thorough practical study of the languages required: and this foundation can be firmly laid—as far as Old English is concerned—by means of the *Anglo-Saxon Primer* and the *Anglo-Saxon Reader*.

HENRY SWEET.

OXFORD,
March, 1894

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CONTENTS.

		PAGE
GRAMMAR		xix
METRE		lxxxv
TEXTS		
I.	Cynewulf and Cyneheard	1
II.	On the State of Learning in England	4
III.	Alfred's Translation of the Cura Pastoralis	8
IV.	The Voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan	17
V.	Alfred's Translation of Orosius	24
VI.	The Battle of Ashdown	31
VII.	Alfred and Godrum	33
VIII.	Alfred's Wars with the Danes	35
IX.	From Alfred's Translation of Boethius	43
X.	Account of the Poet Cædmon	46
XI.	From the Laws	51
XII.	Charters	54
XIII.	Ælfric: The Assumption of St. John	61
XIV.	Ælfric: The Nativity of the Innocents	72
XV.	Ælfric's Life of King Oswald	80
XVI.	Wulfstan's Address to the English	88
XVII.	The Martyrdom of Ælfeah	98
XVIII.	Eustace at Dover, and the Outlawry of Godwine	101
XIX.	Charms	104
XX.	Beowulf and Grendel's Mother	106
XXI.	The Battle of Maldon	120

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PAGE

XXII. The Fall of the Angels 131
XXIII. Judith 139
XXIV. The Happy Land, from the Phœnix . . . 151
XXV. The Dream of the Rood 154
XXVI. The Wanderer 159
XXVII. Riddles 164
XXVIII. Gnomic Verses 168
XXIX. The Seafarer 171
XXX. Northumbrian Fragments 175
XXXI. Mercian Hymns 177
XXXII. Early Kentish Charters 189
XXXIII. Codex Aureus Inscription 195
XXXIV. Late-Kentish Psalm 196

NOTES 203

GLOSSARY 227

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AN ANGLO-SAXON READER.

GRAMMAR.

[References not otherwise specified are to the numbers of the texts in the Reader. Pr. = Anglo-Saxon Primer.]

DIALECTS AND PERIODS.

1. THE chief dialects of Old English (OE) are **Northumbrian** (North.)—between the Humber and the Firth of Forth, **Mercian** (Merc.)—between the Thames and the Humber, **West-Saxon** (WS), which was spoken south of the Thames, except in Kent and Surrey, where **Kentish** (Kt) was spoken. North. and Merc. constitute the **Anglian** (Angl.), Angl. and Kt the **non-West-Saxon** (nWS) group.

2. We distinguish two periods of OE, **early** (e) 700–900, and **late** (l) 900–1100, the distinction between eWS and lWS being especially important.

a. Nearly pure OE was still written—and probably spoken—in some of the monasteries of the South of England as late as the beginning of the twelfth century. But in the North the language broke up much more rapidly, so that lNorth.—and, to some extent, lMerc. also—shows already the characteristics of the transition to Middle English. For specimens of these dialects, as exhibited in the Durham and Rushworth glosses, see my *Second Anglo-Saxon Reader*.

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3. The OE poetry is mainly of North. origin, but is preserved—except a few fragments, such as 30—only in lWS copies, which keep only an occasional Angl. spelling. nWS forms are also found even in contemporary MSS of WS writings (§ 80), which was the result of the employment of nWS scribes, who, in their endeavours to avoid nWS forms, sometimes wrote forms which did not exist in any dialect (§ 57a).

a. The original dialect of OE poems is often shown by the metre requiring the substitution of Angl. etc. forms for the written ones (§ 310).

4. OE belongs, together with Low and High German, Scandinavian (Icelandic, Danish, Swedish) and Gothic, to the **Germanic** group, descended from a hypothetical parent Germanic language.

SPELLING AND SOUNDS.

5. The Anglo-Saxons wrote the Roman alphabet in its British form, in which ꝺ=*d*, ꝼ=*f*, ꞡ=*g*, ꝓ=*r*, ꞃ=*s*, ꞇ=*t*. They afterwards added from their own Runic alphabet—itself a variety of an old northern Euro-Asiatic modification of some Greek alphabet—þ=*th* and ƿ=*w*, and made from ꝺ a new letter ð=þ. It is now usual to print OE with ordinary letters, þ and ð only being kept. In this book we keep ð in the texts, but write þ only in the grammar and glossary. We also supplement the defective distinctions of the MSS by adding diacritics, such as those in *ā*, *ę*, *ǫ*, *ċ*, *ġ*.

a. In OE MSS various contractions are used for a few very common words. It must be noted specially that *and*, *ǫnd* is only occasionally written in full.

Stress.

6. We distinguish three degrees of stress, **strong** (·), **medium** (:), and **weak**, which we generally leave unmarked,

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sometimes marking it by a prefixed (-). We often use 'weak' to include 'medium,' as it is not always easy or convenient to distinguish them. Sounds and forms that are the result of weak stress, such as *be* (§ 15), are called 'weak.'

7. In OE most words have their strong stress on the first syllable. So also in compounds, such as *·heofon:rīce, wīdcuþ*, where the second element has medium stress. Long inner syllables (§ 35) also have medium stress when preceded by a long stress-syllable, as in *·ō:þerne, āresta* compared with *ārest, manode.*

8. Such word-groups as *·cyninges :tūn, Ælfred cyning, þēoden māre* 'famous prince,' *twēgen fēt, wordum wīs, wīde cūþ* are stressed as if they were compounds, and so also most of the other combinations of noun + noun, noun + adjective, adjective + noun, and when the first element is an adverb of full and distinct meaning. So also, when such adverbs are associated with verbs, the group is stressed like a compound word: *·inn :gān, ·bī stōd; ·ēode :inn, ·stōd -him :bī, ·wlītan þurh.* A finite verb is subordinated in stress to all nouns and adjectives which take full stress, whether it precedes or follows them, as also to infinitives, participles, and to finite verbs dependent on itself: *:cōm tō ·lande, hāteþ ·grētan, ·feallende swealt, cwæþ þæt hē ·bude.*

9. Subordinate words—especially prepositions and other particles—have subordinate stress, as in Modern E., whence the stress on the second element of such combinations as *of·dūne, tō·dæġ*, which were originally groups of preposition + noun. Similarly in *be·foran, tō·gædre*, &c., where the second element is an adverb or lost noun.

10. When a verb is combined with an inseparable particle [as opposed to the separable particles *inn, bī* in *inn gān*, &c.], the stress is thrown on to the verb, as in *be·gān, ā·þęnċan.* But when a noun is combined with prefixes—which are then

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never separable—the stress is on the prefix, as in *·bīgang*, *·orþanc*, *·forwyrd* compared with *for·weorþan*. If the noun is formed directly from a verb, it keeps the verb-stress, as in *ā·līesednis* from *ā·līesan*, *for·sewennis* 'contempt.' But some prefixes occur only in one form—strong or weak; thus *ge-* is always weak, even in independent nouns such as *ge·fēra*, and *mis-* is always strong, as in *·mislimpan*.

11. Most pronouns have weak stress, and are subordinated even to verbs: *-hē cwæþ*, *nǣniġ heora ·þohte*. But emphatic pronouns, such as *self*, *ōþer*, *ǣlċ*, *ǣġþer*, have strong stress like nouns.

12. Some quantitative adjectives, and adverbs of similar meaning, are subordinated to nouns, adjectives, and emphatic adverbs: *maniġe ·mǫnn*, *ealles ·manncynnes*, *nealles ·swǣslīce* 'not gently.' Such adverbs as *hū*, *swā*, *þǣr*, *þonne* sometimes take the stress from the finite verb, sometimes not: *·swā dyde*, *hū ·lamp ēow?*

a. The best way of acquiring correct stress is careful reading of the poetry, which is, indeed, the main source of our knowledge of OE stress.

13. Weak stress has a great effect in producing sound-changes. It leads to the shortening of vowels (§ 15) and consonants (§ 101), the loss of vowels (§ 34) and consonants (§§ 148, 50), and to various vowel-changes.

Vowels.

QUANTITY.

14. In the OE MSS vowel-length is sometimes marked by doubling, sometimes by (′), the two methods being sometimes combined: *gód*, *good* (9/3), *wíif* (32 b/10). But the MSS evidence is so scanty and often so incorrect that we have to rely mainly on the phonetic laws of OE itself and compari-

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son with the other periods of English and with the cognate languages. The metre often shows the quantity (§ 361). In some cases the spelling—apart from doubling or accentuation—also does so (§§ 46, 126).

15. Some words have two forms, one with a long, one with a short vowel, the shortening being the result of weak stress. Thus to the strong *sē* 'he' corresponds the weak *se* 'the.' So also the adverb *bī* is the strong form of the preposition *be* and the prefix *be-*.

a. There were probably similar weak forms of *hē*, *sēo*, and other words which occur frequently unstressed, together with strong forms of *þes* &c., although for convenience we generally write only one—generally the strong—form.

b. For the lengthening shown by such spellings as *ís* (2/65; 32 b/1), *ón* (2/3 &c.), *óf*, *hít*, *óndrēdaþ* (3/131), *únbieldo* (3/114) see my *History of English Sounds*, § 384.

16. By 'group-lengthening,' vowels are lengthened before the vowellike consonants *r*, *l*, *n*, *m*, when followed by another consonant. This began in eAngl., and before *l*, as shown by such spellings as *wælle*, *ældra*=*wielle*, *ieldra* in 31 (§ 46). It is fully established in lAngl.: *wōrd*, *āld*, *lǭng*. It appears also in lWS; thus in 13, 14 we find *hórdfatu*, *cíldes*, *lánde*, *stíncende*, *gelámp*.

a. In 31 the spelling seems to show lengthening before *g* and *h*: *dæga*, *gefæh*, *mæhtig* = *daga*, *gefeah* pret., *mihtig*.

17. Vowel-length is sometimes the result of the loss of a consonant, especially *h*, which is always dropped medially before a vowel (§ 145), whence the long vowels in *fūrum*, dat. pl. of *furh*, *fēolan* 'penetrate' compared with its pret. *fealh*, *fēos*, gen. of *feoh*. But such inflections as fem. sg. nom. *þweoru* from *þweorh* in 31, together with the metre, which often requires *feores*, *þyrel* instead of *fēores*, gen. of *feorh*, &c., show that the short vowel was sometimes restored—generally

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by the influence of uninflected forms such as *feorh*. The loss of *g* before a consonant is also a cause of vowel-lengthening, especially in lWS, as in *sāde*=*sæġde* (§ 130).

18. Foreign words had their stress-syllables long, all their more prominent syllables being apparently often uttered with strong stress: *Ādam*, *Ādām*, *Ēve*, *Māria*, *Mārīa*.

19. Long vowels seem to have been generally shortened before *ht*, as in *sohte*, *gebohte*, *þuhte*, being never accented in the MSS.

CONSONANT-INFLUENCE.

20. In WS *ċ* and *ġ* make a following *æ*, *ǽ* (=nWS *ē*, § 73), *e* into *ea*, *ēa*, *ie* respectively: *sceal*, *ġeaf*; *scēap*, *ġēafon*, *ġēar*; *scield*, *ġiefan*=nWS *scæl*, *ġæf*; *scēp*, *ġēfon*, *ġēr*; *sceld*, *ġefan*. So also nWS *ġu-* becomes *ġeo-* in WS, as in *ġeong*, *ġeogub*=nWS *ġung*, *jung* (§ 122), *jugoþ*.

a. But we find *sceal* in eNorth. (30 c).

b. There is no diphthonging in the prefix *ge-* (§ 123).

21. In Angl. *c* (*x*), *h*, *g*—also *rc*, &c.—'smooth' a preceding diphthong, *ea*, *eo*, *ēa*, *ēo* becoming respectively *æ*, *e*, *ē*, *ē*: *gesæh*, *wæxan*, *hærg* 'idol'; *geseh!*, *fehtan*, *gewerc*; *ēc* 'also,' *ēge*, *þēh* (30 c), *hēh* [but *se hēa* and pl. *hēa*, &c., § 216]; *flēgan*, *lēgan*=*geseah*, *weaxan*, *hearg*; *geseoh!*, *feohtan*, *geweorc*; *ēac*, *ēage*, *þēah*, *hēah*; *flēogan*, *lēogan*.

When these smoothings occur in WS and Kt texts they may, of course, be due to Angl. scribes; but the frequency of such spellings as *þēh* (8/20, 173) and *ēc*, Kt *āc* § 46 (32/11; 34/89) seem to show that they were really established in these dialects.

22. *wio-* from Germanic *wi-* (§ 91) generally becomes *wu-*, although the intermediate forms *wio-*, *weo-* also occur in the earlier texts: *wudu*=Oldest E. and Germanic *widu* [cp. *Weoduninga* 12 b/57]; *swutol*, *sweotol*; *wicu*, *wucu*, *wiece* (§ 96); *beiwih*, *-eoh*, *-uh*; *widuwe*, *wuduwe*.

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23. *weo-* becomes *wo-* in *woruld* = nWS *weoruld*, and occasionally in other words, such as *worc* 'trouble' (22/51). In lWS it often becomes *wu-*, as in *swurd* (13/155), *wurþan* (16/19), *wurþian*, *tōwurpan*, sometimes *wy-*, as in *swyrd* (23/264), *swytol*.

a. In lNorth. such forms as *sword*, *worp* are very frequent.

24. *wi-*, *wī-* sometimes become *wy-*, *wȳ-* as in *wyllaþ*, *swyft* (4/143, 50), *cwyde* (13/243), *wydewan* (13/24), *swȳþe* (13, 15), *geswȳcon* (13/241).

25. In eWS *ie* before *h* (*x*) becomes *i*, as in *hli(e)hhan*, *niht*, *miht*, *wælsliht*, *six*, which, of course, prevents it from undergoing its usual change into lWS *y*. In the same way *īe* generally becomes *ī* in lWS before *ċ*, *ġ*: *īċan*, *smīċ* 'smoke,' *līġ* 'fire,' *āflīġan*, *gebīġan*.

a. As such spellings as *ȳcan* (27 d/24) also occur—probably against the pronunciation—*yc-*, *yg-* are sometimes written for original *ic-*, *-ig*, as in *sygefæst* (14/139).

b. In WS *cy-* sometimes becomes *ci-*, as in *cing* (8/90), such spellings as *cinedōm*, *cinn* being not unfrequent in lWS.

c. In WS *ċie-*, *ġie-* sometimes become *ċi-*, *ġi-*, as in *ġingra*.

26. In lWS *y*, *ȳ* often becomes *i*, *ī* before *ht*, *c*, *g*, *cg*, *lg*, *ng*, *nc*: *drihten*, *genihtsumian*, *briċas* 'fragments,' *hiġe* (21/4), *drīġe*, *bicgan*, *bricg*, *fil(i)ġan* 'follow,' *þinċan* (14/212).

WEAK VOWELS.

27. In OE all fully weak vowels are shortened, as in *be-* (§ 15), the length of medium-stress vowels being often preserved, as in the ending *-dōm*. Hence when the vowel of a derivative syllable is long, we must assume medium stress on it, as in the adv. *fǣrlīce* compared with the plur. *fǣrlice*.

a. Even in the second elements of compounds long vowels may be shortened when their original meaning is forgotten.

28. The chief weak vowels in OE are *a*, *e*, *o*, *u*. In the

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earliest period *e* is represented by the two distinct vowels *i* and *æ* (*e*) corresponding to Germanic *i* and *a* respectively. Thus in 30 we find *gidanc*=*geþanc*, *ēci*, *dāmid*, *hefænrīcæs*, *gāstæ* dat., *wīdæ* adv.

a. Weak *æ* is very frequent in some late nWS texts, such as a Suffolk charter in my *Second A. S. Reader* (p. 209), where it is written indiscriminately for the ordinary *e* without regard to its origin. In 15/182 we have *gangænde*.

29. But weak *i* is preserved in a few derivative endings, such as *-nis* (*-nys* § 57)—which is, however, as frequently written *-nes*, and before *g* and *c* in *-ig*—under which older *-ig*, *-īg* and *-æg* have been levelled—*-isc*, *-lic*, which are only occasionally written with *e*, these spellings being most frequent in eWS: *maneg-* (3/39; 15/164), *geweolegaþ* (31), *lytegan* (3/188), *mǫnnesces* (31), *ungefōglecesta*, *wunderlecast* (5b/33, 9).

a. So also in eWS we find weak *-eng* = *-ing*, as in *sētenga* (3/188), *Basengum* (6/21).

30. It is important to observe that some of the weak front vowels are special OE modifications of Germanic back vowels, such as the *-ig*=Germanic **-ag*, in *hālig* [cp. *haleg*=*hālæg* 30], the *-ian* of *lufian* and the other verbs of the love-class, the *-ende* from Germanic **-andi* of the pres. partic. These vowels may be easily known by their inability to cause mutation.

a. Thus we can see that the *-ig* of *lytig*, and the *-ian* of *swǫrian*, *wǫnian* and the other verbs of the wean-class really correspond to Germanic *i* or *j*.

b. In some late MSS weak *e* is often written *y*, as in *ættrynne* (21/47) =*āttrene*, *engyl*, *mægyn* (22), which is the result of weak *y* itself being pronounced *e* (§ 69).

31. *u* and *o* frequently interchange, *u* being, as a general rule, more frequent in the earlier texts. Thus in 31 we find such spellings as *hēafud*, *wundur*, *sǫmud*, in 1 *brōþur*, *wārun*.

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32. *o* and *a* also interchange, as in *huntoþe*, *fiscaþe* (4/6). *a* is liable to become *o* (or *ǫ*?) before nasals, especially in eWS, as in *ūtone* (3/66), *wiotona*. The converse change of *o* (*u*) into *a* is especially frequent in Kt, as in *hēla* (32/5), *brōþar* (32 b/11); the reaction against this tendency led Kt scribes to write *o* instead of *a* in such words as *faron* (12/8) infin.

33. *o* and *e* interchange under certain conditions. When a back vowel is added to a syllable containing *o*, this *o* is often changed to *e*, so as to avoid the repetition of a back vowel; thus *rodor*, *staþol* have genitives *rodores*, *staþoles*, but plurals *roderas*, dat. *roderum*, *staþelas*, gen. *staþela*. So also *lufode* (*-ude*, *-ade*) often has plur. *lufedon*.

a. Some words show traces of an older (Germanic) alternation of back *a* or *o* and front *i* in weak syllables; thus *āgen* points to **-an*, the rarer *ēgen* to **-in*.

34. The laws which govern the dropping of final weak vowels are too complicated to be stated here. But the tendency is to drop them after a long stressed (root) syllable, and keep them after a short stressed syllable, as in plur. *scīpu* compared with plur. *hūs*, *word*, or a weak syllable, as in fem. sing. *mǫnniscu*.

35. 'Inner vowels'—that is, weak vowels followed by consonant + vowel—are often dropped when the consonant is single. As a general rule such vowels are dropped after a long, kept after a short syllable, as in the genitives *ǫngles*, *ōþres*, *heāfdes* compared with *rodores*, *heofones*, and the plur. *gebundne* compared with *gecwedene*. So also *hālig* has plur. *hālge*. But *micel* and *yfel* shorten : *mĭcles*, *yfle*, &c.

a. In the earlier texts—especially Merc.—inner vowels are regularly kept before the *u* (*o*) of the fem. sg. nom. and neut. pl. nom. of three-syllable forms without regard to the quantity of the root-syllable; thus in 31 we find *hēafudu* (f/26), *nūtenu*, *micelu*.

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36. In IWS inner vowels are often restored after long syllables by the influence of the uninflected forms: *ēowere* (13/128), *ēþele* (14/35), *gebundene*, *hālige*.

37. If inner vowels are followed by two consonants, they are not dropped even if preceded by a long syllable, as in *ieldesta*, *æfterra*, *ōþerra* gen. plur. compared with *ōþrum*. But in IWS the shortening of double consonants (§ 101) leads to contraction: *æftra*, *ōþra*.

38. In some cases **parasite-vowels** have developed themselves, especially before the vowellike consonants *r*, *l*, *n*, *m* when final and preceded by another consonant, so as to be syllabic. Syllabic *m* does not generally develope a parasite-vowel, as in *bōsm*, *wæstm* [but *wæstem* in 31], *māþm* [but often *māþ(þ)um*]; often also *l*—especially after *t*, *d*, *s*, as in *setl*, *hūsl*, and *n*, as in *hræfn*, *þegn*. *r* always, and *l* often, take a parasite-vowel—generally *e* after a front, *o* (*u*) after a back vowel: *æcer*, Angl. *cæster*, WS *ceaster* (§ 20), *winter*; *āt(t)or* [oldest texts *ātr*], *wundor* (*-ur*); *īdel*, *tempel*; *hagol* [also *hægl*], *fugol*. *n* generally takes a parasite *e* when the preceding syllable is long, as in *tācen* (also *tācn*), *bēacen*.

a. *hrīþr* (32 b/35) is an isolated archaism. But *alr* 'alder' = *alor* is found even in late texts [cp. *æt Alre* (7/27)].

39. When these words are inflected, so that the vowellike consonant is no longer syllabic, the parasite-vowels cannot develope themselves, whence such forms as *setlas*, *þegnas*, *fugles*, which form an apparent exception to § 35. But the parasite-vowel is generally introduced before *r* when a short syllable precedes, as in *wederum*, *fægeran* [*fægran* 25/21]; in IWS also before the other consonants, as in *þegenes*.

40. Parasite-vowels are often developed between *r* and a following consonant. In WS *rġ* regularly becomes *riġ*,

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and *lġ* often becomes *liġ*, as in *byrig* (rarely *byrg*), *byr(i)gan* 'bury,' *hęriges*, gen. of *hęre*, *fyl(i)gan* 'follow.'

a. *rġ* is more frequently kept in the nWS dialects, corresponding to WS *ri*, as in *hęrgan* 'praise' (30, 31), *nęrgend*, as well as to WS *rig*, as in *byrg*, *hęrges*.

b. The insertion of *e* between *r* and *g* (not *ġ*) in *hęregodon* (17/14) is exceptional.

c. So also is *-uruh* = *-urh* in *puruh*, *buruh* (17/18, 26).

41. *w* often takes a parasite-vowel when a consonant precedes, as in *syr(e)wung* (14/92, 100). If a back vowel precedes, *u* or *o* is inserted, which is often weakened to *e*, as in *beaduwe* (21/185), *bearowe* (28/18) by the side of *beadwe* (20/289), *bearwas* (24/71).

HIATUS.

42. A weak before a strong vowel is generally kept, as in *ge'unnan*, *be'irnan*. But *be-* becomes *b-* in compound prepositions, such as *b-innan*, *bæftan*, *būtan*, although such forms as *beinnan*, *beæftan* also occur. *ne* 'not' becomes *n-* in combination with certain particles, pronouns, and verbs, as in *n-ā*, *nāfre*, *nān*, *nānig*, *nīs*, *nabban*, *nyste*, &c.; also in the adj. *nyten* 'ignorant.'

43. A weak vowel after a strong one—the hiatus being often the result of the loss of *h* (§ 145)—disappears, the strong vowel being lengthened if short. Thus we have the infinitives *fōn*, *slēan* from older *fōhan*, *sleahan*, *tēon* from *tēohan*, the adverbs *nēan*, *nēar* compared with *feorran*, *dēopor*, gen. *sā-s*, *fēos* (from *feohes*), *gefēa-n*, *frēo-nd* compared with *hālend*. But after *ū* and *ȳ* weak vowels are often kept, as in *būan* 'dwell,' partic. *gebū(e)n*, *drȳ-as* 'magicians.'

a. In the later OE the elided vowel is often restored by the analogy of uncontracted words, as in the dat. *wōum* (27 c/3) = older *wōm* from *wōh* 'crooked.'

b. In Angl. hiatus is more frequent, whence such forms as dissyllabic *dōan* (§ 310) *sī-e* = *dōn*, *sīe* subj. in the poetry.

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SHORT VOWELS.

a, ǫ, æ.

44. All these—together with *ea* (§ 86)—developed out of Germanic *a*, which in OE was preserved only before nasals, as in *mann*, *nama*. This *a* is written sometimes *a*, sometimes *o*, in the oldest texts; as its sound was no doubt that of the open *o* in Modern E. *not*, we write it *ǫ* to distinguish it from the close *o*: *mǫnn*, *nǫma*, *lǫng*, Angl. also *lǭng* (§ 16). This *ǫ* is constant in lMerc. as well as eMerc.; eWS and eKt write both *ǫ* and *a*, while late WS and Kt write *a* only, which no doubt points to a change of sound.

a. Weak *ǫ* tended to become close *o*, and so was preserved from changing into *a* in lWS in such words as *on*, *þone*, § 62. Hence eWS *līchǫmlic* is occasionally written *licumlic* (10/99) with the further change of *o* into *u* (§ 31).

45. Everywhere except before nasals Germanic *a* became *æ* in the earliest period. But a following back vowel soon changed it back to *a*, as in WS *dagas*, *dagum* compared with *dæg*.

a. In the earliest texts we find such forms as *hæbuc* = *hafoc*, *-færæ* (30 b, c) = *fare*, nom. *faru* 'course.' But *dægas* (= *dǣgas*) &c. in 31 point back not to *æ* but to *ea* (§ 21).

46. In the oldest texts *æ* is written indifferently *ae*, *æ*, *ę* (where the tag is a shortened *a*), all of which we write *æ* in this book. *ę* is often further shortened to *e*, and this spelling is regular in 31, where *æ* is reserved for the long *ǣ*, as in *wes*, *weter* compared with *hǣlan*, *dǣgas* (§ 45 a). In Kt *æ* and *e*, both short and long, are constantly confused; thus in 32 a, b we find *ðet*, *ðæt*, *ðætte*, *mid godes gæfæ* (= *giefe*), *gedēlan*, *ǣce*, *ðǣm*, *ðēm*, *hǣr* 'here.'

a. Weak *æ* after lip-consonants becomes *a*, *o* in *hęrpaþ*, *hęrpop* = *hęrepæþ*. Cp. similar changes of weak *ea* § 94. The apparent change

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in *otēawan* (31) = *ætīewan* is the result of confusion between *æt* and *oþ* [cp. 31 c/9, where *ot* = *oþ*].

b. There seems to be a tendency to make *æ* into *a* before *þ* : *hwaþer* (8/27; 32 c/32), *Aðelmund* (12 b/108).

c. The anomalous *a* for *æ* in *ac* 'but' may be the result of weak stress.

47. In IWS *manig* often becomes *mænig*, (*mǣnig* ?) (16/46) and *mȩnig* (13/138).

a. The fluctuation between *æ* and *ȩ* in such participles as *slægen*, *slȩgen* is the result of the Germanic variation between *-an* and *-in* (§ 33 a).

e, œ.

48. In WS and late OE generally, *e* stands not only for Germanic *e*, but also for *œ*—written *oe* in the MSS—which is a mutation of *o*, having the sound of close French *eu* : *œle* 'oil,' *dœhter* dat. of *dohtor*. Already in eMerc.—which keeps *ǣ* (§ 75)—this vowel is unrounded into *e*, as in WS; thus 31 has *ele*, *bledsian* = WS *bletsian*, where the older *œ* was a shortening of *ǣ*.

a. There seems to be a tendency to broaden *e* into *æ* after *w* : *wæst* (8/83), *forecwæd:n* (32), *swælc* (32 b); although the last two are doubtful, being in Kt texts (§ 46).

b. For the alternation of *e* and *eo* see § 91.

49. In IWS *e* becomes *y* in *sylf* 'self.'

a. In the frequent IWS *ælmysse* (15/76, 8) = *ælmesse*, *e* has become *y* by the analogy of *-nes(se)*, *-nis*, *-nys* (§ 57).

ȩ.

50. *ȩ* is occasionally written *æ* in texts of all periods, though rarely in good WS MSS: *ældra* (30), *cændæ* (30 c), *ærfe* (32 b) = WS *ierfe* (§ 60), *gesægþ* (3/181), *ænglas* (15/232), *gegræmedon* (16/203). Some of these *æ*'s probably point to group-lengthening (§ 16). But *æ* is fixed in WS

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in some words, especially before *st*, *f*: *fæst-an*, *-en*, *hlæstan*, *hæftan*; *ærnan* (§ 152) *bærnan*, *hæle*, *hærfest*, *gemæċċa*, *stæpe*.

51. *ę* is represented by *y* (pointing to an eWS **siellan*) in lWS *syllan* 'give.'

a. *-styde* (32 c/9) = *-stęde* in an independent word.

b. The isolated lWS *stynt* (21/51) may be the result of the Kt pronunciation of *y* (§ 69).

52. In lWS *ę* is lengthened to *ę̄* in such words as *lę̄de*=*lęgde* (§ 130).

a. In 31 group-lengthened *ę* becomes *ǣ*: *fǣl* = *fiell* 'fall', *wǣlle*, *cwǣlman*.

i.

53. *i* is sometimes original, as in *witan*, and in *gebiden* and the other present participles of the shine-verbs; sometimes a mutation of *e*, as in *sittan*, *siteþ* compared with *geseten*. For the alternation of *i* and *io* (*eo*) see § 91. For *i*=*ie*, *y* see §§ 59, 68.

54. *newi-* is contracted into *ny-* in the verb-forms *nyle*, *nyste*, &c., and the adj. *nyten* 'ignorant.'

55. In lWS *riht*, the *i* corresponds to the vowels of Kt *re(o)ht* and Angl. *reht* in the same way as WS *six* corresponds to Angl. *sex* (§ 25); but in eWS the usual form is *ryht* by the influence of the *r*. So also in such names as *Sigebryht* (1 1), where *-bryht* from *-briht*= *-bre(o)ht* is a weak form of *beorht* (§ 152). In lWS the *y* of *-bryht* makes its way into the first (strong) element of proper names, as in *Byrhtwold* (21/309).

a. We see the same influence of *r* in *Bryttas* (15/89) 'Britons' = *Brettas*, *Brittas*, and in isolated forms such as *geryþon*, *þrym* (8/142, 67). For *wy-* = *wi-* see § 24.

56. In lWS *mycel*=*micel* the change seems due to the influence of the *m*.

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57. In lWS weak *i* tends to become *y* without regard to consonant-influence, both in derivative syllables, as in *ēcnysse* (13/1), *beorhtnysse*, &c., *abbudysse* (10/55), and in subordinate words such as *ys* (23/93), *nys* (15/226), *hyne*, *hyt* (23/96, 174), *hyre*; this is probably due to an eWS change of weak *i* into *ie*, as in *hiere*=*hire*.

a. In some eWS MSS *ie* is written incorrectly for *i*, as in *wietanne*, *pienga* (3/4, 201), which is probably due to an ignorant nWS scribe (§ 3).

58. In lWS *ci-*, *gi-* are sometimes written *cy-*, *gy-* by the analogy of *cy-*=*cie-* (§ 59) and through the pronunciation of *cyning* as *cining* (§ 25 b), as in *scyp* (4/81; 21/40, 56), *wurþscype*, *þēodscype* (16/138, 46), *angynn* (13/226), *ongynnaþ* (22/53).

ie.

59. This vowel is peculiar to eWS. It was originally a diphthong, but the frequent spelling *i*, as in *andgit* (2/77), *fird* (5/5), *Wilisc* (11/57), and its regular change into *y* in lWS, as in *cyle*, *fyrd*, *gewyldan*, show that it had become a monophthong—probably the open *i* of Modern E. *it*. The spelling *i* occurs occasionally in lWS also, as in *gebildum* (13/269).

60. It has three main sources. (*a*) It is the mutation of *ea*, as in *ieldra*, *āhierdan*, (*wi(e)xt* (§ 25); *ciele* from **ceali*, **cæli*, **kali* (§ 20). In nWS this *ie* appears as *ę—ęldra*, *cęle*—this spelling occurring also in WS texts, as in *āfęllan* (11/65). (*b*) It is the mutation of *eo*, as in *bierhtu*, *āfierran*, *onli(e)htan* (§ 25). In nWS this *ie* is represented by *i*, as in *birhtu*, *inlihtan* (31); but in many words the *eo* is restored, especially in Angl. texts such as 31, which has *heorde* 'shepherd,' *eorre*, *eorsung*. (*c*) It arises from *ēe-*, *ġe-*, as in *scield*, *giefan*, the original forms being preserved in the nWS

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ǣ.

73. There are two *ǣ*'s in WS, one—generally a mutation of *ā*, as in *hǣlan*, *lǣdan*—which is preserved in all the other dialects, and one which becomes *ē* in the nWS. dialects; this we write *ǽ* in the grammar and glossary for the sake of convenience, as in *mǽg*, *dǽd*=nWS *mēg*, *dēd*. This *ǽ* corresponds to original Germanic *ǣ*, and its mutation. It is generally written *ee* in Mod. E., as in *deed* compared with *heal*. In WS it becomes *ēa* after *c*, *g* (§ 20).

a. *ē* for *ǽ* is fixed in WS *mēce* 'sword.' In other words the spelling *ē* is only occasional, as in *gēr* (8/119, 32) = *gēar*.

74. For the change of *ǽ* into *ā* see § 70. For *þǣm*, *þām*, &c. see § 71. The frequent *þār*, *hwār* (16/33, 54) for *þǽr*, *hwǽr* may have been originally weak forms.

a. In *stǣr* 'history,' the *æ* is a broadening of *ē* from *ǣ* (**stǣr* from **stōrja*) by the influence of the *r*.

ē.

75. The most frequent source of *ē* in WS is the unrounding of *ǣ*—the mutation of *ō*, the old spelling being still preserved occasionally in eWS, as in *ǣþel* (2/9)=*ēþel*. It is fully preserved in Angl., as in *ǣþel*, *dǣman*, *fǣt*. eKt writes *oe*, *eo* and occasionally *e*, showing that the change into *ē* was beginning: *goes*, *foeran*; *beoc* and *bec* (33), *gefeorum* (32 c).

a. *ē* is occasionally written *ei* in the oldest texts, as in *neid-* (30 b) = WS *nīed* (§ 78). For WS *ei* see § 125.

b. In lKt *ē* is sometimes expressed by *ȳ*, which had the same sound in lKt (§ 85); thus 34 has *cȳne* 'bold.' In lWS we find *bewȳþþ* (14 b).

76. In lWS we have long open *ē* (*ę̄*)—distinct from *ǣ*—in *lēde* from *lęgde* (§ 130).

ī.

77. *ī* is often written *ġ* in lWS (§ 126). It is very rarely written *ȳ*, as in *āȳdlode*, *ȳdel* (13). For *swȳþe* see § 24.

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īe.

78. WS *īe*—which probably had the sound of long open *i* [cp. § 59]—is generally a mutation of *ēa* and *ēo*, as in *tīeman*, *gesīene* compared with *tēam*, *sēon*. In *cīese* 'cheese' it is a mutation of *ēæ* from *cǣ* (§ 20). In lWS *īe* becomes *ȳ*, parallel to *y* from *ie*: *tȳman*, *gesȳne*, *cȳse*. The other dialects have *ē*: *tēman*, *gesēne*, *cēse*. But they often restore *ēo* [cp. § 60]; thus 31 (Angl.) has *underþīodan*, *stēoran*, and 32 b (Kt) has *gestrīonen*. In WS itself we find *geþēodan*, *þēostre* by the side of *geþīedan*, *-ȳdan*, *þīestre*, *þȳstre*.

79. In *hīe* 'her,' 'they,' and *sīe* subj. the *īe* is the result of contraction [cp. Gothic *sijai*], and appears therefore also in nWS, where it was of course a full diphthong, or even dissyllabic, as shown by the metre.

a. Angl. has *īe* in *onsīen* (31).

80. In WS *īe* is sometimes written *i*, sometimes *e*; thus in 2 we find *hērsumedon*, in 3 *nītenum*, *gīemlēste*, *-līste*, and in lWS *gesēne* (16/142). In lWS *ē* is frequent in the superlatives *hēhst*, *nēhst*, *æt nēxtan* (13/162).

ō.

81. Long open *o* occurs in Angl. in such words as *lǭng*, *stǭndan* (§ 16).

ū.

82. *ū* is the regular spelling of Scandinavian *ō*—which was probably a sound between *ō* and *ū*, as it still is in Swedish and Danish — as in *þūrstān* (12 c; 21/298) = Icelandic *þōrsteinn*.

ȳ.

83. *ȳ* is rarely written *i*: *þī* (13/61, 101), *þīs* (22/44), *līthwōn* (15), *gelītlaþ* (16).

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84. Weak *ȳ* often becomes *ē* (*e*?) in *þȳ lǣs þe*, &c. (15/223; 16/78; 17/13).

85. In lKt *ȳ* regularly becomes *ē*, as in *mēs* 'mice.'

DIPHTHONGS.

ea, eo (Pr. 5).

86. In the oldest texts *ea* is occasionally written *æo*, *eo*; and 32 still has *gegeorwien*, *reogolweord*.

87. *ea*, *eo* are generally the result of the development of parasite-vowels after Germanic *a* (through intermediate *æ*) and *e* respectively before certain consonant combinations, such as *r* + cons., as in *weorþan*, *wearþ* compared with *bregdan*, *brægd*. In North. this *ea* often becomes *a*; thus 30a has *ward*, *barnum* by the side of *-geard*.

88. WS and Kt also have *ea* before *l* + cons., as in *feallan*, *swealt* compared with *sweltan*, although *fallan*, *swalt*, &c. are frequent in eWS and eKt, being universal in Angl., where the *a* was often lengthened (§ 16). In lWS such spellings as *baldlice*, *baldlicost* (21) are quite exceptional.

a. *æ* instead of *ea* in *Ælfred*, probably by the influence of *æl-* in *ælfremede*, &c.

89. WS and Kt also have *ea* before *h* + cons. and before final *h*, as in *eahta*, *weax*, *geseah*, *feohtan*, *geseoh l* = Angl. *æhta*, *fehtan*, &c. (§ 21). But in WS also the retention of *eo* before *h* is exceptional: already in eWS *eo* in Kt *reoht*, *seox* began to pass through *ie* (§ 60) into *i*, whence eWS *ryht* (§ 55), and lWS *riht*, *six*.

a. WS sometimes has *e* for *ea*: *Exancester* (8/53), *Westsexna* (15/102), *Ēastsexe* (17/4)—where it may be due to weak stress (§ 94)—*ehta* (17/40), *lehtrep* (16/176).

b. In WS *a* is kept in foreign words such as *altare*, *martir*. For *arn*, *barn* see § 152

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90. In WS *ea*, *eo* also arise from the action of *ċ*, *ġ* on following *æ*, *o*, *u* (§ 20), as in *ceaster*, *geong*.

a. This *ea* is sometimes written *e*—probably Kt *e* = *æ* (§ 46)—as in *agef*, *onget* (8/75, 148), *beget* (12/3).

91. The second main source of *ea*, *eo* is the influence of a following originally back vowel—including the *-ian* of the love-verbs and *-ende* (§ 30)—which is most fully carried out in eMerc.; thus 31 has *ic fearu* (from **færu*), *gehleadaþ*, *cweoþaþ*, *weofendan*. *i* under the same conditions developes into *io*; thus 31 has *nioman*, *liomu* = WS *niman*, *limu* plur. In WS *æ* followed by a back vowel became *a*, not *ea* (§ 45). WS also generally restores the simple vowels instead of *eo*, *io*, especially when these are the result of inflection. But *eo* is generally preserved—even in lWS—in such words as *heorot*, *eofor* (*Efordūn* 12 b/12), *heofon* (*hefene* 20/321), where its retention does not involve an alternation of monophthong and diphthong, as it would in *lim* plur. *liomu*, *leomu*, although these latter are not unfrequent in eWS.

a. *ongiotan* (2/37) is a scribal blending of *ongietan* and Angl. *ongeotan*.

92. Originally *io* = *i* was kept distinct from *eo* = *e*, but by degrees *eo* only was written, even 31 showing such spellings as *steogun* = WS *stigon* pret. plur. So also eWS *hi(o)ra* is also written *heora*, and in lWS *io* disappears. The spelling *io* for *eo* is rare; 2 has *giorn*, *liornunga*.

93. *eo*, *io* before *l* + cons. in such words as *heolstor*, *seolfor*, *meolc* (Angl. *milc*) compared with *swellan*, *self*, &c., is due to a following *u* or *o* (generally parasitic) still preserved in the oldest texts and occasionally in later spellings such as *mioluc*.

94. In weak syllables *ea* (or *æ*) and *eo* undergo some special changes. *ea* + *r*, *l* tends to become *o* when preceded by a lip consonant, as in *Grīmbold* (2), *Æþelwold* (12 b/107),

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ęrfewordnis (31), which sometimes becomes *a*, as in *tōward* (32), *Ēadward* (12 d/1); *æ* also occurs, as in *Ælfwærd* (12 c/11); and, especially in lWS, *e* (*ę?*), as in *andwerd* (14), *Ēadwerd* (16 95).

95. Weak *eo* tends to become *ea*, especially in Angl. Thus 31 has regularly *heara*, *eam*=WS *heora*, *eom*, and WS itself has *eart*. In lAngl. strong *eo* also becomes *ea*, and already in 31 f/16 we find *earre*=*eorre*, WS *ierre*.

a. The frequent lWS *feala* (13/206, &c.) may be due to the influence of *fēawa*; if so, it should perhaps be written *fēala*.

96. *eo* occasionally alternates with *ie* (*y*), *i*: *gynd* (16/13), *gind* (32 c/37; also eWS)=*geond*; *wiecan* 'weeks' (7/25) =Angl. *wiocan*; *sieþþan* (3/108)=*sioþþan* (34/67), *siþþan*; *syfan* (4/42 C); *þwyrnys* (13). For *Sigebryht*, *Byrhtwold*, &c., see § 55.

ēa.

97. We must distinguish between old *ēa* from Germanic *au*, as in *bēam*, which is common to all the dialects—except when smoothed into *ē* in Angl., as in *hēh* (§ 21)—and WS *ēa* from *ǣ*, as in *gēar* (§ 20), *ēa* being sometimes also the result of contraction, as in *slēan* (§ 17).

a. Old *ēa* is occasionally written *æo*, *eo* in the oldest texts, as in *deothdæge* (30 b), showing an older pronunciation *ǣǫ* [cp. § 86] from **æu* [cp. *ēo* from *eu*, § 98].

b. In late MSS *ēa* is sometimes written *æ*, especially in weak syllables, as in *þearflæs* (13), *firgenhæfde* (19 b), showing the beginning of the Middle E. smoothing into *ǣ*.

ēo.

98. *ēo*, which generally corresponds to Germanic *eu*, being sometimes the result of contraction, as in *sēon* (§ 17), is written *iu* in the oldest texts, as in *fliusum* (30 c), but in the early period it is written indifferently *io*, *eo*, as in *fīond*, *fēond* (31), *hīo*, *hēo*, the former spelling—which is still frequent in

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eWS—becoming obsolete in lWS. The spelling *ia* is frequent in Kt, as in *bīan* (32 b/53), *bīaþ* (30 c), as also *ea*, as in *bibeadeþ* (32 b). *ea* is also Merc.; thus 31 has *gesēaþ*, *gefrēaþ*, this spelling becoming very frequent in lMerc.

a. 31 has *ia* in the weak nouns *sīa* = WS *sēo* 'pupil of eye,' *gefīa* = WS *gefēa*, in which the *o* of *īo* seems to have been made into *a* on the analogy of the uncontracted weak nouns *nama*, &c.

b. Other exceptional forms in 31 are *þīeda* (g/14), *þīwgen* (i/9), *eletrēs* (§ 156 a).

Consonants.

DOUBLING.

99. The doubling of final consonants to show length (Pr. p. 3) is frequently neglected in the MSS, in which case the omitted letter is added in italics in the texts of this Reader. *l* is scarcely ever omitted, as *ll* requires only two strokes of the pen, while such a letter as *m* requires no less than six when doubled, and is therefore often written single, as also most of the other consonant-letters. In some texts, such as 3 (*ongǫnn*, *feorr*, &c.) doubling is frequent, less so in others, such as 8, while in some texts, such as 31, *l* is almost the only letter that is doubled finally. Final *cg* = *ġġ* is, of course, never shortened. It is also usual to write single consonants before another consonant in inflections such as *fylþ*=*fylleþ*; frequently also in compounds, such as *mancyn* =*manncynn*.

100. Final consonants are not doubled in weak syllables, whether separate words, such as the adverbial *ful*, *fol* (§ 66) and the impersonal *man*, *mǫn* 'one,' or endings, as in *fæsten*, *rȳmet*, gen. *fæstennes*, *rȳmettes*; in all these cases the originally long consonants have been shortened in pronunciation as well as writing. In the glossary we add the second consonant in () to show that it reappears when a vowel is added in

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inflection, &c. Doubling is frequent in the case of the ending *-ness* (5 b/28, 9), *-nyss* (14/152), where, however, it indicates, not length, but the breath sound.

101. In lWS—and occasionally in eWS—weak double consonants are shortened also medially, as in *mōrfæstenum* (7/6). So also in lWS the gen. plur. *ōþerra* becomes *ōþera* and even *ōþra*. But *nn* is kept in such inflections as *āgenne* (14/185) and the gerund *tō cumanne* for the sake of distinctness.

a. Hence occasional false doubling in lWS, as in *ættrynne* = *āttrene* (21/47), *þanonne* (23/132).

102. Double consonants are sometimes Germanic, as in *full*, *mann*; sometimes they are 'j-doublings' = Germanic cons. + *j*—in which case they are never preceded by a back vowel—as in *sęllan*, *sceþþan*, *sęttan*, the original single cons. reappearing in such forms as *sęle!*, *sęteþ*. Note that Germanic *rj* appears as *ri* in OE, as in *dęrian* compared with *dęreþ*. Germanic *kj*, *gj*, *fj* appear in OE as *ċċ*, *cg*, *bb* respectively, as in *wręcca*, *lęcgan*, *hębban* compared with *wracu*, *lęgeþ*, *hafen*.

a. Such a verb as *fyllan* from **fulljan* keeps its Germanic *ll* throughout in such forms as *fyll!*, *fylleþ* (*fyłþ* § 99).

103. In OE itself *c*, *t*, *p* are liable to doubling when followed by *r* or *l*—a parasite-vowel generally intervening (§ 38)—as in *bit(t)er*, *āt(t)or*, *æppel* compared with *apulder*.

104. In lWS various consonants are doubled under the same conditions, as also when no vowel intervenes, as in *wīddor* adv. (27 b), *mōddrie* and *micclum* (13/3, 4), *gesīcclod* (15/170).

a. Other doublings in lWS *þrittig* (15/124) = eWS *þrītig* with probable vowel-shortening by the influence of *þridda*, *rīccetere* (14).

105. In lWS *sceal* often doubles its *l* (as in 4/58 C) by the

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influence of *eall, weall,* &c. The frequent *upp*=*ūp* is due to the influence of *uppan.*

BREATH AND VOICE.

106. *d* before *t* becomes *t* in *mettrum*, the older form being kept in the spelling *medtrum* (3 205).

107. *-d* in preterites (Pr. p. 30) becomes *t* after a breath stop or hiss consonant, as in *dypte, cyste* from **cyssede*, compared with *lǣdde, rǣsde* from **rǣsede.*

108. Medial *ds* in *bledsian* (31), *gīdsian*—where *s*=(z), the derivative syllable being a shortening of **-esian*—becomes *ts* in the ordinary WS *bletsian, gītsian.*

109. Weak *b, d, g* preceded by another cons. tend to become voiceless, as in *sint*—of which *sind* was originally the strong form— *-unc, -inc* = *-ung, -ing.* [But cp. § 114.]

a. Unvoicing of strong *g* in *crincan* = *cringan.*

CONSONANTS IN DETAIL.

c, g.

110. *c, g* have back and front pronunciations, which latter we write *ċ, ġ, g* being also a stop and an open consonant: *c*=(k); stop *g*=(g); open *g*=(ʒ) in German *sagen*; *ċ*=(c), that is, a (k) or (t) formed in the position of (j) in *you*; stop *ġ*=(q), that is, voiced (c); open *ġ*=(j). *ċ* and stop *ġ* closely resemble Modern E. *ch* and *dg* respectively.

111. *c* is sometimes distinguished from *ċ* by being written *k*, as in *kyning* (2/1), *Krīstes-ċiriċe* (32 b).

112. *ċ, ġ* are often marked by the addition of *e*, or, more rarely, *i*, these spellings being especially frequent in eWS; as these vowels were not pronounced separately, they were omitted at pleasure. The following are examples: *ċiriċean, þęnċean, męniġeo, spyriġean*=*spyrian, spyrjan* (all from 3), *gefylċio* (3), *fāġean* (21/125).

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113. Double *ġ* is always a stop, and is regularly written *cg*, the *c* indicating the front sound, *gg* being used for the rare (gg) as in *frogga*—which is sometimes written *frocga*—being, however, always recognizable by the preceding back vowel. *gg*=*cg* in *hrygge* (3/34), *sęggaþ* (31 b/9), *cg* is also written *cgg* (*bricgge* 12 b/61), *gcg* (*gebygcge* 32 c).

114. *g*, *ġ* are always stops in the combinations *ng*, *nġ*, which are sometimes written *ngc*—where the *c* indicates, not the front, but the stop pronunciation—and *nc* [cp. § 109], as in *cyningc* (4/48 C), *þoncunca* (33), *geglencde* (10/7), the *n* being occasionally dropped in weak syllables, as in *þēnigmęnn* (13), *cynigas* (15/112).

115. *c* is always *ċ* in the combination *sċ*, as in *scield*, *āscian*, and is often written *sce* with a unpronounced *e*, as in *sc(e)olde*, *sc(e)amu*. In some words the *e* is always written, and in such it forms a diphthong with the following vowel, as in *sceal*, *sceall*; so also probably in *sċēadan* = *sċādan*, *sceocca* = *scucca* 'demon.'

116. Otherwise *ċ* and *ġ* are generally the result of the influence of a following old front vowel or Germanic *j*, the sound which caused the change having often been afterwards dropped in OE itself. Hence we always have *ċ*, *ġ* instead of *c*, *g* after a mutated vowel—often with an intervening consonant—as in *wręċċa*, *lęnġ*, *wyrċan*, *lyġe*, *bēċ* plur., *īeċan*, and often after the other front vowels, especially when followed by another front vowel, as in *wiċċe* (*ċċ*=**kj*), *siġe* (oldest E. and Germanic *sigī*), *lāċe*; not if a back or unoriginal front vowel follows, as in *wiga*, *nigon*, *ēakian* (3/182).

117. Always *ġ* after *æ* in WS, as in *dæġ*, *dæġes*, *sæġde*, and in *eg*, *ęg* final or before a consonant or front vowel, as in *węġ(es)*, *lęġde*.

a. *g* in *dægum* (§ 21), &c., as well as in *wegas*, &c. Also in Merc. *ēge* = *ēage* (§ 21).

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118. Weak *c* and *g* became front after front vowels in such words as *ic*, and in the endings *-lic*, *-ig*, and in *ālc*, *swelc*, *hwelc*, where *-lc* is a shortening of *-lic*; but *-lic* and *-ig* seem to have had the back sounds before a back vowel, as in *geornlicor*, *-liocar* (32 b).

119. Initial *c*, *g* are kept before back vowels, as in *Cantware, gold*; and, as the change to *ċ*, *ġ* was completed before the beginning of mutation—that is, **þankjan* became first **þanc(j)an*, and then *þencan*—they are kept before the mutations of the back vowels *a*+nasal, *o*, *u*, *ā*, *ō*, *ū*, as in *Cent*, *Kentingas* (17/7), *gengan*, *gylden*, *gāþ*, *cāne*, *cēne*, *cȳþan*.

120. On the other hand *ċ*, *ġ* are developed before all vowels which were front in Germanic together with Germanic *a* before non-nasal consonants, which had become *æ* before the development of *ċ* and *ġ*. Hence we always have initial *ċ*, *ġ* before the diphthongs *ea*, *ēa*, *eo*, *eō* and their mutations *ie*, *īe*, together with *i*, *ī*, as in *ġeard*, *ċeorfan*, *ċēas*, *ċēosan*, *ġiernan*, *ċiriċe*, *ċīdan*. *c* and *g* were no doubt front in the nWS dialects also before *æ* and *e*, *ę* followed by non-nasals, and before *ē*=*ǣ*, as in *ċæster*, *ġefan*, *ċele*, *ċēse*. These combinations do not exist in WS, where they are made into *ċea-*, *ċie-*, *ċēa*, &c., the diphthonging being in itself a proof of front quality in the consonants; hence we may say that in WS all diphthongs, of whatever origin, are always preceded by the front sounds of *c* and *g*.

a. The absence of diphthonging in the anomalous WS *gædre* seems to show that the *g* had the back sound.

121. The chief difficulty in the pronunciation of *g* is to determine when it was a stop and when an open consonant. It was certainly a stop in the combinations *cg*, *gg*, *ng*, *ng*.

122. Initial *g* corresponds to Germanic *g*, as in *gōd*; initial *ġ* corresponds not only to Germanic *g*, as in *giefan*,

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but also to Germanic *j*, as in nWS *ġung*, *ġēr* [cp. German *jung*, *jahr*]. This *ġ*=*j*, being front in itself and not through vowel-influence, occurs before back as well as front vowels. As it has in WS exactly the same effect on a following vowel as *ċ* has, and as the change of *ċe-* into *ċie-* through **ċje-* can be explained only as the natural result of the transition from the front stop to the vowel, we can hardly avoid the conclusion that *j* became a stop in OE, thus being merged in *ġ*=Germanic *g* in *giefan* [cp. German *geben*].

a. In Germany, however, it is generally assumed that *all* initial OE *ġ*'s were open consonants, whatever their origin, *g* = (ɣ), *ġ* = (j).

b. There can be no doubt that in lKt initial *ġ* was already (j), as in Middle E.

123. The absence of diphthonging in WS in the prefix *ge-* and in *gē* (from **ge* § 15) seems to show that *ġ-* had the sound (j) in weak syllables.

124. *ġ-* is often written *i* in nWS texts in imitation of Latin, especially before back vowels, this spelling occurring also in WS texts, as in *jung* (15/63), *jū* (2/3; 13/92)=*gēo*. It was evidently adopted to avoid the ambiguity of *gung*, which is however the regular spelling in 31. Sometimes the two are combined in the form of *giung*, *giu* (2/46).

a. WS *iū* may be a weak form like *gē* (§ 123). But the *i* no more necessarily implies (j) than French *je* = (ʒə) from Old French (dʒə) from Latin *ego* through *eo*, **jo* does.

b. The *i* before vowels in weak mutation-verbs seems to have been (j), at least in Merc., as shown by the spellings *hęrgan* 'praise,' *lifgan*, &c.

125. Non-initial open *ġ* is also written *i*, especially in Kt, the earliest documents of which have such spellings as *grei*=*grēg* (WS *grâġ*), and *dei*=*dæġ* is frequent in lKt, the difference between (dæj) and (dæi) being, indeed, very slight. In lWS we find the compromise *dæig*, *þeignas* (12 d) as well as *bēira* (12 c/17), &c.

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126. The difficulty of distinguishing between *iġ*=(ij) and (ii) led to writing *i* for *iġ*, *īg* in IWS, as in *mōdi*, *Sībyrht* = *Sig(e)byrht* (21/147, 282), and occasionally in eWS, as in *Wīferþ* (1/27)=*Wīgferþ*. Hence *iġ* in IWS is often used to express *ī*, as in *hiġ* 'they,' *wiggend*=*wīgend*.

127. The omission of *ġ* in weak *iġ*—whether the *i* is original or parasitic—followed by a vowel is so frequent that the spelling is often almost a matter of indifference, as in *neri(g)e* (Angl. *nęrge*), *lufi(g)e*, *lufi(g)aþ* (*lufigeaþ*), *męni(g)u* (*męngu*). But the dropping of the *g* is much less frequent in inflections of adjectives in *-iġ*, as in *weolie* (31 j/9), and in such words as *Wulfsie*, *Ælfsie* (12 b/106, 9).

128. Open *g* is sometimes written *gh*, *hg*, as in *beorhgan* (16/229 H). In IWS it is regularly written *h* when final, as in *ūtlah*, *beorh*, *bēah*—showing that it had been unvoiced—as also before breath, and occasionally voice, consonants, as in *stīhst*, *stīhþ*, *forhohnesse* (10/9).

129. Final *c* became *h* in Angl. *ah*=*ac*. For the change of *ct* into *ht* see § 147.

130. *ġ* often disappears in IWS—and occasionally in eWS—before *þ*, *n*, *d* with lengthening of the preceding vowel, as in *līþ*=*ligeþ*. *tiþian* 'grant,' *þēn*, *frīnan*, *brēdan*, *sāde*, *lęde*. *g* is dropped in *on marne* (10/53)=*on morgenne*. In the IWS verb-forms *gebrōden*, *gefrūnon* the loss of *g* is probably due to the analogy of *brēdan*, &c., as is certainly the case with *frān*=*frāġn*.

a. Some MSS have the curious spellings *þeng*, *fræng* (10/107, 17).

d.

131. Non-initial *d* in foreign words is occasionally written *þ* in accordance with the popular pronunciation of North-West Latin, as in *Dāviþes* (31). So also the name *Jūdith* (23/13) is written *Juþytte* in the Chronicle.

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f, s, þ.

132. The voice pronunciation of these consonants (v, z, ð) when initial seems to have been confined to WS and Kt; in Angl. the voice sounds seem to have been only medial, so that in Angl. *ofer* and *forþ* were pronounced—as regards breath and voice—exactly as in the Mod. E. *over* and *forth.* They may have been voiceless finally in WS and Kt also. Double *ss*, *ff* were always voiceless.

133. The voice sound of medial *f* is often shown in the oldest texts by writing it *b* in accordance with the contemporary Latin pronunciation; thus in 30 we find *heben* as well as *hefæn.* In foreign words this sound is expressed by the late Latin *v* (*u*), as in *Ēve*; and in very late MSS this spelling is extended occasionally to native words, as in *gegiven*, *healve* (12 d).

134. *fn* is often made into *mn*, *mm* (*m* before a cons.), as in *emn* (5 b/27)=*efen*, *stemn*, *hremmas*=*hræfnas*, *emsārig.*

135. *sc* often becomes *cs*, *x* in IWS—and occasionally in eWS—as in *āxian*, *tuxas*, *rixa* 'rushes' (12 b/83). This change began medially, and rarely occurs at the end of a word.

136. *s* is often transposed in the Merc. *clāsnian*=*clānsian.*

137. *s* becomes *st* in IWS *mistlic*=*mis*(*sen*)*lic* 'various.'

138. *þ* in the oldest texts is written *th* in imitation of Latin, especially initially, medial *þ* being often written *d* according to the contemporary Latin pronunciation [cp. § 133]; thus in 31 we find *thā*, *gidanc.* Afterwards *ð* came into general use with occasional *þ.* This is the usage in most early texts, such as 31 and 3. Others—generally rather later—prefer *þ*, such as 5, 6. IWS texts, such as 13, tend to

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write *þ* at the beginning, *ð* in the middle and at the end of a letter-group, as in *þāðā=þā þā*, *ð* being also preferred as an initial capital. As no distinction of sound was intended we write *þ* everywhere in our grammar and glossary.

139. *tþ* and *dþ* become *t(t)*: *sitt=siteþ*, *þætte* 'that' conj. from **þæt-þe*; *bitt=bideþ*, *ēaþmētto*, compared with *ēaþmōd*, *gesynto*, *gesund*, and *mār-þo*, *mit-tȳ*, *mitte* (31) 'while'=*mid þȳ*. In the spoken language these changes were probably carried out when the two consonants belonged to separate words, whence occasional spellings such as *þæt tæt* (1/37).

140. *sþ* becomes *st*, as in *cīest* (Angl. *cēoseþ*), *mętelīes-t* 'want of food,' *westu=wes þū!* (19 b/28). In eWS *cīesþ*, &c. were still sometimes written after the *þ* had become *t*; the natural result was that original *st* was often written *sþ*, as in *unfæsþlīce*, *āresþ* (3/98, 100).

141. *bs* becomes *s(s)*, as in *þū cwist* from *cwiþest*, *blīss*, *bliss=bliþs* (34/80) from *blīþe*.

a. The form *geblitsian* (32) seems to be due to the influence of *bletsian*.

142. In lWS *þ* becomes *d* in *fręmde*, *mādm'as*) [also *māþþum*], *fracod*; and, by assimilation, in *cȳdde*=eWS *cȳþde*.

h.

143. *h* had the weak sound (h) when it began a syllable, as in *hē*, *gehāten*, and elsewhere the strong sound=(x) or (ç), according as it was back or front. This last distinction is not always certain; but *h* was always front after a mutation, as in *hli(e)hhan*, *dryhten*, and generally when preceded by any front vowel. *hw*, *hl*, *hr*, *hn* were probably simple sounds like Mod. E. *wh*; but the *h* was originally pronounced separately.

a. In the contemporary Latin pronunciation *h* was silent; hence in 23 although *Holofernus* is written throughout, the alliteration points to

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the pronunciation *Olofernus*. Hence also in the oldest texts *h* is sometimes wrongly prefixed to native words, and is also used to show hiatus, as still in *āhębbad* (8/198). In the oldest texts there is a tendency to restrict *h* to the weak sound, the strong one being written *ch*, as still in *Alchere* (32 b/11), *cht* being generally shortened to *ct*, as in *dryctin* (30). For the later *ct* = *ht* see § 147.

b. As in IWS *bēag* was pronounced *bēah*, being generally written so, it sometimes happens that final *g* is wrongly used to express original *h*, as in *mearg* 'horse' (26/93), *onlāg* pret. (22/113). But even in the oldest texts *g* is sometimes written for *h*, as in *ærig-* = *earh* 'arrow' (31 c).

144. *hr-* and *r-* interchange in (*h*)*raþe*, *raþost*, *hrædest* (16/62).

145. Medial *h* before a vowel or vowellike consonant such as *r* is dropped except in the oldest texts, as in *fēos*=*feohes*, *fēores* gen. of *feorh*, *hēalic*, *ōwana* (30 c) = the ordinary *āhwanon*, where the *h* is restored by the influence of *hwanon*.

a. *h* is often dropped in the second element of proper names, as in *Æþelm* (8/89) = *Æþelhelm*, *Ælfęre* (21/80), and hence probably also in weak words such as *hē*, *hit*.

146. Before a breath cons. *h* is kept, especially before *t*, as in *eahta*, *beorht*, the vowel-change in *riht*, &c. (§ 55) showing that it tended to become front in WS before *t*. So also it was front before *s* in WS *six* compared with *weaxan*, the pronunciation of *x* being, however, uncertain (§ 159). In most other cases *h*+cons. is the result of vowel-loss, as in *hiehsta* compared with *lęngest*, *hē*, *fēhþ*, *þū gesi(e)hst*.

a. In Angl. the *h* was dropped in accordance with § 145 before the vowel was lost, the result being such forms as *hēsta* (from **hēhista*), *fāþ*, *gesīs*.

b. *h* is occasionally dropped before breath consonants, as in *wæstm* compared with *weaxan*, *fer(h)þ* 'life.'

147. Such preterites as *īecte*, *þrycte*, *nēalācte* are often written *īhte*, &c., especially in IWS, showing a change of *c* into *h* before *t*, which probably began in eWS, for we find

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geworct in 8/76, where *ct* represents Germanic *ht*. So also 31 has *wyrcte*.

l.

148. Weak *l* is sometimes dropped in proper names, especially before *r*, as in *Æþered* (8/89), *Æþerīć* (21/280), *Æþelm* (12 b/11)=*Æþelred*, *Æþelrīć*, *Æþelhelm*.

m.

149. Weak *m* often becomes *n* in the inflection *-um* (§ 160).

n.

150. In lNorth. final weak *n* is generally dropped, this change beginning in the earliest texts; thus 30 a has *foldu* =*foldan*, acc., 30 c has *ōwana*=*ōhwanon*, *cnyssa* infin., *eorþu* acc.

a. For *binde wē* see § 247.

r.

151. There are two *r*'s in OE, one=Germanic *r*, the other =Germanic *z*—itself a weakening of *s*—as in *wâron* compared with *wæs*, *māra*, *lęngra* compared *māes-t*, *lęngest*, this *r*=*z* being regularly dropped when final, as in the adverbs *mā*, *lęng*.

a. Hence also the fluctuation between *s* and *r* in *īse(r)n*, *īren*.

b. *r* is often dropped in the late (Kt ?) forms *specan*, *forespeca*, *spêc*, &c.

152. For the transposition of *r* in *berstan*, &c. see Pr. p. 7. We have a different transposition in weak *-bre(o)ht* from *beorht* (§ 55).

t.

153. The pret. *wiste* (*nyste*) appears in eWS also as *wisse*, *nysse*. For *ts*=*ds*, see § 108.

a. eWS shows assimilation of *t* in *West-seaxe*.

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W.

154. In the oldest texts *w* is expressed by *uu*, as in *uuāt* (30 c) and—especially in North.—by *u*, as in *uerc* (30 a). These spellings are still frequent in later texts, such as 32, and occur occasionally in eWS, especially *u* after a cons., as in *cuæþ*, and when a vowel precedes, as in *sāul*; these last occurring still later, as in *biwāune* (26/76).

155. Final *w* becomes *u* (*o*) after consonants, as in *bearu* [plur. *bearw-as*], or when a cons. follows in inflections such as *gearo-ne* acc. sing. masc. This *u* is dropped after a long syllable, as in *mǣd* 'meadow,' gen. *mǣdwe*.

156. Final *w* seems to have been originally dropped after a long vowel also, as in *ā* compared with *āwa*, Angl. *trēo* =WS *trēow*, where the *w* was imported from the inflected cases *trēowes*, &c.

a. Such forms as Angl. gen. *eletrēs* (31), on the other hand, are due to the influence of the uninflected *trēo*.

157. There is a tendency to drop *w* before *u*, as in *s(w)ulung* (a Kentish land-measure), *auht* from *āwiht*, *āwuht*, *bet(w)uh* from *betwih*, especially in weak syllables, as in *uton* 'let us!' =*wuton* (9/46), and in proper names such as *Swīþulf*, *Beorhtulf* (8/168, 9).

a. *w* is dropped in the contractions *næs*, *nāt*, *nolde*, &c. Also in *ealneg* 'always' = *ealne weg*.

158. Medial *w* after *r*, *l* is dropped before front vowels in such forms as *geare* 'well' [*gearo* 'ready'], *gierede*, *wielede* preterites of *gierwan*, *wielwan*.

X, Z.

159. *x* often represents *cs* in imitation of Latin spelling, especially where *c* and *s* come together through vowel-loss, as in *rīcsian*, *rīxian*, or where it is the result of transposition,

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as in *āxian*. *x* also represents Germanic *hs*, as in *weaxan*, *six*, *oxa*. The spelling *hs* is not unfrequent, but is not confined to *x*=Germanic *hs*; thus we find *geāhsade* (5 b/65). It is probable that (ks) was the usual later pronunciation of *x*=Germanic *hs* as well as of *x*=*cs*.

a. The letter **z** is used only in foreign words, where it has the Italian sounds (dz, ts), *Lazarus* being also written *ladzarus*; it has the sound (ts) in *Bezabē*=*Bathsheba* (34/23), where *th* = *t*.

INFLECTIONS.

Nouns.

160. The dat. plur. **-um** appears occasionally as **-un**, as in *scipun* (5/68), *rixun* 'rushes' (12 b/84), *wīcun* (20/54), and **-on**, as in *handon*, *lēodon* (21/7, 23), which again becomes **-an** (§ 32), as in *ramman* (3/193 H), *mid miclan earnungan* (16/16).

a. The gen. plur. **-a** is written **-o** in *gebytlo* (13/149) in consequence of writing *a* for *o* (§ 32).

STRONG MASC. AS-PLURALS, AND NEUT.

161. In the oldest texts the dat. and gen. sing. are written **-æ**, **-æs** as in *tō ymbycgannæ* (30 b) [see § 249], *metudæs* (30).

162. Some of these nouns have no **-e** in the dat. sing., namely the masc. *hām* (4/26), *dæg in tōdæg*, *ālce dæg*, *sigor* (20/304?)—although all three have also the regular datives: *tō hāme* (21/92), *tōdege* (Merc.), *sigore* (23/299)—and the neut. *dōgor* (20/145), which also has the regular dat. (23/12; 32 b/26).

163. The following masculines—which were originally u-nouns (§ 179)—have dat. sing. in **-a**: *feld* (6/3), *ford* (8/40),

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sumor (4/6), *weald* (8/9), although the regular *wealde* also occurs (23/206). For *winter* see § 178.

164. Some masc. nouns are uninflected in the nom. plur., namely *mōnaþ* [cp. *twelvemonth*] and *hæleþ* 'man' (23/56), which also has plur. *hæleþas* (22/40).

a. We also find the isolated masc. plurals *ęngel* (25/9), *twēgen fātels* (4/169).

165. The neut. plur. **-u** is also written **-o**, which is generally a later form, as also **-a**, as in *scypa* (4/83 C), *wundra* (13/284. 313), *flicca* (32).

a. The plur. *-u* of dissyllabic neuters is often dropped in 31, as in *weter micelu* (f/30), *forebēcen* (e/20) compared with *nētenu* (h/14).

166. Such nouns as *þæt trēow*, *þæt cnēow* keep in Angl. their original forms *trēo*, *cnēo* (§ 156), which also appear occasionally in WS (26/42). The Germanic form was **trewo*, whence the plur. *treowu*, which in WS becomes *trēowu* by the influence of *trēo*(*w*). There is also a WS plur. *trēow* formed direct from the sing.

a. In Angl. these words are generally contracted. Thus *trēo* is dat. sing. as well as nom. sing. and plur.

j-*nouns*.

167. *se hęre* inserts (*i*)*g*=*j* in its oblique cases: dat. sg. *hęrige* (8/21), gen. *hęr*(*i*)*ges*, pl. *hęrgas* (6/17). In lWS it is inflected like *ęnde*: dat. sg. *hęre* (17/2), pl. *hęras*.

w-*nouns*.

168. Besides the old *u*-nouns there are masc. and neut. nouns with *-u*, *-o* in the nom. sg. which is a weakening of *w*, re-appearing in the oblique cases, in the same way as *hęre*, with the same development of parasite-vowels; thus *se bearu*, *-o* 'grove' has dat. sg. *bearwe*, *bearuwe*, *bearowe*, pl. *bearwas*, *bearewas*, &c.

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169. The neuters, such as *bealu*, *searu*, *smeoru*, have the same endings except in the nom. pl. *searwu*, *searu*, *sear(w)o*, *seara* (5/29).

a. The oldest texts drop the *w* in the dat. pl. also: *searum* (§ 157). For *þæt trēow*, &c., see § 156.

170. *mete* doubles the *t* in its pl. *mettas*. *hyse* 'youth' has *ss* everywhere except in the nom. and acc. sg.—dat. sg. *hysse*. For the doubling in *-en*, *-ennes*, see § 101.

171. For *feorh*, *fēores*, see § 17. *mēar* (21/188)=*mearh* 'horse' is a new nom. formed from the inflected forms *mēaras*, &c.

172. For *dæg*, *dagas*, see § 45. We find *a* instead of *æ* in isolated forms such as *hwales* (4/56 C) by the side of the regular *hwæles* (4/56), *getale* (12 c/7) dat. of *getæl* 'number,' *weallgate* dat. of *þæt geat*, which in WS generally has *ea* throughout the sg., and pl. *gatu*.

a. For Merc. *dægas* see § 21. Merc. has sg. *gæt*, pl. *geatu* (§ 91).

173. For *mǣg*, *mǣgas*, see § 70. But even in WS we find *mǣgas* (1/32).

174. For the vowel-changes in *wer*, *weoras*, *lim*, *liomu*, which are only occasional in WS, see § 91. For the shortening in *engel*, *engles*, *wundor*, *wundru*, see § 35.

175. For the contraction in *se lēah*, pl. *lēas*, *þæt fēoh*, gen. *fēos*, *þæt bleoh* 'colour,' dat. pl. *blēom*, &c., see § 17. There is the same contraction when final *w* is dropped; thus *þæt hrā(w)* 'carcass' has gen. *hrāwes*, *hrās*, *trēow* has gen. *trēs* in 31 (§ 156 a).

e-plurals.

176. As this *e*=Germanic *i*, all original *e*-plurals ought to have mutated vowels, as in *Engle* from **Angli*. *lēode* takes its *ēo* from *sēo þēod*, whence also the frequent WS form *lēoda* (15/40, 3).

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a. IWS even went so far as to form a sing. *sēo lēod* 'people,' gen. *lēode* (Ælf. Hom. II. 252).

b. A trace of the old *i* is preserved in the gen. *Dęnigea* = *Dęna* (20/73).

177. Many names of nations and tribes took this *-e* by analogy. Thus *Seaxe* was originally a weak masc. plural, whence the absence of mutation, and the gen. *Seax(e)na*, which was afterwards extended to older e-plurals, such as *Mierĉe*, gen. *Mierĉna*. So also *-sâte* is made out of *-sâta* 'sitter,' 'settler,' whence not only gen. *-sâtna*, but also nom. *-sâtan*: *Sumursātna, Sumorsāte ealle ǫnd Wilsātan* (7/13, 7). *-ware* in *Cęntware* 'men of Kent,' *Lædenware* 'Latins,' 'Romans' (2/57), gen. *-wara* in *hęllwara* (9/35), follows the analogy of the others, whence nom. *hęllwaran, hęlwearan* (9/35; 31 g/43).

a. There can be little doubt that *-ware* was formed from the Latin-British ending in *Cantuarii, Victuarii*, &c. *-ware* was then associated with *warian* 'guard,' the noun *waru* suggesting the further development of the collective fem. singulars *burgwaru*, &c., whence plur. *burgwara* (26/86); further confusion with *-ware* evolved a weak fem. sing. *-ware*, as in *þissere ceasterwaran* (App. of Tyre 9).

Masc. u-*nouns.*

178. The *u* is occasionally written *o*. The dat. sg. sometimes has the nom. sg. ending, as in *sunu* (32 c/28), *meodo* (21/212); as also occasionally the nom. pl., of which *siodo* (2/8) may be an example. *magu* 'youth' has pl. *magas*, and *wudu* sometimes has pl. *wudas* (9/14).

179. The old long-syllable u-nouns have passed over to class 1, except that some of them keep the dat. sg. *-a* (§ 163). *winter* has not only dat. sg. *wintra* (4/6), but also a rare gen. sg. *wintra* (4/6) instead of *wintres*. It has pl. nom. *winter*.

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Masc. and fem. r-*nouns.*

180. The gen. sg. sometimes has the mutation of the dat., as in *mēder* (13/60). These nouns have regularly *-or* after a back, *-er* after a front vowel. *sweostor* (*swustor*) has the same form in the gen. sg., besides *swyster* (13/21) and *swuster* (21/115) with *u* = *y* (§ 67), Kt *swæstar* (32 b/46). *fæder* has in Angl. the gen. sg. *-fadur* (30), *feadur* (31 a/2); WS has an occasional gen. sg. in *-es*, as in *hēahfæderes* (14/136). Note the following plurals: *mōddru* (14/125); *brōþro* (10/122), *brōþor*, *-ur* (10/126; 31 a/1), Kt *-ar* (32 b/41), *gebrōþru*, *-a* (13/87); *gesweostor* (5 a/72); Angl. *fæddras* (31 g/33).

nd-*nouns.*

181. Note the occasional pl. forms *fēond* (31 d/2), *fēondas* (25/30), and the dat. sg. *wīggende* (23/45). These nouns sometimes take *-e* in other cases by the influence of the participle ending *-ende*, as in *Hālende Crīst* (34/51), *randwīggende* pl. (23/11, 20).

STRONG FEMININES.

182. The regular strong fem. nouns fall under two main classes—those with acc. sg. in -e (1 a), such as *giefu*, *synn*, and those with **unchanged** acc. (1 b), such as *dǣd*.

1 *a.*

183. In this class the nom. sg. ends in *-u* (rarely *-o*) when the preceding syllable is short, as in *giefu*, *gefo*, the *-u* being dropped after a long syllable, as in *synn*, *sorg*, as well as when two syllables precede, as in *firen* 'crime,' *sāwol*.

184. In the oldest texts the oblique cases of the sg., and the nom. pl. have *-æ*, as in *-fœræ* acc. and dat. (30 c, b) = WS

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fare (nom. *faru*), *weflæ* pl. (30 c). In Merc. the nom. pl. ending is *-e*; thus 31 has plurals *synne*, *sāwle*, *scotunge*. Kt generally has *-a*, as in *sāula* (32), *þearfa* (32 b), agreeing with WS, which however has occasional *-e* in the poetry, as in *dęne* 'valleys' (24/24).

a. The pl. *gewitnysse* in 12 c is an anticipation of the ME weakening of all OE *a*'s into *e*.

185. In the early period the only gen. pl. ending is *-a* (*giefa*, *gefa*), the WS and Kt *-ena* being a later importation from the weak declension. It is most frequent after a short root-syllable. After a long one it is often shortened to *-na*, as in *lārna*.

186. Nouns in *-ung* have in WS and Kt *-a* in the dat. sg., as in *for þāre wilnunga* (2) by the side of *-e* as in *fandunge* (3), *geþafunge* (13), this *-a* being sometimes extended to the acc., as in *ymb liornunga* (2), and to the gen.

w-*nouns*.

187. These are inflected analogously to the masc. *w*-nouns (§ 168), thus *beadu*, *-o* 'war' has acc. *beadwe*, *beaduwe*, *beadowe*, *beadewe*. *frætwa* 'ornaments,' *geatwa* 'armour,' occur only in the pl.

a. But in 21/48 we find *hęregeatu* used as an acc. sg.
b. Note the archaic dat. *geatum* (30 c) [§ 157].

188. *a* often becomes *æ* before inflectional *e*, especially when *c* comes between, as in *wræce* gen. (31 g). *sacu* 'strife' has *sæcce* in the oblique cases (20/368). For the Merc. vowel-change in *geofum*, &c., see § 91.

189. Contraction in *lēah* gen. *lēa* [generally *se lēah* in IWS], *þrēa* 'misery,' acc. *þrēa*, &c.

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1 *b*.

190. To this class belong many abstract nouns in *-d*, *-t*, such as *dǣd*, *fierd* 'military expedition,' *spǣd* 'wealth,' *geþyld* 'patience,' *ǣst* 'favour,' *miht*, and many others, such as *brȳd*, *cwǣn*, *lyft* 'air,' *nīed*, *tīd*, *wyrd* 'fate.' The nouns of this class have mutated vowels or else vowels that were front in Germanic; *gesceaft* 'creation,' is almost the only exception, together with eWS *meaht*=*miht*.

a. But many nouns with mutation belong to 1 a, especially when a double cons. follows, such as *hęll*, *synn*, *brycg*, *ęcg*.

191. In WS and Kt—especially in the later period—there is a tendency to inflect the acc. sg. according to 1 a, as in *þā fyrde* (22/163) compared with *micle fierd* (6/5), *brȳde* (13/15). But we still find unchanged accusatives in IWS, as in *āne tīd* (13/324). [See also § 194.]

192. In the oldest texts these nouns have pl. *-i*, as in *mæcti* (30)=*mihta*, although they soon began to take the *-æ* of 1 a, as in *wyrdæ*. In Merc. they have the same pl. as the 1 a nouns: *dēde*, *tīde*, *mæhte*. These also occur in the poetry, as in *blēde* 'fruits' (24/25), *lyfte* (23/348), where, however, as in other cases, the IWS scribe may have kept these forms because he took them for acc. singulars. In 10/42 *mæcti* is made into WS *mihte*.

193. ǣ 'law' is invariable in the sg. and in the nom. pl., but sometimes has a gen. sg. *āwe*, whence the new nom. *āw* (11/7). sǣ is also invariable in the sg. and nom. pl. (dat. pl. *sǣm*), but is also masc. with gen. sg. and nom. pl. *sǣs*, which is also used as a fem. gen. sg.—*þāre sǣ(s)*.

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194. Some nouns—mostly 1 a—have occasionally an uninflected dat. sg.: *ęfes* (8/27) 'border,' *strǣt* (12/66; 13/53), *dīc* (12 b/41, 6), which last is masc. in the earlier texts (5 b/33). We also find an acc. sg. *strǣt* (12 b/70).

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u-*nouns.*

195. **duru** inflects like *sunu* (§ 178); and **hand** inflects in the same way, except that it drops the *u*: dat. and gen. sg., and nom. and gen. pl. *handa.*

Mutation-plurals.

196. Note *cū* 'cow' pl. *cȳ*; *furh* dat. sg. *fyrh.* For *byr(i)g* see § 40.

197. The gen. sg. *bǣc* appears also as *bōce*; and conversely *hyrig* is used as a gen. sg. instead of *burge.*

198. *ēa* 'river' is generally inflected like *sǣ* (§ 193): gen. sg. *þāre ēa* (5 b/19), *þāre ēas* (4/25), pl. nom. *ēa* (5 b/19); but it also has dat. and gen. sg. *īe*, *ē* (8/98, 101).

Indeclinable.

199. There are many abstract fem. nouns in *-u*, *-o* formed from adjectives, which keep this ending throughout the sg.: nom. *mǫnigeo* (2), *mǫnigu* (13), Kt *hēlo* = *hǣlu* (34); acc. *mǫngu* (31); dat. *hǣlu* (31), *hǣlo* (11), *mǫnio* (34), Kt *hēla* (32); gen. *þēostro* (9), *hǣlo* (34). Those with derivative *þ*, *t* (§ 139), such as *iermþu* 'misery,' *ofermǣttu* 'pride,' are generally inflected like 1 a nouns in the pl. as well as sg., some of them often throwing off their final *-u* like *firen* (§ 183): *sēo yrmþ* (16); acc. *ofermētto* (22), *mǣrþe* 'fame' (23); dat. *cȳþþe* 'country' (23); gen. *yrmþe* (20); pl. nom. *yrmþa*; gen. *mǣrþa* (20). Some of the former group occasionally inflect in the same way: sg. nom. *yld* (14); acc. *fylle* (5 b); dat. *ylde* (14), *ǣlde* (34); gen. *strǫnge.* *þēostru*, *þȳstro* is unchanged in the nom. pl. (9); gen. pl. *þēostra* (13).

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WEAK NOUNS.

200. In North. these often drop the final *n* (§ 150), as in *foldu* 'earth' acc. sg. fem., *eorþu* dat. sg. fem., where *-u(n)* corresponds to WS *-an*. This *-un*, *-on* is preserved in WS in the fem. pl. noun *Ēastron* 'Easter,' which is generally indeclinable: *þām Ēastron*, *þā Ēastron* (17/37, 9). *-on* for *-an* in other words is only occasional, as in *þām gemānon* 'community,' *namon* pl. (32), where it is probably a mere mis-writing. The gen. pl. sometimes has the fuller form *-ana*, *-ona*, as in *wiotona* (2/46). It is sometimes shortened to *-na*, as in *uhtna* (26/8), *hīgna* (32)=*hīwena*, *ēarna* (34).

201. Note the contraction of the endings when preceded by vowels, as in *Frēa* 'lord,' *twēō* 'doubt,' acc. sg. *Frēan*, *twēon*, *Swēon* 'Swedes,' dat. *Swēom*.

202. The masc. ending is kept in the fem. *gemæcca* 'consort,' 'wife' (32), *gefāra* 'companion,' 'wife' (33).

203. Weak fem. nouns with short root-syllables often take the *u* of the strong inflection, especially in the later period, as in *wicu*, *wucu*, gen. sg. *wican*, *spadu* 'spade,' *þrotu* 'throat.'

Adjectives.

STRONG.

204. In the oldest texts we find *-æ* for the later *-e* in the endings *-næ*, *-ræ*, *-æs*, *-æ*, as in *bīworhtæ* fem. sg. acc. (30 c), *wundnæ* fem. pl. (30 c). So also in eWS we find *eallæ* fem. pl. (2/47 H).

205. *-um*—both sg. and pl.—appears also as *-un*, *-on*, *-an*, as in *þison* (16/16), *middeweardan* (14/122), and *-n* in contracted forms such as *hrēon* (20/57) from *hrēoh*.

a. *-ra* for *-re* in *mīnra swæstar* gen. (32 b/45), *ānra* dat. (3/232, 53), where the *a* is the result of the influence of the following *þāra* [ep. 3/250].

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206. The *-u*—rarely written *-o*—of the fem. sg. and neut. pl. seems originally to have been dropped in adjectives of two syllables the first of which is short [cp. *firen*, § 183]; but the fully inflected forms are frequent, especially in eMerc., in which, however, adjectives in *-sum* do not take *-u*: *micel menigeo* (2/35), *wæter micelu* (31 f/30), *ofpfeallenu* fem. (2/16) compared with *ofpfeallen* fem. (2/72 C), *stīplico word* (3/241).

207. In lWS—and occasionally in eWS—the *u*-inflections are got rid of by the substitution of the masc. forms, so that fem. *sumu* becomes *sum*, and neut. *sumu* becomes *sume*, the pl. *-e* being also added to long-syllable adjectives, so that neut. pl. *gōd* becomes *gōde*: *swā earme wīf* (5/77), *scipu . . . ealle* (8/153), *ealle þing* (13/225). In the first example the change may be result of the natural gender of *wīf*.

208. Sometimes the neut. *-u* is simply dropped on the analogy of neut. pl. *gōd*, &c., as in *sum hund scipa* (8/50) compared with *hira scipu sumu* (8/131).

209. In eWS the fem. pl. nom. often ends in *-a*, as in the nouns: *þā bēċ ealla* (2/47), *calda ceastra ǫnd ealde byrig* (5/80).

210. The plurals *fēawe* (2/31) = earlier *fēa* (§ 216), *manige* often take *-a*, apparently through the influence of *fela*: *fēawa* masc. (2/16), neut. (13/230), *manega* masc. (3/168).

211. The ending *-ne* disappears in the inflection of such words as *sūþerne*, which is both nom. and acc. masc. sg. (21/134). Similarly *īsern* has acc. masc. sg. *īserne* (3/152). The partic. ending *-ende* sometimes inflects *-ende* instead of *-endne*.

212. The endings *-re*, *-ra* are often expanded to *-ere*, *-era* in later texts—rarely in eWS: *sumere* (3/250), *ālcere* (15/142), *cwicera* (23/312).

213. w-adjectives, such as *gearu*, *nearu*, *geolu*, are inflected

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analogously to *w*-nouns: sg. nom. of all genders *gearu, -o*, masc. acc. *gearone*, pl. *gearwe*, *gearuwe*, *gearewe*, &c., neut. *gearu* (*gearwe*), gen. *gearora*, dat. *gear(w)um*.

214. In the **u**-adjective *cwicu* the *i* passed through *io* into *u* (§ 22), and the *w* was then dropped (§ 157), resulting in *cucu*, acc. masc. *cucne*, *cucone*, which is the regular WS form.

215. Note that *æ* becomes *a* when the following cons. is followed by a vowel—in *hwate*, *hwates* as well as *hwatu*, *hwatum*—the *æ* being kept only in such forms as *hwæt(ne)*, *hwætre*, *hwætra*.

For the treatment of the weak medial vowels in *hāl(i)ge*, *micelu*, &c., see § 35.

216. For the contraction in such adjectives as *hēah*, pl. *hēa*, *hrēoh* gen. pl. *hrēora* (24/45), and the re-insertion of the weak vowel in such forms as *wōum* (27 c/3)=*wōm*, dat. pl. of *wōh*, see § 43. In WS *hēah* generally has acc. sg. masc. *hēanne* (25/40) from *hēahne*—which is also frequent in WS—the older form being *hēane*. IWS also has pl. *hēage*, dat. *hēagum*, &c. (§ 143 b). *frēo* from Germanic **frijo-* often takes *-h* in the nom. sg. in imitation of *hrēoh*; it has a pl. *frīge*. The contracted pl. *fēa*, dat. *fēam*, is in WS expanded into *fēawe*, *fēawa* (§ 210).

WEAK.

217. The dat. sg. sometimes takes the strong form, as in *þȳs andweardum līfe* (3/169), *þām hātum bæþe* (13/27).

218. The dat. pl., on the other hand, sometimes takes the form of the sg., which in some cases may be the result of phonetic change (§ 160): *þām hwatestan mǫnnum* (5/87); so also 3/193; 23/242.

219. The gen. pl. *-ena*, as in *gōdena* (2/46), *nīwena* (8/187) is generally replaced by the shorter strong *-ra*,

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especially in adjectives of more than one syllable: *þāra eorþlicra mǫnna* (3/156); so also 13/277; 14/2.

COMPARISON.

220. The adverbial comparative *-or*, as in *dēopor* 'more deeply,' is sometimes written *-ur*, as in *rihtur* (12/46).

221. The superlative *-ost* appears also as *-ust*, *-ast*, *-est*, the last especially when inflečted: *weorþuste* (7/21), *wēstast* (5 b/38), *ungefōglecest* (5 b/33), *hwatestan* (5/78). The *-est* which causes mutation is rarely written *-ost*, as in *sēlost*.

222. The following form their comparisons with mutation (adverbs are in parentheses): **lang**, *lęnġra* (*lęnġ*), *lęnġest*. **strang**. **eald**, *ieldra*, *ieldest*, late *ieldst* (11/4). **feorr**, *fierra* (*fierr*), *fierrest*. **sǣfte** (*sōfte*), (*sāft*). (**ēaþe**, *īeþ*, *ēaþost*). **hēah**; *hīerra*, *hīera* (8), late *hēahra*, *hēarra* (22/29, 37); *hīehst*, *hēhst*, which is not unfrequent in lWS as well as eWS, Angl. *hēst* (§ 146 a). (**nēah**, *nēar*), *nīehst*, *nēhst* (*nēxt*), which is also WS, Angl. *nēst*. **geong**, *gingra*, *gingest*, lWS also *gingst*, Angl. *gungra*, *gungest*. The following has no positive: **sǣlra** (20), *sǣlla* (*sǣl* [32 b]), *sǣlest*.

223. Note the irregular adverbs *wel*, *bęt*, *wiers*, and Angl. *mǣ*=*mā*. Angl. has *y* in *wyrsa* (*wyrs*), *wyrresta*.

224. Note also: (**inne**), *innerra*, *innemest*. (**norþ**, *norþor*), *norþmest*. (**ufan**), *uferra*, *yferra* (32 b), *yfemest*, *ymest*. (**ūte**), *ȳterra*, *ūterra*, *ȳtemest*, *ūtemest*.

Numerals.

225. **ān** has acc. masc. *ǣnne*, *ænne* (*enne* in 31, § 46) in the earlier texts, and often also in lWS (13/138; 15/187), *ānne* occurring also in eWS (2/21, 30). So also *nān* has acc. masc. *nǣnne*, *nānne*.

226. **twǣgen** has neut. *tū* (8/208)=*twā*. The early forms

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of the dat. and gen. are *twām*, *twēga*, *twēga*=the later *twām*, *twēgra*. *twēga* still occurs in 21/207. So also **bǣgen**, neut. *bā*, *bū*, *būtū* (6/25), fem. *bā*(*twā*), dat. *bām*, *bām*, gen. *bāga*, *bēg*(*r*)*a*.

227. The numerals 4–12 are not generally inflected except when used absolutely, in which case they—except *eahta*—are inflected like e-plurals: *ān fȳseþ tȳne* (16/128), *fīfum* (8/193), *syxa sum* (4/45).

228. The numerals 20–90 are inflected as nouns when absolute in the dat. and gen., as in *þrītiga sum* (7/26), the nom. and acc. being generally left uninflected, as in *twentig* (16/128). When they take a noun in the gen. pl., they have dat. *-um* and often gen. *-es*: *on fīftegum mǫncessa* (2/85), *fīftiges ęlna lange* (4/44). When used as adjectives, they have dat. *-um*, gen. *-ra*: *þrītigum nihtum*, *þrītigra daga* (13/156, 94), or are left uninflected.

229. The neuters *hund* and *þūsend*—pl. *-u*, *-a* (13/250 B)—when not used absolutely, as in *fela þūsenda ofslǣgenra* (6/18), generally take a noun in the gen. pl. But the eWS dat. *hunde* is sometimes used in peculiar adjectival constructions, as in *fēower hunde wintrum* dat. of time (5/1). *þūsend* is often left uninflected, especially in the later language, as in *þūsend manna bigleofan* (13/139).

Pronouns.

PERSONAL.

For weak *-tu*=*þū*, see §§ 15, 139.

230. In the earlier period—especially in Merc.—*mē*, *þē*, *unc*, *inc*, *ūs*, *ēow* are used only as datives, the corresponding accusatives being *meċ*, *þeċ*, *uncit*, *incit*, *ūsiċ*, *ēowiċ*. There is also an early gen. *ūser*, and a shortened *ūr* in eMerc.

a. Note the isolated Merc. *mic*, *þæc* (31j/3; 1/6).

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231. For the fem. sg. nom. *hēo*, *hīo*, *hīa* (32 b/10) see § 98. In Kt (32 c/13; 33/6) these forms are also acc.

232. The pl. nom. *hīe* appears also as *hīæ* (32/35), in Kt also as *hīo* (32 c/42); in lWS as *hȳ*, *hī*, *hig* (§ 126).

233. *hiere*, lWS *hyre*, appears also as *hire* both in eWS and lWS. So also gen. pl. *hiera*, *hyra*, *hira*, together with eWS *hiora*, eWS and lWS *heora*. Merc. has also the originally weak *heara*, which is the only form in 31. *hine* often becomes *hiene*, *hyne* by the influence of *hyre*, *-a*. lWS has often *hys*, *hyt*, *hym*. In Kt and lWS the pl. *him* often takes the *eo* of the gen. to distinguish it from the sing. (32 c/12; 16/57; 12 c/21).

POSSESSIVE.

234. The old reflexive **sīn**, 3rd pers. sg. and pl., referring to all three genders, still occurs in the poetry (20/257), being used also non-reflexively (23/99).

235. **ūre** is shortened to *ūr* in Merc. (31 d/5), and appears also in the form of *ūs(s)er*. In inflection it shortens *rr* to *r* in lWS and occasionally in eWS, as in *ūra hīeremǫnna* (3/236).

236. Note the shortened *unce*, *uncum* (32/10; c/10) by the side of the full *uncerra* (32/5).

INTERROGATIVE.

237. Note lWS *hwane*, *hwæne*=*hwone* (§ 64), and lWS *hwām*=*hwǣm*. *gehwā* has an occasional fem. dat. and gen. *gehwǣre* instead of *gehwǣm*, *gehwæs*.

a. Note the old instrumental in *for hwon* (*hwan*), *tō hwon*.

DEMONSTRATIVE.

238. Note lWS *þane*, *þæne* (§ 64) and *þām*=*þone*, *þǣm*. *þām* occurs occasionally in eWS (1/39; 3/167); and appears

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occasionally as *þān* (3/192), pl. Sg. *þan*=*þām* (13/193; 14/34, 51) is probably the result of confusion with the old instrumental *þon, þan* in *þon mā, forþon*, &c.

239. *þāre* appears in eMerc. as *þere*=*þære* (?). In lWS —and occasionally in eWS and Kt—the vowels of *þāre* and the gen. pl. *þāra* are often confused, whence *þāre* sg. (32 c/13), *þāra* pl. (13/61, 143).

240. *þis* is often written with *s* instead of *ss* in its inflected forms, the *s* of *þis* itself being sometimes doubled. The *i* often becomes *y* in the early period, especially in *þys(s)um*, but also in *þys(s)es, þysne*. In lWS *y* is often written for *i* throughout. In eWS and Kt *io, eo* is frequent, not only in *þiosum, þiosan* (5/91), but also in the fem. *þeosse* (33). In lWS *þisse, þissa* are often lengthened to *þissere, þissera*, which are sometimes shortened again to *þisre, þisra*.

Verbs.

241. In the nWS dialects the 1 pers. pres. sg. indic. ends in *-u, -o*: *ic fearu, þęncu, gelōciu, gesīo* (31), *biddo* (32/47), *hātu* (32/c). But eKt has also the WS form, as in *ic cȳþe, hāte* (31 b/1). In Angl. the *m* of *eom* is extended to other verbs ending originally in a vowel: *ic bēom, dōm*.

242. The early nWS dialects generally have *-s* in the 2 pers. sg. indic.; thus 31 has *þū āstīges, geęndas, genęredes*. The later *-st* is the result of the change of *wānes þū* into *wēnestu*, &c. (§ 139).

243. The endings *-es, -eþ* appear in the oldest texts as *-is, -iþ, -it*, as in *hlimmiþ* (30 c), *wiurbit* (30 b). *-at* for *-aþ* appears also in eWS.

244. The shortening of *-es(t), -eþ* to *-st, -þ* (*-t*) is a special mark of WS and Kt as opposed to Angl., where it is confined

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to a few verbs. Thus 31 has *nimes*, *nimeþ*, *lǣdeþ*, *sęleþ* = WS *nimst*, *nimþ*, *lǣtt*, *sęlþ*. But the full forms are frequent in eKt, as in *forgifeþ* (32 b), *cymeþ* (32 c), and occur also in WS, as in *þynceþ* (2), *wyrmseþ* (3). For other examples see § 250.

245. For the consonant-changes which result from these shortenings see Pr. p. 24. The retention of *þ* in eWS *forlīesþ*, *wiexþ* (3/29, 181) is only apparent (§ 139).

246. **-on** appears also as *-un*, *-an* (§ 31, 2), as in *dydun* (31), *wǣrun*, *-an* (1), *noldan* (33), *āwurpan* (13).

247. The *-e* of the subj. appears as *-æ* in the oldest texts, as in *weorþæ* (30 b). The subj. *-en* is confused with the indic. form in lWS, becoming *-on*, *-an*, as in *healdon* (11/13). But the *e* was kept in such forms as *singe wē*, 'let us sing,' which in eMerc. preserve the *-n*, as in *singen wē*, *hęrgen wē* (31 e, h). These forms were afterwards used whenever the pronoun followed the verb whether in the subj. or indic., so that in WS *cweþe* in *cweþe wē*, &c. came to be regarded as a substitute for *cweþaþ*. In lWS *-on* often becomes *-e* in the same way, especially in the pres. of the pret.-present verbs, as in *mōte wē* (16/15), *þurfe wē* (21/34), *cōme gē*.

248. The infin. *-an* is rarely written *-on*, as in *faron* (12/8), *þincon* (16/76 H). In North. it becomes *-a* (§ 150), as in *cnyssa* (30 c).

249. The gerund was originally the dat. of a verbal noun, and accordingly ended in *-æ* in the oldest texts (§ 161), as in *tō ymbhycggannæ* (30 b). The form with the original mutation *-ęnne*, as in *tō cweþenne*, is frequent in all periods; *-onne* occurs also in the earlier texts, as *tō wiotonne* (2/62).

a. The pres. partic. has also the form *-indi* in the oldest texts. Note the isolated *dugunde* 32 a/20).

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STRONG VERBS.

250. In the nWS dialects the full endings *-es(t)*, *-eþ* are generally preceded by unmutated vowels, especially in 31, which allows only the mutation of *e*, as in *hilþeþ*; thus 31 has *stǫndes*, *stǫndeþ*, *falleþ*, *cēoseþ*, 32 b has *bibēadeþ*, 32 c *gehaldeþ*. Even eWS has such occasional forms as *hāteþ* (2/1). lWS has not only such occasional forms as *standeþ* (4/123 C), *wurþest* = *wierst* (15/216), but sometimes introduces the unmutated vowels into the contracted forms, as in *hē cweþ* (14/134), *weorþ* (22/160).

251. The following strong verbs require special notice. They are arranged under the same groups as in the Primer, the numbering usually followed in Germany being added in ( ).

a. Note that *ā* in the strong verbs is always *â*, except in the few cases in the pres. indic. where it is a mutation of the *ā* of the infin., as in *cnāwþ*.

I (7). **Fall**-group.

(*a*) ēo-*preterites*.

252. Angl. *wæxan* = WS *weaxan* keeps its original inflection as a shake-verb—pret. *wōx*; in WS the *ea* caused it to be transferred to the fall-group—pret. *wēox*.

253. In lWS the shake-verb *spanan*, *spōn* 'entice' is also made into a fall-verb—pret. *spēon* (22/29)—probably through the influence of the fall-verb *spannan*, *spēonn* 'span,' 'fix.'

a. In such shake-verbs as *sc(e acan*, *sccōc* the *e* is only a sort of diacritic (§ 112, 5).

(*b*) ē-*preterites*.

254. *lâtan*. *ondrâdan*, *hātan* have in Angl. the preterites *lēort*, *ondrēord*, *hēht*, which last is occasionally found in

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eWS texts. *ondrǣdan, slǣpan* also have the weak preterites *ondrǣdde, slǣpte*, together with the pret. partic. (*of*)*drǣdd*.

255. *fōn* has in Angl. the pres. *hē fǣþ* (§ 146 a). It occasionally has in the older texts a subj. *foe*, which seems to mean *fǣ* (not *fōe*?), as it is sometimes written *feo* (§ 75). Cp. § 310.

II (6). Shake-group.

256. Note the occasional *æ, ę* (§ 47 a) for *a* in the pret. partic. as in *āhæfen* (3/176) by the side of *āhafen, slægen* and *slagen* (5/58). For the pres. *hē stynt*, see § 51 b.

257. Note the j-verbs *hliehhan, hlōh*; *sceþþan, scōd* (also weak *sceþede*); *steppan, stōp*. *swerian* is in lWS often inflected like *lufian* in such forms as *hē swęraþ*. The *o* of *sworen* is due to the influence of the *w*.

258. Note also the contracted *þwēan* 'wash,' inflected like *slēan*, with pret. *þwōg*.

III (3). Bind-group.

259. *findan* has pret. *fand* as well as *funde*, especially in the poetry (20/17).

260. *frignan, gefrugnen* becomes in lWS *frīnan, gefrūnen* (§ 130), a new pret. *frān* (pl. *frūnon*) being then developed on the analogy of the shine-verbs. So also lWS has *brēdan, brǣd, brūdon, brōden*=eWS *bregdan, brǣgd, brugdon, brogden*.

261. Note the *u* of *murnan* 'care,' *mearn*. For lWS *wurþan*=*weorþan*, see § 23.

262. In *iernan* (Angl. *cornan*), *arn* (*ǫrn*), *urnen*; *biernan* (*beornan*), *barn* (*bǫrn*), *burnen*; *berstan, bǣrst* from **rinnan*, **brinnan*, *brestan* the *r* has been transposed (Pr. 7). For *fēolan* 'penetrate,' *hē filhþ* (Angl. *fīleþ*), *fealh, fulgon, folgen*, see § 145. lWS also a pret. partic. *fōlen*.

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IV (4). **Bear**-group.

263. *nimán* has in eWS pret. *nōm, nōmon*=lWS *nam, nāmon*, the last already in 5/33. The pret. *cwōm(on)* drops its *w* in the lWS *cōm(on)*. So also *þweran* 'beat' has pret. partic. *þuren* (20/35), where, however, the metre requires another irregular form *geþrūen*.

264. Note nWS *sceran, scær, scēron*=WS *scieran, scear, scēaron*.

V (5). **Give**-group.

265. Note nWS *gefan, gæf, gēfon, gefen, (on)getan, -gæt*, &c.=WS *giefan, geaf, gēafon, giefen, ongietan*, &c. For the pret. plurals *wǽgon, wāgon, lǽgon, lāgon*, see § 70. Note the j-verbs *fricgan* 'ask,' pret. partic. *frigen, þicgan* 'receive.' Note that there is no change of *s* into *r* in *genesan* 'recover,' pret. partic. *genesen*, compared with *nerian* 'preserve.'

266. *etan, fretan* 'devour' (=**for-etan*) have pret. sg. *ǽt, frǽt*.

267. The contracted *sēon* has in nWS the pret. pl. *sēgon* —whence *sǽgon* in the poetry (20/172)—pret. partic. *gesegen* (33), which appears also in mixed WS texts (10/60). Other Angl. forms are pret. *sæh*, pres. *hē sīþ*.

VI (1). **Shine**-group.

268. Note the cons.-change in *liþan, wriþan* pret. partic. *liden, wriden*.

269. In **lēon* 'lend' and *wrēon* 'cover' the *ēo* is a contraction of *īh*+vowel. *lēon* has pret. *lāh, lāg* (§ 143 b). *wrēon* conjugates *wrīhþ, wrāh, wrigon, -en*.

VII (2). **Choose**-group.

270. Note the cons.-change in *sēoþan, sēaþ, soden, drēosan* 'fall,' *frēosan*, pret. participles *droren, froren*, and its absence in *ābrēoþan*, partic. *ābroþen* 'degenerate.'

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271. Note the pret. *hrēow* 'repented' with *-ēow* instead of *-ēaw* through the influence of *cnēow*, &c.

WEAK VERBS.

272. The *-e* of the pret. appears as *-æ* in the oldest texts, as in *āstęlidæ* (§ 283), *tīadæ* (30) = WS *āstealde*, *tēode* 'adorned.'

273. In IWS the 2 sg. pret. subj. *-de* is made into *-dest*, as in the indic.; and as the pl. *-den* became *-don* (§ 46), the distinction between indic. and subj. was lost in the pret. of weak verbs.

I. Mutation-*verbs*.

274. The *e* which causes mutation is preserved in the oldest texts in its original form *i*, as in *dæmid* (30b) = *dēmed*.

275. The pret. partic. of the long-syllable verbs always keeps its vowel in Angl. when final or before a cons., as in *gehēred*, *geswęnced*, *gemæted*, *āsęnded*, *gefylledne*, the vowel being dropped when an inflectional vowel is added, as *gehērde*, *gefylde*, *āsęndum*. WS inflects in the same way, except that *-ed* drops its vowel after *d*, *t*—with the change of *td* into *tt*—as in *āsęnd*, *gemētt*, and occasionally after other consonants, as in *geswęnct*. In IWS the *e* is often restored in inflected forms; thus 13 has *ācennede*, *ātyllede*, 16 has *gehȳnede*.

276. So also to the WS pret. participles *gesętt*, *gehrędd* correspond the Angl. *gesęted*(*ne*), &c., pl. *gesętte*. Such forms as *gesęted* in WS texts (10/29) show nWS influence.

277. Originally, full *-ian* was kept only after *r*, as in *fęrian*, *gebyrian*, cons. + *j* being otherwise made into a double cons., as in *swębban* 'put to sleep' [cp. strong *swefan* 'sleep']:—

Indic. pres. *swębbe*, *swęfest*, *swęfeþ*; *swębbaþ*. Subj. pres. *swębbe*, *-n*. Pret. *swęfede*. Imper. *swęfe*, *swębbaþ*. Partic. *swębbende*, *swęfed*.

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278. So also *cnyssan* 'knock,' *sceppan* [pret. also strong *scōd*, § 256]. Verbs in *-ettan* show such forms as *sporettep* 31 = *-etep*, where the doubling of the weak *t* may be only graphic (§ 101).

279. This scheme is strictly followed in eMerc., but in WS many of these verbs soon began to take the distinctive forms of *ferian*. Thus in WS we find *fremian* and *trymian* by the side of original *fremman*, *trymman*, and even *swefian* = *swebban*, while such forms as *dwellan*, *wennan*, *þennap* (31) are entirely supplanted by *dwelian*, *wenian*, *þeniap*.

a. In lWS *trymman*, &c., are sometimes inflected like original long-syllable verbs such as *fyllan*, as in *getrymde* (15/12), *getrymmed* (21/22) by the side of infin. *trymian* (21/17).

280. For such forms as *hergan* (30), *biscergu*, *swergendan*, *lifgen* (31), *ferigan* (14), see § 40.

281. In lWS all these *ian*-verbs often take the inflections of the more numerous love-verbs, thus in 13, 14, 16 we find *deraþ*, *ferode*, *dwelode* by the side of *dereþ*, *ferede*.

282. On the other hand, when the *ian*-forms of a verb have not become firmly fixed, lWS often contracts, not only in such forms as *trymþ*, but even in *cnysþ* by the side of pret. *cnysode*, &c.

283. The seek-verbs are, of course, contracted in their pret. participles in Angl. as well as WS. Angl. *lecgan*, pret. *legde*, also contracts the partic. *legd* as in WS.

a. But in eNorth. we find *āstelidæ* (30) = Merc. *āstālde*, WS *āstealde*. Angl. has an anomalous *wyrcte* (31) = *worhte*.

284. The seek-verbs with doubled consonants in Angl. are inflected like *swebban* everywhere except in the pret. and pret. partic.; thus *cwellan*, *weccan*, *bycgan* have 3 pers. sg. pres. indic. *cwelep*, *wecep*, *bygep*, together with imper. sg. *cwele*, &c., as in WS.

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285. Seek-verbs having *-eaht-* in the pret. and pret. partic. often substitute the *ę* of the infin. in the later language, as in *þęhte*, *ręhte* = earlier *þeahte*, Angl. *þǣhte* (§ 16 a, 21), &c.

286. The infin. &c. of *rohte* 'cared' was originally **rǣcan* parallel to *sǣcan*, but *ręccan*—whose own pret. is *reahte*—seems to be always substituted for it, as also in the derivative *ręccelēas* 'reckless.'

287. Some *an*-verbs in *lw*, *rw*, such as *wielwan* 'roll,' *gierwan*, *sierwan*, originally dropped the *w* in those forms in which *swębban*, &c. have single consonants, and although these distinctions were soon confused in WS, we still find such forms as *gyrede*, *gewyled* even in lWS, although the *w* is often kept throughout, as in *gegyrwde*, *hyrweþ* (16), *genęrwde* (31).

288. Verbs whose root ends in a vowel contract (§ 42), such as *þȳn* 'stab,' *ic þȳ*, pret. *þȳde*, lWS *þȳdde* (14). Some of them have unmutated vowels, such as *tēon*, *tēode* 'adorn,' *þēon* 'push.'

289. Some verbs in *-gan*, such as *smēagan*, *þrēagan*, *frēogan*, *twēogan* originally dropped the *g* and contracted in those forms in which *swębban*, &c. have single consonants: pres. indic. *þrēage* (Merc. *þrēgu*), *þrēas(t)*, *þrēaþ*, pl. *þrēagaþ*; pret. *þrēade*, pret. partic. *þrēad*; imper. *frēo*, *frēogaþ*, &c. In WS the contracted forms are often extended throughout: infin. *smēan*, pl. *hīe smēaþ*, &c.

a. So also in Merc. *cēgan* 'call,' *strēgan* 'strew' = WS *cīegan*, *strēowian* drop the *g* in such forms as *hē cēþ*, pret. *cēde*, partic. *gecēd*.

Love-*verbs*.

290. The pret. ending appears also as *-ude*, *-ade* (§§ 31, 2), *-edon*, &c. So also in the pret. partic. *-ud*, *-ad*, pl. *-ede*, &c. *-ade*, *-ad* are the most usual forms in Angl.

a. pret. *-ede* is rare. For *timbrede*, *-ode* see § 294.

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291. *-ige-*, *-ie-* are written indifferently in such forms as *lufige*, *lufigen*, *lufigende*, and *-ia-* is also written *-iga-*, *-igea-* in such forms as *lufigan*, *lufigeaþ* (§ 112).

292. In Angl. the pres. partic. has the form *-ende*; thus 31 has *gelōcende*, *wuldrende*.

Mixed Verbs.

293. Some verbs in *-wian* have pret. *-wde*, such as *trēowian*, Angl. pret. *getrēowdun* (31g/70)=WS *trēowode*, *trūwode*.

294. an-verbs in *r* preceded by another cons., such as *timbran*, keep *e* before *-st*, *-þ* in eWS, and also insert *e* in the pret. and pret. partic.: *timbreþ*, *timbrede*, *getimbred*. In lWS it takes the full ian-inflection: *timbrian*, *-ode*. *fyrdian* 'campaign' seems to have developed in the same way. So also eWS *īewan*, Angl. *ēowan*, *ēawan*, appears as *ēowian* in lWS.

295. **habban** has in Angl. in the pres. sg. the fuller forms *hafast* [note the *-st*], *hafaþ*, which also occur in the poetry, together with *ic hafu*, *hefæ* (30 c). In this verb *-abb-* and *-æbb-* interchange: *hæbbe*, *habbe*; *habbaþ*, *hæbbaþ*. So also *nabbe*, *næbbe*, &c.

296. **sęcgan** has in Angl. and in the poetry the sg. pres. forms *sagas* (*sagast*), *sagaþ*, and the imper. sg. *saga*. In eWS it often has *æ* instead of *ę* in such forms as *sægþ*, *sæcgean*. lWS has pret. and pret. partic. *sāde*, *gesād* (§ 130).

297. **libban** in nWS texts often has *fi*, *fg* instead of *bb*; thus 31 has *ic lifgu*, *lifgende*, 34 has *lifigende*. They also have pret. and pret. partic. *lifde*, *gelifd*. These forms also occur in WS texts.

298. **fętian** 'fetch' (*hē fętaþ*) has pret. *fętode* and *fętte*. In lWS it makes *ti* into *cc* in such forms as infin. *fęccan*, pres. partic. *fęccende*, pres. *ic fęcce*, pl. *fęccaþ*.

299. The two verbs **hycgan** and **hogian** were originally

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one, these two forms being distributed analogously to *libb-*, *leof-*: pres. *hycge*, *hogaþ*, *hycgaþ*, pret. *hogde*, pret. partic. *gehogod*, infin. *hycgan*. These distinctions are still maintained in eMerc., but in WS the two are confused; thus we find infin. *hogian*, pret. (*for*)*hygde* and *hogode*, the latter by the analogy of *lufode*.

a. So also the two verbs of the pairs *folgian* (*folgode*) and *fyl(i)gan* (*fylgde*), *wacian* and *wæccan* were originally one.

PRETERITE-PRESENT VERBS.

300. witan. Note the contracted forms *nāt*, *nyton*, *nyste*, &c. (§§ 42, 54), and the eWS pret. *wisse*, *nysse*.

301. ann 'grant,' *unne*, *unnon*; *ūþe*; *geunnen*. Imper. *geunne* (23/89).

302. dēah 'be worth,' *duge*, *dugon*; *dohte*; *dugan*; *dugende*, *-unde* (§ 249 a).

303. dearr. Subj. *durre* (26/10), *dyrre* (20/129).

304. geman (*onman*). Subj. *gemune*, *gemyne* (32/45). Imper. *gemune*, *gemyne*; *gemunaþ*, *gemunan*; *gemunende*.

305. mæg. eWS and Kt *þū meaht*, pret. *meahte*, Angl. *mǣht(e)*. Occasional *mehte* (*mæhte*?) in Kt and eWS (4/21; 5/37). Subj. *mage*, lWS *mage* (14/25).

306. sceal, lWS *sceall* (§ 105), Angl. *scæl*; pl. *sculon*, *sceolon* (21/5).

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

307. willan. In the pres. indic. there was originally a distinction made between (*ic*) *wille* and (*hē*) *wile*, but afterwards *l* and *ll* were used indifferently in the two forms, as also in the subj. sg. *wil(l)e*. The pres. subj. pl. generally has *ll* as in the indic. lWS has *y* occasionally (§ 24), as in *wylt*, *wyllaþ*. Angl. has pret. *walde*, which also appears in the poetry (27 e/5). The form *wil* (30 c) is probably an error.

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308. nyllan. WS has occasionally *e* (§ 69) for *y* throughout: (*ic*, *hē*) *nyl(l)e*, *nel(l)e*, *nellaþ*, the use of *l* and *ll* being the same as in *willan*. The imper. is *nyle*, *nyllaþ*. Angl. has pret. *nalde*.

309. wesan. Angl. has *ic bēom*, together with *eam*, which occurs once in a WS text (5 b/42). The pl. *sind* has an originally weak form *sint* (§ 109), which is especially frequent in eWS, though late *sint*, *synt* (22/135) also occur. There is also a lengthened form *sindon*, of which occasional variations are *siendon* (2/88), *syndan* (16/33). These latter—as well as *syn* (16/89, 90)—seem to be due to the influence of the subj. *sīe*, *sȳ*. In Kt we find *siondon*, *-an* (32). Angl. has a pl. *earun* (31), and *n-earon* occurs in the poetry (29 82). The subj. *sīe* is Kt and Angl. as well as WS (§ 79). Kt also has *sē* (32 b/51) and *sēo* (32 c/16; 33).

310. dōn. Angl. has *ic dōm*. Angl. and Kt have a subj. *dō̄* (31, 32). Kt pret. *deodan* (33)=*dœdan* shows the beginning of the Kt change of *y* into *e* (§ 69). Angl. has imper. sg. *dōa* infin. *dōan*, which latter is required by the metre in 20/284.

311. būn 'dwell' has pl. *būaþ*, pret. *būde*, pret. partic. *gebūn* and *gebūd* (4/29).

312. gān. Another form is *gangan*, imper. *gang*, pret. partic. *gegangen*, pret. *gēong*, *gang* (20/45, 66), weak *gęngde*. With the exception of the pres. partic. *gangende*—also *gānde*—these forms are hardly ever used in WS prose.

DERIVATION.

Prefixes.

313. ā-. Note that *ā-* 'ever' has another form *ō-* (§ 72). In lWS—and occasionally also in eWS—*ā* (or *a-*?) is a weak-

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ening of other prefixes, as in *aweg* (5 b/42), *aginnan*, *abūton* =*onweg*, *onginnan*, *on-*, *ymb-ūton*.

314. be-. The earliest form is *bi-*, as in *biworhte* (30 c). But the frequent later spelling *bi*—especially in Angl.—as in *bihald* (31), *bigeat* (29)—is probably the substitution of the strong adverb *bī*, which is also substituted for the preposition *be*, as in 3/74. It would, therefore, perhaps be more correct to write *bīhald*, &c.

315. ed- denotes 'repetition,' 'turning': *'edhwierft* 'turn,' 'change,' *ednīwe* 'renewed.'

316. for-. The oldest form is *fer-*, still kept in *ferloren* (22/56). So also *fer*=the prep. *for* (32 c/36).

317. ge-. The oldest form is *gi-*, as in *gidanc* (30)=*geþanc*.

318. on- when unmeaning often becomes *a-* (§ 313), as in *onginnan*, *ondrǣdan*. When it has a distinct privative meaning it is sometimes made into the noun-prefix *un-* in IWS, as in *unwindan* (13/164).

319. oþ- expresses 'departure,' 'separation': *oþ'feallan* 'fall away,' 'decline,' *oþwẹndan* 'turn away,' 'deprive.'

320. wan- 'un-' as in *wanhāl* 'ill,' *wanspādig* 'poor,' is often written *wann-* in IWS (13/149; 15/228).

Endings.

NOUNS.

Personal.

321. -ing, -ling: *earming* 'wretch,' *lȳtling* 'little one'; *dēorling* 'favourite,' *rāpling* 'prisoner' [*rāpan* 'bind,' from *rāp* 'rope'].

322. -en (1) neut. diminutive, as in *mægden*, *mǣden* [*mægþ* 'maid']. (2) fem., generally with mutation, as in *gyden* 'goddess,' *þēowen* 'female slave.'

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Inanimate.

323. -els masc.: *miercels* 'mark,' *rēcels* 'incense,' *wǣfels* 'dress.'

Abstract.

324. -aþ masc.: *fiscaþ* 'fishing,' *hęrgaþ* 'plundering.'

325. -ung has also the form **-ing** in many words: *leornung*, *leorning*.

326. -lāc neut. [cp. *þæt lāc*]: *rēaflāc* 'robbery,' *wrohtlāc* 'accusation.'

327. -stafas masc. pl. [*se stǣf*], only in poetry: *ārstafas* 'honour,' *glīwstafas* 'joy.'

Adjectives.

328. -ig, -eg (§ 29), *-i* (§ 126) is weakened to *-e* in such forms as *grǣdelīce* (13), *mōdelīce* (21).

329. -isc. In *folcisc* 'popular' there is no mutation, the original *o* being restored by the influence of *·olc*.

330. -bǣre [cp. *beran*]: *ǣ:orbǣre* 'poisonous,' *cwealmbǣre* 'deadly.'

331. -cund [cp. *gecynd*]: *godcund* 'divine,' *dēofolcund* 'devilish.'

332. -węnde, Angl. also *-wynde* [cp. *windan*]: *hālwęnde*, *-wynde* 'salutary,' *hwīlwęnde* 'transitory.'

Verbs.

333. -ęttan (§ 277): *hālettan* 'greet,' *līcettan* 'simulate,' *sārettan* 'grieve.'

334. -sian: *hrēowsian* 'repent,' *mǣrsian* 'celebrate' from *hrēow* 'sad,' *mǣre* 'famous.'

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Adverbs.

335. **-e** sometimes unmutates the preceding vowel, as in *clāne* 'entirely' (32 b)=*clǣne* 'cleanly.'

336. **-līce** sometimes has *ī*, as shown by the metre (21); the comp. and superl. always shorten: *-licor*, *-liocar* (32 b/13), *-licost.*

337. **-(l)unga, -inga**: *eallunga* 'entirely,' *grundlunga* 'from the ground,' 'completely,' *fǣringa* 'suddenly.'

338. **-mǣlum** [cp. *þæt mǣl*]: *floccmǣlum* 'in troops,' *styccemǣlum* 'piecemeal.'

339. Adverbs in the compar. end in *-or*, *-ur* (§ 220), in the superl. in *-ost*, *-ust*, *-ast*, *-est*: *dēope*, *dēopor*, *dēopost.* The compar. ending is dropped in some irregular forms, as in *lange*, *lęng*, *lęngest.*

Derivations from Participles.

340. These are often contracted, as in *forlētnis*, *ālēsnis* (31)=*forlǣtennis*, *ālīesednis.* So also *hęrednis* is generally made in *hęrennis*, *hęrenes* (10/38).

a. In many of those in *-endnis*, the *-end* was originally the adjectival *-en.*

SYNTAX.

Nouns.

CASES.

341. The **dative** is often used in a possessive sense: *mē cōm on ge·mynd* 'it came into my mind' (2/2); *wæs þǣm hæftmēce Hrunting nama* 'the name of the hilted sword was H.' (20/207). It is often used reflexively: *þæt hē him ge·nāme āne īserne hearstepanman* 'that he should take for-himself an

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iron frying-pan' (3/150). This reflexive dative is often added pleonastically to verbs of motion: *hī him hāmweard fērdon* 'they journeyed homewards' (5/23). The instrumental dative is also used to signify measure with comparatives, as in *micle lǣssa* 'much less' (4/41). The dative is occasionally used in passive constructions instead of *fram* (by) with the dative: *hē wearþ him innweardlīce gelufod* 'as loved by him' (13/16); *þæt wæs unāsęcgendlic ānigum męnn* 'could not be told by any man' (17/24).

342. The **genitive** is often used like the instrumental dative to denote manner or measure: *wīges heard* 'brave in war' (21/130); *fīftiges ęlna lange* 'fifty ells long' (4/44); *nis þæt feorr heonon mīlgemearces* 'it is not far from here by mile-distance' (20/112); *wē willaþ ēow friþes healdan* 'we will hold you in peace' (21/41). Hence its use to form adverbs, such as *ānstręces, gewealdes*, &c. Cp. the instrumental gen. *wordes and dǣde* (16/86). So also the gen. or instrumental is used with verbs of ruling and possessing, such as *wealdan*; and verbs of depriving, &c. take a gen. or instr. of the thing, as also some verbs of touching, taking, &c., such as *hrīnan, onfōn*: *Cynewulf benam Sigebryht his rīces* 'C. deprived S. of his kingdom' (1/1); *hē hine hēafde becearf* 'he cut off his head' (20/340). The genitive is occasionally used of time: *þæs ilcan wintra* (7/7); *wintres and sumeres* (24/37).

APPOSITION.

343. In some collocations the words standing in apposition are left undeclined: (*hē*) *wearþ ofslǣgen fram Brytta cyninge, Ceadwealla gecīged* 'he was killed by the king of the Britons, called C.' (15/7). So also 15/100, 43.

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Adjectives.

344. The weak form is used—especially in IWS—not only after possessive pronouns, but also occasionally after a noun in the gen. When used as a vocative, it is often accompanied by the definite article: *gęþenc nū se mǣra maga Healfdenes, snottra fęngel* 'think now thou famous son of H., thou wise prince' (20/224). So also 20/233.

In poetry the weak form is often used without the definite article, which would be supplied in prose: *hęrestrǣl hearda* 'the sharp war-arrow' (20/185); *wudu sēlesta* 'best of woods' (25/27).

Articles.

345. The definite article is sometimes added to proper names, generally when the name has been already given, as in *hē wolde ādrǣfan ānne æþeling, sē wæs Cyneheard hāten. Ond se Cyneheard wæs þæs Sigebryhtes brōþur* 'He wished to expel a noble, who was called C. And (this) C. was the brother of the (above-mentioned) S.' (1/8). So also in 13/262 and 14/8. The definite article is sometimes added to the possessive pronouns, especially in addresses: *hæleþ mīn se lēofa* 'my beloved man' (25/78).

Pronouns.

346. The personal pronoun is sometimes omitted in subordinate clauses: *Nō þæs frōd leofaþ gumena bearna, þæt þone grund wite* 'No one lives so wise of the children of men that he knows the bottom' (20/117). So also 14/190. The indefinite *man* is sometimes omitted: *Þǣr mæg nihta gehwǣm nīþwundor sēon* 'There one may see every night a dire wonder' (20/115).

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Verbs.

TENSES.

347. *habban* is also used with many verbs, generally to indicate independent action, as in *gegān hæfdon* 'they marched' (23/219), but also in *hæfde geworden* 'had happened' (23/260).

348. In such preterites as *wīn wearþ āteorod* 'wine failed, was wanting' (13/9), and *wearþ gesīeclod* 'sickened' (15/170), which are exceptionally formed by *wearþ* instead of *wæs* with an intransitive past participle, it is simplest to take *wearþ* in the literal sense of 'became,' and regard the participle as an adjective—'became wanting,' 'became sickened.' There is evidently some confusion with the passive construction, where the participle often has the same half-adjectival meaning.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

349. The subj. is also used to state what is proper, what ought to be: *biþ þonne rihtlic geþuht þæt gē geswīcon ēowres gedwyldes* 'It will then seem right that ye cease from your error' (13/240); *tima is þæt þū mid þīnum brōþrum wistfullige on mīnum gebēorscipe* 'It is time for thee to feast with thy brothers at my banquet' (13/294).

In some cases the subjunctive is used inaccurately for the indicative in simple statements of facts.

350. It is so used in clauses dependent on another clause containing a subjunctive, by a sort of attraction: *þæs ūs scamaþ swīþe þæt wē bōte āginnon, swā swā bēc tācon* 'we are greatly ashamed of beginning repentance, as the books teach' (16/191). In many cases it is doubtful whether the subjunctive in such cases is simply due to attraction or to some idea of uncertainty or hypothesis.

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351. The conjunction *ār* is generally followed by the subjunctive, even in simple statements of facts: *þone būr ūtan beēode, ār hine þā menn onfunden þe mid þām cyninge wārun* 'surrounded the chamber before the men who were with the king found him out' (1/12). So also 4/103; and with *ār þām þe* 2/33.

INFINITIVE.

352. The infinitive is often used in poetry after a verb of motion where we should use the present participle: *þā cōm inn gān ealdor þegna* 'the prince of thanes came walking in' (20/394).

GERUND.

353. With the verb 'be' it expresses necessity or duty in a passive sense: *mǫnige scylda beōþ tō forberanne* 'many sins are to be tolerated' (3/24). So also 3/100.

Prepositions.

354. Some prepositions occasionally govern the genitive, such as *wiþ*.

355. Compound prepositions are often separated into a preposition and an adverb. Thus we can either say *ymb ūtan hīe* (round about them) or *ymb hīe ūtan* (4/34). So also with *betwēonun* in *be sām twēonum* (between the seas, 20/47).

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METRE.

356. OE poetry consists of **lines** (long verses) divided into **verses** (short verses, half verses) by a pause or cæsura, the two verses being bound together by **alliteration.** In our texts the pause is shown by a space, and the alliterating letters or **staves** are in italics, as in 20/394–6:—

Þā cōm inn gān ea*ldor þegna,*
d*ādcēne mǫnn* d*ōme gewurþad,*
h*æle hildedēor* H*rōþgār grētan.*

357. We denote the first and second verse of each line by I and II respectively. II—which is more fixed and limited in its structure than I—has only one stave called the **head-stave,** while I has either one or two called **under-staves.**

358. As regards alliteration, it must be noted that *st, sc, sp* are treated as simple consonants, *st* alliterating only with *st,* not with *s*+vowel or *sc, sn,* &c., while *sn* alliterates with *s*+vowel, *sw,* &c. All the vowels alliterate together by reason of their close resemblance as compared with the consonants; and as initial vowels are not frequent enough in OE to allow each vowel to alliterate only with itself, and as this would cause monotony, there is a tendency to alliterate different vowels together (*inn, ealdor*).

359. As alliteration is traditional, *hw* &c., are allowed to alliterate with *h* (*hæle, Hrōþgār*), *ċ* with *c*, *ġ* with *g*, in

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spite of the difference in sound, even *ġ* = Germanic *j* alliterating with *g*.

a. There are traces of rime in OE poetry, especially in the later poems.

360. The most essential element of OE metre is the natural **stress** of the spoken language, the rules of sentence- as well as word-stress being rigorously observed. This proves that OE poetry must have been recited, not sung. But **quantity** is also an essential element. Stress and quantity together constitute **weight.** The number of **syllables** is indifferent as long as the verse is not made too light on the one hand, or overloaded on the other hand.

361. Each normal verse has two strong-stressed elements or **lifts**, consisting either of one long syllable, or of two short syllables, the first of which has strong stress, constituting a **slur**, which we denote by (˘) over the vowels of the two slurred syllables—which must be uttered very rapidly—as in *hăl̆ĕ hildedēor* compared with *dāḋcēne mǫnn*, where *hǣle* and *dāḋ* are metrically of equal weight. But if *ealdor þegna* were made into **cyning þegna*, the short lift would make the verse too light; in fact such a verse would be impossible.

a. The quantity of a final lift is indifferent, as in *wæs þēra ·Grẹndel ·sum* (20/16) type B (§ 368).

362. It will, of course, be understood that all the lifts in a line need not—and indeed cannot—be all of equal stress. Thus in such a verse as *ealdor þegna* the second lift falls on a medium-stressed word (§§ 6, 7), while the analogous *-cēne* in *dāḋcēne mǫnn* does not constitute a lift. We must consider that there are infinite gradations of stress, so that the term 'medium stress' is necessarily a very vague one. It is indeed probable that in the above verses *þegna* has naturally

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a stronger stress than *-cēne* through being an independent word. As we shall see hereafter (§ 369), it is essential to the metre of such a line as *dǣdcēne mǫnn* that *cēne* has a distinctively medium stress—that is neither markedly strong on the one hand nor weak on the other; but in proper names such as *Hrōþgār* we find the second element put metrically on a level with the short weak syllable of such a word as *grētan*, this weakening of the stress being evidently the result of the original meaning of proper names being forgotten.

363. It is also important to observe that metrical stress is often more relative than absolute, its strength being measured by comparison with that of the adjacent syllables. Thus in *dǣdcēne mǫnn* the stress of *-cēn-* is overpowered by the stronger stresses of the two lifts, while on the other hand the contrast of the weak *e*, together with its own length and relative position in the whole word—compare *ǣresta* (§ 7)—prevents the ear from regarding it as a weak syllable. If the final *e* were cut off the distinctively medium character of its stress would be lost through want of contrast, and the stress would become almost as weak as in *Hrōþgār*, which, again, if expanded into *Hrōþgāres*, would be metrically equivalent to *dǣdcēne*.

364. Stress and alliteration are inseparably connected in OE metre: in every verse the two words which have strongest natural stress must join in the alliteration; and, on the other hand, the staves must be assigned to those words in the verse which would have the strongest stress in ordinary speech. Thus in such a combination as *ealdor þegna* only the first word can alliterate, while on the other hand *þegna ealdor* could alliterate only with a word beginning with *þ*. Hence the number of staves in 1 depends on the weight of stress, double alliteration being only required when the verse contains two specially heavy words, especially when

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one of them contains a marked medium stress in addition to the lift as in *hæle hildedēor*. The head-stave—the stave of II—always begins the first lift; whence follows that in II the first lift must belong to the most emphatic word in the verse, and secondly that the verse must not be so heavy as to require two staves. When there is only one stave in I, it may be assigned to the second lift, as in *þā cōm inn gān*, but of course only when the preceding lift (*þā*) is distinctly the weaker of the two.

a. In some late poems these rules are often disregarded, as in *Ælfȝere and* Maccus, *mōdige twēgen* (21/80), where *Ælfȝere* ought to take the stave. We mark such metrically defective lines by †.

b. In alliterative verse the initial letters of weak syllables are ignored. Hence in the line *sigon þā to slāþe . sum sāre angeald* (20/1) the two *s*'s in II do not constitute an incorrect double alliteration, for the *s* of the weak *sum* does not count at all. Hence we may regard the share of the medium-stressed *sigon* in I in the alliteration as also accidental, as it certainly is unessential.

365. We now come to the weak-stress syllables. Each verse usually consists of four metrical **elements**, two **lifts** and two **dips**—that is, two strong- and two weak-stress elements. In such a verse as *ealdor þegna* the lifts and dips alternate symmetrically—*·āa ·āa*—the number of syllables being the same as that of elements, although, if one or both of the lifts were a slur (§ 361) the number of syllables would increase to five or six. A dip may also consist of more than one syllable, as in *dōme gewurþad*, and this number is frequently exceeded, the rule being that any number of weak syllables in succession constitute only a single dip. The quantity of weak syllables is indifferent, as long, of course, as length does not lead to medium stress. Thus in such a verse as *ǣrest gesohte* (23/13) the long syllable *-est* is as weak as the following *ge-*, but if *ǣrest* were made into *ǣresta*,

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it would necessarily receive medium stress, and the verse would be overloaded.

a. The weak syllable of a slur belongs, of course, to the lift, not the dip.

366. The great variety which we observe in the structure of OE verse is the result not only of its laxity as regards the number of syllables, but also of the freedom with which the elements of the verse—the lifts and dips—are combined. The resulting varieties are called **types**, the most frequent being type A—**āa** . . **āa**, where the dots indicate that the number of weak syllables may be increased within reasonable limits.

367. From this point of view we may regard each verse as consisting of two **waves**—which need not be of equal length or even weight—each wave containing a lift, either by itself, or preceded or followed by a dip.

368. In type A the two waves are **falling**, that is, lift + dip. There are also rising waves, dip + lift, as in 20/162

hē fēara sum beforăn gengde

= a·ā a·ā, which we call type B (double-rising), a·ā ·āa (rising-falling) or type C.

a. It will be observed that these three types exhaust the possible combinations of two lifts with two dips. For in the remaining combinations *·āaa·ā* and *aa·ā·ā* the two dips coming together—no matter how many syllables they consisted of—would count only as a single dip (§ 365), so that the verse would be too short by one element.

369. In these three types the two waves are of equal weight. There are also unequal-wave verses—types D and E—in which one wave is reduced to a single long syllable or slur—that is, a lift without any dip—as in the D + A line 26/102

hrīþ hrēosende hrūsan bindeþ.

Here *hrīþ* constitutes the first wave of I, and to make up for

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the want of an accompanying dip, an extra medium-stressed **half-lift** is made obligatory. In the present verse it falls on the second syllable of *hrēosende* (§ 7), constituting type D 1 (or simply D) ·ā ·ā:āa. D 2 has the form **ā ·āa:ā**, as in the D+A line 26/87

eald ęnta geweorc īdlu stōdon.

hǎlĕ hildedēor is also an example of D 2.

370. If the long wave comes first, we have type E **·ā:āa ·ā**, as in *manncynnes fēond* (20/26). This verse is simply an inversion of the D-verse *fēond manncynnes*, which also occurs in Bēowulf. *dǣdcēne mǫnn* is another example of type E.

371. We thus have the five normal types

A. **·āa ·āa** : *ealdor þegna.*

B. **a·ā a·ā** : *hē fēara sum.*

C. **a·ā ·āa** : *befŏrăn gęngde.*

D. **·ā ·ā:āa** : *fēond manncynnes.*

E. **·ā:āa ·ā** : *dǣdcēne mǫnn.*

372. We now have to consider certain licences in OE metre. In the first place, a short may be substituted for a long syllable in a lift or half-lift immediately preceded by a strong- or medium-stressed syllable, which we call a **heavy-short**, and mark (′), as in *þǣr Hringdę́ne* (20/29 II) type C, *sǣdēor mǫ́nig* (20/260 II) A. Hence words of the form *āaa*, such as *rīxode*, *hearpere* are metrically equivalent to *āresta*, &c., although the inner syllable is sometimes included in the dip, as in *hearpera mǣrost* (34/4 II) A. In reading such verses the preceding long syllable must be lengthened and the heavy-short syllable must be uttered as deliberately as possible.

a. A heavy-short lift after a derivative or inflectional syllable, as *Hrunting náma* (20/207 II) A, is exceptional, as it requires a distinct exaggeration of the natural stress of the preceding syllable, together

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with a dwelling on it, which is, however, much easier when two or more consonants come together, especially when one or more of them is a vowel-like consonant, as in this and most of the instances.

b. As a heavy-short implies lengthening of the preceding syllable, it is evident that it cannot be preceded by a slur.

373. Another licence is the **prelude**, that is, beginning a verse with a weak syllable which does not form an integral part of it, being uttered rapidly so as to be included in the pause at the beginning of the verse. Preludes are most frequent at the beginning of the line, because of the longer pause there, and are most frequent with type A, as in *geworden in wīcum, þurhfōn ne mihte* (20/24 I, 254 II). Preludes of more than one syllable are, in the nature of things, rare and doubtful. We mark a prelude by a prefixed *-a(a)*: *-a ·āa ·āa.*

374. There can be no doubt that weak vowels were often elided before another vowel in ordinary OE speech, and this tendency may often be taken advantage of in reading OE poetry, not so much to avoid hiatus — which is always allowed—as to reduce the number of syllables in dips and preludes, *h* in weak syllables being disregarded (§ 145 a); thus the vowels may be dropped in such verses as *sum sār(e) angeald* B, *mæg þonn(e) on þām gold(e) ongitan* B, *gyred(e h)ine Bēowulf.*

375. Many otherwise anomalous or doubtful verses can be made regular by the assumption that a final vowel-like consonant after a consonant or preceded by a parasite vowel (§ 38) did not count as a separate syllable, especially after a short vowel, as in *sell, fæþm, fugol,* which are regarded as metrically equivalent to *ā* instead of *aa.* This is not necessarily the case if a long precedes, as in *tācn, māþm, frōfor, wuldor,* these words are taken as equivalent to *āa,* but also to *ā.* *-er, -or* preceded by a short vowel also frequently has

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the full value *aa*, as shown in such verses as *ne wearm wéder* (24/18) C, where the metre requires two syllables.

376. We will now give further examples of the different types, with such explanations as seem necessary. The examples are taken from Bēowulf (20), unless otherwise marked, and are all II, unless marked I.

377. A. *wītig dryhten, swīn ofer helme, ȳþelīce* I, *wundnæ mē ni bīaþ weflæ* (30 c) I; *wŭnĭan scolde, þegne mŏnĕgum, hăfĕlan wĕrĕde*; *gefēng þā be eaxle* I, *-hē gefēng þā fętelhilt* I. Medium stresses in the place of one or both of the dips are generally allowed only in I, where they cause double alliteration: *brēost:nętt brōden, fūslic fyrd:lēoþ, gold:wine gŭmĕna, wīd:cūþ wérum.* But we find also in II such verses as *Bēo:wulf fétod*, where the medium stress is very slight (§ 362). In I the alliteration may fall on the second lift, as in *ā:hlēop þā se gǫmela* (with prelude), *:hrăþĕ wearþ on ȳþum*, the weaker lift often joining in the alliteration, as in *hē gefēng þā fętelhilt*; but this double alliteration is not essential to the metre like that caused by extra weight, as in *brēostnętt brōden.*

378. B. In this type, as also in C, there are generally at least two, and often more, initial weak syllables, evidently because a single one is liable to be regarded as a prelude, so that the verse would seem too short. So also an exceptionally large number of initial weak syllables in these types may be regarded as a combination of prelude and dip, although of course it is impossible to distinguish between them in these two types. Examples of B are: *þār fyrgenstrēam, þæt gesȳne wearþ, þæt ic on wāge geseah* I, *ac hine wundra þæs fĕlă, þēah hē þār mŏnĭge geseah.*

379. C. In this type the coming together of two long syllables is often avoided by making . .*aā āa* into . .*a·ăă āa* or . .*aā áa*: *geǫan dorste, hwæt wit gēo sprǣcon, ic mē mid Hrun-*

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tinge; *geond lăgŭlāde* (26) I, *mīne cĕarĕ cwīþan* (26) I, *and on mĕ̆rĕ stărĕdon; ār gūþceárc, siþþan goldsę́le, swā hine fyrndágum.*

380. D 1 *þǫncsnotturra* (30 b) I, *wădăn wræclāstas* (26) I, *māg Hȳgĕlāces*; *fēo lēaníge, sămŏd ārdáge*; *ge·sēon sŭnŭ Hrēþles.* Shortening of the second full lift is rare: *reordbérendum* (25/89). In such verses as *werc wuldurfádur* (30 a) I the *ur* does not count (§ 375). D 2: *leoht ínne slōd, hĕfĕ̆nrīcæs ward* (30 a); *sęcg weorce gefeah, hǫnd swǫnge ne oftēah*; *ā·rīs rīces weard* I.

a. D 2 is not always easy to distinguish from E, a slight shifting of stress-force making *·ā ·āa:ā* into *·ā:āa ·ā.*

381. E. *fyrdwyþe mann, yrringa slōh, uncūþ gelād, ăþĕlinga bearn, nĭcŏrhūsa fĕlă; sālāce gefeah.* Shortening of the half-lift syllable is rare: *lāþlicu lāc* I. The extra weak syllable after the first lift does not count in such verses as *ātertānum fāh, māþmāhta mā* I.

a. E 2 *·āa:ā ā* is of doubtful occurrence.

382. If in the last two verses the second syllables formed part of the verse, there would be an extra dip, and the verse would have five members instead of only four, as in the normal types. We denote such **extended** types by adding * to the letter of the type from which they seem to be formed.

383. D*. **·āa ·ā:āa** is frequent; it is confined to I, and has double alliteration: *aldres orwēna, yrre ōretta, brǫnd ne bĕadŏmēcas, wărĭaþ wulfhlēoþu.*

384. A*. **·ā:āa āa** is formed from the strengthened A *·a:ā āa* (*brēostnętt brōden*), although it may also be formed by the addition of a final dip to E. It is rare; *hȳgĭþoncum minum* (30 c) would be an example if it were not made doubtful by being II.

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a. B* *:āa·ā a·ā* and C* *:āa·ā āa* do not seem to occur in OE. E* *·āa:āa ā* is also doubtful.

385. There are also various forms of **lengthened** or three-wave verses, which are introduced only occasionally, generally in solemn, lyrical passages, as in 28/1:—

·Cyning sceal ·rīce ·healdan. ·Ceastra bēoþ ·feorran ge·sȳne,
orþanc, ęnta geweorc, þā þe on þisse eo*rþan syndon,*
wrǣttlic weallstāna geweorc.

386. Here the first two verses may be regarded as lengthened A-verses, and are denoted accordingly by AA. *orþanc ęnta geweorc* begins as an A-verse but ends like a B-verse and may be denoted by AB. The last is an AE verse. There is considerable variety, but AA is by far the most frequent form, the next most frequent being BA *a·ā a·ā a·āa*: *gefǣoll þā wīne swā druncen* (23). Observe that the weight of the three waves not only favours double alliteration in I, but occasionally leads to triple alliteration, as in the last of the verses first quoted.

a. It is sometimes doubtful whether a verse is to be regarded as lengthened or only extended.

387. A is the most frequent, and E the rarest of the five types. Lines made up of two A-verses (A, A) are therefore frequent; but, as a general rule, there is a tendency to combine different types in a line, the falling types A and D being most frequent in I, while in II the rising types B and C are preferred, E being also more frequent in II than in I.

388. Further variety is given to OE verse by the practice of making a break in the sense, not at the end of the line but at the cæsura after I, the following II being then joined in sense to the I of the next line, as in 20/1, 4:—

Sigon þā tō slǣpe. Sum sāre angeald
āfenręste, . . .

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. . ., oþ þæt ȝnde becwōm,
swylt æfter synnum.

389. The other characteristics of the poetry are the use of archaic words, such as the possessive *sīn*, *gamol*, *dōgor*, *swāt*, for *eald*, *dæg*, *blōd*, after they had become obsolete in the prose language, and the use of special compounds and phrases such as *hildenādre* (war-adder) for 'arrow,' *goldgiefa* (goldgiver) for 'king,' *fugles wynn* (joy of a bird) for 'feather,' *goldwine gumena* (goldfriend of men = 'distributor of gold to men') for 'king.'

390. There is also a tendency to parallelism, or repetition of the same idea in different words. The last half of one line is often connected with the first half of the next in this way :—

'*Unriht æfnde, oþ þæt ȝnde becwōm*
swylt æfter synnum. Þæt gesȳne wearþ
wīdcūþ werum, þætte wrecend þā gȳt
lifde æfter lāþum.'

Here *ȝnde* and *swylt*, *gesȳne* and *wīdcūþ* are variations on the simple ideas of 'death' and 'evident.' Another example is *hæþstapa* (heathstalker) parallel to *heorot hornum trum* (the stag strong of horns). In 20/129 we find three parallels, *fēo*, *ealdgestrēonum*, *wundnum golde*. The same parallelism is common in the poetical compounds themselves, such as *heoruwæpen* (sword-weapon) for 'sword,' *fēondsceaþa* (hostile enemy) = 'enemy.'

391. It is important to observe that most abstract words in the poetry have a very wide range of meanings, diverging often from the prose usage. *Synn*, for instance, means simply 'injury,' 'mischief,' 'hatred,' and the prose meaning 'sin' is only a secondary one; *hata* in poetry is not only 'hater' but 'persecutor,' 'enemy,' just as *nīþ* is both 'hatred' and 'violence,' 'strength'; *heard* is 'sharp' as well as 'hard,'

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and may be applied to the edge of a sword, as in the adj. *heardecg*.

392. There is also poetical prose written in a kind of doggrel verse with alliteration, used in homilies of a popular character, such as 15 and 16 compared with 13 and 14 which are pure prose.

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PARADIGMS.

(EARLY WEST-SAXON.)

Nouns: REGULAR.

		Strong: Masculine.	Neuter.
Singular	Nominative[1]	*stān*	*scip, hūs*
	Dative	*stāne*	*scipe*
	Genitive	*stānes*	*scipes*
Plural	Nom.	*stānas*	*scipu, hūs*
	Dat.	*stānum*	*scipum*
	Gen.	*stāna*	*scipa*

Strong Feminine.

		1a.	1b.
Sg.	Nom.	*giefu, synn*	*dād*
	Acc.	*giefe, synne*	*dād*
	Dat.	*giefe*	*dāde*
	Gen.	*giefe*	*dāde*
Pl.	Nom.	*giefa*	*dāda*
	Dat.	*giefum*	*dādum*
	Gen.	*giefena, synna*	*dāda*

[1] When the Accusative (Acc.) is not given separately, it is the same as the Nom.

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Weak:	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
Sg. Nom.	*nama*	*ēage*	*sunne*
Acc.	*naman*	*ēage*	*sunnan*
Dat.	*naman*	*ēagan*	*sunnan*
Gen.	*naman*	*ēagan*	*sunnan*
Pl. Nom.	*naman*	*ēagan*	*sunnan*
Dat.	*namum*	*ēagum*	*sunnum*
Gen.	*namena*	*ēagena*	*sunnena*

Irregular.

U-Nouns:	Masc.	Fem.
Sg. Nom.	*sunu*	*duru, hand*
Dat.	*suna*	*dura, handa*
Gen.	*suna*	*dura*
Pl. Nom.	*suna*	*dura*
Dat.	*sunum*	*durum*
Gen.	*suna*	*dura*

Mutation-Plurals:	Masc.	Fem.
Sg. Nom.	*fōt*	*bōc*
Dat.	*fēt*	*bēc*
Gen.	*fōtes*	*bōce, bēc*
Pl. Nom.	*fēt*	*bēc*
Dat.	*fōtum*	*bōcum*
Gen.	*fōta*	*bōca*

R-Nouns:	Masc.	Fem.
Sg. Nom.	*brōþor*	*sweostor*
Dat.	*brēþer*	*sweostor*
Gen.	*brōþor*	*sweostor*

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Pl. Nom.	*brōþor, brōþru*	*sweostor*
Dat.	*brōþrum*	*sweostrum*
Gen.	*brōþra*	*sweostra*

Masc. ND-Nouns.

Sg. Nom.	*frēond, būend*
Dat.	*frīend, būend*
Gen.	*frēondes*
Pl. Nom.	*frīend, būend*
Dat.	*frēondum*
Gen.	*frēonda, būendra*

Masc. E-Plurals.

Pl. Nom.	*Ęngle*
Dat.	*Ęnglum*
Gen.	*Ęngla*

Indeclinable Fem.: *bieldo, bieldu*

Adjectives.

Strong.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
Sg. Nom.	*sum, gōd*	*sum*	*sumu, gōd*
Acc.	*sumne*	*sum*	*sume*
Dat.	*sumum*	*sumum*	*sumre*
Gen.	*sumes*	*sumes*	*sumre*
Instr.[1]	*sume*	*sume*	(*sumre*)
Pl. Nom.	*sume*	*sumu, gōd*	*sume*
Dat.		*sumum*	
Gen.		*sumra*	

[1] Instrumental.

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Weak.

		Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
Sg.	Nom.	*gōda*	*gōde*	*gōde*
	Acc.	*gōdan*	*gōde*	*gōdan*
	Dat.		*gōdan*	
	Gen.		*gōdan*	
Pl.	Nom.		*gōdan*	
	Dat.		*gōdum*	
	Gen.		*gōdena, gōdra*	

Numerals.

Pl.	Nom.	*twēgen*	*twā*	*twā*
	Dat.		*twām*	
	Gen.		*twēg(r)a*	

So also *bēgen* 'both.'

Pl.	Nom.	*þrīe*	*þrēo*	*þrēo*
	Dat.		*þrim*	
	Gen.		*þrēora*	

Pronouns.

Sg.	Nom.	*ic*	*þū*	*hē*	*hit*	*hēo*
	Acc.	*mē*	*þē*	*hine*	*hit*	*hīe*
	Dat.	*mē*	*þē*	*him*	*him*	*hire*
	Gen.	*mīn*	*þīn*	*his*	*his*	*hire*
Pl.	Nom.	*wē*	*gē*		*hīe*	
	Acc.	*ūs*	*ēow*		*hīe*	
	Dat.	*ūs*	*ēow*		*him*	
	Gen.	*ūre*	*ēower*		*hira, heora*	

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	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Sg. Nom.	*hwā*	*hwæt*
Acc.	*hwone*	*hwæt*
Dat.	*hwām*	
Gen.	*hwæs*	

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
Sg. Nom.	*se*	*þæt*	*sēo*	*þes*	*þis*	*þēos*
Acc.	*þone*	*þæt*	*þā*	*þisne*	*þis*	*þās*
Dat.	*þām*	*þām*	*þāre*	*þissum*	*þissum*	*þisse*
Gen.	*þæs*	*þæs*	*þāre*	*þisses*	*þisses*	*þisse*
Instr.	*þȳ*	*þȳ*	(*þāre*)	*þȳs*	*þȳs*	(*þisse*)
Pl. Nom.		*þā*			*þās*	
Dat.		*þām*			*þissum*	
Gen.		*þāra*			*þissa*	

Verbs.

	Strong.	Weak.		
		'Hear.'	'Wean.'	'Love.'
Indic. Pres. Sg. 1	*binde*	*hīere*	*wǫnige*	*lufige*
2	*bintst*	*hīerst*	*wǫnest*	*lufast*
3	*bint*	*hīerþ*	*wǫneþ*	*lufaþ*
Pl.	*bindaþ*	*hīeraþ*	*wǫniaþ*	*lufiaþ*
Pret. Sg. 1	*band*	*hierde*	*wǫnede*	*lufode*
2	*bunde*	*hīerdest*	*wǫnedest*	*lufodest*
3	*band*	*hīerde*	*wǫnede*	*lufode*
Pl.	*bundon*	*hīerdon*	*wǫnedon*	*lufodon*
Subj. Pres. Sg.	*binde*	*hīere*	*wǫnige*	*lufige*
Pl.	*binden*	*hīeren*	*wǫnigen*	*lufigen*
Pret. Sg.	*bunde*	*hīerde*	*wǫnede*	*lufode*
Pl.	*bunden*	*hīerden*	*wǫneden*	*lufoden*

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Infinitive	*bindan*	*hīeran*	*węnian*	*lufian*
Gerund	(*tō*) *bindenne*	*hīerenne*	*węnienne*	*lufienne*
Partic.: Pres.	*bindende*	*hīerende*	*węniende*	*lufiende*
Pret.	(*ge*)*bunden*	*hīered*	*węned*	*lufod*

Groups of Strong Verbs.

I. **Fall**-group.

(*a*) ēo-preterites.

Infinitive.	Third Pres.	Pret. Sg.	Pret Pl.	Ptc. Pret.
feallan	*fielþ*	*fēoll*	*fēollon*	*feallen*

(*b*) ē-preterites.

hātan	*hǣtt*	*hēt*	*hēton*	*hāten*

II. **Shake**-group.

scacan	*scæcþ*	*scōc*	*scōcon*	*scacen*

III. **Bind**-group.

bindan	*bint*	*band*	*bundon*	*bunden*

IV. **Bear**-group.

beran	*bierþ*	*bær*	*bǣron*	*boren*

V. **Give**-group.

sprecan	*spricþ*	*spræc*	*sprǣcon*	*sprecen*
giefan	*giefþ*	*geaf*	*gēafon*	*giefen*

VI. **Shine**-group.

scīnan	*scīnþ*	*scān*	*scinon*	*scinen*

VII. **Choose**-group.

cēosan	*cīest*	*cēas*	*curon*	*coren*
lūcan	*lȳcþ*	*lēac*	*lucon*	*locen*

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Preterite-Present Verbs.

		Indic.	Subj.
Pres. Sg.	1	*wāt*	*wite*
	2	*wāst*	*wite*
	3	*wāt*	*wite*
	Pl.	*witon*	*witen*

Pret. *wiste.* Imper. *wite, witaþ.* Infin. *witan.*
Ptc. Pres. *witende,* Pret. *witen.*

Anomalous Verbs.

Ind. Pres. Sg.	1	*wile, nyle*	*eom, bēo*	*dō*	*gā*
	2	*wilt, nylt*	*eart, bist*	*dēst*	*gāest*
	3	*wile*	*is, biþ*	*dēþ*	*gāþ*
	Pl.	*willaþ, nyllaþ*	*sind(on), bēoþ*	*dōþ*	*gāþ*
Pret. Sg.	1	*wolde, nolde*	*wæs*	*dyde*	*ēode*
	2	*woldest*	*wāre*	*dydest*	*ēodest*
	3	*wolde*	*wæs*	*dyde*	*ēode*
	Pl.	*woldon*	*wāron*	*dydon*	*ēodon*
Subj. Pres. Sg.		*wile*	*sīe, bēo*	*dō*	*gā*
	Pl.	*willen*	*sīen, bēon*	*dōn*	*gān*
Pret. Sg.		*wolde*	*wāre*	*dyde*	*ēode*
	Pl.	*wolden*	*wāren*	*dyden*	*ēoden*
Imper. Sg.		*wile*	*wes, bēo*	*dō*	*gā*
	Pl.	*willaþ*	*wesaþ, bēoþ*	*dōþ*	*gāþ*
Infin.		*willan*	*wesan, bēon*	*dōn*	*gān*
Partic. Pres.		*willende*	*wesende*	*dōnde*	*gangede*
Pret.		—	—	*gedōn*	*gegān*

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I.

CYNEWULF AND CYNEHEARD.

[From the Saxon Chronicle.]

THE following tragic narrative stands out conspicuously among the brief dry notices of which the Chronicle up to the time of Alfred is mainly composed: we do not meet with so vivid and circumstantial a piece of history till more than a hundred years later. It is no doubt contemporary with, or, at any rate, only a few years later than the events it tells—it is, in short, by far the oldest historical prose in any Teutonic language. The style is of the rudest character, contrasting remarkably with the polished language of the later portions of the Chronicle,—abrupt, disconnected, obscure and full of anacoluthons. The forms and orthography are, as throughout the earlier part of the Chronicle, those of Alfred's reign, with a few occasional archaisms, which escaped the eye of the ninth century reviser.

The present text is taken from the Parker MS.—the only one of independent authority for the earlier periods. The Chronicle has been edited by Prof. Earle (Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel; Oxford, 1865), and by Thorpe for the Rolls series (The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, edited, with a translation, by Benjamin Thorpe; London, 1861. 2 vols.), which gives the texts of all the MSS. in full, together with an English translation. Earle's introduction is valuable, but his text is inaccurate and full of silent alterations of the MSS. Thorpe's text is reliable.

755. Hēr Cynewulf benam Sigebryht his rīces ǫnd Westseaxna wiotan for unryhtum dǣdum, būton Hāmtúnscīre; ǫnd hē hæfde þā, oþ hē ofslōg þone aldormǫn*n* þe him lǫngest wunode. Ǫnd hiene þā Cynewulf on Andred ādrǣfde;

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5 ǫnd hē þǣr wunade, oþ þæt hiene ān swán ofstang æt Pryfetes flōdan (ǫnd hē wræc þone aldormǫn*n* Cumbran). Ǫnd se Cynewulf oft miclum gefeohtum feaht uuiþ Bretwalum; ǫnd ymb xxxi wintra[1] þæs þe hē rīce hæfde, hē wolde ādrǣfan ānne æþeling, sē wæs Cyneheard hāten (ǫnd se 10 Cyneheard wæs þæs Sigebryhtes brōþur.) Ǫnd þā geāscode hē þone cyning lȳtle werode on wīfcȳþþe on Mǫrantūne, ǫnd hine þǣr berād, ǫnd þone būr ūtan beēode, ǣr hine þā mǫn*n* onfunden þe mid þām kyninge wǣrun.

Ǫnd þā ongeat se cyning þæt, ǫnd hē on þā duru ēode, 15 ǫnd þā unhēanlice hine wǫrede, oþ hē on þone æþeling lōcude, ǫnd þā ūt rǣsde on hine, ǫnd hine miclum gewundode; ǫnd hīe alle on þone cyning wǣrun feohtende, oþ þæt hīe hine ofslægenne hæfdon. Ǫnd þā on þæs wīfes gebǣrum onfundon þæs cyninges þegnas þā unstilnesse, ǫnd þā þider urnon 20 swā hwelc swā þonne gearo wearþ ǫnd radost. Ǫnd hiera se æþeling gehwelcum feoh ǫnd feorh gebēad, ǫnd hiera nǣnig hit geþicgean nolde; ac hīe simle feohtende wǣran, oþ hīe alle lǣgon būtan ānum Bryttiscum gīsle, ǫnd sē swīþe gewundad wæs.

25 Þā on morgenne gehīerdun þæt þæs cyninges þegnas, þe him beæftan wǣrun, þæt se cyning ofslægen wæs. Þā ridon hīe þider, ǫnd his aldormǫn*n* Ōsrīc, ǫnd Wīferþ his þegn, ǫnd þā mǫn*n* þe hē beæftan him lǣfde ǣr, ǫnd þone æþeling on þǣre byrig mētton, þǣr se cyning ofslægen læg, (ǫnd 30 þā gatu him tō belocen hæfdon,) ǫnd þā þǣrtō ēodon. Ǫnd þā gebēad hē him hiera āgenne dóm fēos ǫnd lǫndes, gif hīe him þæs rīces ūþon; ǫnd him cȳþdon þæt hiera mǣgas him mid wǣron, þā þe him frǫm noldon. Ǫnd þā cuǣdon hīe þæt him nǣnig mǣg lēofra nǣre þonne hiera hlāford, 35 ǫnd hīe nǣfre his banan folgian noldon. Ǫnd þā budon hīe hiera mǣgum þæt hīe gesunde frǫm ēodon; ǫnd hīe

[1] wint'.

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cuǣdon þæt tæt ilce hiera gefērum geboden wǣre þe ǣr mid þām cyninge wǣrun. Þā cuǣdon hīe þæt hīe hīe þæs ne onmunden 'þon mā þe ēowre gefēran þe mid þām cyninge ofslægene wǽrun.' Ǫnd hīe þā ymb þā gatu feohtende 40 wǣron oþ þæt hīe þǣrinne fulgon, ǫnd þone æþeling ofslōgon, ǫnd þā męn*n* þe him mid wǣrun, alle būtan ānum, sē wæs þæs aldormǫnnes godsunu; ǫnd hē his feorh genęrede, ǫnd þēah hē wæs oft gewundad.

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II.

ON THE STATE OF LEARNING IN ENGLAND.

[From King Alfred's Preface to the West-Saxon Version of Gregory's Pastoral Care, edited by Henry Sweet, for the Early English Text Society, 1871–2.]

ALFRED'S English version of the *Cura Pastoralis* of Gregory the Great is of unique linguistic value as being preserved in two contemporary MSS., the Hatton (H.) and the Cottonian (C.). The present text is based on these two MSS., the readings of both MSS. being given in all important cases of difference, one (generally that of H.) in the text itself, the other at the foot of the page. To enlarge on the historical and antiquarian interest of this piece would be superfluous: it must speak for itself.

Ælfred kyning hāteð grētan Wærferð biscep his wordum luflīce ǫnd frēondlīce; ǫnd ðē cȳðan hāte ðæt mē cōm swīðe oft ón gemynd, hwelce wiotan iū wǣron giond Angelcynn, ǣgðer ge godcundra hāda ge woruldcundra; ǫnd hū gesǣliglica tīda ðā wǣron giond Angelcynn; ǫnd hū ðā kyningas ðe ðone ónwald hæfdon ðæs folces on ðām dagum Gode ǫnd his ǣrendwrecum hērsumedon; ǫnd hū[1] hīe ǣgðer ge hiora sibbe ge hiora siodo ge hiora ónweald innanbordes gehīoldon, ǫnd ēac út hiora ēðel[2] gerȳmdon; ǫnd hū him ðā spēow ǣgðer ge mid wīge ge mid wīsdōme;

[1] *om. in H.* [2] oeðel *C.*

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ǫnd ēac ðā godcundan hādas hū giorne hīe wǣron ǣgðer ge ymb lāre ge ymb liornunga, ge ymb ealle ðā ðīowotdōmas ðe hīe Gode dōn scoldon; ǫnd hū man ūtanbordes wīsdōm ǫnd lāre hieder ón lǫnd sohte, ǫnd hū wē hīe nū sceoldon ūte begietan, gif wē hīe habban sceoldon. Swǣ clǣne hīo wæs oðfeallenu ón Angelcynne ðæt swīðe fēawa wǣron behionan Humbre ðe hiora ðēninga cūðen understǫndan ón Ęnglisc oððe furðum án ǣrendgewrit of Lædene ón Ęnglisc āręccean; ǫnd ic wēne ðætte noht mǫnige begiondan Humbre nǣren. Swǣ fēawa hiora wǣron ðæt ic furðum ānne ánlēpne ne mæg geðęncean be sūðan Tęmese, ðā ðā ic tō rīce fēng. Gode ælmihtegum sīe ðǫnc ðætte wē nū ǣnigne ónstāl habbað lārēowa. Ǫnd for ðon ic ðē bebīode ðæt ðū dó swǣ ic gelīefe ðæt ðū wille, ðæt ðū ðē ðissa woruldðinga tō ðǣm geǣmetige, swǣ ðū oftost mæge, ðæt ðū ðone wīsdōm ðe ðē God sealde ðǣr ðǣr ðū hiene befæstan mæge, befæste. Geðęnc hwelc wītu ús ðā becōmon for ðisse worulde, ðā ðā wē hit nōhwæðer ne selfe ne lufodon, ne ēac ōðrum mǫnnum ne lēfdon: ðone naman ānne wē lufodon[1] ðætte wē Crīstne wǣren[2], ǫnd swīðe fēawe ðā ðēawas.

Ðā ic ðā ðis eall gemunde, ðā gemunde ic ēac hū ic geseah, ǣr ðǣm ðe hit eall forhęrgod wǣre ǫnd forbærned, hū ðā ciricean giond eall Angelcynn stōdon māðma ǫnd bōca gefylda[3], ǫnd ēac micel męnigeo Godes ðīowa; ǫnd ðā swīðe lȳtle fiorme ðāra bōca wiston, for ðǣm ðe hīe hiora nānwuht óngiotan ne meahton, for ðǣm ðe hīe nǣron ón hiora āgen[4] geðīode āwritene. Swelce hīe cwǣden: 'Ūre ieldran, ðā ðe ðās stōwa ǣr hīoldon, hīe lufodon wīsdōm, ǫnd ðurh ðone hīe begēaton welan, ǫnd ús lǣfdon. Hēr món mæg gīet gesīon hiora swæð, ac wē him ne cunnon

[1] hæfdon *C.* [2] wæron *C.* [3] gefyldæ *H.* [4] ægen *C.*

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æfter spyrigean, ǫnd for ðǣm wē habbað nú ǣgðer forlǣten ge ðone welan ge ðone wīsdōm, for ðǣm ðe wē noldon tō ðǣm spore mid ūre mōde ónlūtan.'

45 Ðā ic ðā ðis eall gemunde, ðā wundrade ic swīðe swīðe ðāra gōdena wiotona ðe giū wǣron giond Angelcynn, ǫnd ðā bēc ealla[1] be fullan geliornod hæfdon, ðæt hīe hiora ðā nǣnne dǽl noldon ón hiora āgen[2] geðīode wǫndan. Ac ic ðā sōna eft mē selfum andwyrde, ǫnd cwæð: 'Hīe ne
50 wēndon ðætte ǣfre mǫnn sceolden swǣ ręccelēase weorðan, ǫnd sīo lār swǣ oðfeallan; for ðǣre wilnunga hīe hit forlēton, ǫnd woldon ðæt hēr ðȳ māra wīsdōm ón lǫnde wǣre ðȳ wē má geðēoda cūðon.'

Ðā gemunde ic hū sīo ǣ wæs ǣrest ón Ebrēisc-geðīode
55 funden, ǫnd eft, ðā[3] hīe Crēacas geliornodon, ðā wǫndon hīe hīe on hiora āgen[2] geðīode ealle, ǫnd ēac ealle ōðre béc. Ǫnd eft Lædenware swǣ same, siððan hīe hīe geliornodon, hīe hīe wǫndon ealla ðurh wīse wealhstodas ón hiora āgen geðīode. Ǫnd ēac ealla ōðra Crīstena[4] ðīoda sumne dǽl
60 hiora ón hiora āgen geðīode wǫndon. For ðȳ mē ðyncð bętre, gif īow swǣ ðyncð, ðæt wē ēac suma[5] bēc, ðā ðe nīedbeðearfosta[6] sīen eallum mǫnnum tō wiotonne, ðæt wē ðā ón ðæt geðīode wǫnden ðe wē ealle gecnāwan mægen, ǫnd gē dón swǣ wē swīðe ēaðe magon mid Godes fultume, gif wē
65 ðā stilnesse habbað, ðætte eall sīo gioguð ðe nū ís ón Angelcynne frīora mǫnna, ðāra ðe ðā spēda hæbben ðæt hīe ðǣm befeolan mægen, sīen tō liornunga oðfæste, ðā hwīle ðe hīe tō nānre ōðerre note ne mægen, oð ðone first ðe hīe wel cunnen Ęnglisc gewrit ārǣdan: lǣre món sið-
70 ðan furður ón Lædengeðīode ðā ðe món furðor lǣran wille, ǫnd tō hīerran[7] hāde dón wille. Ðā ic ðā gemunde hū sīo

[1] eallæ *H.* [2] ægen *C.* [3] ða ða *C.* [4] oðræ Cristnæ *H.*
[5] sumæ *H.* [6] nidbeðyrfesta *C.* [7] hieran *H.*

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lār Lædengeðīodes ær ðissum āfeallen[1] wæs giond Angelcynn, ǫnd ðēah mǫnige cūðon Ęnglisc gewrit ārædan, ðā óngan*n* ic óngemang ōðrum mislicum ǫnd manigfealdum bisgum ðisses kynerīces ðā bōc węndan ón Ęnglisc ðe is genęmned ón Læden *Pastoralis*, ǫnd ón Ęnglisc 'Hierdebóc,' hwīlum word be worde, hwīlum andgit of andgiete, swǣ swǣ ic hīe geliornode æt Plegmunde mīnum ærcebiscepe, ǫnd æt Assere mīnum biscepe, ǫnd æt Grimbolde mīnum mæsseprīoste, ǫnd æt Iōhanne mīnum mæsseprēoste. Siððan ic hīe ðā geliornod hæfde, swǣ swǣ ic hīe forstōd, ǫnd swǣ ic hīe andgitfullicost āręccean meahte, ic hīe ón Ęnglisc āwęnde; ǫnd[2] tō ǣlcum biscepstōle ón mīnum rīce wille āne onsęndan; ǫnd ón ǣlcre bīð án æstel, sē bīð ón fīftegum mancessa. Ǫnd ic bebīode ón Godes naman ðæt nān món*n* ðone æstel frǫm ðǣre béc ne dó[3], ne ðā bóc frǫm ðǣm mynstre; uncūð hū lǫnge ðǣr swǣ gelǣrede biscepas sīen, swǣ swǣ nū, Gode ðǫnc, wel hwǣr siendon. For ðȳ ic wolde ðætte hīe ealneg æt ðǣre stōwe wǣren, būton se biscep hīe mid him habban wille, oððe hīo hwǣr tō lǣne sīe, oððe hwā ōðre bī wrīte.

[1] oðfeallen *C.* [2] ond *H.* [3] doe *C.*

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III.

TRANSLATION OF THE CURA PASTORALIS.

Chap. XXI.

[From King Alfred's West-Saxon Version of Gregory's Pastoral Care, edited by Henry Sweet, for the Early English Text Society, 1871–2.]

Hū gesceādwīs se ręccere sceal bīon ón his ðrēaunga ǫnd ón his ōlęccunga, ǫnd ēac ón his hātheortnesse ǫnd ón his mǫn*n*ðwǣrnesse.

Ēac ís tō wietanne ðætte hwīlum bið gód wærlīce tō mīðanne his hīeremǫnna scylda ǫnd tō līcettanne suelce hē hit nyte; hwīlum eft tō sęcganne; hwīlum, ðēah hit mǫn cūðlīce wite, hit is tō forberanne; hwīlum eft smēalīce ǫnd geornlīce tō sēceanne[1]; hwīlum līðelīce tō ðrēatianne; hwīlum suīðlīce ǫnd stræclīce tō ðrāfianne.

Mǫnige sint, swā swā wē ǽr cuǣdon, ðe mǫn sceal wærlīce līcettan, ǫnd ðēah·hwæðre eft cȳðan, for ðǣm ðæt hīe ongieten ðæt hīe mǫn tǣle, ǫnd ðæt ēaðmōdlīce geðafigen, ǫnd ðonne ðā scylda ðe hīe dīogollīce on him selfum forberað hīe geornlīce on hiera āgnum in*n*geðǫnce scēawigen, ǫnd on him selfum dēmen ǫnd wrecen[2], ǫnd hīe forscamige ðæt hīe eft suā dón; ðonne bið hē self gelādod wið hine selfne mid his āgenre scame ǫnd mid his geðylde, ǫnd ēac mid his ręcceres. Be ðǣre ildinge suīðe wel Dryhten ðrēade Iūdēas, ðā hē ðurh

[1] seccanne *H.* [2] wrecæn *H.*

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ðone wītgan cuæð: 'Gē sindon lēogende: næron gē nō mīn gemunende, ne gē nō ne geðohton ón ēowerre heortan ðæt ic suūgode, suelce ic hit ne gesāwe.' Hē ilde, ǫnd ðafode ðā scylda, ǫnd ðēah hē him gecȳðde; ðēah ðe hē wið ðā scyldgiendan swūgode, hē hit him ðēah suīgende gesǣde.

Ac mǫnige scylda openlīce witene bēoð tō forberanne, ðonne ðæs ðinges tīma ne bið ðæt hit mǫn sidelīce gebētan mæge. Swā se lǣce, ðonne hē on úntīman lācnað wunde, hīo wyrmseð ǫnd rotað. For ðǣm, būton hē ðone tīman āredige ðæs lǣcedōmes, ðonne bið hit swutol ðæt se lācnigenda forlīesð ðone cræft his lǣcedōmes. Ac ðonne se lārēow ieldende sēcð ðone tīman ðe hē his hīeremǫnn sidelīce on ðrēatigean[1] mæge, ðonne bið hit swutol ðæt hē bierð on his geðylde ðā byrðenne hira scylda. Be ðǣm ís swīðe wel gecueden ðurh ðone salmsceōp, ðā[2] hē cwæð: 'Ðā synfullan bytledon uppe on mīnum hrygge.' Hē sārette ðætte ðā synfullan sceoldon bytlan on uppan his hrycge, swelce hē openlīce cuǣde: 'Ðonne ic mann[3] geryhtan ne mæg ǫnd hine gelǣran, ðonne bið mē suelce ic hine bǣre[4] uppe on mīnum hrycge.'

Ac manegu dīglu ðing sindon nearolīce tō smēageanne, ðætte se ręccere mæge ongietan be sumum tācnum on his hīeremǫnna mōde eall[5] ðæt ðǣr gehȳddes lūtige, ǫnd on ðǣm ánbīde ðe hē hira fandige, ðæt hē mæge hwīlum ongietan micel of lȳtlum. Be ðǣm wæs suīðe ryhte tō Ezechiēle ðǣm wītgan gecueden: 'Dū mǫnnes sunu, ðurh ðȳrela ðone wág.' 'Ðā ic ðā ðone wáh ðurhðȳreludne hæfde[6],' cuæð se wītga, 'ðā īewde hē mē āne duru beinnan ðǣm wealle, ǫnd cuæð tō mē: 'Gǫng inn, geseoh ðā scande ǫnd ðā wierrestan ðing ðe ðās mǫnn hēr dóð.' Ic ðā ēode inn,

[1] ðreagean *C.* [2] *om. in H.* [3] mán *H.* [4] bere *C.* [5] éal *H.* [6] æfde *H.*

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ǫnd geseah ðǣr ðā anlīcnessa eallra crēopendra wuhta ǫnd
50 ealra an·scunigendlicra nīetena, ǫnd ealle ðā heargas[1] Israhēla folces wǣron ātīefrede on ðǣm wāge.' Hwæt ęlles meahte bēon getācnod ðurh Ezechiēl būton ðā scīrmęnn, ǫnd ðurh ðone wáh sēo heardheortnes ðāra hīeremǫnna? Hwæt is ðonne sīo ðȳrelung ðæs wáges būton scearplicu
55 ǫnd smēalicu fandung ðæs mōdes, ðæt mǫn mid ðǣre ðurhðȳrelige ðone weall, ǫnd onlūce ða heardan heortan, ǫnd gehnęscige? Hē cuæð: 'Ðā ic hæfde ðone weall ðurhðȳrelod, ðā geseah ic duru.' Suelce hē cuǣde: 'Ðā ic ðǣre heortan heardnesse mid geornfullicre fandunge ǫnd āscunge
60 ǫnd ðrēaunge[2] tōslát, ðā geseah ic suelce ic gesāwe sume duru onlocene, ðurh ðā ic geseah on ðǣm ðe ic lǣran scolde ealle ðā innemestan geðohtas.' Be ðǣm wæs suīðe wel gecueden: 'Gǫng inn, ǫnd geseoh ðā heardsǣlða ǫnd ðā scǫnde ðe ðās hēr dóð.' 'Ðæt is ðonne suelce hē in*n* gaa
65 ǫnd gesēo ðā scande, ðonne hē ongiet*l* be sumum ðingum oððe ðēawum ūtone[3] ætīewdum eall ðæt hīe innan ðęnceað, ǫnd suā ðurh·færð his ǫndgit ðæt mōd his hīeremǫnna ðætte him bīð eall cūð ðæt hīe unālīefedes ðęnceað. For ðǣm wæs ēac gecueden: 'Ic ðā ēode inn, ǫnd geseah ðā anlīc-
70 nessa ealra crēopendra wuhta ǫnd ēac onscuniendlicra nīetena.' Ðā crēopendan wuhta getācnigeað ðā eorðlican geðohtas. Ðā nīetenu ðonne bēoð hwæthuguningas[4] frǫm eorðan áhæfen, ǫnd suāðēah onlūtað tō ðǣre eorðan for ðǣm hīe sculon bī[5] ðǣre libban. Ðā crēopendan ǫnd ðā
75 snīcendan[6] licgeað mid ealle līchǫman on eorðan. Ðā nīetenu ðonne, ðēah hīe māran sīen, hīe bēoð suīður áhæfen frǫm eorðan, ǫnd suāðēah for ðǣre gewilnunge hiera gīefernesse hīe simle lōcigeað tō ðǣre eorðan. Ðā crēopendan

[1] hearga *H.* [2] ðreatunge *C.* [3] utanne *H.* [4] hwæthwugununges *C.* [5] be *C.* [6] scnicendan *H.*

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wuhta beinnan ðām wāge getācniað ðā in*n*geðǫncas ðe wealcað in ðæs mǫnnes mōde, ðe æfre willað licgean on ðæm 80
eorðlicum gewilnungum. Ðā nīetenu ðonne ðe hē geseah binnan ðæm wáge getācnigeað ðonne mǫn hwæt ryhtlices ǫnd gerisenlices geðęncð ðonne ne ligeð hē eallinga on ðære eorðan suā ðā crēopendan wuhta, ac bið hwæthwugu úpāhæfen suā ðæt nēat frǫm eorðan; ac for ðære gewil- 85
nunga[1] woroldgielpes ǫnd gīetsunga[2] hē onlȳtt ungerisenlīce tō ðissum eorðlicum, suā ðæt nēat for gīfernesse onlýt*t* tō ðære eorðan. Ēac wæs gesewen on ðæm wāge ātīfred ealle ðā heargas Israhēla folces, ond ēac sīo gītsung[3] ðe sanctus Pāulus cuæð ðæt wære hearga ǫnd īdelnesse gefēra. 90
Suīðe ryhtlīce hit wæs āwriten æfter ðæm nītenum ðæt ðā heargas wæron ātīefrede, for ðām ðēah ðe ful mǫnige mid gerisenlicum weorcum ārīsen frǫm eorðan, mid ungerisenlicum gewilnungum ðissa woroldðinga hīe hīe selfe ālęcgeað on eorðan. For ðȳ wæs suīðe wel gecueden ðæt hit wære 95
ātīefred, for ðæm ðonne mǫn smēað on his mōde ymb hwelc eorðlic ðing, ðonne dēð hē suelce hē hit ámete ǫnd ātīefre on his heortan, ǫnd suā twēolīce ǫnd unfæsðlīce hē ātīefreð ðæs ðinges onlīcnesse on his mōde ðe hē ðonne ymb smēað. Ēac is tō wietanne ðæt æresð bið se wáh 100
ðurhðȳrelod, ǫnd siððan mǫn wyrcð duru tō. Gif sīo ðonne ontȳned bið, ðonne mæg mǫn gesēon gif ðær hwelc dīeglu scǫnd inne bið, suā se wītga dyde. Feorrane ðū meaht gesēon, gif se wáh bið ðȳrel, ac ðū ne meaht gesēon hwæt ðærinne bið gehȳddes, būton ðū ðā duru ontȳne. Suā ðū 105
meaht ælcne unðēaw on ðæm mǫnn æresð be sumum tācnum ongietan, hwæs ðū wēnan scealt, ær hē hit mid wordum oððe mid weorcum cȳðe. Sieððan hē hit ðonne mid ðāra āwðrum

[1] gewilnunge *C.* [2] gidsunge *C.* [3] gidsung *C.*

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cȳð, ðonne bið sīo duru ðǣre unryhtwīsnesse ontȳned ðæt
110 ðū meaht gesēon eall ðæt yfel openlīce ðæt ðǣrinne lūtað.

Mǫnige hira ðonne sindon suīðe līðelīce tō ðrēageanne, ðonne hē[1] of yfelum willan ne gesyngað, ac óf unwīsdōme ǫnd ungewisses oððe ungewealdes oððe of flǣsclicum gecynde oððe of wácmōdnesse ǫnd of únbieldo oððe of un-
115 trymnesse mōdes oððe līchǫman. For ðǣm is suīðe micel nīedðearf ðæt mǫn mid micelre gemetgunge suelcra scylda ðrēaunga gelīðige ǫnd gemetgie, for ðǣm ðe wē ealle, ðā[2] hwīle ðe wē libbað on ðissum dēadlican flǣsce, ðǣre tidernesse ǫnd ðǣre hnęscnesse ūres flǣsces wē bēoð under·ðīedde. Bī[3] him
120 selfum ǣlc mǫn*n* sceal geðęncean hū hē ōðrum dēman wille, ðȳlǣs hē sīe ongieten ðæt hē sīe onstyred ǫnd onǣled mid ðǣm andan his hīeremǫnna unðēawa, ǫnd hæbbe hine selfne forgietenne. Be ðǣm suīðe wel Pāulus ús manode, ðā hē cuæð: 'Gif hwā sīe ābisgod[4] mid hwelcum scyl-
125 dum, gē ðonne ðe gǣsðlice sindon gelǣrað ðā suelcan mid mǫnnðwǣrnesse gǣste; gescēawiað ēow selfe, ðȳlǣs ēow becume costung[5].' Suelce hē openlīce cuǣde: 'Ðonne ēow mislīciað ðā mettrumnessa[6] ðe gē on ōðrum mǫnnum gesēoð, ðonne geðęnce gē hwæt gē sīen ǫnd hwelce gē sīen; for
130 ðǣm ðæt gē ēower mōd gemetgien on ðǣm nīðe, ðonne gē ēow selfum óndrǣdað ðæt ðæt gē on ōðrum mǫnnum tǣlað.'

Ǫnd ðēah sindon mǫnige suīðe suīðe tō ðrēageanne, ðonne hīe selfe nyllað ongietan hiera scylda, ðæt hī ðonne gehīeren[7] ðrēagende of ðæs lārīowes mūðe hū micle byrðenne
135 hīe habbað on hiera scyldum[8] ðonne hīe willað him selfum ðæt yfel ðæt hīe ðurh·tugon tō suīðe gelihtan, ðæt hīe ðonne ondrǣden for ðæs lārēowes ðrēaunga ðæt hīe hit him gehęfegigen. Ðæt ðonne bið ðæs ręcceres ryht ðæt hē ðurh ðā stemne his lārīowdōmes ætíewe ðæt wuldor ðæs úplican

[1] hie *C.* [2] ðe *H.* [3] be *C.* [4] abisegod *H.* [5] becyme costnung *C.* [6] medtrymnessa *C.* [7] -an *H.* [8] scyldrum *C.*

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éðles ǫnd hū mǫniga dīgla costunga ðæs ealdan fēondes 140
lūtigeað on ðȳs andweardan līfe hē ēac geopenige, ǫnd ðæt
hē his hīeremǫnna yfelu tō hnęsclīce forberan ne sceal, ac
mid miclum andan ǫnd rēðnesse him stīere, ðȳlæs hē sīe
scyldig ealra hira scylda, ðonne him hiera nā ne ofðyncð.
Be ðǣm wæs suīðe wel gecueden tō Ezechiēle: 'Nim sume 145
tigelan, ǫnd lęge beforan ðē, ǫnd wrīt on hiere ðā burg
Hierusalēm.' ǫnd sōna æfter ðǣm hē cuæð: 'Besittað hīe
ūtan, ǫnd wyrceað ōðer fæsten wið hīe, ǫnd berað hiere
hlæd tó, ǫnd sęnd ðǣrtō gefylcio, ǫnd ðerscað ðone weall
mid rammum.' Ǫnd eft hē him tǣhte tō fultome ðæt hē him 150
genāme āne īserne hearstepannan[1], ǫnd sętte betweoh hine
ǫnd ðā burg for īserne weall. Hwæt tācnað ðonne Ezechiēl[2]
se wītga būton ðā lārēowas, tō ðǣm ís gecueden: 'Genim ðē
āne tigelan, ǫnd lęge beforan ðē, ǫnd wrīt on hiere ðā burg
Hierusalēm'? Ðā hālgan lārēowas ðonne him nimað tigelan, 155
ðonne hīe ðāra eorðlicra mǫnna heortan under·fóð tō læronne.
Ðonne hīe lęcgeað ðā tieglan beforan hīe, ðe him beboden
wæs ðæt hī scolden ðā ceastre Hierusalēm ón áwrītan, ðonne
hīe behealdað ealle ðā inngeðǫncas hiora mōdes, ǫnd suīðe
geornlīce gīemað ðæt hīe ðā eorðlican heortan gelǣren, ǫnd 160
him ætīewen hwelc sīe ðǣre ūplican sibbe gesiehð, ǫnd hū
ón īdelnesse mán óngiett Godes ðæt hefonlice wuldor[3], gif
hē ne ongiett hū mǫnega costunga ðæs lytegan fēondes him
ón feallað. Suīðe wel hē hit geīcte mid ðysum, ðā hē cuæð:
'Ymb·sittað ðā burg suīðe gebyrdelīce, ǫnd getrymiað ēow 165
wið hīe.' Ðā hālgan lārēowas ymbsittað ðā tieglan, ðe sīo
burg Hierusalēm ón ātīefred bīð, ðonne hī ðām mǫnniscan
mōde, ðe ðēah ðæt ūplice líf sēcð, ætīewað hū manega him
ón ðȳs andweardum līfe frēcenlice wiðerwearde unðēawas
him wið feohtað, ǫnd hū ǣghwelc sýn*n* bīð sǣtigende ðæs 170

[1] irene hierstepannan *C.* [2] Ezechhiel *H.* [3] wundor *H.*

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ðīondan mǫnnes. Ǫnd suǣ suǣ se hęre sceolde bīon getrymed onbūtan Hierusalēm, suǣ sculon bēon getrymed ðā word ðæs sācerdes ymbūtan ðæt mōd his hīeremǫnna. Ǫnd ne sceal hē nō ðæt án bodigan his hīeremǫnnum hū ðā synna him wið winnað, ac hē him sceal ēac cȳðan mid hwelcum cræftum hē him wiðstǫndan mæg. Swīðe ryhtlīce wæs se ēaca ðǣrtō gedón, ðā mǫn tō ðǣm wītgan cuæð: 'Wyrceað fæsten ymb ðā burg.' Wiotodlīce fæsten wyrcð se hālga lārīow ymb ðā burg ðæs mōdes ðe hē gelǣrð ðone cræft hū hit mæg costingum wiðstǫndan[1], ǫnd him ēac gesægð hū ðǣm mǫnnum ðe him mægen ǫnd cræft wiexð, hū him ēac hwīlum ēakiað æfter ðǣm mægenum ðā costunga. Be ðǣm wæs suīðe ryhte gecueden: 'Beraðð hire tó hlæd, ǫnd ymbsittaðð hīe, ǫnd gāð tó mid rammum.' Ðonne bireð ǣlc lārēow hlæd tō ðæs mǫnnes mōde, ðonne hē him gecȳðð hū sīo byrðen wiexð ǫnd hęfegað. Ēac hē ārærð[2] ceastre wið Hierusalēm, ðonne hē ðǣm ryhtlicum inngeðǫnce his hīeremǫnna foresægð ðā dīeglan sǣtenga ðæs lytegan fēondes, ðe hē him wēnan mæg. Ǫnd ēac hē bierð rammas ymbūtan ðæt mód his hīeremǫnna, ðonne hē him gecȳð mid hū scearplicum costungum wē sint ǣghwǫnon ūtan behrincgde, ǫnd se weall ūres mægenes ðurhðȳrelod[3] mid ðǣm scearpum rammum[4] ðāra costunga. Ǫnd suāðēah nū, ðēah se lārēow ðis eall smēalīce ǫnd openlīce gecȳðe, ne forstǫnt hit him noht, ne him nohte ðon mā ne bēoð forlǣtna his āgna synna, būton hē sīe onǣled mid ryhtwīslicum andan wið his hīeremǫnna scylda. Be ðǣm ís gīt[5] suīðe ryhtlīce gecueden tō ðǣm wītgan: 'Genim ðē āne īserne[6] hierstepannan, ǫnd sęte betweoxn ðē ǫnd Hierusalēm for īserne weall.' Ðurh ðā pannan ís getācnod se wielm ðæs mōdes, ǫnd ðurh

[1] wistondan *H.* [2] aræð *H.* [3] -að *H.* [4] ðan scearpan ramman *H.*; ðæm scearpan rammum *C.* [5] be ðiosum git is *C.* [6] irene.

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ðæt īsern ðæt mægen ðāra ðrēatunga. Hwæt is ðinga[1] ðe biterre[2] sīe on ðæs lārēowes mōde, oððe hit suīður gehierste ǫnd gegręmige ðonne se anda ðe for ryhtwīsnesse bið úpáhæfen? Mid ðisse pannan hierstinge wæs Pāulus onbærned, ðā hē cuæð: 'Hwā bið medtrum, ðæt ic ne sīe ēac for his ðingum sēoc? Oððe hwā bið gescęnded, ðæt mē for ðǣm ne scamige?' Ǫnd suā hwelc suā mid ðām Godes andan bið onǣled, ne bið hē for gīemelēste[3] gehīened, ac hē bið stranglīce wið ðā getrymed on ēcnesse. Bī ðǣm wæs suīðe ryhte gecueden tō ðǣm wītgan: 'Sęte īserne weall betuh[4] ðē ǫnd ðā burh.' Ðā īsernan hierstepannan hē tǣhte for īserne weall tō sęttanne betuh[5] ðǣm wītgan ǫnd ðǣre byrig, for ðām nū ðā ręcceras ætīewað suā strangne andan ðȳ hīe wiellað ðæt hīe hiene ęft hæbben on ðǣm ēcan līfe betux[5] him ǫnd hiera hīeremǫnnum tō īsernum wealle, ðæt is tó gewitnesse ðæt hit him ne līcode, ðēah hē hit gebētan ne meahte.

For ðǣm ðonne ðæs ręcceres mōd wirð[6] tō rēðe on ðǣre ðrēaunga, ðonne ābirst[7] ðǣr hwīlum hwæthwugu út ðæs ðe hē swūgian[8] sceolde. Ǫnd oft ēac gelimpeð, ðonne hē tō suīðe ǫnd tō ðearllīce ðrēapian wile his hīeremǫnn, ðæt his word bēoð gehwirfdo[9] tō unnyttre ofersprǣce. Ðonne sīo ðrēaung bið ungemetgad, ðonne bið ðæt mōd ðæs āgyltendan mid ormódnesse geðrysced. For ðǣm is micel ðearf, ðonne se rēða ręccere ongiett ðæt hē his hīeremǫnna mód suīður gedrēfed hæfð ðonne hē scolde, ðæt hē sōna for ðǣm hrēowsige, ðæt hē ðurh ðā hrēowsunga gemēte forgiefnesse beforan ðǣre Sōðfæsðnesse ðæs ðe hē ðurh ðā geornfulnesse his andan gesyngade. Ðæt ilce Dryhten God ús bisnade ðurh Moysen, ðā hē cuæð: 'Gif hwā gǫnge bilwitlīce mid his frīend tō wuda trēow tō ceorfanne, ǫnd sīo

[1] ðienga *H.* [2] bieterre *H.* [3] giemeliste *C.* [4] betweox *C.* [5] betweoh *C.* [6] wyrð *H.* [7] abiersð *H.* [8] sugian *H.* [9] gehwyrfedo *H.*

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æcs ðonne āwient of ðǣm hielfe, ǫnd suā ungewealdes[1] ofslihð[2] his gefēran, hē ðonne sceal flēon to ānre[3] ðāra ðrēora burga ðe tō friðstōwe gesętte sint ǫnd libbe, ðȳlǣs hwelc ðāra nīehstena ðæs ofslægenan for ðǣm sāre his ehte, ǫnd hine ðonne gefoo ǫnd ofslēa.' Tō wuda wē gāð mid ūrum frēondum suā oft suā wē scēawiað ūrra[4] hīeremǫnna unðēawas; ǫnd bilwitlīce wē hēawað ðone wudu, ðonne wē ðāra gyltendra scylda mid ārfæstes[5] in*n*geðǫnces lāre anweg-áceorfað. Ac sīo æcs wint of ðām hielfe, ǫnd ēac ūs óf ðǣre hǫnda, ðonne ðonne sīo lār wint on rēðnesse suīður ðonne mǫn nīede scyle. Sīo æcs wient of ðǣm hielfe, ðonne of ðǣre ðrēatunga gáð tō stīðlico word, ǫnd mid ðām his frēond gewundað, oððe ofsliehð, ðonne hē hine on unrōtnesse oððe on ormōdnesse gebringð mid his edwīte, ðēah hē hit for lufum dó, ðæt hē geopenige his únðēawas. Suāðēah ðæt geðrēatade mōd bið suīðe raðe gehwierfed tō fīounga, gif him mǫn tō ungemetlīce mid ðǣre ðrēapunga ofer·fylgð suīður ðonne mǫn ðyrfe. Ac sē sē ðe unwærlīce ðone wudu[6] hīewð, ǫnd suā his frēond ofsliehð, him bið nīððearf ðæt hē flēo tō ðāra ðrēora burga ānre, ðæt hē[7] on sumere ðāra weorðe genęred, ðæt hē mōte libban; ðæt is ðæt hē gehweorfe tō hrēowsunga, ǫnd suā flēo tō ðāra ðrēora burga sumere, ðæt is tōhopa ǫnd lufu ǫnd gelēafa. Sē tō ānre[3] ðāra burga geflīehð, ðonne mæg hē bīon orsorg ðæs mǫnnsliehtes: ðēah hine ðēr mēten ðā nīehstan ðæs ofslægenan, ne slēað hī hiene nā; for ðǣm ðonne se ðearla ǫnd se ryhtwīsa Dēma cymð, sē ðe hine on ūrne gefērscipe ðurh flǣsces gecynd gemęngde, ne wriecð hē mid nānum ðingum ðā scylde on him, for ðǣm under his forgiefnesse hine gefrieðode sīo lufu ǫnd se gelēafa ǫnd se tōhopa.

[1] ungewealðes *H.* [2] ofslieð *H.* [3] anra *both.* [4] ura *both.*
[5] árfæsððes *H.* [6] wuda *H.* [7] *om. in H.*

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IV.

THE VOYAGES OF OHTHERE AND WULFSTAN.

[King Alfred's Version of the Compendious History of the World by Orosius, by the Rev. J. Bosworth, London, 1859. There is another edition by Thorpe, forming an Appendix to the English translation of Pauli's Life of Alfred, in Bohn's Library.]

THESE voyages are an original insertion of Alfred into his translation of Orosius's History, and are therefore of the highest literary and philological value, as specimens of natural Alfredian prose. The work is preserved in two MSS., one, the Lauderdale (L.), contemporary, the other, the Cottonian (C.), of the eleventh century. The Lauderdale MS. is unfortunately defective, eight leaves having been cut out, which include the greater portion of our present text. I have, therefore, followed L. (as given in my forthcoming edition) as far as it goes, and given the rest from C. It will be seen, both from the fragment of L. here given, and also from the longer extract which follows, that the forms of the MS. are slightly less archaic than those of the Pastoral, although, on the whole, the two texts agree very closely.

Ohthęre sǣde his hlāforde, Ælfrede cyninge, þæt hē ealra Norðmǫnna norþmest būde. Hē cwæð þæt hē būde on þǣm lande norþweardum wiþ þā Westsǽ. Hē sǣde þēah þæt þæt[1] land sīe swīþe lang norþ þǫnan; ac hit is eal/ wēste, būton on fēawum stōwum styccemǣlum wīciað Fin- 5 nas, on huntoðe on wintra, ǫnd on sumera on fiscaþe be

[1] *one* þæt *omitted in L.*

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þǣre sǽ. Hē sǣde þæt hē æt sumum cirre wolde fandian hū lǫnge þæt land norþryhte lǣge, oþþe hwæðer ǣnig mǫn*n* be norðan þǣm wēstenne būde. Þā fōr hē norþryhte be
10 þǣm lande: lēt him ealne weg þæt wēste land on ðæt stēorbord, ǫnd þā wīdsǣ on ðæt bǣcbord þrīe dagas. Þā wæs hē swā feor*r* norþ swā þā hwælnuntan firrest faraþ. Þā fōr hē þāgīet norþryhte swā feor*r* swā hē meahte on þǣm ōþrum þrim dagum gesiglan. Þā bēag þæt land þǣr ēastryhte,
15 oþþe sēo sǽ in*n* on ðæt lǫnd, hē nysse hwæðer, būton hē wisse ðæt hē ðǣr bád westanwindes ǫnd hwōn norþan, ǫnd siglde ðā[1] ēast be lande swā swā hē meahte on fēower dagum gesiglan. Þā sceolde hē ðǣr bīdan ryhtnorþanwindes, for ðǣm þæt land bēag þǣr sūþryhte, oþþe sēo sǽ in*n* on ðæt
20 land, hē nysse hwæþer. Þā siglde hē þǫnan sūðryhte be lande swā swā hē mǫhte on fíf dagum gesiglan. Ðā læg þǣr ān micel ēa ūp in*n* on þæt land. Þā cirdon hīe ūp in*n* on ðā ēa, for þǣm hīe ne dorston forþ bī þǣre ēa siglan for unfriþe; for þǣm ðæt land wæs eall gebūn on ōþre healfe
25 þǣre ēas. Ne mētte hē ǣr nán gebūn land, siþþan hē frǫm his āgnum hám fór; ac him wæs ealne weg wēste land on þæt stēorbord, būtan fiscerum ǫnd fugelerum ǫnd huntum, ǫnd þæt wǣron eall Finnas; ǫnd him wæs á wīdsǽ on ðæt bǣcbord. Þā Beormas hæfdon swīþe wel gebúd[2] hira
30 land: ac hīe ne dorston þǣr on cuman. Ac þāra Terfinna land wæs eal*l* wēste, būton ðǣr huntan gewīcodon, oþþe fisceras, oþþe fugeleras.

Fela spella him sǣdon þā Beormas ǣgþer ge of hiera āgnum lande ge of þǣm landum þe ymb hīe ūtan wǣron;
35 ac hē nyste hwæt þæs sōþes wæs, for þǣm hē hit self ne geseah. Þā Finnas, him þuhte, ǫnd þā Beormas sprǣcon nēah ān geþēode. Swīþost hē fōr ðider, tōēacan þæs landes

[1] þanon *C.* [2] gebún *C.*

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scēawunge, for þǣm horshwælum[1], for ðǣm hīe habbað swīþe æþele bán on hiora tōþum; (þā tēð hīe brohton sume þǣm cyninge); ǫnd hiora hȳd[2] bið swīðe gód tō sciprāpum[3]. 40 Se hwæl bið micle lǣssa þonne ōðre hwalas: ne bið hē lęngra ðonne syfan ęlna lang; ac on his āgnum lande is se bętsta hwælhuntað: þā bēoð eahta and fēowertiges ęlna lange, and þā mǣstan, fiftiges ęlna lange; þāra hē sǣde þæt hē syxa sum ofslōge syxtig on twām dagum. 45

Hē wæs swȳde spēdig man*n* on þǣm æhtum þe heora spēda on bēoð, þæt is, on wildrum. Hē hæfde þāgȳt, ðā hē þone cyningc sohte, tamra dēora unbebohtra syx hund. Þā dēor hī hātað 'hrānas;' þāra wǣron syx stælhrānas; ðā bēoð swȳðe dȳre mid Finnum, for ðǣm hȳ fōð þā wildan 50 hrānas mid. Hē wæs mid þǣm fyrstum mannum on þǣm lande: næfde hē þēah mā ðonne twentig hrȳðera, and twentig scēapa, and twentig swȳna; and þæt lȳtle þæt hē ęrede, hē ęrede mid horsan. Ac hyra ár is mǣst on þǣm gafole þe ðā Finnas him gyldað. Þæt gafol bið on dēora 55 fellum, and on fugela feðerum, and hwales bāne, and on þǣm sciprāpum, þe bēoð of hwæles hȳde geworht, and of sēoles. Æghwilc gylt be hys gebyrdum. Se byrdesta sceall gyldan fiftȳne mearðes fell, and fif hrānes, and ān beren[4] fel*l*, and tȳn ambra feðra, and berenne kyrtel oððe yterenne, and 60 twēgen sciprāpas[3]; ǣgþer sȳ syxtig ęlna lang, ōþer sȳ of hwæles hȳde geworht, ōþer of sioles.

Hē sǣde ðæt Norðmanna land wǣre swȳþe lang and swȳðe smæl. Eal*l* þæt his man āðer oððe ęttan oððe ęrian mæg, þæt līð wið ðā sǽ; and þæt is þēah on sumum stōwum 65 swȳðe clūdig; and licgað wilde mōras wið ēastan and wið uppon emnlange þǣm bȳnum lande. On þǣm mōrum eardiað Finnas. And þæt bȳne land is ēasteweard brādost,

[1] horschwælum *L.* [2] *here ends L.* [3] scíp-. [4] beran.

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and symle swā norðor swā smælre. Eastewęrd hit mæg
70 bīon syxtig mīla brād, oþþe hwēne brādre[1]; and middeweard
þrītig oððe brādre; and norðeweard hē cwæð, þǣr hit
smalost wǣre, þæt hit mihte bēon þrēora mīla brād tō þǣm
mōre; and se mór syðþan, on sumum stōwum, swā brād swā
man mæg on twām wucum ofer·fēran; and on sumum
75 stōwum swā brād swā man mæg on syx dagum oferfēran.

Þonne is tōemnes þǣm lande sūðeweardum, on ōðre
healfe þæs mōres, Swēoland, oþ þæt land norðeweard; and
tōemnes þǣm lande norðeweardum, Cwēna land. Þā Cwēnas
hęrgiað hwīlum on ðā Norðmęn*n* ofer ðone mōr, hwīlum
80 þā Norðmęn*n* on hȳ. And þǣr sint swīðe micle męras
fersce geond þā mōras; and berað þā Cwēnas hyra scypu
ofer land on ðā męras, and þanon hęrgiað on ðā Norð-
męn*n*; hȳ habbað swȳðe lȳtle scypa and swȳðe leohte.

Ohthęre sǣde þæt sīo scír hātte Hālgoland, þe hē on būde.
85 Hē cwæð þæt nān man*n* ne būde be norðan him. Þonne
is án port on sūðeweardum þǣm lande, þone[2] man hǣt*t*
Scīringes hēal. Þyder hē cwæð þæt man ne mihte ge-
seglian on ānum mōnðe, gyf man on niht wīcode, and
ǣlce dæge hæfde ambyrne wind; and ealle ðā hwīle hē
90 sceal seglian be lande. And on þæt stēorbord him bīð ǣrest
Īraland, and þonne ðā īgland þe synd betux Īralande and
þissum lande. Þonne is þis land, oð hē cymð tō Scīringes
hēale, and ealne weg on þæt bæcbord Norðweg. Wið sūðan
þone Scīringes hēal fylð swȳðe mycel sǽ ūp in*n* on ðæt
95 lǫnd; sēo is brādre þonne ǣnig man*n* ofer sēon mæge. And
is Gotland on ōðre healfe ongēan, and siððan[3] Sillęnde. Sēo
sǽ līð mænig hund mīla ūp in*n* on þæt land.

And of Scīringes hēale hē cwæð ðæt hē seglode on fīf
dagan tō þǣm porte þe mǫn hǣt*t* æt Hǣþum; se stęnt

[1] brædre. [2] þonne. [3] siðða.

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betuh Winedum, and Seaxum, and Angle, and hȳrð in*n* on 100
Dęne. Ðā hē þiderweard seglode[1] fram Scīringeshēale, þā
wæs him on þæt bæcbord Dęnamearc and on þæt stēorbord
wīdsǽ þrȳ dagas; and þā, twēgen dagas ǣr hē tō Hǣþum
cōme, him wæs on þæt stēorbord Gotland, and Sillęnde,
and īglanda fela. On þǣm landum eardodon Ęngle, ǣr hī 105
hider on land cōman. And hym wæs ðā twēgen dagas on
ðæt bæcbord þā īgland þe in*n* on[2] Dęnemearce hȳrað.

Wulfstān sǣde þæt hē gefóre of Hǣðum, þæt hē wǣre on
Trūsō on syfan dagum and nihtum, þæt þæt scip wæs ealne
weg yrnende under segle. Weonoðland him wæs on stēorbord, 110
and on bæcbord him wæs Langaland, and Láland, and Fal-
ster, and Scónēg; and þās land eall hȳrað tō Dęnemearcan.
And þonne Burgenda land wæs ūs on bæcbord, and þā
habbað him sylfe[3] cyning. Þonne æfter Burgenda lande
wǣron ús þās land, þā synd hātene ǣrest Blēcinga-ég, 115
and Mēore, and Ēowland, and Gotland on bæcbord; and
þās land hȳrað tō Swēom[4]. And Weonodland wæs ús ealne
weg on stēorbord oð Wīslemūðan. Sēo Wīsle is swȳðe
mycel ēa, and hīo tōlīð Wītland and Weonodland; and þæt
Wītland belimpeð tō Estum; and sēo Wīsle līð út of Weon- 120
odlande, and līð in Estmęre; and se Estmęre is hūru fīftēne
mīla brád. Þonne cymeð Ilfing ēastan in Estmęre of ðǣm
męre, ðe Trūsō standeð in stǽðe; and cumað út samod in
Estmęre, Ilfing ēastan of Estlande[5], and Wīsle sūðan of
Winodlande. And þonne benimð Wīsle Ilfing hire naman, 125
and ligeð of þǣm męre west and norð on sǽ; for ðȳ hit
man hǣt*t* Wīslemūða.

Þæt Estland[6] is swȳðe mycel, and þǣr bið swȳðe manig
burh, and on ǣlcere byrig bið cyningc. And þǣr bið swȳðe

[1] séglode. [2] *omitted.* [3] sylf. [4] Sweon.
[5] Eastlande. [6] Eastland.

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130 mycel hunig, and fiscnaþ; and se cyning and þā rīcostan
męn*n* drincaþ mȳran meolc, and þā unspēdigan[1] and þā
þéowan drincaþ medo. Þǣr biþ swȳðe mycel gewinn be-
twēonan him. And ne biþ ðǣr nǣnig ealo gebrowen mid
Estum, ac þǣr biþ medo[2] genóh. And þǣr is mid Estum
135 ðēaw, þonne þǣr biþ man*n* dēad, þæt hē līð inne unfor-
bærned mid his māgum and frēondum mōnaþ, ge hwīlum
twēgen; and þā kyningas, and þā ōðre hēahðungene męn*n*,
swā micle lęncg swā hī māran spēda habbaþ, hwīlum healf
géar þæt hī bēoð unforbærned, and licgaþ bufan eorðan on
140 hyra hūsum. And ealle þā hwīle þe þæt līc biþ inne, þǣr
sceal bēon gedrync and plega, oð ðone dæg þe hī hine for-
bærnaþ. Þonne þȳ ylcan dæge þe[3] hī hine tō þǣm áde
beran wyllaþ, þonne tōdǣlaþ hī his feoh, þæt þǣr tō lāfe
biþ æfter þǣm gedrynce and þǣm plegan, on fíf oððe syx,
145 hwȳlum on mā, swā swā þæs fēos andefn biþ. Ālęcgaþ hit
ðonne for·hwæga on ānre mīle þone mǣstan dǽl fram þǣm
tūne, þonne ōðerne, ðonne þæne þriddan, oþ þe hyt eall ālēd
biþ on þǣre ānre mīle; and sceall bēon se lǣsta dǽl nȳhst
þǣm tūne ðe se dēada man*n* on líð. Ðonne sceolon bēon
150 gesamnode ealle ðā męnn ðe swyftoste hors habbaþ on þǣm
lande, forhwæga on fíf mīlum oððe on syx mīlum fram þǣm
fēo. Þonne ærnaþ hȳ ealle tōweard þǣm fēo: ðonne cymeð
se man*n* sē þæt swiftoste[4] hors hafaþ tō þǣm ǣrestan dǽle
and tō þǣm mǣstan, and swā ǣlc æfter ōðrum, oþ hit biþ
155 eall genumen; and sē nimð þone lǣstan dǽl sē nȳhst þǣm
tūne þæt feoh geærneð[5]. And þonne rīdeð ǣlc hys weges
mid ðan fēo, and hyt mōtan habban eall; and for ðȳ þǣr
bēoð þā swiftan hors ungefōge dȳre. And þonne his ge-
strēon bēoð þus eall āspęnded, þonne byrð man hine út, and
160 forbærneð mid his wǣpnum and hrægle; and swīðost ealle

[1] ún-. [2] médo. [3] *omitted.* [4] swifte.
[5] geǽrneð.

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hys spēda hȳ forspęndað mid þan langan legere þæs dēadan mannes inne, and þæs þe hȳ be þǣm wegum ālęcgað, þe ðā fręmdan tō ærnað, and nimað. And þæt is mid Estum þēaw þæt þǣr sceal ǣlces geðēodes man*n* bēon forbærned; and gyf þār man án bān findeð unforbærned, hī hit sceolan miclum gebētan. And þǣr is mid Estum[1] án mǣgð þæt hī magon cyle gewyrcan; and þȳ þǣr licgað þā dēadan męn*n* swā lange, and ne fūliað, þæt hȳ wyrcað þone cyle him[2] on. And þēah man āsętte twēgen fǣtels full ealað oððe wæteres, hȳ gedōð þæt ǣgþer[3] bið ofer·froren, sam hit sȳ sumor sam winter.

[1] Eastum. [2] hine. [3] oþer.

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V.

ALFRED'S TRANSLATION OF OROSIUS.

The Amazons (I, 10).

[From the Lauderdale MS.]

Ǣr þǣm þe Rōmeburg getimbred wǣre iv hunde[1] wintrum ǫnd hundeahtatigum, Uesoges, Ēgypta cyning, wæs winnende of sūðdǣle Asiam, oð him se mǣsta dǣl wearð underþīeded. Ǫnd hē Uesoges, Ēgypta cyning, wæs siþþan mid firde farende on Sciþþie on ðā norðdǣlas, ǫnd his ǣrendracan beforan ásęnde tō þǣre ðēode, ǫnd him untwēogendlīce sęcgan hēt þæt hīe ōðer[2] sceolden, oþþe ðæt lǫnd æt him ālēsan, oþþe hē hīe wolde mid gefeohte fordōn ǫnd forhęrigan. Hīe him þā gesceādwīslīce ǫndwyrdon, ǫnd cwǣdon þæt hit gemālic[3] wǣre ǫnd unryhtlic þæt swā ofer·wlęnced cyning sceolde winnan on swā earm folc swā hīe wǣron. Hēton him þēh þæt ǫndwyrde sęcgan þæt him lēofre wǣre wið hiene tō feohtanne þonne gafol tō gieldanne. Hīe þæt gelǣstan swā, ǫnd sōna þone cyning geflīemdon mid his folce, ǫnd him æfter folgiende wǣron, ǫnd ealle Ǣgypte āwēstan būton þǣm fęnnlǫndum ānum. Ǫnd þā hīe hāmweard węndon be westan þǣre īe Eufrate, ealle Asiam hīe genīeddon þæt hīe him gafol guldon, ǫnd þǣr wǣron fīftēne gēar ðæt lǫnd hęrigende ǫnd wēstende, oð heora wīf him sęndon ǣrendracan æfter, ǫnd

[1] hund *C.* [2] *has been erased in L, and only the* ð *and* r *are visible.*
[3] gemahlic *C.*

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him sǣdon ðæt hīe ōðer dyden, oðþe hām cōmen, oððe hīe him woldon ōðerra wera cēosan. Hī þā þæt lǫnd forlēton, ǫnd him hāmweard fērdon.

Ǫn þǣre ilcan tīde wurdon twēgen æþelingas āflīemde of Sciþþian, Plenius ǫnd Scolopetius wǣron hātene, ǫnd ge- 25
fōran þæt lǫnd ǫnd gebūdon betuh Capadotiam ǫnd Pontum nēah þǣre lǣssan Asiam[1], ǫnd þǣr winnende wǣron, oð hīe him þǣr eard genāmon. Ǫnd hīe ðǣr æfter hrædlicre[2] tīde frǫm þǣm lǫndlēodum þurh searwa[3] ofslægene wurdon. Þā wurdon hiora wīf swā sārige on hiora mōde, 30
ǫnd swā swīðlīce gedrēfed, ǣgþær ge þāra æþelinga wīf ge þāra ōþerra mǫnna þe mid him ofslægene wǣron, þætte hīe wǣpna nāman, tō þon ðæt hīe heora weras wrecan þohton. Ǫnd hī þā hrædlīce æfter þǣm ofslōgan ealle þā wǣpnedmęn*n* þe him on nēaweste wǣron. For þon hīe dydon swā 35
þe hīe woldon þætte þā ōþere wīf wǣren emsārige him, þæt hīe siþþan on him fultum hæfden, ðæt hīe mā męhten heora weras wrecan. Hī þā þā wīf ealle tōgædere gecirdon, ǫnd on ðæt folc winnende wǣron, ǫnd þā wǣpnedmęn*n* slēande, oð hīe þæs lǫndes hæfdon micel on hiora onwalde. 40
Þā under þǣm gewinne hīe genāmon frið wið þā wǣpnedmęn*n*. Siþþan wæs hiera þēaw þæt hīe ǣlce gēare ymbe twęlf mōnað tōsǫmne fērdon, ǫnd þǣr þonne bearna strīendon. Ęft þonne þā wīf heora bearn cęndon, þonne fēddon hīe þā mǣdencild, ǫnd slōgon þā hysecild, ǫnd þǣm mǣden- 45
cildum hīe fortęndun þæt swīðre brēost foran, þæt hit weaxan ne sceolde, þæt hīe hæfden þȳ stręngran scyte; for þon hī mǫn hǣt*t* on Crēcisc *Amazanas*[4], þæt is on Ęnglisc 'fortęnde.'

Heora twā wǣron heora cwēna, Marsepia ǫnd Lampida 50
wǣron hātene. Hīe heora hęre on tū tōdǣldon; ōþer æt hām bēon heora lǫnd tō healdanne, ōðer ūt faran tō winn-

[1] Asian. [2] hræd'ice. [3] seara. [4] Amazasanas.

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anne. Hīe siþþan geēodon Europe ǫnd Asiam þone mǣstan dǽl, ǫnd getimbredon Effesum þā burg, ǫnd mǫnege ōðere
55 on ðǣre lǣssan Asiam; ǫnd siþþan hiera hęres þone mǣstan dǽl hām sęndon mid hiora hęrehȳþe, ǫnd þone ōþerne dǣl þǣr lēton þæt lǫnd tō healdonne. Þǣr wearð Marsepia sīo cwēn ofslagen ǫnd micel þæs hęres þe mid hiere beæftan wæs. Ðǣr wearð hire dohtor cwēn, Sinope. Sēo ilce cwēn
60 Sinope, tōēacan hiere hwætscipe ǫnd hiere mǫnigfealdum duguþum, hiere līf geęndade on mægðhāde.

On þǣm dagum wæs swā micel ęge frǫm ðǣm wīfmǫnnum, þætte Europe ne Asiam ne ealle þā nēahþēoda ne męhton āþęncean ne ācræftan hū hī him wið·stǫndan męhten,
65 ǣr þon hīe gecuron Ercol þone ęnt þæt hē hīe sceolde mid eallum Crēca cræftum beswīcan. Ǫnd þēah ne dorste hē genēðan þæt hē hīe mid firde gefōre, ǣr hē ǫngan*n* mid Crēca scipun þe mǫn 'dulmunus' hǣtt, þe mǫn sægð þæt on ān scip mæge ān þūsend manna; ǫnd þā nihtes on un-
70 gearwe hī on bestæl, ǫnd hīe swīþe forslōg ǫnd fordyde; ǫnd hwæðere ne męhte hīe þæs lǫndes benǣman. On ðǣm dagum þǣr wǣron twā cwēna, þæt[1] wǣron gesweostor, Anthiopa ǫnd Orithia; ǫnd þǣr wearð Orithia gefangen. Æfter hiere fēng tō ðǣm rīce Pentesilia, sīo on þǣm Troi-
75 aniscan gefeohte swīþe mǣre gewearð.

Hit is scǫndlic, cwæð Orosius, ymb swelc tō sprecanne, hwelc hit þā wæs, þā swā earme wíf ǫnd swā ęlðēodge hæfdon gegān þone cræftgestan dǽl ǫnd þā hwatestan męn*n* ealles þises middangeardes, þæt wæs Asiam ǫnd Europe,
80 þā hīe for·nēah mid ealle āwēston, ǫnd ealda ceastra ǫnd ealde byrig tōwurpon. Ǫnd æfter ðǣm hīe dydon ǣgþer, ge cyninga rīcu sęttan ge nīwa[2] ceastra timbredon, ǫnd ealle þā worold on hiora āgen gewill onwęndende wǣron fol nēah c wintra. Ǫnd swā gemune męn*n* wǣron ǣlces broces

[1] þa *C.* [2] niwu.

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þætte hīe hit ſol nēah tō nānum ſācne ne tō nānum lāðe 85
næſdon þætte þā earman wīſmęn*n* hīe swā tintredon.

Ǫnd nū, þā ðā Gotan cōman of þǣm hwatestan mǫnnum Germania, þe ǣgðer ge Pirrus se rēða Crēca cyning, ge Alexander, ge Iūlius se cræftega cāsere, hīe alle frǫm him ondrēdon þæt hī hīe mid gefeohte sohten[1], hū ungemetlīce[2] 90
gē Rómware bemurciað ǫnd besprecað þæt ēow nū wyrs sīe[3] on þiosan crīstendōme þonne þǣm þēodum þā wǣre, for þon þā Gotan ēow hwón oferhęrgedon, ǫnd īowre burg ābrǣcon, ǫnd īower fēawe ofslōgon; ǫnd for hiora cræftum ǫnd for hiora hwætscipe īowra selfra anwald[4] ēoweres un- 95
þǫnces habban męhton, þe nū lustlīce sibbsumes friðes ǫnd sumne dǣl landes[5] æt ēow biddende sindon, tō þon þæt hīe ēow on fultume bēon mōten; ǫnd hit ǽr þiosan genōg ǣmettig læg, ǫnd genōg wēste, ǫnd gē his nāne note ne hæfdon. Hū blindlīce mǫnege þēoda sprecað ymb þone crīstendóm, þæt 100
hit nū wyrse sīe þonne hit ǣr wǣre, þæt hīe nellað geþęncean oþþe ne cunnon, hwǣr hit gewurde ǣr þǣm crīstendōme, þæt ǣnegu þēod ōþre hiere willum friþes bǣde, būton hiere þearf wǣre; oþþe hwǣr ǣnegu þēod æt ōþerre męhte frið begietan oððe mid golde oððe mid seolfre oþþe mid 105
ǣnige fēo, būton hē him underþīedd wǣre. Ac siþþan Crīst geboren wæs, þe ealles middangeardes is sibb ǫnd frið, nāles þæt án þæt męn*n* hīe męhten ālīesan mid fēo of þēowdōme, ac ēac þēoda him betwēonum būton þēowdōme gesibbsume wǣron. Hū wēne gē hwelce sibbe þā weras hæfden ǣr 110
þǣm crīstendōme, þonne heora wīf swā mǫnigfeald yfel dōnde wǣron on þiosan middangearde?

[1] mid gefeohten *L.*; mid gefeohte sohte *C.* [2] ún-. [3] wyrsie.
[4] anwaldes *both.* [5] *from C.*

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Cyrus (II, 4).

Cīrus, Persa cyning, þe wē ǣr beforan sægdon, þā hwīle ðe Sabini ǫnd Rōmane wunnon on þǣm westdǣle, þā hwīle wǫnn hē ǣgþer ge on Sciþþie ge on Indie, oþ hē hæfde mǣst ealne þone ēastdǣl āwēst; ǫnd æfter ðǣm fird gelǣdde tō Babylonia, þe þā welegre wæs þonne ǣnigu ōþeru burg. Ac hiene Gandes sēo ēa[1] þæs oferfæreldes lǫnge gelętte, for þǣm þe þǣr scipa nǣron: þæt is ealra ferscra wætera mǣst, būton Eufrate. Þā gebēotode ān his ðegna þæt hē mid sunde þā ēa ofer·faran wolde mid twām tyncenum; ac hiene se strēam fordráf. Ðā gebēotode Cīrus ðæt hē his ðegn on hire swā gewrecan wolde, þā hē swā grǫm wearð on his mōde ǫnd wiþ þā ēa gebolgen, þæt hīe męhte wīfmǫn*n* be hiere cnēowe ofer wadan, þǣr hēo ǣr wæs nigon mīla brād, þonne hēo flēdu wæs. Hē þæt mid dǣdum gelǣste, ǫnd hīe ūpp forlēt an fēower hund éa ǫnd on lx, ǫnd siþþan mid his firde þǣr ofer fór. Ǫnd æfter þǣm Eufrate þā éa, sēo is mǣst eallra ferscra wætera, ǫnd is irnende þurh middewearde Babylonia burg, hē hīe ēac mid gedelfe on mǫnige ēa ūpp forlēt; ǫnd siþþan mid eallum his folce on ðǣre ēa gǫng on þā burg færende wæs, ǫnd hīe gerahte.

Swā ungelīefedlic is ǣnigum męnn þæt tō geseęcgenne, hū ǣnig mǫn*n* męhte swelce burg gewyrcan swelce sīo wæs, oðþe eft ābrecan. Membrað se ęnt angan*n* ǣrest timbran Babylonia, ǫnd Ninus se cyning æfter him; ǫnd Sameramis his cwēn hīe geęndade æfter him on middeweardum hiere rīce. Sēo burg wæs getimbred an fildum lande ǫnd on swīþe emnum, ǫnd hēo wæs swīþe fæger an tō lōcianne; ǫnd hēo is swīþe ryhte fēowerscȳte; ǫnd þæs wealles micelness ǫnd fæstness is ungelīefedlic tō seęcgenne: þæt is, þæt

[1] *from C.*

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hē is l ęlna brād, ǫnd ii hund ęlna hēah, ǫnd his ymbgǫng is hundseofontig mīla ǫnd seofeðа dǣl ānre mīle, ǫnd hē is geworht of tigelan ǫnd of eorðtyrewan; ǫnd ymbūtan þone weall is se mǣsta díc, on þǣm is iernende se ungefōglecesta strēam; ǫnd wiðūtan þǣm dīce is geworht twēgea ęlna hēah weall, ǫnd būfan ðǣm māran wealle ofer ealne þone ymbgǫng hē is mid stǣnenum wīghūsum beworht. Sēo ilce burg Babylonia, sēo ðe mǣst wæs ǫnd ǣrest ealra burga, sēo is nū lǣst ǫnd wēstast. Nū sēo burg swelc is, þe ǣr wæs ealra weorca fæstast ǫnd wunderlecast ǫnd mǣrast, gelīce ǫnd hēo wǣre tō bisene āsteald eallum middangearde, ǫnd ēac swelce hēo self sprecende sīe tō eallum mǫnncynne ǫnd cweþe: 'Nū ic þuss gehroren eam ǫnd aweg-gewiten, hwæt, gē magan on mē ongietan ǫnd oncnāwan þæt gē nānuht mid ēow nabbað fæstes ne strǫnges þætte þurhwunigean mæge.'

On ðǣm dagum þe Cīrus Persa cyning Babylonia ābræc[1], ðā wæs Croesus se līða cyning mid firde gefaren Babyloniam tō fultume; ac þā hē wiste þæt hē[2] him on nānum fultome bēon ne mæhte, ǫnd þæt sēo burg ābrocen wæs, hē him hāmweard fērde tō his āgnum rīce. Ǫnd him Cīrus wæs æfter fylgende, oð hē hiene gefēng, ǫnd ofslōg. Ǫnd nū ūre Crīstne Rōma bespricð þæt hiere weallas[3] for ealdunge brosnien, nāles nā for þǣm þe hīo mid forhęriunge swā gebismrad wǣre swā Babylonia wæs; ac hēo for hiere crīstendōme nū gīet is gescild, ðæt ǣgþer ge hīo self ge hiere anweald is mā hrēosende for ealddōme ðonne of ǣniges cyninges nīede.

Æfter þǣm Cīrus gelǣdde fird on Sciþþie, ǫnd him ðǣr ān giong cyning mid firde ongēan fór, ǫnd his mōdor mid him, Damaris. Þā Cīrus fōr ofer þæt lǫndgemǣre, ofer þā éa þe hātte Araxis, him þǣr se gionga cyning þæs oferfǣr-

[1] abræc. [2] hie. [3] wealles.

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eldes forwiernan męhte; ac hē for þǣm nolde þȳ hē mid his folce getrūwade ðæt hē hiene beswīcan męhte, siþþan hē binnan ðǣm gemǣre wǣre, ǫnd wīcstōwa nāme. Ac þā
65 Cīrus geāhsade þæt hiene se gionga cyning þǣr sēcean wolde, ǫnd ēac þæt þǣm folce seldsīene ǫnd uncūðe wǣron wīnes dryncas; hē for þǣm of ðǣre wīcstōwe āfór on āne dīgle stōwe, ǫnd þǣr beæftan forlēt eall þæt þǣr līðes wæs ǫnd swētes; þæt þā se gionga cyning swīðor micle wēnende wæs
70 ðæt hīe þǫnon flēonde wǣren þonne hīe ǣnigne swicdōm cȳþan dorsten. Þā hīe hit þǣr swā ǣmęnne mētton, hīe ðǣr þā mid micelre blīðnesse būton gemetgunge þæt wīn drincende wǣron, oð hī heora selfra lȳtel geweald hæfdon. Hē þā Cīrus hīe þǣr besyrede ǫnd mid ealle ofslōg; ǫnd siþþan
75 wæs farende þǣr ðæs cyninges mōdor mid þǣm twǣm dǣlum þæs folces wuniende wæs, þā hē þone ðriddan dǣl mid ðǣm cyninge beswicen hæfde. Hīo þā sēo cwēn Dameris mid micelre gnornunge ymb þæs cyninges slęge hiere suna þęncende wæs, hū hēo hit gewrecan męhte; ǫnd þæt ēac mid
80 dǣdum gelǣste, ǫnd hiere[1] folc on tú tōdǣlde, ǣgþer ge wīfmęn*n*, ge wǣpnedmęn*n* for þon þe þǣr wīfmęnn feohtað swā same swā wǣpnedmęn*n*. Hīo mid þǣm healfan dǣle beforan þǣm cyninge farende wæs, swelce hēo flēonde wǣre, oð hīo hiene gelǣdde on ān micel slæd, ǫnd se healfa dǣl
85 wæs Cīruse æfter fylgende. Þǣr wearþ Cīrus ofslǣgen, ǫnd twā þūsend mǫnna mid him. Sēo cwēn hēt þā ðǣm cyninge þæt hēafod of áceorfan, ǫnd beweorpan on ānne cȳlle, sē wæs āfylled mǫnnes blōdes, ǫnd þus cwæð. 'Þū þe þyrstende wǣre mǫnnes blōdes xxx wintra, drync nū þīne fylle.'

[1] hier.

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VI.

THE BATTLE OF ASHDOWN.

[From the Chronicle.]

871. Hēr cuōm se hęre tō Rēadingum on Westseaxe, ǫnd þæs ymb iii niht ridon ii eorlas ūp. Þā gemētte hīe Æþelwulf aldorman*n* on Ęnglafelda, ǫnd him þǣr wiþ gefeaht, ǫnd sige nam. Þæs ymb iiii niht Æþered cyning ǫnd Ælfred his brōþur þǣr micle fierd tō Rēadingum gelǣd- 5 don, ǫnd wiþ þone hęre gefuhton; ǫnd þǣr wæs micel wæl geslægen on gehwæþre hǫnd, ǫnd Æþelwulf aldormǫn*n* wearþ ofslægen; ǫnd þā Dęniscan ahton wælstōwe gewald.

Ǫnd þæs ymb iiii niht gefeaht Æþered cyning ǫnd Ælfred his brōþur wiþ alne þone hęre on Æscesdūne. Ǫnd hīe 10 wǣrun on twǣm gefylcum: on ōþrum wæs Bāchsęcg ǫnd Halfdęne þā hǣþnan cyningas, ǫnd on ōþrum wǣron þā eorlas. Ǫnd þā gefeaht se cyning Æþered wiþ þāra cyninga getruman, ǫnd þǣr wearþ se cyning Bāgsęcg ofslægen; ǫnd Ælfred his brōþur wiþ þāra eorla getruman, ǫnd þǣr wearþ 15 Sidroc eorl ofslægen se alda, ǫnd Sidroc eorl se gioncga, ǫnd Ōsbearn eorl, ǫnd Frǣna eorl, ǫnd Hareld eorl; ǫnd þā hęrgas bēgen geflīemde, ǫnd fela þūsenda ofslægenra, ǫnd on feohtende wǣron oþ niht.

Ǫnd þæs ymb xiiii niht gefeaht Æþered cyning ǫnd 20 Ælfred his brōður wiþ þone hęre æt Basengum, ǫnd þǣr þā Dęniscan sige nāmon.

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Ǫnd þæs ymb ii mōnaþ gefeaht Æþered cyning ǫnd Ælfred his brōþur wiþ þone hęre æt Męretūne, ǫnd hīe wǣrun on tuǣm gefylcium, ǫnd hīe būtū geflīemdon, ǫnd lǫnge on dæg sige ahton; ǫnd þǣr wearþ micel wælsliht on gehwæþere hǫnd; ǫnd þā Dęniscan ahton wælstōwe gewald; ǫnd þǣr wearþ Hēahmund bisceop[1] ofslægen, ǫnd fela gōdra mǫnna. Ǫnd æfter þissum gefeohte cuōm micel sumorlida.

Ǫnd þæs ofer Ēastron gefōr Æþered cyning; ǫnd hē rīcsode v gēar; ǫnd his līc liþ æt Wīnburnan.

Þā fēng Ælfred Æþelwulfing his brōþur tō Wesseaxna rīce. Ǫnd þæs ymb ānne mōnaþ gefeaht Ælfred cyning wiþ alne þone hęre lȳtle werede æt Wiltūne, ǫnd hine lǫnge on dæg geflīemde, ǫnd þā Dęniscan ahton wælstōwe gewald.

Ǫnd þæs gēares wurdon viiii folcgefeoht gefohten wiþ þone hęre on þȳ cynerīce be sūþan Tęmese, ǫnd būtan þām þe him Ælfred þæs cyninges brōþur ǫnd ānlīpig aldormǫn*n* ǫnd cyninges þegnas oft rāde onridon þe mǫn nā ne rīmde; ǫnd þæs gēares wǣrun ofslægene viiii eorlas ǫnd ān cyning. Ǫnd þȳ gēare nāmon Westseaxe friþ wiþ þone hęre.

[1] bisc'.

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VII.

ALFRED AND GODRUM.

[From the Chronicle.]

878. Hēr hiene bestæl se hęre on midne winter ofer tuęlftan[1] niht tō Cippanhamme, ǫnd geridon Wesseaxna lǫnd ǫnd gesǣton ǫnd micel þæs folces ofer sǣ ādrǣfdon, ǫnd þæs ōþres þone mǣstan dǣl hīe geridon, ǫnd him tō gecirdon, būton þām cyninge Ælfrede: ǫnd hē lȳtle werede unīeþelīce æfter wudum fōr ǫnd on mōrfæstenum.

Qnd þæs ilcan wintra wæs Inwæres brōþur ǫnd Healfdęnes on Westseaxum on Defenascīre mid xxiii scipum; ǫnd hiene mǫn þǣr ofslōg, ǫnd dccc mǫnna mid him, ǫnd xl mǫnna his hęres.

Qnd þæs on Ēastron worhte Ælfred cyning lȳtle werede geweorc æt Æþelinga-eigge; ǫnd of þām geweorce was winnende wiþ þone hęre ǫnd Sumursǣtna se dǣl sē þǣr nīehst wæs.

Þā on þǣre seofoðan wiecan ofer Ēastron hē gerād tō Ęcgbryhtes stāne be ēastan Sealwuda[2]. Qnd him tō cōm þǣr ongēn Sumorsǣte alle, ǫnd Wilsǣtan, ǫnd Hāmtūnscīr, se dǣl sē hiere behinon sǣ was, ǫnd his gefægene wǣrun. Qnd hē fór ymb āne niht of þām wīcum tō Īglēa, ǫnd þæs ymb āne tō Ēþandūne; ǫnd þǣr gefeaht wiþ alne þone hęre ǫnd hiene geflīemde; ǫnd him æfter rād oþ þæt geweorc, ǫnd þǣr sæt xiv niht. Qnd þā salde se hęre him foregīslas

[1] tueltan. [2] sealwyda.

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ǫnd micle āþas þæt hīe of his rīce uuoldon; ǫnd him ēac gehēton þæt hiera kyning fulwihte onfōn wolde: ǫnd hīe þæt
25 gelǣston swā. Ǫnd þæs ymb iii wiecan cōm se cyning tō him Godrum, þrītiga sum þāra mǫnna þe in þām hęre weorþuste wǣron æt Alre, ǫnd þæt is wiþ Æþelingga-eige, ǫnd his se cyning þǣr onfēng æt fulwihte, ǫnd his crismlīsing was æt Weþmōr. Ǫnd hē was xii niht mid þām cyninge;
30 ǫnd hē hine miclum ǫnd his gefēran mid fēo weorðude.

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VIII.

ALFRED'S WARS WITH THE DANES.

[From the Chronicle.]

THE narrative which follows is, like the two preceding ones, taken from the contemporary Parker MSS. The handwriting of this part of the MS. bears a close resemblance to that of the Lauderdale Orosius, and the same may be said of the language itself, which is clearly that of the end of Alfred's reign. Besides its great historical value, this piece deserves the most careful study as a perfect model of Old English prose. Mr. Earle justly says (Introd. p. xvi.): 'This is the most remarkable piece of writing in the whole series of Chronicles. It is a warm, vigorous, earnest narrative, free from the rigidity of the other annals, full of life and originality. Compared with this passage, every other piece of prose, not in these Chronicles merely, but throughout the whole range of extant Saxon literature, must assume a secondary rank.'

893. Hēr on þysum gēare fōr se micla hęre, þe wē gefyrn ymbe sprǣcon, eft of þǣm ēastrīce westweard tō Bunnan, ǫnd þǣr wurdon gescipode, swā þæt hīe āsęttan him on ānne sīþ ofer mid horsum mid ealle; ǫnd þā cōmon ūp on Limene-mūþan mid CCL hunde scipa. Se mūþa is on ēasteweardre Cęnt, æt þæs miclan wuda ēastęnde þe wē Andred hātað. Se wudu is ēastlang ǫnd westlang hundtwęlftiges mīla lang, oþþe lęngra, ǫnd þrītiges mīla brād. Sēo ēa þe wē ǣr ymbe sprǣcon līð ūt of þǣm wealda. On þā ēa hī tugon ūp hiora scipu oþ þone weald, IV mīla fram þǣm mūþan ūte-

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weardum, ǫnd þǣr ābrǣcon ān geweorc: inne on þǣm fæstenne[1] sǣton fēawa cirlisce mǫnn on, ǫnd wæs sāmworht.

Þā sōna æfter þǣm cōm Hæsten mid LXXX scipa ūp on Tǫmese-mūðan, ǫnd worhte him geweorc æt Middeltūne, ǫnd se ōþer hǫre æt Apuldre.

894. On þȳs gēare, þæt wæs ymb twǫlf mōnað þæs þe hīe on þǣm ēastrīce geweorc geworht hæfdon, Norþhymbre ǫnd Ēastǫngle hæfdon Ælfrede cyninge āþas geseald, ǫnd Ēastǫngle foregīsla VI: ǫnd þēh ofer þā trēowa, swā oft swā þā ōþre hǫrgas mid ealle hǫrige ūt fōron, þonne fōron hīe, oþþe mid oþþe on heora healfe ān. Þā gegaderade Ælfred cyning his fierd, ǫnd fór þæt hē gewīcode betwuh þǣm twām hǫrgum, þǣr þǣr hē nīehst rȳmet hæfde for wudufæstenne ǫnd[2] for wæterfæstenne, swá þæt hē mǫhte ǣgþerne gerǣcan, gif hīe ǣnigne feld sēcan wolden. Þā fōron hīe siþþan æfter þǣm wealda hlōþum ǫnd floccrādum, bī swā hwaþerre ǫfes swā hit þonne fierdlēas wæs. Ǫnd hī[3] mǫn ēac mid ōþrum floccum sohte mǣstra daga ǣlce, oþþe on niht, ge of þǣre fierde ge ēac of þǣm burgum. Hæfde se cyning his fierd on tū tōnumen, swā þæt hīe wǣron simle healfe æt hām, healfe ūte, būtan þǣm mǫnnum þe þā burga healdan scolden. Ne cóm se hǫre oftor eall ūte of þǣm setum þonne tuwwa: ōþre sīþe þā hīe ǣrest tō lǫnde cōmon, ǣr sīo fierd gesamnod wǣre; ōþre sīþe þā hīe of þǣm setum faran woldon. Þā hīe gefēngon micle hǫrehȳð, ǫnd þā woldon fǫrian norþweardes ofer Tǫmese inn on Ēastseaxe ongēan þā scipu. Þā forrād sīo fierd hīe foran, ǫnd him wið gefeaht æt Fearnhamme, ǫnd þone hǫre geflīemde, ǫnd þā hǫrehȳþa āhręddon; ǫnd hīe flugon ofer Tǫmese būton ǣlcum forda; þā ūp be Colne on ānne īggað. Þā besæt sīo fierd hīe þǣr ūtan þā hwīle þe hīe þǣr lǫngest mǫte hæfdon; ac hī hæf-

[1] fenne. [2] ond. [3] him.

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don þā heora stemn gesetenne ǫnd hiora męte genotudne; ǫnd wæs se cyng þā þiderweardes on fære, mid þǣre scīre þe mid him fierdedon. Þā hē þā wæs þiderweardes, ǫnd sīo ōþeru fierd wæs hāmweardes; ǫnd ðā Dęniscan sǣton þǣr behindan, for þǣm hiora cyning wæs gewundod on þǣm gefeohte, þæt hī hine ne męhton fęrian.

Þā gegaderedon þā þe in Norþhymbrum būgeað, ǫnd on Ēastęnglum sum hund scipa, ǫnd fōron sūð ymbūtan, ǫnd sum fēowertig scipa norþ ymbūtan, ǫnd ymbsǣton ān geweorc on Defnascīre be þǣre Norþsǣ; ǫnd þā þe sūð ymbūtan fōron, ymbsǣton Exancester. Þā se cyng þæt hīerde, þā węnde hē hine west wið Exanceastres mid ealre þǣre fierde, būton swīþe gewaldenum dǣle ēasteweardes þæs folces.

Þā fōron forð oþ þe hīe cōmon tō Lundenbyrg, ǫnd þā mid þǣm burgwarum ǫnd þǣm fultume þe him westan cóm fōron ēast tō Bēamflēote. Wæs Hæsten þā þǣr cumen mid his hęrge, þe ǣr æt Middeltūne sæt; ǫnd ēac se micla hęre wæs þā þǣr tō cumen, þe ǣr on Limene-mūþan sæt æt Apuldre. Hæfde Hæsten ǣr geworht þæt geweorc æt Bēamflēote, ǫnd wæs þā ūt āfaren on hęrgaþ, ǫnd wæs se micla hęre æt hām. Þā fōron híe tō, ǫnd geflīemdon þone hęre, ǫnd þæt geweorc ābrǣcon, ǫnd genāmon eall þæt þǣr binnan wæs, ge on fēo, ge on wīfum, ge ēac on bearnum, ǫnd brohton eall inn tō Lundenbyrig; ǫnd þā scipu eall oðþe tōbrǣcon, oþþe forbærndon, oþþe tō Lundenbyrig brohton, oþþe tō Hrōfesceastre; ǫnd Hæstenes wīf ǫnd his suna twēgen męn brohte tō þǣm cyninge, ǫnd hē hī him eft āgeaf, for þǣm þe hiora wæs ōþer his godsunu, ōþer Æðeredes ealdormǫnnes. Hæfdon hī hiora onfangen ǣr Hæsten tō Bēamflēote cōme, ǫnd hē him hæfde geseald gīslas ǫnd āðas; ǫnd se cyng him ēac wel feoh sealde, ǫnd ēac swā þā hē þone cniht āgęf ǫnd þæt wīf. Ac sōna swā hīe tō

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Bēamflēote[1] cōmon, ǫnd þæt geweorc geworct wæs, swā hęrgode hē his rīce, þone ilcan ęnde þe Æþered his cumpæder healdan sceolde; ǫnd eft ōþre sīþe hē wæs on hęrgað gelęnd on þæt ilce rīce, þā þā mǫn his geweorc ābræc.

80 Þā se cyning hine þā west węnde mid þǣre fierde wið Exancęstres, swā ic ǣr sǣde, ǫnd se hęre þā burg beseten hæfde, þā hē þǣr tō gefaren wæs, þā ēodon hīe tō hiora scipum.

Þā hē þā wið þone hęre þǣr wæst ābisgod wæs, ǫnd þā hęrgas wǣron þā gegaderode bēgen tō Sceōbyrig on Ēast-
85 seaxum, ǫnd þǣr geweorc worhtun[2], fōron bēgen ætgædere ūp be Tęmese; ǫnd him cōm micel ēaca tō ǣgþer ge of Ēastęnglum ge of Norþhymbrum. Fōron þā ūp be Tęmese oþ þæt hīe gedydon æt Sæferne; þā ūp be Sæferne. Þā gegaderode Æþered ealdormǫn*n*, ǫnd Æþelm ealdorman*n*,
90 ǫnd Æþelnōþ ealdorman*n*, ǫnd þā cinges þegnas þe þā æt hām æt þǣm geweorcum wǣron, of ǣlcre byrig be ēastan Pedredan, ge be westan Sealwuda ge be ēastan, ge ēac be norþan Tęmese, ǫnd be westan Sæfern, ge ēac sum dǣl þæs Norðwēal-cynnes. Þā hīe þā ealle gegaderode wǣron, þā
95 offōron hīe þone hęre hindan æt Buttingtūne, on Sæferne staþe, ǫnd hine þǣr ūtan besǣton on ǣlce healfe, on ānum fæstenne. Þā hīe ðā fela wucena sǣton on twā healfe þǣre[3] é, ǫnd se cyng wæs[4] west[4] on Defnum wiþ þone sciphęre, þā wǣron hīe mid mętelīeste gewǣgde, ǫnd hæfdon micelne
100 dǣl þāra horsa freten, ǫnd þā ōþre wǣron hungre ācwolen. Þā ēodon hīe ūt tō ðǣm mǫnnum þe on ēasthealfe þǣre é wīcodon, ǫnd him wiþ gefuhton; ǫnd þā Crīstnan hæfdon sige. Ǫnd þǣr wearð Ordhēh cyninges þegn ofslægen, ǫnd ēac mǫnige ōþre cyninges þegnas[5] ofslægen; ǫnd se dǣl þe
105 þǣr aweg cōm wurdon on flēame genęrede.

Þā hīe on Ēastseaxe cōmon tō hiora geweorce ǫnd tō

[1] Bleamfleote. [2] worhtu*m*. [3] þær.
[4] wæwest; we *over line*. [5] þegn.

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hiora scipum, þā gegaderade sīo lāf eft of Ēastęnglum ǫnd of Norðhymbrum micelne hęre onforan winter, ǫnd befæston hira wīf ǫnd hira scipu ǫnd hira feoh on Ēastęnglum, ǫnd fōron ānstreces dæges ǫnd nihtes, þæt hīe gedydon on ānre wēstre ceastre on Wīrhealum, sēo is Lēgaceaster gehāten. Þā ne męhte sēo fird hīe ná hindan offaran, ǣr hīe wǣron inne on þǣm geweorce; besǣton þēah þæt geweorc ūtan sume twēgen dagas, ǫnd genāmon cēapes eall þæt þǣr būton wæs, ǫnd þā męn*n* ofslōgon þe hīe foran forrīdan męhton būtan geweorce, ǫnd þæt corn eall forbærndon, ǫnd mid hira horsum frętton on ǣlcre efenehðe. Ǫnd þæt wæs ymb twęlf mōnað þæs þe hīe ǣr hider ofer sǣ cōmon.

895. Ǫnd[1] þā sōna æfter þǣm, on ðȳs gēre, fór se hęre of Wīrheale in*n* on Norðwēalas, for þǣm hīe ðǣr sittan ne męhton: þæt wæs for ðȳ þe hīe wǣron benumene ǣgðer ge þæs cēapes ge þæs cornes ðe hīe gehęrgod hæfdon. Þā hīe ðā eft ūt of Norðwēalum węndon mid þǣre hęrehȳðe þe hīe ðǣr genumen hæfdon, þā fōron hīe ofer Norðhymbra lǫnd ǫnd Ēastęngla, swā swā sēo fird hīe gerǣcan ne męhte, oþ þæt hīe cōmon on Ēastseaxna lǫnd ēasteweard on ān īgland þæt is ūte on þǣre sǽ, þæt is Męresīg hāten.

Ǫnd þā se hęre eft hāmweard węnde þe Exanceaster beseten hæfde, þā hęrgodon hīe ūp on Sūðseaxum nēah Cisseceastre, ǫnd þā burgware hīe geflīemdon, ǫnd hira mǫnig hund ofslōgon, ǫnd hira scipu sumu genāmon.

Ðā þȳ ylcan gēre onforan winter þā Dęniscan þe on Męresīge sǣton tugon hira scipu úp on Tęmese, ǫnd þā ūp on Lȳgan. Þæt wæs ymb twā gēr þæs þe hīe hider ofer sǽ cōmon.

896. Ǫnd[2] þȳ ylcan gēre worhte se foresprecena hęre geweorc be Lȳgan, xx mīla bufan Lundenbyrig. Þā þæs on sumera fōron micel dǣl þāra burgwara, ǫnd ēac swā

[1] ond. [2] on.

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ōþres folces, þæt hīe gedydon æt þāra Dęniscana geweorce,
140 ǫnd þǣr wurdon geflīemde, ǫnd sume fēower cyninges
þegnas ofslægene. Þā þæs on hærfeste þā wīcode se cyng
on nēaweste þǣre byrig, þā hwīle þe hīe hira corn gerypon,
þæt þā Dęniscan him ne męhton þæs rīpes forwiernan. Þā
sume dæge rād se cyng ūp be þǣre éæ, ǫnd gehāwade hwǣr
145 mǫn męhte þā éa forwyrcan, þæt hīe ne męhton þā scipu
ūt bręngan. Ǫnd hīe ðā swā dydon: worhton ðā tú geweorc
on[1] twā healfe þǣre éas. Þā hīe ðā þæt geweorc furþum
ongunnen hæfdon, ǫnd þǣrtō gewīcod hæfdon, þā ongęt se
hęre þæt hīe ne męhton þā scipu ūt bręngan. Þā forlēton
150 hīe hīe, ǫnd ēodon ofer land þæt hīe gedydon æt Cwātbrycge
be Sæfern, ǫnd þǣr geweorc[2] worhton. Þā rād sēo fird west
æfter þǣm hęrige, ǫnd þā męn*n* of Lundenbyrig gefętodon þā
scipu, ǫnd þā ealle þe hīe álǣdan ne męhton tōbrǣcon, ǫnd
þā þe þǣr stælwyrðe wǣron binnan Lundenbyrig gebrohton.
155 Ǫnd þā Dęniscan hæfdon hira wīf befæst innan Ēastęngle,
ǣr hīe ūt of þǣm geweorce fōron. Þā sǣton hīe þone winter
æt Cwātbrycge. Þæt wæs ymb þrēo gēr þæs þe hīe on
Limene-mūðan cōmon hider ofer sǽ.

897. Ðā þæs on sumera on ðysum gēre tōfór se hęre, sum
160 on Ēastęngle, sum on Norðhymbre. Ǫnd þā þe feohlēase
wǣron him þǣr scipu begēton, ǫnd sūð ofer sǽ fōron tō
Sigene.

Næfde se hęre, Godes þǫnces, Angelcyn*n* ealles for swīðe
gebrocod, ac hīe wǣron micle swīþor gebrocede on þǣm þrim
165 gēarum mid cēapes cwilde ǫnd mǫnna; ealles swīþost mid
þǣm þæt manige þāra sēlestena cynges þēna þe þǣr on
lǫnde wǣron forðfērdon on þǣm þrym gēarum. Þāra wæs
sum Swīðulf biscop on Hrōfesceastre, ǫnd Cēolmund ealdor-
mǫn*n* on Cęnt, ǫnd Beorhtulf ealdormǫn*n* on Ēastseaxum,
170 ǫnd Wulfred ealdormǫn*n* on Hāmtūnscīre, ǫnd Ealhheard

[1] ón. [2] gewerc.

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biscop æt Dorceceastre, ǫnd Ēadulf cynges þegn on Sūð-
seaxum, ǫnd Beornulf wīcgefēra on Winteceastre, ǫnd Ęcgulf
cynges horsþegn, ǫnd manige ēac him, þēh ic ðā geðung-
nestan nęmde.

Þȳ ilcan gēare dręhton þā hęrgas on Ēastęnglum ǫnd on 175
Norðhymbrum Westseaxna lǫnd swīðe be þǣm sūðstæðe
mid stælhęrgum, ealra swīþust mid ðǣm æscum þe hīe fela
gēara ǣr timbredon. Þā hēt Ælfred cyng timbran lang
scipu ongēn ðā æscas; þā wǣron ful nēah tū swā lange swā
þā ōðru; sume hæfdon LX āra, sume má; þā wǣron ǣgðer 180
ge swiftran, ge unwealtran, ge ēac hīerran[1] þonne þā ōðru;
nǣron nāwðer ne on Fresisc gescæpene ne on Dęnisc, būton[2]
swā him selfum ðuhte þæt hīe nyt*t*wyrðoste bēon meahten.
Þā æt sumum cirre þæs ilcan gēares cōmon þǣr sex scipu
tō Wiht, ǫnd þǣr mycel yfel gedydon, ǣgðer ge on Defenum 185
ge wel hwǣr be ðǣm sǽriman. Þā hēt se cyng faran mid
nigonum tó þāra nīwena scipa; ǫnd forfōron him þone
mūðan foran on ūtermęre. Þā fōron hīe mid þrim scipum ūt
ongēn hīe, ǫnd þrēo stōdon æt ufeweardum þǣm mūðan on
drȳgum; wǣron þā męn*n* uppe on lǫnde of ágáne. Þā 190
gefēngon hīe þāra þrēora scipa tú æt ðǣm mūðan ūtewear-
dum, ǫnd þā męn*n* ofslōgon, ǫnd þæt án oðwand; on þǣm
wǣron ēac þā męn*n* ofslægene būton fīfum; þā cōmon for
ðȳ on weg[3] ðe ðāra ōþerra scipu ásǣton. Þā wurdon ēac
swīðe unēðelīce áseten: þrēo ásǣton on ðā healfe þæs dē- 195
opes ðe ðā Dęniscan scipu āseten wǣron, ǫnd þā ōðru eall
on ōþre healfe, þæt hira ne męhte nān tō ōðrum. Ac ðā
þæt wæter wæs áhębbad fela furlanga frǫm þǣm scipum, þā
ēodan ðā Dęniscan frǫm þǣm þrim scipum tō þǣm ōðrum
þrim þe on hira healfe beębbade wǣron, ǫnd hīe þā þǣr ge- 200
fuhton. Þǣr wearð ofslægen Lucumon cynges gerēfa, ǫnd

[1] hieran. [2] bute. [3] wég.

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Wulfheard Friesa, ǫnd Æbbe Friesa, ǫnd Æðelhere Friesa, ǫnd Æðelferð cynges genēat, ǫnd ealra mǫnna, Fresiscra ǫnd Ęngliscra LXII, ǫnd þāra Dęniscena CXX. Þā cōm
205 þǣm Dęniscum scipum þēh ǣr flōd tō, ǣr þā Crīstnan męhten hira ūt áscūfan[1], ǫnd hīe for ðȳ ūt oðrēowon. Þā wǣron hīe tō þǣm gesārgode þæt hīe ne męhton Sūðseaxna lǫnd ūtan berōwan, ac hira þǣr tū sǣ on lǫnd wearp; ǫnd þā męn*n* mǫn lǣdde tō Winteceastre tō þǣm cynge, ǫnd hē
210 hīe ðǣr āhōn hēt; ǫnd þā męn*n* cōmon on Ēastęngle þe on þǣm ánum scipe wǣron swīðe forwundode.

[1] *altered from* áscuton.

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IX.

FROM ALFRED'S TRANSLATION OF BOETHIUS.

[King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of Boethius' De Consolatione Philosophiæ, by the Rev. S. Fox. London, Bohn, 1864. There are also older editions by Cardale and Rawlinson.]

No contemporary MS. exists of Alfred's translation of Boethius' De Consolatione Philosophiæ. The Cottonian MS. (Otho, A 6), however, which apparently belongs to the first half of the tenth century, still preserves the original Alfredian forms in most cases. I have therefore followed that MS., which has unfortunately been damaged by fire, so that here and there a letter is doubtful. The later Bodleian MS. is of little value for the forms, but it gives a text which is quite independent of that of C., as is shown by its retention of the correct reading against C. in several cases.

Hit gelamp gīo ðætte ān hearpere wæs on ðǣre ðīode ðe Þracia hātte, sīo wæs on Crēca rīce; se hearpere wæs swīðe ungefrǣglīce good, ðæs nama wæs Orfeus; hē hæfde ān swīðe ǣnlic wīf, sīo wæs hāten Eurydice. Þā ongǫn*n* mǫn sęcgan be ðām hearpere, þæt hē meahte hearpian þæt se wudu wagode, ǫnd þā stānas hī styredon for ðȳ swēge, ǫnd wildu dīor ðǣr woldon tō irnan ǫnd stǫndan, swilce hī tamu wǣren, swā stille, ðēah him mǫn*n* oððe hundas wið ēoden, ðæt hī hī nā ne onscunedon. Þā sǣdon hī þæt ðæs hearperes wīf sceolde ācwelan, ǫnd hire sāwle mǫn sceolde lǣdan tō hęlle. Þā sceolde se hearpere weorðan swā sārig, þæt hē ne mihte ongemǫng ōðrum mannum bīon, ac tēah tō

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wuda, ǫnd sæt on ðǣm muntum, ǣgðer ge dæges ge nihtes, wēop ǫnd hearpode, ðæt ðā wudas bifodon, ǫnd ðā ēa stō-
15 don, ǫnd nān heort ne onscunode nænne lēon, ne nān hara nǣnne hund, ne nān nēat nyste nǣnne andan ne nǣnne ęge tō ōðrum, for ðǣre mergðe ðæs sōnes. Þā ðǣm hearpere ðā ðuhte ðæt hine nānes ðinges ne lyste on ðisse worulde, ðā ðohte hē ðæt hē wolde gesēcan hęlle godu, ǫnd onginnan
20 him ōlęccan mid his hearpan, ǫnd biddan þæt hī him āgēa-fen[1] eft his wīf. Þā hē ðā ðider cōm, ðā sceolde cuman ðǣre hęlle hund ongēan hine, þæs nama wæs Cerverus, sē sceolde habban þrīo hēafdu, ǫnd onfægnian[2] mid his steorte, ǫnd plegian wið hine for his hearpunga. Þā wæs ðǣr ēac
25 swīðe ęgeslic geatweard, ðæs nama sceolde bīon Caron, sē hæfde ēac þrīo hēafdu, ǫnd wæs swīðe oreald. Þā ongǫn*n* se hearpere hine biddan þæt hē hine gemundbyrde ðā hwīle þe hē ðǣr wǣre, ǫnd hine gesundne eft ðonan brohte. Þā gehēt he him ðæt, for ðǣm hē wæs oflyst ðæs seldcūðan
30 sōnes. Þā ēode hē furður oð hē gemētte[3] ðā graman gydena[4] ðe folcisce męn*n* hātað *Parcas*, ðā hī sęcgað ðæt on nānum męn*n* nyton nāne āre, ac ǣlcum męn*n* wrecen be his gewyrhtum; þā hī sęcgað ðæt walden ǣlces mannes wyrde. Þā ongǫn*n* hē biddan heora miltse[5]; ðā ongunnon hī wēpan
35 mid him. Þā ēode hē furður, ǫnd him urnon ealle hęllwaran ongēan, ǫnd lǣddon hine tō hiora cininge, ǫnd ongunnon ealle sprecan mid him, ǫnd biddan þæs ðe hē bæd. Ǫnd þæt unstille hwēol ðe Ixion wæs tō gebunden, Levita cyning, for his scylde, ðæt oðstōd for his hearpunga, ǫnd Tantulus se
40 cyning, ðe on ðisse worulde ungemetlice gīfre wæs, ǫnd him ðǣr ðæt ilce yfel fyligde[6] ðǣre gīfernesse, hē gestilde. Ǫnd se vultor sceolde forlǣtan ðæt hē ne slāt ðā lifre Tyties[7] ðæs cyninges, ðe hine ǣr mid ðȳ wītnode; ǫnd eall hęllwara

[1] agefan *C.* [2] ongan fægnian *B.* [3] mette *C.* [4] metena *C.*
[5] blisse *C.* [6] filgde *C.* [7] sticces (?) *C.*

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wītu gestildon, ðā hwīle þe hē beforan ðām cyninge hearpode. Ðā hē ðā lǫnge ǫnd lǫnge hearpode, ðā cleopode se hęll- 45
wara cyning, ǫnd cwæð: 'Wuton āgifan ðǣm ęsne his wīf, for ðǣm hē hī hæfð geearnad mid his hearpunga.' Bebēad him ðā ðæt hē geare wisse, ðæt hē[1] hine nǣfre under bæc ne besāwe, siððan hē ðǫnanweard wǣre, ǫnd sǣde, gif hē hine under bæc besāwe, ðæt hē sceolde forlǣtan ðæt wīf. Ac 50
ðā lufe mǫn mæg swīðe unēaðe oððe nā forbēodan: wei lā wei! hwæt Orpheus ðā lǣdde his wīf mid him, oð ðe hē cōm on þæt gemǣre leohtes ǫnd ðēostro; ðā ēode þæt wīf æfter him. Ðā hē forð on ðæt leoht cōm, ðā beseah hē hine under bæc wið ðæs wīfes; ðā losade hīo him sōna. Ðās lēasan 55
spell[2] lǣrað gehwylcne mǫn*n* ðāra ðe wilnað hęlle ðīostro tō flīonne, ǫnd tō ðæs sōðan Godes liohte tō cumanne, ðæt hē hine ne besīo tō his ealdan yflum, swā ðæt hē hī eft swā fullīce ful·frǫmme, swā hē hī ǣr dyde; for ðǣm swā hwā swā mid fulle willan his mōd wǫnt tō ðǣm yflum ðe hē ǣr 60
forlēt, ǫnd hī ðonne fullfrǫmeð, ǫnd hī him ðonne fullīce līciað, and hē hī nǣfre forlǣtan ne ðǫncð, ðonne forlȳst hē eall his ǣrran good, būton hē hit eft gebēte.

[1] *om. in both.* [2] *om. in C.*

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X.

ACCOUNT OF THE POET CÆDMON.

[From Alfred's Beda, IV. 24.]

ALFRED'S translation of Bede's Ecclesiastical History is preserved in several MSS., all of which are, however, at least a century later than Alfred's time. I have not attempted a critical text, but have followed the Corpus MS., at Oxford (279), only occasionally adopting the readings of the other MSS. The readings at the foot of the page are those of the Oxford Cp., unless otherwise denoted. A new critical edition of Alfred's Beda is a great want, Smith's edition[1] being now antiquated.

On þysse abbudissan mynstre wæs sum brōðor synderlīce mid godcundre gyfe gemǣred and geweorþad, for þon hē gewunade gerisenlice lēoð wyrcean, þā þe tō ǣfęstnesse and tō ārfæstnesse belumpon; swā þætte swā hwæt swā hē of godcundum stafum þurh bōceras geleornade, þæt hē æfter medmiclum fæce in scopgereorde mid þā mǣstan swētnesse and inbryrdnesse[2] geglęncde, and in Ęnglisc-gereorde wel gehwǣr forðbrohte; and for his lēoðsǫngum mǫnigra mǫnna mōd oft tō worolde forhohnesse, and tō geþēodnesse þæs heofonlican līfes onbærnde wǣron. And eác swylce mǫnige ōðre æfter him in Ǫngelþēode ongunnon ǣfæste lēoð wyrcan, ac nǣnig hwæþere him þæt gelīce dōn ne[3] meahte; for þon hē nālæs frǫm mǫnnum ne þurh mǫn*n* gelǣred wæs þæt hē þone lēoðcræft geleornade, ac hē wæs godcundlīce gefultumod, and þurh Godes gyfe þone sǫngcræft onfēng; and hē for þon nǣfre noht lēasunga[4], ne īdles lēoþes wyrcan ne[3] meahte, ac efne þā án þā þe tō

[1] Historiae Ecclesiasticae Gentis Anglorum Libb. V. Cantabrigiae, 1722.
[2] inbrydnesse. [3] *omitted.* [4] -unge.

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æfæstnesse belumpon and his þǣre[1] æfæstan tungan gedafenode singan.

Wæs hē se mǫn*n* in weoruldhāde geseted oð[2] ðā tíde þe hē wæs gelȳfedre yldo, and hē nǣfre ǣnig lēoð geleornade: and hē for þon oft in gebēorscipe, þonne þǽr wæs[3] blisse intinga gedēmed, þæt hīe ealle sceolden þurh ęndebyrdnesse be hearpan singan, þonne hē geseah þā hearpan him nēalǣcan, þonne ārās hē for scǫme frǫm þǣm symble, and hām ēode tō his hūse. Þā hē þæt þā sumre tīde dyde, þæt hē forlēt þā hūs þæs gebēorscipes, and ūt wæs gǫngende tō nēata scypene, þāra heord him wæs þǣre nihte beboden, ðā hē þā þǣr in gelimplicre[4] tīde his limo on ręste gesętte and onslǣpte, þā stōd him sum mǫn*n* æt þurh swefn, and hine hālette and grētte, and hine be his naman nęmde: 'Cædmǫn[5], sing mē hwæthwegu[6].' Þā andswarode hē, and cwæð: 'Ne cǫn*n* ic noht singan, and ic for þon of þyssum gebēorscipe ūt ēode, and hider gewāt, for þon ic noht cūðe.' Eft hē cwæð sē þe mid him sprecende wæs: 'Hwæðere þū meaht mē singan.' Cwæð hē: 'Hwæt sceal ic singan?' Cwæð hē: 'Sing mē Frumsceaft.' Þā hē þā þās andsware onfēng, ðā ongan*n* hē sōna singan, in hęrenesse Godes Scyppendes, þā fers and þā word þe hē nǣfre ne gehȳrde, þāra ęndebyrdnes þis is:

Nū wē sculan hęrian heofonrīces Weard,
Metodes mihte and his mōdgeþǫnc,
wera Wuldorfæder; swā hē wundra gehwæs,
ēce Dryhten, ord[7] onstealde.
Hē ǣrest gesceōp eorðan bearnum
heofon tō hrōfe, hālig Scyppend;
ðā middangeard[8], mǫn*n*cynnes Weard,
ēce Dryhten, æfter tēode
fīrum foldan, Frēa Ælmihtig.

[1] þa *all.* [2] óð. [3] wǽs. [4] -lice. [5] cedmon. [6] æthwegu. [7] oórd. [8] middon-.

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50 Đā ārās hē frǫm þǣm slǣpe, and eall þā þe hē slǣpende
sǫng fæste in gemynde hæfde, and þǣm wordum sōna
mǫnig word in þæt ylce gemet Gode wyrþes sǫnges tōge-
þēodde. Þā cōm hē on marne tō þām tūngerēfan, sē þe
his ealdormǫn*n* wæs, sǣde him hwylce gyfe hē onfēng;
55 and hē hine sōna tō þǣre abbudyssan gelǣdde, and hire þæt
cȳðde and sægde. Đā hēt hēo gesǫmnian ealle þā gelǣr-
destan mǫn*n* and þā leorneras, and him andweardum hēt
sęcgan þæt swefn, and þæt lēoð singan, þætte ealra heora
dōme gecoren wǣre, hwæt oððe hwǫnon þæt cumen wǣre.
60 Þā wæs him eallum gesegen, swā swā hit wæs, þæt him
wǣre frǫm Dryhtne sylfum heofonlic gyfu forgifen. Đā
rǫhton hīe him and sægdon sum hālig spel*l* and godcundre
lāre word; bebudon him þā, gif hē mihte, þæt hē him sum
sunge, and in [1] swinsunge [1] lēoðsǫnges þæt gehwyrfde. Đā hē
65 þā hæfde þā wīsan onfangene, þā ēode hē hām tō his hūse,
and cōm eft on morgen, and þȳ bętstan lēoðe geglǫnged
him āsǫng and āgeaf þæt him beboden wæs.

Đā ongan*n* sēo abbudysse clyppan and lufian þā Godes
gyfe in þǣm mǫn*n*, and hēo hine þā mǫnode and lǣrde, þæt
70 hē weoroldhād forlēte, and munuchāde onfēnge; and hē
þæt wel þafode; and hēo hine in þæt mynster onfēng mid
his gōdum, and hine geþēodde tō gesǫmnunge þāra Godes
þēowa, and hēt hine lǣran þæt getæl þæs hālgan stǣres and
spelles; and hē eall þā hē in gehērnesse geleornian mihte,
75 mid hine gemyngade, and swā swā clǣne nēten eodorcende
in þæt swēteste lēoð gehwyrfde, and his sǫng and his lēoð
wǣron swā wynsum tō gehȳrenne, ðæt þā sylfan his lārēowas
æt his mūðe writon and leornodon. Sǫng hē ǣrest be mid-
dangeardes gesceape and be fruman mǫn*n*cynnes, and eal*l*
80 þæt stǣr Genesis (þæt is sēo ǣreste Moises bōc), and eft be
ūtgǫnge Israēla folces of Ægypta [2] lǫnde, and be in*n*gǫnge
þæs gehātlǫndes, and be ōðrum mǫnigum spellum þæs hāl-

[1] omitted. [2] Ægypta.

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gan gewrites canōnes bōca, and be Crīstes męnniscnesse, and be his þrōwunge, and be his ūpāstignesse on heofonas, and bī þæs Hālgan Gāstes cyme, and þāra apostola 85 lāre; and eft bī þām ęge þæs tōweardan dōmes, and be fyrhto þæs tintreglican wītes, and be swētnesse þæs heofonlican rīces hē męnig lēoþ geworhte; and swylce ēac ōþer męnig be þām godcundum fręmsumnessum and dōmum hē geworhte. On eallum þām hē geornlīce gȳmde þæt hē 90 męn*n* ātuge fram synna lufan and mándǣda, and tō lufan and tō geornfullnesse āwęhte gōdra dǣda; for þon hē wæs se męn*n* swīðe ǣfæst, and reogollicum þēodscypum ëaðmōdlīce underþēoded; and wið ðām þā ðe on ōþre wīsan dōn woldon, hē wæs mid wylme micelre ęllenwōdnesse on- 95 bærned, and hē for þon fægere ęnde his līf betȳnde and geęndade.

For þon þā þǣre tīde nēalǣcte[1] his gewitenesse and forðfōre, þā wæs hē fēowertȳne dagum ǣr þæt hē wæs līcumlicre untrymnesse þrycced and hęfigad, hwæþere tō þon 100 gemetlīce þæt hē ealle þā tīd mihte ge sprecan ge gangan. Wæs þǣr on nēaweste untrumra manna hūs, on þām hyra ðēaw wæs þæt hī þā untruman and þā þe æt forðfōre wǣron in*n* lǣdan sceoldan, and him þǣr ætsǫmne þēnian. Þā bæd hē his þēn on ǣfenne þǣre nihte þe hē of worulde gangende 105 wæs þæt hē on þām hūse him stōwe gegearwade, þæt hē ręstan mihte. Þā wundrade se þeng for hwon hē þæs bǣde, for þon him þuhte þæt his forðfōre swā nēh ne wǣre: dyde hwæþere swā swā hē cwæð and bebēad. And mid þȳ hē þā þǣr on ręste ēode, and hē gefēonde mōde sumu þing 110 ætgædere mid him sprecende and glēowiende wæs þe þǣr ǣr inne wǣron, þā wæs ofer middeniht þæt hē frægn hwæþer hī ǣnig hūsl þǣrinne hæfdon? Þā andswarodon hīe and[2] cwǣdon: 'Hwilc þearf is þē hūsles? ne þīnre forðfōre swā

[1] nealecte. [2] and.

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115 nēh is, nū þū þus rōtlīce and þus glædlīce tō ūs sprecende eart.' Cwæð hē eft: 'Berað mē hwæþere hūsl tō.' Þā hē hit þā on handa hæfde, þā fræng hē hwæþer hī ealle smylte mōd and būtan eallum incan blīðe tō him hæfdon? Þā andswarodon hī ealle, and cwǣdon þæt hī nǣnigne incan 120 tō him wistan, ac hī ealle him swīðe blīðemōde wǣron, and hī wrīxendlīce hine bǣdon þæt hē him eallum blīðe wǣre. Þā andswarode hē and cwæð: 'Mīne brōþro þā lēofan, ic eom swīðe blīðmōd tō ēow and tō eallum Godes mǫnnum.' And hē swā wæs hine getrymmende mid þȳ heo- 125 fonlican wegneste, and him ōþres līfes in*n*gang gearwade. Ðā gȳt hē frægn hū nēh þǣre tīde wǣre þætte þā brōþor ārīsan sceoldon, and Godes folc lǣran, and heora uhtsang singan? Andswarodon[1] hī: 'Nis hit feor*r* tō þon.' Cwæð hē: 'Tela, utan wē wel þǣre tīde bīdan;' and þā him gebæd, 130 and hine gesēnade mid Crīstes rōdetācne, and his hēafod onhylde tō þām bolstre, and medmycel fæc onslǣpte, and swā mid stillnesse his līf geǫndade. And swā wæs geworden þætte swā swā hē hlūtre mōde and bylewite, and smyltre willsumnesse Dryhtne þēowde, þæt hē ēac swylce swā smylte 135 dēaðe middangeard wæs forlǣtende, and tō his gesyhðe becōm. And sēo tunge þe swā mǫnig hālwǫnde word on þæs Scyppendes lof gesǫtte, hē þā swylce ēac þā ȳtemestan word on his hǫrenesse hine sylfne sēniende and his gāst in his handa bebēodende betȳnde. Ēac swylce þæt is ge- 140 sewen[2] þæt hē wǣre gewiss his sylfes forðfōre of þām þe wē nū sǫcgan hȳrdon.

[1] andswearodon. [2] gesægd.

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XI.

FROM THE LAWS.

THE following extracts from the Laws of Ine are taken from the Corpus MS. (No. 383) at Cambridge, of the beginning of the 10th century.

Ic Ine mid Godes gife Wesseaxna kyning, mid geðealhte ǫnd mid lāre Cēnredes mīnes fæder, ǫnd Hęddes mīnes biscepes, ǫnd Eorcenwoldes mīnes biscepes, mid eallum mīnum ealdormǫnnum, ǫnd þǣm ieldstan witum mīnre ðēode, ǫnd eác micelre gesǫmnunge Godes ðēowa, wæs smēagende be ðǣre hǣlo ūrra sāwla, ǫnd be ðām staþole ūres rīces, þætte ryht ǣw ǫnd ryhte cynedōmas ðurh ūre folc gefæstnode ǫnd getrymede wǣron, þætte nǣnig ealdormǫnna ne ūs undergeðēodedra æfter þām wǣre āwęndende ðās ūre dōmas. 5 10

Be Godes ðēowa regole.

1. Ærest wē bebēodað þætte Godes ðēowas hiora ryhtregol on ryht healdon. Æfter þām wē bebēodað þætte ealles folces ǣw ǫnd dōmas ðus sīen gehealdene:

Be cildum. 15

2. Cild binnan ðrītegum nihta sīe gefulwad. Gif hit swā ne sīe, xxx scillinga gebēte. Gif hit ðonne sīe dēad būtan fulwihte, gebēte hē hit mid eallum ðām ðe hē āge.

Be sunnan-dæges weorcum.

3. Gif ðēowmon*n* wyrce on sunnan-dæg be his hlāfordes hǣse, sīe hē frīoh, ǫnd se hlāford gesęlle xxx scillinga tō wīte. 20

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Be gefeohtum.

6. Gif hwā gefeohte on cyninges hūse, sīe hē scyldig
25 ealles his ierfes, ǫnd síe on cyninges dōme hwæðer hē líf
āge þe nāge.

Gif hwā on mynster gefeohte, cxx scillinga gebēte.

Gif hwā on ealdormǫnnes hūse gefeohte oððe on ōðres
geðungenes witan, LX scillinga gebēte hē, ǫnd ōþer LX
30 scillinga gesęlle tō wīte.

Gif ðonne on gafolgeldan hūse oððe on gebūres gefeohte,
xxx[1] scillinga tō wīte gesęlle, ǫnd þǣm gebūre VI scillinga.

Ǫnd þēah hit sīe on middum felda gefohten, xxx[1] scil-
linga tō wīte sīe āgifen.

35 Gif ðonne on gebēorscipe hīe gecīden, ǫnd ōðer hiora
mid geðylde hit forbere, gesęlle se ōðer xxx scillinga tō wīte.

Be stale.

7. Gif hwā stalie swā his wīf nyte ǫnd his bearn, gesęlle
LX scillinga tō wīte.

40 Gif hē ðonne stalie on gewitnesse ealles his hīredes,
gǫngen hīe ealle on ðēowot. xwintre cniht mæg bīon ðīefðe
gewita.

Be gefǫngenum ðēofum.

12 (13). Gif ðēof sīe gefǫngen, swelte hē dēaðe, oððe his
45 líf be his were man ālīese.

Ðēofas wē hātað oð VII męn*n*, frǫm VII hlōð oð xxxv;
siððan bið hęre.

Be feorran-cumenum męn*n* būtan wege gemētton.

20. Gif feor*r*cund mǫn*n* oððe fręmde būtan wege geond
50 wudu gǫnge, ǫnd ne hrīeme ne horn blāwe, for ðēof hē bið
tō prōfianne, oððe tō slēanne, oððe tō álīesanne.

[1] cxx.

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Be ðon þe mǫn wíf bycgge, ǫnd þonne sīo gift tōstande.

31. Gif mǫn wíf gebycgge, ǫnd sīo gyft forð ne cume, āgife þæt feoh, ǫnd forgielde, ǫnd gebēte þām byrgean, swā his borgbryce sīe.

Be Wilisces mǫnnes lǫndhæfene.

32. Gif Wilisc mǫn*n* hæbbe hīde lǫndes, his wer bið CXX scillinga; gif hē þonne healfe[1] hæbbe, LXXX scillinga; gif hē nǣnig hæbbe, LX scillinga.

Be wuda bærnette.

43. Ðonne mǫn bēam on wuda forbærne, ǫnd weorðe yppe on þone ðe hit dyde, gielde hē ful*l* wīte: geseǫlle LX scillinga; for þām þe fýr bið þēof.

Gif mǫn āfęlle on wuda wel mǫnega trēowa, ǫnd wyrð eft undierne, forgielde III trēowu, ǣlc mid XXX scillinga. Ne ðearf hē hiora má geldan, wǣre hiora swā fela swā hiora wǣre, for þon sīo æsc[2] bið melda, nalles ðēof.

Be wuda onfęnge būtan lēafe.

44. Gif mǫn þonne āceorfe ān trēow, þæt mæge XXX swīna under gestandan, ǫnd wyrð undierne, geseǫlle LX scillinga.

Be ðon ðe ðēowwealh frīone mǫn*n* ofslēa.[3]

74. Gif ðēowwealh Ęnglisene mǫnnan ofslihð, þonne sceal sē ðe hine āh weorpan hine tō hǫnda hlāforde ǫnd mǣgum, oððe LX scillinga geseǫllan wið his fēore.

Gif hē þonne þone cēap nelle fore geseǫllan, þonne mōt hine se hlāford gefrēogan. Gielden siððan his mǣgas þone wer, gif hē mǣgburg hæbbe frēo. Gif hē næbbe, hēden his þā gefān.

[1] healfes. [2] æsc. [3] ófslea.

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XII.

CHARTERS.

THE two following charters are given from the contemporary documents, the first from the Stowe, the second from the British Museum collection. Although they are grants of land in Kent and Mercia respectively, they are in the ordinary West-Saxon dialect of the period.

1

EADGIFU.

961.

Ēadgifu cȳþ þām arcebiscope and Crīstes cyrcean hȳrede, hū hire land cōm æt Cūlingon. Þæt is þæt hire lǣfde hire fæder land and bóc, swā hē mid rihte begęt, and him his yldran lǣfdon. Hit gelamp þæt hire fæder āborgude xxx
5 punda æt Godan, and betǣhte him þæt land þæs fēos tō ānwędde; and hē hit hæfde VII winter. Þā gelamp emb þā tīd þæt man bēonn ealle Cantware tō wīgge, tō Holme. Þā nolde Sigelm hire fæder tō wīgge faron mid nānes mannes sęette unāgifnum, and āgęf þā Godan xxx punda, and becwæþ
10 Ēadgife his dehter land, and bóc sealde. Þā hē on wīgge āfea'llen wæs, þā ætsōc Goda þæs fēos ǣgiftes, and þæs landes wyrnde, oð þæs on syxtan gēare. Þā spræc hit fæstlīce Byrhsige Dȳrincg swā lange oð þā witan þe þā wǣron geręhton Ēadgife þæt hēo sceolde hire fæder hand
15 geclǣnsian be swā myclan fēo. And hēo þæs āþ lǣdde on ealre þēode gewitnesse tō Æglesforda, and þǣr geclǣnsude hire fæder þæs ǣgiftes be xxx punda āþe. Þā gȳt hēo ne

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mōste landes brūcan, ǣr hire frȳnd fundon æt Ēadwearde cyncge þæt hē him þæt land forbēad, swā hē ǣniges brūcan wolde; and hē hīt swā ālēt. Þā gelamp on fyrste þæt se cyninceg Godan oncūþe swā swȳþe, swā him man ætręhte bēc and land, ealle þā þe hē ahte. And se cyninceg hine þā and ealle his āre mid bōcum and landum forgeaf Ēadgife tō ātēonne swā swā hēo wolde. Þā cwæð hēo þæt hēo ne dorste for Gode him swā lēanian swā hē hire tō geearnud hæfde, and āgęf him ealle his land, būton twām sulungum æt Osterlande; and nolde þā bēc āgifan ǣr hēo wyste hū getrīwlīce hē hī æt landum healdan wolde.

Þā gewāt Ēadweard cyncg, and fēncg Æþelstān tō rīce. Þā Godan sǣl þuhte, þā gesohte hē þone kyninceg Æþelstān, and bæd þæt hē him geþingude wiþ Ēadgife his bōca edgift. And se cyncg þā swā dyde. And hēo him ealle āgęf būton Osterlandes bēc. And hē þā bōc unnendre handa hire tō lēt, and þāra ōþerra mid ēaðmēttum geþancude; and ufen an þæt twęlfa sum hire āþ sealde, for geborenne and ungeborenne, þæt þis ǣfre gesęłt spǣc wǣre. And þis wæs gedōn on Æþelstānes kyninceges gewitnesse and his wytena æt Hamme wiþ Lǣwe. And Ēadgifu hæfde land mid bōcum þāra twēgea cyninga dagas hire suna. Ðā Ēadrǣd geęndude, and man Ēadgife berȳpte ǣlcere āre, þā nāmon Godan twēgen suna, Lēofstān and Lēofrīc, on Ēadgife þās twā forespecenan land æt Cūlingon and æt Osterlande, and sǣdon þām cilde Ēadwīge, þe þā gecoren wæs, þæt hȳ rihtur hiora wǣren þonne hire.

Þæt þā swā wæs oþ Ēadgār āstīþude. And hē and his wytan geręhton þæt hȳ mānfull rēaflāc gedōn hæfden; and hī hire āre geręhton and āgēfon. Þā nam Ēadgifu, be þæs cyninceges lēafe and gewitnesse and ealra his bisceopa, þā bēc, and land betǣhte intō Crīstes cyrcean: mid hire āgenum handum ūp on þone altare lēde, þan hȳrede on

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ēcnesse tō āre, and hire sāwle tó ręste; and cwæþ þæt Crīst sylf mid eallum heofonlicum mægne þane āwyrgde on ēcnesse þe þās gife ǣfre āwęnde oþþe gewanude. Þus cōm þēos ār intō Crīstes cyrcean hȳrede.

2

EADMUND.

944.

In nomine Domini nostri Jesu Christi! Quom quidem transeuntis mundi vicissitudo cotidie per incrementa temporum crescendo decrescit, et ampliando minuitur, crescentibusque repentinis variorum incurs[u]um ruinis vicinus finis terminus esse cunctis in proximo cernitur. Idcirco vanis ac transibilibus rebus mansura coelestis patriae praemia m[erca]nda sunt.

Quam ob causam ego Ēadmundus, *gentis Anglorum rex, cuidam pontifici meo mihique dilecto, nomine* Ælfrīco, *ob ipsius laudabili ob[edi]entiae zelo ejusdemque servitute placabili, dignatus sum impertiri* xxx *mansas in illo loco ubi jam dudum solicolae illius regionis n[omen] inposuerunt* æt Baddan-byrig and tō Doddanforda and tō Eferdūne. *Tali autem tenore hoc praefatae munificentiae munus tradendo concessi, ut possideat et firmiter teneat hanc praedictam terram perpetualiter, cum omnibus utensilibus quae Deus coelorum in ipso telluris gramine creavit. Tam in notis causis et ignotis, in modicis et in magnis campis, pascuis, pratis, silvis, silvarumque densitatibus donans donabo libertatem, ut postquam humani generis fragilitatem deseruerit, et ad desiderabilem jucunditatis viam per gratiam superni judicis adierit, succedentium sibi cuicumque libuerit aeternaliter derelinquat, ceu superius praenotavi. Sit autem praedictum rus liber ab omni fiscali tributo saeculariumque servitutum exactione exinanitum, sine expeditione et pontis arcisve instructione. Praecipioque in*

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nomine Dei summi tam nobis viventibus quam aetiam se- 25
quentibus divina praecepta praedicantibus hujus libertatis statuta ad irritum deducere minime quispiam praesumat. Quisquis benivola mente meam donationem amplificare satagerit in hoc praesenti saeculo vitam illius prospera feliciter longiturnae uitae gaudia teneat. Si quis autem propria teme- 30
ritate violenter invadere praesumpserit, sciat se procul dubio ante tribunal districti judicis titubantem tremebundumque rationem redditurum, nisi prius digna satisfactione emendare maluerit.

Istis terminibus praedicta terra circumgyrata esse videtur. 35
Ðis sint þā landgemǣra and se embegang þāra landa tō Baddan-byrig and tō Doddan-forda and tō Eferdūne. Ðæt is þonne ǣrest æt Baddan-byrg westeweardre and norðeweardre æt þām lȳtlan tōclofenan beorge. Þonne on gerihte of ðām beorge norð tō Weargedūne, betweox þā lȳtlan twēgen 40
beorgas. Þæt þǣr norð andlang ðǣre lȳtlan díc æt þæs grāfes ende oð ðā smalan ðornas. Ðonne of ðām þornum úp on ðā lȳtlan dūne middewearde[1]. Þonne of ðǣre dúne ēast on foxhylle ēasteweardre. Þonne geūðe ic Ælfwine and Beorhtulfe þæs lēas and þæs hammes be norðan þǣre lȳtlan 45
dīc. Ðonne lið ðæt gemǣre on gerihte of fóxhylle norðeweardre on þone holan weg æt hinde-hlȳpan. Þonne of hindehlȳpan on þone wylle æt þām lēa ufeweārdan. Of ðām wylle on ðæt heorotsol. Of ðām heorotsole norð on gerihte on ðone beorg. Þonne of ðām beorge on gerihte 50
to ðām lēa. Þæt forð be lēa on wiðigwylles hēafud. Of ðan wylle norð on gerihte on ðā ðórnehtan dūne tōemnes þām geate æt þǣre ealdan byrg. Þæt fram ðām geate on gerihte ēast tō mærpytte. Þonne of ðām pytte on gerihte tō ðām stāne æt þām wylle wið norðan mæres-dæl. Þonne 55
sūð on gerihte andlang Wætlinga-strǣt[2] on þone weg tō

[1] -dre. [2] wæcl-.

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Weoduninga gemǣre. Þonne west andlang weges on ðone lȳtlan beorg, ðǣr se stocc stōd. Ðæt þǫnan sūðrihte on ðone ealdan mylier, þǣr þā welegas standað. Ðæt west andlang
60 burnan, oð hit cymð þǣr Blīðe ūt-scȳt. Þæt andlang Blīðan oð ðā stānbriegge. Þæt ēast of ðǣre briegge andlang dīc, oð ðone hǣþenan byrgels. Of þām byrgelse forð norð be wyrttruman oð ðæs hęges ęnde be Weoduninga gemǣre. Þæt þǫnan andlang gemǣres on gerihte tō ðām stocce on
65 ēasteweardan þām lēa. Of ðām stocce sūðrihte on þǣre strǣt. Andlang strǣt tō þǣre fyrh ðe scȳt sūðrihte tō þǣre miclan strǣt æt þæs wylles hēafde æt Snōces-cumbes gemǣre. Þæt west andlang strǣt on ðone æsc. Þæt fram ðām æsce andlang strǣt betweox þā twēgen lēas on ðā
70 ealdan sealtstrǣt oð ðone steort. Fram þām steorte andlang þæs fūlan brōces oð Blīðan. Ðonne is þæt land æt Snōces-cumbe healf þæs cinges healf uncer Brentinges, būton mē God geunne and mīn hlāford þæt hē his mē geunnan wille. Þonne gǣþ sīo mearc forð andlang Blīðan west, oð ðæt sēo
75 lacu ūt-scȳt on Blīðan wiðufan stānbriegge. Þæt norð andlang lace oð ðā díc. Þonne andlang díc oð ðone weg þe scȳt tō Fealuwes-lēa on þām slade. Þæt on Fealuwes-lēa, þǣr Ælfrīc biscep rēdan hēt tō þǣre ealdan dīc. Andlang dīc tō ðām wege þe scȳt úp tō ðām hriegge.
80 Andlang hriegges tō þām wege þe scȳt fram Fealuwes-lēa tō Baddan-bȳ āne lȳtle hwīle. Þonne of ðǣre apuldre þe stęnt wið westan þām wege þurh þone lēa tō þām miclan hæslwride. Of ðām hæslwride ādūn on þā blacan rixa. Of þām rixun on þā lȳtlan hęcggan æt þām wege þe scȳt
85 fram Baddan-bȳ tō cearwyllun. Andlang weges oð ðone brōc þe scȳt tō Fealuwes-lēa tō þām forda. Ðæt west ǣfre andlang brōces oð ðone weg þe scȳt tō Stæfertūne wið sūðan þā ealdan burh æt Baddan-byrg. Þæt west andlang weges oð tōemnes þǣre micelan dīc oð westewearde þā

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burh. Andlang ðǣre dīc and be þǣre byrg westeweardre norð oð ðone tōbrocenan beorg, ðe þǣr is tōclofen on norðweardre and on westweardre Baddan-byrg.

Acta ést haec praefata[1] *donatio anno ab incarnatione Dominis nostri Jesu Christi* DCCCCXLIIII, *indictione* II.

Ego Ēadmundus *rex Anglorum praefatam donationem cum sigillo sancte crucis confirmavi. Ego* Eadred *ejusdem regis frater praedictum donum consignavi. Ego* Ēadgifu *ejusdem regis mater confirmavi cum sigillo sancte crucis. Ego* Oda *Dorobonensis ecclesiae archiepiscopus ejusdem regis donationem cum tropheo agiae crucis subarravi. Ego* Wulfstān *archiepiscopus ejusdem regis donationem confirmavi. Ego* Ðēodred *Lundoniensis ecclesiae episcopus, consensi. Ego* Ælfhēah *Wintaniensis ecclesiae episcopus, triumphalem tropheum agiae crucis inpres[s]i. Ego* Cēnwald *episcopus consensi. Ego* Ælfred *episcopus confirmavi. Ego* Æþelgār *eptscopus roboravi. Ego* Wulfsie *episcopus consignavi. Ego* Wulfhelm *episcopus subarravi.* Æþelstān *dux.* Æþelwold *dux.* Æþelstān *dux.* Ealhhelm *dux.* Aðelmund *dux.* Wulfgār *minister.* Ēadmund *minister.* Ælfsie *minister.* Ælfstān *minister.* Wulfrīc *minister.* Ælfsie *minister.* Æþelgeard *minister.* Wulfrīc *minister.* Wihtgār *minister.* Ælfred *minister.* Æþered *minister.*

3

ÞURSTAN.

1049.

Hēr cȳð on þysan gewrite þæt Þūrstān geanⁿ þæs landes æt Wimbisc intō Criistes-cyrcean for his sāule and for Lēofware, and for Æðelgȳðe, þām hīrede tō fōstre, æfter Þūrstānes dæge and æfter Æþelgȳðe, būton twām hīdan.

[1] Præfacta.

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And gelǣste se hīred æt Crīstes-cyrcean for Þūrstānes sāule and for Æþelgȳðe þām hīrede intō Sancte Augustīne twęlf pund be getale.

Þis syndon þa gewitnysse þæs cwydes: Ēadwęrd kyncg, and Ælfgyfu sēo hlǣfdige, and Ēadsige arcebiscop, and Ælfrīc arcebiscop, and Godwine eorl, and Lēofric eorl, and Ælfgār þæs eorles sunu[1], and Ælfwærd biscop on Lundene, and Ælfwine biscop on Win[tan]ceastre, and Stigand prēost, and Ēadwold prēost, and Lēofcild scīrgerēfa, and Ōsulf Fīla, and Ufic, and Ælfwine Wulfredes sunu, and Ælfrīc Wihtgāres sunu, and ealle þā þegenas on Ēastsęxan.

And bēon heora męnn frīge æfter heora bēira dæge. Ond n[e] āstinge nān mann æfter heora dæge on þæt land būton se hȳred æt Crīstes-cyrcean; and yrfan hī swā hī wyrðe witan. And þissera gewrita sindan þrēo: ān is æt Crīstes-cyrcean; ōðer æt Sancte Augustīne; þridde mid heom sylfan.

4

ĒADWEARD.

1057–65.

Ēadward kyngc grēt wel Wulfwī biscop and Lēofwine eorl, and ealle mīne þeignes on Heortfordscīre frēondlīce; and ic[2] kyþe ēow þæt Lēofsī Dudde sunu hafað gegiven Crīste and Sancte Petre intō Westmynstre þridde healve hīde landes æt Wurmeléa be mīnre gelēafan and be mīnre unnan. God ēow gehealde.

[1] Ælgar þes eorlles sune. [2] íc.

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XIII.

ÆLFRIC'S HOMILIES[1].

THE two following homilies have been selected, the first as a characteristic specimen of Ælfric's simple narrative style, the second as showing that command of the tender and pathetic in which he excels. Both are perfect models of style, and deserve the most careful study. The present text is based on a comparison of the three oldest MSS. I could gain access to, namely the Cambridge (Public Library) MS. used by Thorpe (C.), the Bodleian (B.), and the Royal (British Museum) (R.), all of which are contemporary, or nearly so, with Ælfric himself. Of these the best is certainly C., with which R. closely agrees. B., on the other hand, is carelessly written, and full of omissions, but has many valuable forms. I have therefore generally followed C., only occasionally substituting the spellings of the other MSS. The various readings of B. have in most cases been disregarded as obvious errors, my object not being to supply an apparatus criticus, but simply to select from the MSS. what is most instructive for the student. Nor have I attempted a genealogical classification of the MSS. Such a task could only be attempted by an editor of the whole body of Homilies, and its difficulties would be very considerable on account of the large number of MSS. and the remarkably small divergence of their readings,—at least among the better ones.

[1] The Homilies of Ælfric, by B. Thorpe, Esq. (Ælfric Society), 1843.

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THE ASSUMPTION OF ST. JOHN THE APOSTLE.

Iōhannes se Godspellere, Crīstes dȳrling, wearð on ðysum dæge tō heofenan rīces myrhðe þurh Godes nēosunge genumen. Hē wæs Crīstes mōddrian sunu, and hē hine lufode synderlīce; nā swā micclum for ðǣre mǣglican sibbe swā for ðǣre clǣnnysse his ansundan mægðhādes. Hē wæs on mægðháde Gode gecoren, and hé on ēcnysse on ungewęmmedum mægðhāde þurhwunode. Hit is gerǣd on gewyrdelicum racum þæt hé wolde wífian, and Críst wearð tō his gyftum gelaðod. Þā gelamp[1] hit þæt æt ðām gyftum wín wearð āteorod. Se Hǣlend ðā hēt þā ðēningmęn*n*[2] āfyllan six stǣnene fatu mid hlūttrum wætere, and hē mid his bletsunge þæt wæter tō æðelum wīne āwęnde. Þis is þæt forme tácn ðe hē on his męnniscnysse openlīce geworhte. Þā wearð Iōhannes swā onbryrd þurh þæt tácn, þæt hé ðǣr·rihte his brȳde on mægðhāde forlét, and symle syððan Drihtne folgode, and wearð ðā him inweardlīce gelufod, for ðan ðe hē hine ætbrǣd þām flǣsclicum lustum. Witodlīce ðisum lēofan leorningcnihte befæste se Hǣlend his mōdor, þā þā hē on rōdehęngene manncynn ālȳsde, þæt his clǣne līf ðæs clǣnan mǣdenes Marīan gȳmde; and hēo ðā on hyre swyster suna þēnungum wunode.

Eft on fyrste, æfter Crīstes ūpstige tō heofonum, rīxode sum wælhrēow cāsere on Rōmana rīce, æfter Nerōne, se wæs Domicianus gehāten, crīstenra manna ehtere: sē hēt āfyllan āne cȳfe mid weallendum ele, and þone mǣran godspellere þǣron hēt bescūfan; ac hē ðurh Godes gescyldnysse ungewęmmed of ðām hātum[3] bæðe ēode. Eft, ðā ðā se wælhrēowa ne mihte ðæs ēadigan apostoles bodunge

[1] gelámp *C.* [2] ðenigmen *C.* [3] *so all.*

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ālęcgan, þā āsęnde hē hine on wræcsīð tō ānum īgeoðe þe is Paðmas gecíged þæt hē ðǣr þurh hungres scearpnysse 30 ācwǣle. Ac se Ælmihtiga Hǣlend ne forlét tō gȳmelēaste his gelufedan apostol, ac geswutelode him on ðām wræcsīðe þā tōweardan onwrigen*n*ysse, be ðǣre hé āwrāt ðā bóc ðe is gehāten 'Apocalipsis': and se wælhrēowa Domiciānus on ðām ylcan gēare wearð ācweald æt his witena handum; 35 and hí ealle ānmōdlīce rǣddon þæt ealle his gesęt/nyssa āȳdlode wǣron. Þā wearð Nerua, swīðe ārfæst man*n*, tō cāsere gecoren. Be his geþafunge gecyrde se apostol ongēan mid micclum wurðmynte, sē ðe mid hospe tō wræcsīðe āsęnd wæs. Him urnon ongēan weras and wīf 40 fægnigende and cweðende: 'Gebletsod is sē ðe cōm on Godes naman.'

Mid þām ðe se apostol Iōhannes stōp intō ðǣre byrig Ephesum, þā bær man him tōgēanes ānre wydewan líc tō byrigenne; hire nama wæs Drusiana. Hēo wæs swīðe 45 gelȳfed and ælmesgeorn, and þā ðearfan, ðe hēo mid cystigum mōde eallunga āfēdde, drēorige mid wópe ðām líce folgodon. Ðā hēt se apostol ðā bǣre sęttan, and cwæð: 'Mīn Drihten, Hǣlend Crīst, ārǣre ðē, Drusiana; ārīs, and gecyrr hām, and gearca ús gereordunge on þīnum hūse.' Drusiana 50 þā ārás swilce of slǣpe āwręht[1], and carfull be ðæs apostoles hǣse hām gewęnde.

On ðām ōðrum dæge ēode se apostol be ðǣre strǣt; þā ofseah hē hwǣr sum ūðwita lǣdde twēgen gebrōðru, þe hæfdon behwyrfed eall heora yldrena gestrēon on dēor- 55 wurðum gym*m*stānum, and woldon ðā tōcwȳsan on ealles þæs folces gesihðe, tō wǣfersȳne, swylce tō forsewennysse woruld-licra æhta. Hit wæs gewunelic on ðām tīman þæt ðā ðe woldon woruldwīsdōm gecneordlīce leornian, þæt hí behwyrfdon heora āre on gym*m*stānum, and ðā tōbrǣcon; oððe 60

[1] aweht *B*.

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on sumum gyldenum węcge, and ðone on sǽ āwurpan; þi
lǣs ðe sēo smēaung þāra[1] æhta hí æt ðǣre lāre hręmde. Þā
clypode se apostol ðone ūðwitan Graton him tō, and cwæð:
'Dyslic bið þæt hwā woruldlice spēda forhogige for manna
65 hęrunge[2], and bēo on Godes dōme geniðerod. Ȳdel bið se
lǣcedōm þe ne mǣg ðone untruman gehǣlan; swā bið ēac
ȳdel sēo lár ðe ne gehǣlð ðǣre sāwle leahtras and unðēawas.
Sōðlīce mīn lārēow Crīst sumne cniht þe gewilnode þǣs ēcan
līfes þysum wordum lǣrde, þæt hē sceolde ealle his welan
70 becēapian, and þæt wurð ðearfum dǣlan, gif hé wolde full-
·fręmed bēon, and hē syððan hǣfde his goldhord on heo-
fenum, and ðǣr-tōēacan þæt ēce líf.' Graton ðā se ūðwita
him andwyrde: 'Þās gym*m*stanas synd tōcwȳsede for ȳdelum
gylpe, ac gif ðīn lárēow is sōð God, gefēg ðās bricas tō
75 ansundnysse, þæt heora wurð mǣge þearfum fręmian.'
Iōhannes þā gegaderode ðǣra gym*m*stāna bricas, and beseah
tō heofonum, þus cweðende: 'Drihten Hǣlend, nis ðē nān
ðing earfoðe; þū geedstaðelodest ðisne tōbrocenan mid-
dangeard on þīnum gelēaffullum þurh tácen þǣre hālgan
80 rōde: geedstaðela nū þās dēorwurðan gym*m*stānas ðurh ðīnra
ęngla handa, þæt ðās nytenan męnn ðīne mihta oncnáwon,
and on þē gelȳfon.' Hwæt, ðā fǣrlīce wurdon ðā gym*m*stānas
swā ansunde þæt furðon nān tācen ðǣre ǣrran tōcwȳsednysse
næs gesewen. Þā se ūðwita Graton samod mid þām cnihtum
85 fēoll tō Iōhannes fōtum, gelȳfende on God. Se apostol hine
fullode mid eallum his hīrede, and hé ongann Godes gelēafan
openlīce bodian. Þā twēgen gebrōðra, Atticus and Eugenius,
sealdon heora gym*m*stānas, and ealle heora æhta dǣldon wǽd-
lum, and filigdon þām apostole, and micel męnigu gelē-
90 affullra him ēac tō geðēodde.

Þā becóm se apostol æt sumum sǣle tō þǣre byrig Per-
gamum, þǣr ðā foresǣdan cnihtas iú ǣr eardodon, and ge-

[1] ðære *C.* [2] hérunge *C.*

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sāwon heora ðēowan mid godewebbe gefrætewode[1], and on
woruldlicum wuldre scīnende. Ðā wurdon hí mid dēofles
flān þurh·scotene, and drēorige on mōde, þæt hí wædligende 95
on ánum wāclicum wæfelse fērdon, and heora ðēowan on
woruldlicum wuldre scīnende wæron. Þā under·geat se apo-
stol ðās dēoflican fācn, and cwæð: 'Ic gesēo þæt ēower
mód is āwęnd and ēower andwlita, for ðan ðe gē ēowre
spēda þearfum dældon, and mīnes Drihtnes lāre fyligdon: 100
gāð nū for ðī tō wuda, and hēawað incre byrðene gyrda,
and gebringað tō mē.' Hí dydon be his hæse, and hé on
Godes naman ðā grēnan gyrda gebletsode, and hí wurdon tō
rēadum golde āwęnde. Ęft cwæð se apostol Iōhannes: 'Gāð
tō ðære sǽ strande, and fęccað mē papolstānas.' Hī dydon 105
swā; and Iōhannes þā on Godes mægenðrymme hí geblet-
sode, and hí wurdon gehwyrfede tō dēorwurðum gymmum.
Þā cwæð se apostol: 'Gāð tō smiððan, and fandiað þises
goldes and ðissera gym*m*stāna.' Hī ðā ēodon, and eft cōmon,
þus cweðende: 'Ealle ðās goldsmiðas sęcgað þæt hí næfre 110
ǽr swā clǽne gold ne swā rēad ne gesāwon: ēac ðās
gym*m*wyrhtan sęcgað þæt hī næfre swā dēorwurðe gym*m*stānas
ne gemētton.' Þā cwæð se apostol him tō: 'Nimað þis
gold and ðās gym*m*stānas, and farað, and bicgað ēow
landáre; for ðan þe gē forluron ðā heofenlican spēda. 115
Bicgað ēow pællene cyrtlas, þæt gē tō lȳtelre hwīle
scínon swā swā róse, þæt gē hrædlīce forweornion. Bēoð
blōwende and welige hwīlwęndlīce, þæt gē ēcelīce wǽdlion.
Hwæt lā, ne mæg se Ælmihtiga Wealdend þurh·tēon þæt hé
dō his ðēowan rīce for worulde, genihtsume on welan, and 120
unwiðmetenlīce scīnan? Ac hē sętte gecamp[2] gelēaffullum
sāwlum, þæt hī gelȳfon tō geāgenne þā ēcan welan, ðā ðe
for his naman þā hwīlwęndan spēda forhogiað. Gē gehǽldon
untruman on þæs Hǽlendes naman, gē āflīgdon dēoflu, gē

[1] gefreatewode *C*. [2] gecámp *C*.

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125 forgēafon blindum gesihðe, and gehwilce uncoðe gehǣldon: efne nū is ðēos gifu ēow ætbrōden, and gē sind earmingas gewordene, gē ðe wǣron mǣre and strange. Swā micel ęge stōd dēoflum fram ēow þæt hí be ēowere hǣse þā ofsęttan dēofolsēocan forlēton; nū gē ondrǣdað ēow dēoflu. Þā
130 heofenlican æhta sind ūs eallum gemǣne. Nacode wē wǣron ācęnnede, and nacode wē gewītað. Þǣre sunnan beorhtnys[1], and þæs mōnan leoht and ealra tungla sind gemǣne þām rīcan and ðām hēanan. Rénscūras and cyrcan duru, fulluht and synna forgyfennys, hūselgang and Godes
135 nēosung sind eallum gemǣne, earmum and ēadigum: ac se ungesǣliga gȳtsere wile māre habban þonne him genihtsumað, þonne hē furðon orsorh ne brīcð his genihtsumnysse. Se gȳtsere hæfð ǣnne līchaman, and męnigfealde scrúd; hē hæfð āne wambe, and þūsend manna bīgleofan:
140 witodlīce þæt hē for gȳtsunge uncyste[2] nānum ōðrum syllan ne mæg, þæt hē hordað, and nāt hwām; swā swā se wītega cwæð: "On ídel bið ǣlc man*n* gedrēfed sē ðe hordað, and nāt hwām hē hit gegaderað." Witodlīce ne bið hē ðǣra æhta hlāford, ðonne hē hī dǣlan ne mæg; ac hē bið þǣra
145 æhta ðēowa, þonne hē him eallunga þēowað; and þǣrtōēacan him weaxað untrumnyssa on his līchaman, þæt hé ne mæg ǽtes oððe wǽtes brūcan. Hé carað dæges and nihtes þæt his feoh gehealden sȳ: hē gȳmð grǣdelīce his teolunge, his gafoles, his gebytla[3] hē berȳþð þá wanspēdi-
150 gan[4], hē ful·gǽð[5] his lustum and his plegan; þonne fǣrlīce gewītt hē of ðissere worulde, nacod and forscyldigod, synna āna mid him fęrigende; for ðan þe hē sceal éce wíte ðrōwian.'

Efne ðā ðā se apostol þās lāre sprecende wæs, ðā bær
155 sum wuduwe hire suna līc tō bebyrgenne, sē hæfde gewīfod

[1] beorhnys *C.* [2] úncyste *C.* [3] gebytlu *C.*
[4] wánnspedigan *C.* [5] folgæð *B.*

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þrītigum nihtum ǽr. Sēo drēorige mōdor þā samod mid
þām līcmannum rārigende hí āstręhte æt þæs hālgan apos-
toles fōtum, biddende þæt hē hire sunu on Godes naman
ārǣrde, swā swā hē dyde þā wydewan Drusianam. Iōhannes
ðā ofhrēow þǣre mēder and ðǣra līcmanna drēorignysse, 160
and āstręhte his līchaman tō eorðan on langsumum gebede,
and ðā æt nēxtan ārás, and ęft ūpāhafenum handum lang-
līce bæd. Þā ðā hē ðus ðrīwa gedón hæfde, ðā hēt hē
unwindan þæs cnihtes líc, and cwæð: 'Ēalā ðū cniht, ðe þurh
ðīnes flǣsces lust hrædlīce ðīne sāwle forlure; ēalā þū cniht, 165
þū ne cūðest ðīnne Scyppend; þū ne cūðest manna Hǣlend;
þū ne cūðest ðone sōðan frēond; and for ðī þū beurne
on ðone wyrstan fēond. Nū ic āgēat mīne tēaras, and for
ðīnre nytennysse geornlīce bæd, þæt þū of dēaðe ārise, and
þisum twām gebrōðrum, Attico and Eugenio, cýðe hú micel 170
wuldor hí forluron, and hwilc wīte hí geearnodon. Mid
ðām þā ārás se cniht Stacteus, and fēoll tō Iōhannes fōtum,
and begann tō ðrēagenne þā gebrōðru þe miswęnde wǽron,
þus cweðende: 'Ic geseah ðā ęnglas þe ēower gȳmdon
drēorige wēpan, and ðā āwyrigedan sceoccan blissigende 175
on ēowerum forwyrde. Ēow wæs heofenan rīce gearo, and
scīnende gebytlu mid wistum āfyllede, and mid ēcum leohte;
þā gē forluron þurh unwærscipe, and gē begēaton ēow
ðēosterfulle wununga mid dracum āfyllede and mid brastli-
gendum līgum, mid unāsęcgendlicum wītum āfyllede and 180
mid anðrǣcum stęncum; on ðām ne āblinð grānung and
þoterung dæges oþþe nihtes: biddað for ðī mid inwweardre
heortan ðysne Godes apostol, ēowerne lārēow, þæt hē ēow
fram ðām ēcum forwyrde ārǣre, swā swā hē mē fram dēaðe
ārǣrde; and hē ēowre sāula, þe nū sind ādȳlegode of 185
þǣre līflican bēc, gelǣde ęft tō Godes gife and miltsunge.'

Se cniht þā Stacteus, ðe of dēaðe ārás, samod mid þām
gebrōðrum āstręhte hine tō Iōhannes fótswaðum, and þæt

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folc forð mid ealle, ānmōdlīce biddende þæt hē him tō Gode
190 geþingode. Se apostol þā bebēad ðām twām gebrōðrum þæt
hī ðrītig daga be hrēowsunge dædbētende Gode geofrodon,
and on þām[1] fæce geornlīce bædon þæt þā gyldenan gyrda
ęft tō þan ærran gecynde āwęndon, and þā gym*m*stanas tō
heora wācnysse. Æfter ðrītigra daga fæce, þā þā hí ne
195 mihton mid heora bēnum þæt gold and þā gym*m*stānas tō
heora gecynde āwęndan, ðā cōmon hī mid wōpe tō þām
apostole, þus cweþende: 'Symle ðū tæhtest mildheortnysse,
and þæt man ōðrum miltsode; and gif man ōðrum miltsað,
hū micele swīðor wile God miltsian and ārian mannum his
200 handgeweorce! Þæt þæt wē mid gītsigendum ēagum āgylton,
þæt wē nū mid wēpendum ēagum behrēowsiað[2].' Ðā and-
wyrde se apostol: 'Berað ðā gyrda tō wuda, and þā stānas
tō sæstrande: hī synd gecyrrede tō heora gecynde.' Þā ðā
hī þis gedōn hæfdon, ðā underfēngon hī ęft Godes gife, swā
205 þæt hī ādræfdon dēoflu, and blinde and untrume gehældon,
and feala tācna on Drihtnes naman gefręmedon, swā swā hȳ
ær dydon.

Se apostol þā gebīgde tō Gode ealne þone eard Asiam, sē
is geteald tō healfum dæle middaneardes; and āwrāt ðā
210 fēorðan Crīstes bōc, sēo hrępað swȳðost ymbe Crīstes god-
cundnysse. Ðā ōðre ðrȳ godspelleras, Mathēus, Marcus,
Lucas, āwriton æror be Crīstes męnniscnysse. Þā āsprungan
gedwolmęnn on Godes gelaðunge, and cwædon ðæt Crīst
nære, ær hē ācęnned wæs of Marīan. Þā bædan ealle ðā
215 lēodbisceopas ðone hālgan apostol þæt hē þā fēorðan bōc
gesęette, and þæra gedwolmanna dyrstignesse ādwæscte. Iō-
hannes þā bēad ðrēora daga fæsten gemænelīce; and hē
æfter ðām fæstene wearð swā miclum mid Godes gāste
āfylled, þæt hē ealle Godes ęnglas and ealle gesceafta mid
220 hēalicum mōde ofer·stáh, and mid ðysum wordum þā god-

[1] *om. in C.* [2] bereowsiað *C.*

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spellican geseęt/nysse ongan*n*: *In principio erat verbum, et verbum erat apud Deum, et Deus erat verbum, et reliqua:* þæt is on Ęnglisc: 'On frymðe wæs word, and þæt word wæs mid Gode, and þæt word wæs God: þis wæs on frymðe mid Gode; ealle ðing sind þurh hine geworhte, and nis nān 225 þing būton him gesceapen.' And swā forð on ealre ðǣre godspellican geseęt/nysse hē cȳdde fela be Crīstes godcundnysse, hū hē ēcelīce būtan angynne of his Fæder ācęnned is, and mid him rīxað on ānnysse þæs Hālgan Gāstes, á būtan ęnde. Fēawa hē āwrāt be his męnniscnysse, for ðan þe þā 230 ðrȳ ōðre godspelleras genihtsumlīce be þām heora bēc sętton.

Hit gelamp æt sumum sǣle þæt þā dēofolgyldan þe þā gȳt ungelēaffulle wǽron gecwǣdon þæt hī woldon þone apostol tō heora hǣðenscipe genēadian. Þā cwæð se apostol tō ðām hǣðengyldum: 'Gāð ealle ęndemes tō Godes cyrcan, and 235 clypiað ealle tō ēowerum godum, þæt sēo cyrce āfealle ðurh heora mihte; ðonne būge ic tō ēowerum hǣðenscipe. Gif ðonne ēower godes miht þā hālgan cyrcan tōwurpan ne mæg, ic tōwurpe ēower tempel þurh ðæs Ælmihtigan Godes mihte, and ic tōcwȳse ēower dēofolgyld; and bið þonne rihtlic ge- 240 ðuht þæt gē geswȳcon ēoweres gedwyldes, and gelȳfon on ðone sōðan God, sē ðe āna is Ælmihtig.' Þā hǣðengyldan ðisum cwyde geðwǣrlǣhton, and Iōhannes mid geswǣsum wordum þæt folc tihte þæt hí ufor ēodon fram þām dēofles temple; and mid beorhtre stemne ætforan him eallum cly- 245 pode: 'On Godes naman āhrēose þis templ mid eallum þām dēofolgyldum þe him on eardiað, þæt þēos męnigu tōcnāwe þæt ðis hǣðengyld dēofles bīggęng is.' Hwæt ðā fǣrlice āhrēas þæt tempel grundlunga mid eallum his ānlicnyssum tō dūste āwęnde. On þām ylcan dæge wurdon 250 gebīgede twęlf ðūsend[1] hǣðenra manna tō Crīstes gelēafan, and mid fulluhte gehālgode.

[1] þusenda *B*.

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Þā sceorede ðā gyt se yldesta hæðengylda mid mycelre
þwȳrnysse, and cwæð þæt hē nolde gelȳfan būton Iōhannes
255 āttor drunce, and þurh Godes mihte ðone cwealmbæran[1] drȩnc
oferswīðde. Þā cwæð se apostol: 'Þēah ðū mē āttor sylle,
þurh Godes naman hit mē ne dȩrað.' Ðā cwæð se hæðen-
gylda Aristodemus: 'Þū scealt ǣrest ōðerne gesēon drincan,
and ðǣrrihte cwelan, þæt hūru ðīn heorte swā forhtige for
260 ðām dēadbǣrum drȩnce.' Iōhannes him andwyrde: 'Gif
ðū on God gelȳfan wylt, ic unforhtmōd ðæs drȩnces onfó.'
Þā getȩngde se Aristodemus tō ðām hēahgerēfan, and genam[2]
on his cwearterne twēgen ðēofas, and sealde him ðone un-
lybban ætforan eallum ðām folce, on Iōhannes gesihðe; and
265 hī ðǣrrihte æfter ðām drȩnce gewiton. Syððan se hæðen-
gilda ēac sealde ðone āttorbǣran drȩnc þām apostole, and
hé mid rōdetācne his mūð and ealne his līchaman gewǽpnode,
and ðone unlybban on Godes naman hālsode, and siððan
mid gebildum mōde hine ealne gedranc. Aristodemus ðā
270 and þæt folc behēoldon þone apostol ðrēo tída dæges, and
gesāwon hine habban glædne andwlitan būton blácunge and
forhtunge; and hī ealle clypodon: 'Ān sōð God is, sē ðe
Iōhannes wurðað.' Þā cwæð se hæðengylda tō ðām apostole:
'Gȳt mē twēonað; ac gif ðū ðās dēadan sceaðan on ðīnes
275 Godes naman ārǣrst, þonne bið mīn heorte geclǣnsod fram
ǣlcere twȳnunge.' Ðā cwæð Iōhannes: 'Aristodeme, nim
mīne tunecan, and lege būfon þǣra dēadra manna līc, and
cweð: "Þæs Hǣlendes Crīstes apostol mē āsȩnde tō ēow, þæt
gē on his naman of dēaðe ārīson, and ǣlc mann oncnáwe þæt
280 dēað and líf þēowiað mīnum Hǣlende."' Hē ðā be ðæs
apostoles hǣse bær his tunecan, and ālēde uppon ðām twám
dēadum; and hí ðǣrrihte ansunde ārison. Þā ðā se hæðen-
gilda þæt geseah, ðā āstrȩhte hē hine tō Iōhannes fōtum,
and syððan fērde tō ðām hēahgerēfan, and him ðā wundra

[1] cwelmbæran *C. R.* [2] genám *C.*

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mid hlūddre stemne cȳdde. Hī ðā bēgen þone apostol ge- 285
sohton, his miltsunge biddende. Þā bēad se apostol him
seofon nihta fæsten, and hī siððan gefullode; and hī æfter
ðām fulluhte tōwurpon eall heora dēofolgyld, and mid heora
māga fultume and mid eallum cræfte ārærdon Gode mære
cyrcan on ðæs apostoles wurðmynte. 290

Þā ðā se apostol wæs nigon and hundnigontig gēara, þā
ætēowode him Drihten Crīst mid þām ōðrum apostolum, þe
hé of ðisum līfe genumen hæfde, and cwæð: 'Iōhannes, cum
tō mē; tīma is þæt þū mid ðīnum gebrōðrum wistfullige
on mīnum gebēorscipe.' Iōhannes þā ārás, and ēode wið 295
þæs Hælendes; ac hē him tō cwæð: 'Nū on sunnan-dæg,
mīnes æristes dæge, þū cymst tō mē;' and æfter ðām worde
Drihten gewęnde tō heofenum. Se apostol micclum blissode
on ðām beháte, and on þām sunnan-uhtan ærwacol tō ðære
cyrcan cōm, and þām folce, fram hancrede oð undern, Godes 300
gerihta lærde, and him mæssan gesang, and cwæð þæt se
Hælend hine on ðām dæge tō heofonum gelaðod hæfde.
Hēt ðā delfan his byrgene wið þæt weofod, and þæt grēot
ūt āwegan. And hé ēode cucu and gesund intō his byrgene,
and āstręhtum handum tō Gode clypode: 'Drihten Crīst, ic 305
þancige ðē þæt þū mē gelaðodest tō þīnum wistum: þū wást
þæt ic mid ealre heortan þē gewilnode. Oft ic ðē bæd þæt
ic mōste tō ðē faran, ac þū cwæde þæt ic andbīdode, þæt ic
ðē māre folc gestrȳnde. Þū hēolde mīnne līchaman wið
ælce besmitennysse, and þū simle mīne sāwle onlihtest, and 310
mē nāhwār ne forlēte. Þū sęttest on mīnum mūðe þīnre
sōðfæstnysse word, and ic āwrāt ðā lāre ðe ic of ðīnum mūðe
gehȳrde, and ðā wundra ðe ic ðē wyrcan geseah. Nū ic ðē
betæce, Drihten! þīne bearn, ðā ðe þīn gelaðung, mæden and
mōder, þurh wæter and þone Hālgan Gāst ðē gestrȳnde. 315
Onfōh mē tō mīnum gebrōðrum mid ðām ðe ðū cōme, and
mē gelaðodest. Geopena ongēan mē līfes geat, þæt ðære

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ðēostra ealdras mē ne gemēton. Þū eart Crīst, ðæs lifigendan Godes Sunu, þū þe be ðīnes Fæder hæse middangeard
320 gehǣldest, and ūs ðone Hālgan Gāst āsęndest. Þē wē hęriað, and þanciað þīnra męnigfealdra gōda geond ungeęndode worulda[1]. Amen.'

Æfter ðysum gebede ætēowode heofenlic leoht bufon ðām apostole binnon ðǣre byrgene, āne tīd swā beorhte scīnende
325 þæt nānes mannes gesihð þæs leohtes lēoman scēawian ne mihte; and hē mid þām leohte his gāst āgeaf þām Drihtne þe hine tō his rīce gelaðode. Hē gewát swā frēoh fram dēaðes sārnysse of ðisum andweardan līfe swā swā hē wæs ælfręmed fram līchamlicere gewęmmednysse. Sōðlīce syð-
330 ðan wæs his byrgen gemēt*t* mid mannan āfylled. Manna wæs gehāten se heofenlica męte þe fēowertig gēara āfēdde Israhēla folc on wēstene. Nū wæs se bīgleofa gemētt on Iōhannes byrgene, and nān ðing ęlles; and se męte is weaxende on hire oð ðisne andweardan dæg. Þǣr bēoð fela tācna
335 ætēowode, and untrume gehǣlde and fram eallum frēcednyssum ālȳsede þurh ðæs apostoles ðingunge. Þæs him getīðað Drihten Crīst, þām is wuldor and wurðmynt mid Fæder and Hālgum Gāste ā būton ęnde. Amen.

XIV. THE NATIVITY OF THE INNOCENTS.

Nū tō-dæg Godes gelaðung geond ealne ymbhwyrft mǣrsað þǣra ēadigra cildra frēolstīde, þe se wælhrēowa Herōdes for Crīstes ācęnnednysse mid ārlēasre ehtnysse ācwealde, swā swā ūs sēo godspellice racu swutellīce cȳð.
5 Mathēus āwrāt on þǣre forman Crīstes bēc ðysum wordum be ðæs Hǣlendes gebyrdtīde, and cwæð: 'Þā ðā se Hǣlend ācęnned wæs on þǣre Iūdēiscan Bethleēm, on Herōdes dagum

[1] worulde *C. R.*, woruld *B.*

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cyninges, efne ðā cōmon fram ēastdǣle middangeardes þrȳ tungelwītegan tō ðǣre byrig Hierusalēm, þus befrīnende: "Hwǣr is Iūdēiscra lēoda cyning, sē ðe ācęnned is? Wē ge- 10 sāwon sōðlīce his steorran on ēastdǣle, and wē cōmon tō ðī þæt wē ús tō him gebiddon."' Hwæt ðā Herōdes cyning þis gehȳrende wearð micclum āstyred, and eal*l* sēo burhwaru samod mid him. Hē ðā gesamnode ealle þā ealdorbiscopas and ðæs folces bōceras, and befrān hwǣr Crīstes cęnning- 15 stów wǣre. Hí sǣdon, on ðǣre Iūdēiscan Bethleēm. Þus sōðlīce is āwriten þurh ðone wītegan Micheam: 'Ēalā þū Bethleēm, Iūdēisc land, ne eart ðū nāteshwón wācost burga on Iūdēiscum ealdrum: of ðē cymð se hęretoga sē ðe gewylt and gewissað Israhēla folc.' Ðā clypode Herōdes þā 20 ðrȳ tungelwītegan on sundersprǣce, and geornlīce hí befrán tō hwilces tīman se steorra him ǣrest[1] ætēowode, and āsęnde hí tō Bethleēm, ðus cweðende: 'Farað ārdlīce, and befrínað be ðām cilde, and þonne gē hit gemētað, cȳðað mē, þæt ic mage[2] mē tō him gebiddan.' Þā tungelwītegan fēr don 25 æfter þæs cyninges sprǣce, and efne ðā se steorra þe hí on ēastdǣle gesāwon glād him beforan, oð þæt hē gestód bufon þām gęsthúse þǣr þæt cild on wunode. Hī gesáwon ðone steorran, and þearle blissodon. Ēodon ðā inn, and þæt cild gemētton mid Marīan his mēder, and niðer feallende hí tō 30 him gebǣdon. Hī geopenodon heora hordfatu[3], and him lác geoffrodon, gold, and rēcels, and myrran. Hwæt ðā God on swefne hí gewarnode, and bebēad þæt hī eft ne gecyrdon tō ðan rēðan cyninge Herōde, ac þurh ōðerne weg hine forcyrdon, and swā tō heora ēðele becōmon. Efne ðā Godes 35 ęngel ætēowode Iōsepe, ðæs cildes[4] fōsterfǣder, on swefnum, cweðende: 'Árís, and nim þis cild mid þǣre mēder, and flēoh tō Ēgypta-lande, and bēo þǣr oð þæt ic þē eft secge: sōðlīce tōweard is þæt Herōdes smēað hú hé þæt cild fordó.' Iōseph

[1] ærst *C.* [2] máge *C.* [3] hórdfatu *C.* [4] cíldes *C.*

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40 ðā ārās nihtes, and þæt cild mid þǣre mēder samod tō Ēgypta lande[1] fęrede, and þǣr wunode oð þæt Herōdes gewát; þæt sēo wītegung wǣre gefylled, þe be ðǣre fare ǣr ðus cwæð: 'Of Ēgypta-lande ic geclypode mīnne sunu.'

Nū sęcgað wyrdwrīteras þæt Herōdes betwux ðisum 45 wearð gewréged tō þām Rōmāniscan cāsere, þe ealne middangeard on þām tīman gewēold. Þā gewęnde hē tō Rōme be ðæs cāseres hǣse, þæt hē hine betealde, gif hē mihte. Þā betealde hē hine swīðe gēaplīce, swā swā hē wæs snotorwyrde tō ðan swīðe þæt se cāsere hine mid māran wurð- 50 mynte ongēan tō Iūdēiscum rīce āsęnde. Þā þā hē hām cōm, þā gemunde hē hwæt hē ǣr be ðan cilde gemynte, and geseah þæt hē wæs bepǣht fram ðām tungelwītegum, and wearð þā ðearle gegręmod. Sęnde ðā his cwęlleras, and ofslōh ealle ðā hysecild þe wǽron on þǣre byrig Bethleēm, and 55 on eallum hyre gemǣrum, fram twȳwintrum cilde tō ānre nihte, be ðǣre tīde þe hé geāxode æt ðām tungelwītegum. Þā wæs gefylled Hieremīas wítegung, þe ðus wītegode: 'Stemn is gehȳred on hēannysse, micel wóp and ðoterung: Rachel bewēop hire cildru, and nolde bēon gefrēfrod, for 60 ðan ðe hī ne sind.'

On ðām twęlftan dæge Crīstes ācęnnednysse cōmon ðā ðrȳ tungelwītegan tō Herōde, and hine āxodon be ðām ācęnnedan cilde; and þā þā hī his cęnningstōwe geāxodon, þā gewęndon hí wið þæs cildes, and noldon ðone rēðan cwęl- 65 lere eft gecyrran, swā swā hē hēt. Þā ne mihte hē forbūgan þæs cāseres hǣse, and wæs ðā þurh his langsume fær þǣra cildra slęge geuferod swīðor þonne hē gemynt hæfde; and hí wurdon ðā on ðysum dægþerlicum dæge wuldorfullīce gemartyrode; nā swāðēah þæs gēares þe Crīst ācęnned wæs, 70 ac æfter twēgra gēara ymbryne æfter ðæs wælhrēowan hāmcyme.

[1] lánde *C.*

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Næs hé æðelboren, ne him nāht tō þām cynecynne ne gebyrode; ac mid syrewungum and swīcdōme hē becōm tō ðære cynelican geðincðe; swā swā Moyses be ðām āwrát, þæt ne sceolde āteorian þæt Iūdēisce cynecynn oþ þæt 75 Crīst sylf cōme. Ðā cōm Crīst on ðām tīman þe sēo cynelice mǣgð[1] āteorode, and se ælfręmeda Herōdes þæs rīces geweōld. Þā wearð hē micclum āfyrht and anðrācode þæt his rīce feallan sceolde þurh tōcyme þæs sōðan cyninges. Þā clypode hé ðā tungelwītegan on sundersprǣce, and ge- 80 ornlīce hí befrán, on hwilcne tīman hí ǣrest þone steorran gesāwon; for ðan ðe hē ondrēd, swā swā hit gelamp, þæt hī eft hine ne gecyrdon. Þā hēt hē for ðȳ ācwęllan ealle ðā hysecild þǣre burhscīre, fram twȳwintrum cilde oð ānre nihte: ðohte, gif hē hí ealle ofslōge, þæt se án ne ætburste 85 þe hé sohte. Ac hē wæs ungemyndig þæs hālgan gewrites, ðe cwyð: 'Nis nán wīsdōm ne nān rǣd nāht ongēan God.'

Se swicola Herōdes cwæð tō ðām tungelwītegum: 'Farað, and geornlīce befrīnað be ðām cilde, and cȳðað mē, þæt ic 90 ēac mage mē tō him gebiddan.' Ac hē cȳdde syððan his fācenfullan syrewunge, hū hē ymbe wolde, gif hē hine gemētte, ðā ðā hē calle his efenealdan ādȳlegode for his ānes ehtnysse. Þearflēas[2] hē syrwde ymbe Crīst: ne cōm hē for ðȳ þæt hē wolde his eorðlice rīce, oþþe ǣniges ōðres cyn- 95 inges mid rīccetere him tō getēon; ac tō ðī hé cōm þæt hē wolde his heofenlice rīce gelēaffullum mannum forgyfan. Ne cōm hē tō ðȳ þæt hē wǣre on mǣrlicum cynesetle āhafen, ac þæt hē wǣre mid hospe on rōde-hęngene genæglod. Hē wolde ðēah þæs wælhrēowan syrwunge mid flēame forbūgan, 100 nā for ðī þæt hē dēað forfluge, sē ðe sylfwilles tō ðrōwienne middangearde genēalǣhte; ac hit wǣre tō hrædlic, gif hē ðā on cildcradole ācweald wurde, swilce ðonne his tōcyme

[1] mæigð *C.* [2] þearflæs *C.*

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man*n*cynne bedíglod wǣre; þī forhradode Godes ęngel
105 þæs ārlēasan geþeaht, and bebēad þæt se fōsterfæder þone heofenlican æðeling of ðām earde ārdlīce fęrede.

Ne forseah Crīst his geongan cęmpan, ðēah ðe hē līchamlīce on heora slęge andwęrd nǣre; ac hé āsęnde hí fram þisum wræcfullum līfe tō his ēcan rīce. Gesǣlige hí wurdon
110 geborene þæt hī mōston for his intingan dēað þrowian. Ēadig is heora yld, sēo ðe þā gȳt[1] ne mihte Crīst andettan, and mōste for Crīste þrōwian. Hí wǣron þæs Hǣlendes gewitan, ðēah ðe hí hine ðā gȳt ne cūðon. Nǣron hí gerípode tō slęge, ac hí gesǣliglīce þēah swulton tō līfe. Ge-
115 sǣlig wæs heora ācęnnednys, for ðan ðe hí gemētton þæt ēce līf on in*n*stæpe þæs andweardan lifes. Hí wurdon gegripene fram mōderlicum brēostum, ac hī wurdon betǣhte þǣrrihte ęngellicum bōsmum. Ne mihte se mānfulla ehtere mid nānre ðēnunge þām lȳtlingum swā micclum fręmian
120 swā micclum swā hē him fręmode mid ðǣre rēðan ehtnysse hatunge. Hí sind gehátene martyra blōstman, for ðan ðe hí wǣron swá swá ūp-āspringende blōstman on middewearðan[2] cyle ungelēaffull/nysse, swilce mid sumere ehtnysse forste forsodene. Ēadige sind þā innoðas þe hī gebǣron, and ðā
125 brēost þe swylce gesīhton[3]. Witodlīce ðā mōddru[4] on heora cildra martyrdōme þrōwodon; þæt swurd ðe þǣra cildra lima þurh·arn[5] becóm tō ðǣra mōddra heortan; and nēod is þæt hī bēon efenhlyttan þæs ēcan edlēanes, þonne hí wǣron gefēran ðǣre þrōwunge. Hí wǣron gehwǣde and unge-
130 wittige ācwealde, ac hí ārīsað on þām gemǣnelicum dōme mid fullum wæstme and heofenlicere snoternysse. Ealle wē cumað tō ānre ylde on þām gemǣnelicum ǣrīste, þēah ðe wē nū on myslicere ylde of þyssere worulde gewīton.

Þæt godspel/ cweð þæt Rachel bewéop hire cildra, and

[1] gýt *C.* [2] *so all.* [3] gesycton *B.*, gesicton *R.*
[4] *so all.* [5] -ár̄n *C.*

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nolde bēon gefrēfrod, for ðan þe hí ne sind. Rachel hātte 135
Iācōbes wīf, ðæs hēahfæderes, and hēo getācnode Godes
gelaðunge, þe bewēpð[1] hire gāstlican cild; ac hēo nele
·swā bēon gefrēfrod, þæt hí eft tō woruldlicum gecampe
gehwyrfon þā þe ǣne mid sygefæstum dēaðe middangeard
oferswīðdon, and his yrmða ætwundon tō wuldorbēagienne 140
mid Crīste.

Eornostlīce ne brēac se ārlēasa Herōdes his cynerīces mid
langsumere gesundful/nysse, ac būton yldinge him becōm sēo
godcundlice wracu, þe hine mid męnigfealdre yrmðe fordyde,
and ēac geswutelode on hwilcum sūslum hē mōste æfter 145
forðsīðe ēcelīce cwylmian. Hine gelǣhte unāsęcgendlic
ādl: his līchama barn wiðūtan mid langsumere hǣtan, and
hē eal/ innan samod forswǣled wæs and tōborsten. Him
wæs mętes micel lust, ac ðēah mid nánum ǣtum his gȳfer-
nysse gefyllan ne mihte. Hē hriðode, and ęgeslīce hwēos, 150
and angsumlīce sīccetunga tēah, swā þæt hé earfoðlīce
orðian mihte. Wætersēocnyss hine ofer·ēode beneoðan þām
gyrdle tō ðan swīðe þæt his gesceapu maðan[2] wēollon,
and stincende āttor singāllīce of ðām tōswollenum fōtum
flēow. Unāberendlic gyhða oferēode ealne ðone līchaman, 155
and ungelȳfendlic tōblāwennys his innoð geswęncte. Him
stód stincende[3] stēam of ðām mūðe, swā þæt earfoðlīce ǣnig
lǣce him mihte genēalǣcan. Fela ðǣra lǣca hé ācwealde:
cwæð þæt hí hine gehǣlan mihton, and noldon. Hine ge-
dręhte singāl slǣplēast, swā þæt hē þurh·wacole niht būton 160
slǣpe ādrēah; and gif hé hwōn hnappode[4], ðǣrrihte hine
dręhton nihtlice gedwimor[5], swā þæt him ðæs slǣpes of-
þuhte. Þā ðā hé mid swīðlicum luste his līfes gewilnode, þā
hét hé hine fęrigan ofer ðā eá Iordanen, ðǣr þǣr wǣron ge-
hæfde háte baču, þe wǣron hālwęnde gecwedene ādligendum 165

[1] bewypð *C.* [2] *so all.* [3] stíncende *C.*
[4] hnáppode *C.* [5] gedwímor *C.*

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līchaman. Wearð þā ēac his lǣcum geðuht þæt hí on wlacum ele hine gebęðedon. Ac ðā ðā hé wæs on ðissere bęðunge geléd, þā wearð se līchama eal*l* tōslopen, swā þæt his ēagan węndon on gelīcnysse sweltendra manna, and hé læg
170 cwydelēas būtan andgite. Eft, ðā ðā hē cōm, þā hēt hē hine fęrigan tō ðǣre byrig Hierichō.

Þā þā hē wearð his līfes orwēne, þā gelaðode hē him tō ealle ðā Iūdēiscan ealdras of gehwilcum burgum, and hēt hí on cwearterne beclȳsan, and gelangode him tō his swustor
175 Salomē and hire wer Alexandrum, and cwæð: 'Ic wát þæt ðis Iūdēisce folc micclum blissigan wile mīnes dēaðes; ac ic mæg habban ārwurðfulle lícðēnunge of hēofigendre męnigu, gif gē willað mīnum bebodum gehȳrsumian. Swā ricene swā ic gewíte ofslēað ealle ðās Iūdēiscan ealdras ðe ic on
180 cwearterne beclȳsde, þonne bēoð heora sib*ó*lingas tō hēofunge genēadode, þā ðe wyllað mīnes forðsīðes fægnian.' Hē ðā his cęmpan tō ðām slęge genamode, and hēt heora ǣlcum fīftig scyllinga tō sceatte syllan, þæt hī heora handa fram ðām blōdes gyte ne wiðbrūdon. Þā ðā hé mid ormǣtre
185 angsumnysse wæs gecwylmed, þā hēt hē his āgenne sunu Antípatrem ārlēaslīce ācwęllan, tōēacan þām twām þe hé ǣr ācwealde. Æt nēxtan, ðā ðā hé gefrēdde his dēaðes nēalǣcunge, þā hēt hē him his seax ārǣcan tō scrēadigenne ænne æppel, and hine sylfne hętelīce ðȳde þæt him on
190 ācwęhte. Þyllic wæs Herōdes forðsīð, þe mánfullīce ymbe þæs heofenlican æþelinges tōcyme syrwde, and his efenealdan lȳtlingas unscæððige ārlēaslīce ācwealde.

Efne ðā Godes ęngel, æfter Herōdes dēaðe, ætēowode Iōsepe on swefnum on Ēgypta-lande, þus cweðende: 'Árís
195 and nim þæt cild and his mōder samod, and gewęnd ongēan tō Israhēla-lande; sōðlīce hí sind forðfarene, ðā ðe ymbe þæs cildes feorh syrwdon.' Hé ðā árás, swā swā se ęngel him bebēad, and fęrode þæt cild mid þǣre mēder tō

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Israhēla-lande. Þā gefrán Iōseph þæt Archelāus rīxode on
Iūdēa-lande æfter his fæder Herōde, and ne dorste his nēa- 200
wiste genēalǣcan. Þā wearð hē ęft on swefne gemynegod
þæt hē tō Galilēa gewęnde for ðan ðe se eard næs ealles
swā gehęnde þām cyninge, þēah ðe hit his rīce wǣre. Þæt
cild ðā eardode on þǣre byrig þe is gehāten Nazarēth, þæt
sēo wítegung wǣre gefylled, þe cwæð þæt hē sceolde bēon 205
Nazarēnisc gecīged. Se ęngel cwæð tō Iōsepe: 'Þā sind
forðfarene þe embe ðæs cildes feorh syrwdon.' Mid þām
worde hē geswutelode þæt má ðǣra Iūdēiscra ealdra embe
Crīstes cwale smēadon; ac him getīmode swīðe rihtlīce þæt
hí mid heora ārlēasan hlāforde ealle forwurdon. 210

Nelle we ðās race nā lęng tēon, þȳ lǣs ðe hit ēow æðrȳt
þince; ac biddað ēow þingunge æt þysum unscæððigum
martyrum. Hī sind ðā ðe Crīste folgiað on hwītum gyrlum
swā hwider swā hé gǣð; and hí standað ætforan his ðrym*m*-
setle būtan ǣlcere gewęmmednysse, hæbbende heora palm- 215
twigu on handa, and singað þone nīwan lofsang, þām
Ælmihtigum tō wurðmynte, sē þe leofað and rīxað ā būtan
ęnde. Amen.

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XV.

ÆLFRIC'S LIFE OF KING OSWALD.

THE following text is taken from Ælfric's Lives of the Saints, as given in the Cottonian MS., Julius E. 7. It is here published for the first time.

ÆFTER ðan ðe Augustinus tō Ęngla-lande becōm, wæs sum æðele cyning, Ōswold gehāten, on Norðhymbra lande, gelȳfed swȳþe on God. Sē fērde on his iugoðe fram his frēondum and māgum tō Scotlande on sǽ, and þǣr sōna wearð gefullod, 5 and his gefēran samod þe mid him sīþedon. Betwux þām wearð ofslagen Ēadwine his ēam, Norðhymbra cyninceg, on Crīst gelȳfed, fram Brytta cyninge, Ceadwalla gecīged, and twēgen his æftergęngan binnan twām gēarum; and se Ceadwalla slōh and tō sceame tūcode þā Norðhymbran lēode 10 æfter heora hlāfordes fylle, oð þæt Ōswold se ēadiga his yfelnysse ādwǣscte. Ōswold him cōm tō, and him cēnlīce wið feaht mid lȳtlum werode, ac his gelēafa hine getrymde, and Crīst him gefylste tō his fēonda slęge. Ōswold þā ārǣrde āne rōde sōna Gode tō wurðmynte, ǣr þan þe hē tō 15 ðām gewinne cōme, and clypode tō his gefērum: 'Uton feallan tō ðǣre rōde, and þone Ælmihtigan biddan þæt hē ūs āhręddе wið þone mōdigan fēond þe ūs āfyllan wile: God sylf wāt geare þæt wē winnað rihtlīce wið þysne rēðan cyning tō āhręddenne ūre lēode.' Hī fēollon þā ealle mid Ōswolde 20 cyninge on gebedum; and syþþan on ōðerne mergen ēodon tō þām gefeohte, and gewunnon þǣr sige, swā swā se

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Eallwealdend heom ūðe for Ōswoldes gelēafan; and ālédon heora fȳnd, þone mōdigan Cedwallan mid his micclan werode, þe wēnde þæt him ne mihte nān werod wiðstandan.

Sēo ylce rōd siððan ðe Ōswold þǣr ārǣrde on wurðmynte 25 þǣr stōd. And wurdon fela gehǣlde untrumra manna and ēac swilce nȳtena þurh ðā ylcan rōde, swā swā ūs rehte Bēda. Sum man*n* fēoll on íse, þæt his earm tōbærst, and læg þā on bedde gebrocod for ðearle, oð þæt man him fette of ðǣre foresǣdan rōde sumne dǣl þæs mēoses þe hēo mid 30 beweaxen wæs, and se ādliga sōna on slǣpe wearð gehǣled on ðǣre ylcan nihte þurh Ōswoldes geearnungum.

Sēo stōw is gehāten 'Heofonfeld' on Englisc, wið ðone langan weall þe þā Rōmaniscan worhtan, þǣr þǣr Ōswold oferwann þone wælhrēowan cyninceg. And þǣr wearð siþþan 35 ārǣred swiðe mǣre cyrce Gode tō wurðmynte, þe wunað á on ēcnysse.

Hwæt ðā Ōswold ongann embe Godes willan tō smēagenne, sōna swā hē rīces gewēold, and wolde gebīgan his lēoda tō gelēafan and tō þām lifigendan Gode. Sende 40 ðā tō Scotlande, þǣr se gelēafa wæs ðā, and bæd ðā hēafodmenn þæt hī his bēnum getīþodon, and him sumne lārēow sendon, þe his lēoda mihte tō Gode gewéman; and him wearð þæs getīþod. Hī sendon þā sōna þām gesǣligan cyninge sumne ārwurðne bisceop, Aidan gehāten. Sē wæs 45 mǣres līfes man*n* on munuclicre drohtnunge, and hē ealle woruldcara āwearp fram his heortan, nānes þinges wilnigende būtan Godes willan. Swā hwæt swā him becōm of þæs cyninges gifum oððe rīcra manna, þæt hē hraðe dǣlde þearfum and wǣdlum mid welwillendum mōde. 50

Hwæt ðā Ōswold cyning his cymes fægnode, and hine ārwurðlīce underfēng his folce tō ðearfe, þæt heora gelēafa wurde āwend eft tō Gode fram þām wiþersæce þe hī tō gewende wǣron. Hit gelamp þā swā þæt se gelēaffula cyning

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55 gerȩhte his witan on heora āgenum gereorde þæs bisceopes bodunge mid blīþum mōde, and wæs his wealhstod; for þan þe hē wel cūþe Scyttysc, and se bisceop Aidan ne mihte gebīgan his spræ̆ce tō Norðhymbriscum gereorde swā hraþe þā gīt. Se biscop þā fērde bodigende geond eall Norðhymbra
60 land[1] gelēafan and fulluht, and þā lēode gebīgde tō Godes gelēafan, and him wel gebȳsnode mid weorcum symle, and sylf swā leofode swā swā hē læ̆rde ōðre. Hē lufode forhæfednysse and hālige ræ̆dinge, and iunge męn*n* tēah georne mid lāre, swā þæt ealle his gefēran þe him mid ēodon sceoldon
65 sealmas leornian oððe sume ræ̆dinge swā hwider swā hī fērdon þām folce bodigende. Seldon hē wolde rīdan, ac sīðode on his fōtum, and munuclīce leofode betwux ðām læ̆wedan folce mid mycelre gesceādwīsnysse and sōþum mægnum.

Þā wearð se cyninc Ōswold swīðe ælmesgeorn and ēad-
70 mōd on þēawum and on eallum þingum cystig, and man ārærde[2] cyrcan on his rīce geond eall and mynsterlice geseȩt/nyssa mid micelre geornfulnysse.

Hit gelamp on sumne sǽl þæt hī sæ̆ton ætgædere Ōswold and Aidan on þām hālgan ēasterdæge; þā bær man þām
75 cyninge cynelice þēnunga on ānum sylfrenan disce; and sōna þā inn ēode ān þæs cyninges þegna þe his ælmyssan bewiste, and sæ̆de þæt fela þearfan sæ̆tan geond þā stræ̆t gehwanon cumene tō þæs cyninges ælmyssan. Þā sęnde se cyning sōna þām þearfum þone sylfrenan disc mid sande mid ealle,
80 and hēt tōceorfan þone disc, and syllan þām þearfum heora ælcum his dæ̆l, and man dyde ðā swā. Þā genam Aidanus se æðela bisceop þæs cyninges swȳþran hand mid swīðlicre blysse, and clypode mid gelēafan, þus cweðende[3] him tō: 'Ne forrotige on brosnunge þēos gebletsode swȳðre hand.' And
85 him ēac swā geēode, swā swā Aidanus him bæd, þæt his swīðre hand is gesundful/ oð þis.

[1] norhymbra lande. [2] ahrærde. [3] cwæðende.

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Ōswoldes cynerīce wearð gerȳmed þā swȳðe, swā þæt
fēower þēoda hine underfēngon tō hlāforde, Peohtas, and
Bryttas, Scottas, and Angle, swā swā se ælmihtiga God hī
geānlǣhte tō ðām for Ōswoldes geearnungum þe hine ǣfre 90
wurðode. Hē fulworhte on Eferwíc þæt ǣnlice mynster þe
his mǣg Ēadwine ǣr begunnen[1] hæfde; and hē swanc for heo-
fonan rīce mid singālum gebedum swīþor þonne hē hogode
hū hē gehēolde on worulde þā hwīlwęndlican geþincðu, þe
hē hwōnlīce lufode. Hē wolde æfter uhtsange oftost hine 95
gebiddan, and on cyrcan standan on syndrigum gebedum of
sunnan ūpgange mid swȳðlicre onbryrdnysse; and swā
hwǣr swā hē wæs hē wurðode ǣfre God ūpāwęndum
handbredum wið þæs heofones weard.

On þām ylcan tīman cōm ēac sum bisceop fram Rōme- 100
byrig, Birinus gehāten, tō Westseaxena[2] kyninge, Cynegyls
gehāten, sē wæs ðā gīt hǣðen and eall Westsęxena land.
Birinus witodlīce gewęnde fram Rōme be ðæs pāpan rǣde
þe ðā on Rōme wæs, and behēt þæt hē wolde Godes
willan gefręmman, and bodian þām hǣþenum þæs Hǣlendes 105
naman and þone sōðan gelēafan on fyrlenum landum. Þā
becōm hē tō Westseaxan, þe wæs ðā gȳt hǣþen, and
gebīgde þone cyninceg Kynegyls tō Gode, and ealle his lēode
tō gelēafan mid him. Hit gelamp þā swā þæt se gelēaffulla
Ōswold, Norðhymbra cyning, wæs cumen tō Cynegylse, 110
and hine tō fulluhte nam, fægen his gecyrrednysse. Þā
gēafon þā cynegas, Cynegyls and Ōswold, þām hālgan
Birine him tō bisceopstōle þā burh Dorcanceaster, and hē
þǣrbinnan wunode Godes lof ārǣrende and gerihtlǣcende
þæt folc mid īāre tō gelēafan tō langum fyrste, oð þæt hē 115
gesǣlig sīþode tō Crīste; and his līc wearþ bebyrged on
ðǣre ylcan byrig, oð þæt Hædde bisceop eft his bán fęrode

[1] begunnon. [2] westseaxan.

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tō Wintanceastre, and mid wurðmynte gelōgode binnan Ealdan-mynstre, þǣr man hine wurðað gyt.

120 Hwæt þā Ōswold cyning his cynedōm gehēold hlīsfullīce for worulde and mid micclum gelēafan, and on eallum dǣdum his Drihten ārwurðode, oð hē ofslagen wearð for his folces ware on þām nigoðan gēare þe hē rīces gewēold, þā þā hē sylf wæs on ylde eahta and þrittig gēara. Hit gewearð swā
125 be þām þæt him wann on Pęnda, Myrcena cyning, þe æt his mǣges slęge ǽr, Ēadwines cyninges, Ceadwallan fylste; and se Pęnda ne cūðe be Crīste nān þincg, and eall Myrcena folc wæs ungefullod þā gīt. Hī cōmon þā tō gefeohte tō Maserfelda bēgen, and fēngon tōgædere, oð þæt þǣr fēollon
130 þā crīstenan, and þā hǣðenan genēalǣhton tō þām hālgan Ōswolde. Þā geseah hē genēalǣcan[1] his līfes geęndunge, and gebæd for his folc þe þǣr feallende swealt[2], and betǣhte heora sāwla and hine sylfne Gode, and þus clypode on his fylle: 'God, gemiltsa ūrum sāwlum!' Þā hēt se hǣþena
135 cyncg his hēafod of-āslēan and his swīðran earm, and sęttan hī tō myrcelse.

Þā æfter Ōswoldes slęge fēng Ōswīg his brōðor tō Norðhymbra rīce, and rád mid werode tō þǣr his brōðor hēafod stōd on stacan gefæstnod, and genam þæt hēafod and
140 his swīðran hand, and mid ārwurðnysse fęrode tō Lindisfarnēa cyrcan. Þā wearð gefylled, swā wē hēr foresǣdon, þæt his swīðre hand wunað hāl mid þām flǣsce būtan ǣlcere brosnunge, swā se bisceop gecwæð. Se earm wearð geléd ārwurðlīce on scrīne, of seolfre āsmiþod, on Sancte Petres
145 mynstre binnan Bebban-byrig be þǣre sǣ strande, and līð þǣr swā ansund[3] swā hē of-āslagen wæs. His brōþor dohtor eft siððan on Myrcan wearð cwén, and geāxode his bán, and gebrohte hī tō Lindesīge tō Bardanīge mynstre, þe hēo micclum lufode. Ac þā mynstermęnn noldon for męnniscum

[1] genęalecan. [2] sweolt. [3] andsund.

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gedwylde þone sanct underfōn, ac man slōh ān geteld 150
ofer þā hālgan bán binnan þǣre līcręste. Hwæt þā God
geswutelode þæt hē hālig sanct wæs, swā þæt heofonlic leoht
ofer þæt geteld āstręht stód ūp tō heofonum swilce hēalic
sunnbēam ofer ealle ðā niht; and þā lēoda behēoldon geond
ealle þē scīre swīðe wundrigende. Þā wurdon þā mynster- 155
męn*n* micclum āfyrhte, and bǣdon þæs on mergen þæt hí
mōston þone sanct mid ārwurðnysse underfón, þone þe hī
ǣr forsōcon. Þā ðwōh man þā hālgan bán, and bær intō
þǣre cyrcan ārwurðlīce on scrīne, and gelōgodon hī upp.

And þǣr wurdon gehǣlede þurh his hālgan geearnunge 160
fela mettrume męn*n* fram mislicum coþum. Þæt wǣter þe
man þā bán mid āþwóh binnan þǣre cyrcan wearð āgoten
swā on ānre hyrnan; and sēo eorðe siþþan þe þæt wǣter
underfēng wearð manegum tō bōte. Mid þām dūste wurdon
āflīgde dēofla fram mannum, þā þe on wōdnysse ǣr wǣron 165
gedręhte. Ēac swilce þǣr hē fēol*l* on þām gefeohte ofslagen
męn*n* nāmon þā eorðan tō ādligum mannum, and dydon
on wǣtere wanhālum tō þicgenne, and hī wurdon gehǣlede
þurh þone hālgan wer. Sum wegfarende man*n* fērde wið
þone feld; þā wearð his hors gesīcclod, and sōna þǣr fēol*l* 170
wealwigende geond ðā eorðan wōdum gelīcost. Mid þām
þe hit swā wealwode[1] geond þone wīdgillan feld, þā becōm
hit embe lang þǣr se cyning Ōswold on þām gefeohte
fēoll, swā swā wē ǣr foresǣdan; and hit sōna ārās swā hit
hrępode þā stōwe, hāl eallum limum, and se hlāford þæs 175
fægnode. Se ridda þā fērde forð on his weg þider hé gemynt
hæfde. Þā wæs þǣr ān mǣden licgende on paralysin[2]
lange gebrocod. Hē began*n* þā tō geręccenne hū him on
rāde getīmode, and mann fęrode þæt mǣden tō þǣre fore-
sǣdan stōwe. Hēo wēarð þā on slǣpe, and sōna eft āwóc 180
ansund eallum limum fram þām ęgeslican broce. Band þā

[1] wealweode. [2] paralisyn.

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hire hēafod, and blīðe hām fērde, gangende on fōtum, swā hēo gefyrn ǣr ne dyde. Eft siððan fērde sum ǣrendfæst ridda be ðǣre ylcan stōwe, and geband on ānum clāþe of
185 þām hālgan dūste þǣre dēorwurðan stōwe, and lǣdde forð mid him þǣr hē fundode tō; þā gemētte hē gebēoras blīðe æt þām hūse. Hē āhēng þā þæt dūst on ænne hēahne post, and sæt mid þām gebēorum blissigende samod. Man worhte þā micel fȳr tōmiddes ðām gebēorum, and þā spear-
190 can wundon wið þæs hrōfes[1] swȳðe, oð þæt þæt hūs fǣrlīce eall on fȳre wearð, and þā gebēoras flugon āfyrhte āweg. Þæt hūs wearð ðā forburnen[2] būton þām ānum poste þe þæt hālige dūst on āhangen wæs: se post āna ætstōd ansund mid þām dūste; and hī swȳðe wundrodon þæs hālgan weres
195 geearnunga, þæt þæt fȳr ne mihte þā moldan forbærnan. And manega męn*n* siððan gesohton þone stęde heora hǣle fęccende, and heora frēonda gehwilcum.

Þā āsprang his hlīsa geond þā land wīde, and ēac swilce tō Īrlande, and ēac sūþ tō Franclande, swā swā sum mæsse-
200 prēost be ānum męn*n* sǣde. Se prēost cwæð þæt ān wer wǣre on Īrlande gelǣred, sē ne gȳmde his lāre, and he lithwōn hogode embe his sāwle þearfe oððe his Scyppendes beboda, ac ādrēah his līf on dyslicum weorcum, oð þæt hē wearð geuntrumod and tō ęnde gebroht. Þā clypode hē
205 þone prēost þe hit cȳdde eft þus, and cwæð him tō sōna mid sārlicre stemne: 'Nū ic sceall geęndian earmlicum dēaþe, and tō hęlle faran for fracodum dǣdum, nū wolde ic gebētan, gif ic ābīdan moste, and tō Gode gecyrran and tō gōdum þēawum, and mīn līf āwęndan eall tō Godes willan;
210 and ic wāt þæt ic ne eom wyrðe þæs fyrstes būton sum hālga mē þingie tō þām Hǣlende Crīste. Nū is ūs gesǣd þæt sum hālig cyning is on ēowrum earde, Ōswold gehāten. Nū gif þū ǣnig þincg hæfst of þæs hālgan reliquium, syle mē,

[1] rofes. [2] forburnon.

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ic þē bidde.' Dā sǣde se prēost him: 'Ic hæbbe of þām stocce þe his hēafod on stōd, and gif þū gelȳfan wylt, þū 215 wurþest hál sōna.' Hwæt þā se mæsseprēost þæs mannes ofhrēow, and scōf on hālig wæter of þām hālgan trēowe, sealde þām ādligan of tō sūpenne, and hē sōna gewyrpte, and syddan leofode lange on worulde, and gewęnde tō Gode mid eallre heortan and mid hālgum weorcum; and swā 220 hwider swā hē cōm, hē cȳdde þās wundra. For þȳ ne sceall nān mann āwǣgan þæt hē sylfwylles behǣt þām ælmihtigan Gode, þonne hē ādlig bið, þe lǣs þe hē sylf losige, gif hē ālihð Gode þæt.

Nū cwæð se hālga Bēda, þe ðās bōc gedihte, þæt hit nān 225 wundor nys þæt se hālga cyninc untrumnysse gehǣle, nū he on heofonum leofað, for ðan þe hē wolde gehelpan, þā þā hē hēr on līfe wæs, þearfum and wannhālum, and him bīgwiste syllan. Nū hæfð hē þone wurðmynt on þǣre ēcan worulde mid þām ælmihtigan Gode for his gōdnysse. Eft 230 se hālga Cūðberht, þā þā hē gīt cnapa wæs, geseah hū Godes ænglas fęredon Aidanes sāwle þæs hālgan bisceopes blīðe tō heofonum tō þām ēcan wuldre þe hē on worulde geearnode. Þæs hālgan Ōswoldes bán wurdon eft gebroht æfter manegum gēarum tō Myrcena-lande intō Glēawceastre; and 235 God þǣr geswutelode oft feala wundra þurh þone hālgan wer. Sȳ þæs wuldor þām ælmihtigan Gode þe on ēcnysse rīxað ā tō worulde. Amen.

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XVI.

WULFSTAN'S ADDRESS TO THE ENGLISH.

THE date of this homily is sufficiently indicated by its title in the MS.: 'Sermo Lupi ad Anglos quando Dani maxime persecuti sunt eos, quod fuit in dies (sic) Æþelredi regis[1].' Wulfstan (or Lupus) was Archbishop of York from 1002 to 1023. His address to the English draws a vivid picture of the terrible demoralization caused by the Danish inroads, in a fiery, impassioned, half poetical language, which forms a complete contrast to the calm elegance of Ælfric's classic prose. The present text is based on the Hatton MS. in the Bodleian (Jun. 99), the only one which gives the entire text, compared with three other MSS., Cott. Nero A I (N.), and the Cambridge MSS. CCC. S. 14 (C. I), and CCC. S. 18 (C. II). All of these MSS. are defective. N. omits only a few words and clauses, but the other two *intentionally* omit whole passages, C. II being the most abridged of all. It is remarkable that this last MS. systematically cuts out all the strongly denunciatory passages, apparently from the same motives which have induced most of the Chronicles to pass over in silence the battle of Hastings. Although H. is the most complete, the others do not appear to be derived from it, for there are several manifest errors in H. which do not appear in the other MSS. Such an error of H. is *manige fleardre* (106) for *manig fealdre*, which is preserved in all the others. An ordinary scribe

[1] This is the reading of H. N. substitutes for the last clause 'quod fuit anno millesimo xiiii ab incarnatione Domini nostri Jesu Christi.' C II has the same reading, but substitutes viiii for xiiii.

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would hardly have corrected such an error had it occurred in his original.

The last two MSS. also have certain passages (which I have enclosed in brackets) that do not occur in H. or N. Although some of these passages are evidently mere glosses and interpolations, others appear to be original. And yet most of the passages omitted in N. are omitted in these two MSS. also. In short, although there is a close affinity between H. and N. (as shown in their frequent retention of the same anomalous spellings) on the one hand, and between N. and the two abridged MSS. on the other, there seems to be no direct connection between any of them. All the MSS. belong to the latter half of the eleventh century. I have generally followed H. In conclusion I must state that it has been found necessary to omit certain passages: they are all marked with stars.

Lēofan męn*n*, gecnāwað þæt sōð is: ðēos woruld is on ofste, and hit nēalǣcð þām ęnde; and ðȳ hit is on worulde ā swā lęng swā wyrse, and swā hit sceal nȳde for folces synnan fram dæge tō dæge ǣr Antecrīstes tōcyme yfelian swȳðe; and hūru hit wyrð þænne ęgeslic and grimlic wīde on worulde[1].

Understandað ēac georne þæt dēofol þās þēode nū fela gēara dwęlode tō swȳðe, and þæt lȳtle getrȳwða wǣron mid mannum, þēah hī wel spǣcan; and unrihta tō fela rīcsode on lande, and næs ā fela manna þe smēade ymbe þā bōte swā georne swā man scolde; ac dæghwāmlīce man īhte yfel æfter ōðrum, and unriht rǣrde and unlaga manege ealles tō wīde gynd ealle þās ðēode. And wē ēac for ðām habbað fela byrsta and bismra[2] gebiden; and gyf wē ǣnige bōte gebīdan sculan, þonne mōte wē þæs tō Gode earnian bęt þonne wē ǣr ðison dydon. For ðām mid miclan earnun-

[1] C II *adds here:* Þis wæs on Æþelredes cyninges dagum gediht, fēower gēara fæce ǣr hē forðfērde. Gīme sē ðe wille hū hit þā wǣre, and hwæt siððan gewurde.

[2] bysmara *II.*

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gan wē geearnodon þā yrmða þe ūs on sittað, and mid swȳðe miclan earnungan wē þā bōte mōtan æt Gode gerǣcan, gyf hit sceal heonan forð gōdiende wurðan. Lā hwæt
20 wē witan ful georne þæt tō myclan bryce sceal mycel bót nȳde, and tō miclum bryne wæter unlȳtel, gif man þæt fȳr sceal tō āhte ācwæncan. And mycel is nȳdþearf ēac manna gehwylcum þæt hē Godes lage gȳme heonan forð georne bęt þonne hē ǣr dyde, and Godes gerihta mid rihte
25 gelǣste.

On hǣðenum þēodum ne dear*r* man forhealdan lȳtel ne mycel þæs þe gelagod is tō gedwolgoda weorðunge: and wē forhealdað ǣghwǣr Godes gerihta ealles tō gelōme. And ne dear*r* man gewanian on hǣðenum þēodum
30 inne ne ūte ǣnig þǣra þinga þe gedwolgodan broht bið and tō lācum betǣht bið: and wē habbað Godes hús inne and ūte clǣne berȳpte [ǣlcra gerisena].[1] And ēac syndan Godes þēowas mǣþe and munde gewelhwār bedǣlde; and sume męn*n* sęcgað þæt gedwolgoda[2] þēnan
35 ne dearr man misbēodan on ǣnige wīsan mid hǣþenum lēodum, swā swā man Godes þēowum nū dēð tō wīde, þǣr Crīstene scoldan Godes lage healdan and Godes þēowas griðian.

Ac sōð is þæt ic sęcge, þearf is þǣre bōte, for þām Godes
40 gerihta wanedan tō lange innan þysan earde on ǣghwylcum ęnde, and folclaga wyrsedan ealles tō swȳðe syððan Ēadgār geęndode, and hālignessa syndon tō griðlēase wīde, and Godes hūs syndon tō clǣne berȳpte ealdra gerihta and innan bestrȳpte[3] ǣlcra gerisena[4], [and godcunde hādas
45 wǣron nū lange swīðe forsewene][5]; and wydewan syndon wīde fornȳdde on unriht tō ceorle, and tō mænige foryrmde and gehȳnede swȳðe, and earme męn*n* sindon sāre beswicene

[1] *from C I.* [2] gedwolgodan *II.* [3] berypte *II.* [4] rysena *II.*
[5] *from C I and C II; both read* forsawene.

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and hrēowlīce besyrwde [ge æt fręme ge æt fóstre ge æt féo ge æt fēore ealles tō gelōme,][1] and ūt of ðisan earde wīde gesealde swȳðe unforworhte fręmdum tō gewealde, and cradolcild 50 geþēowode þurh wælhrēowe unlaga for lȳtelre þȳfðe wīde gynd þās þēode; and frēoriht fornumene, and ðrælriht genęrwde, and ælmesriht gewanode. [Frīge męnn[2] ne mōtan wealdan heora sylfra, ne faran þār hī willað, ne ātēon heora āgen swā swā hī willað; ne þrælas ne mōton habban 55 þæt hī āgon on āgenan hwīlan mid earfeðan gewunnen, ne þæt þæt heom on Godes ēst gōde męnn geūðon, and tō ælmesgife for Godes lufan sealdon; ac æghwilc ælmesriht þe man on Godes ēst scolde mid rihte georne gelæstan ælc man*n* gelitlað oððe forhealdeð. For ðām 60 unriht is tō wīde mannum gemæne and unlaga lēofe,][3] and raðost[4] is tō cweþenne Godes laga lāðe and lāra forsewene; and ðæs wē habbað ealle þurh Godes yrre bysmor gelōme, gecnāwe sē ðe cunne, and se byrst wyrð gemæne, þēah man swā ne wēne, ealre þisse þēode, būtan God 65 gebeorge.

For ðām hit is on ūs eallum swutol and gesȳne þæt wē ær þisan oftor bræcon þonne wē bēttan, and ðȳ is þisse þēode fela onsæge. Ne dohte hit nū lange[5] inne ne ūte, ac wæs hęre and hunger, bryne and blōdgyte on 70 gewelhwylcon ęnde oft and gelōme; and ūs stalu and cwalu, strīc[6] and steorfa, orfcwealm and uncoðu, hōl and hęte and rȳpera rēaflāc dęrede swȳðe þearle, and ūs ungylda swȳðe gedręhton, and ūs unwedera for oft wēoldan unwæstma. 75

For þām on þisan earde wæs, swā hit þincan[7] mæg, nū fela gēara unrihta fela and tealte getrȳwða æghwær mid

[1] *from C I.* [2] m'. [3] *from C II.* [4] hrædest *II.* [5] lauce *II.* [6] stric *C I.* [7] þincon *H.*

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mannum. Ne bearh nū for oft gesib*b* gesibbum þe mā þe
frǫmdan, ne fæder his bearne, ne hwīlum bearn his āgenum
80 fæder, ne brōðor ōðrum. Ne ūre nǣnig his līf ne ſadode swā
swā hē scolde, ne gehādode regollīce ne lǣwede lahlīce; ac
worhtan lust ūs tō lage ealles tō gelōme, and nāðor ne
hēoldon ne láre ne lage Godes ne manna swā swā wē
scoldan. Ne ǣnig wið ōþerne getrēowlīce þohte swā rihte
85 swā hē scolde, ac mǣst ǣlc swicode and ōðrum dęrede
wordes and dǣde; and hūru unrihtlīce [and unþegenlīce][1]
mǣst ǣlc ōþerne æftan hēawеð mid scandlican onscytan and
mid wrohtlācan: dō máre gyf hē mæge.

For þām hēr syn[2] on lande ungetrȳwða[3] micle for Gode
90 and for worulde, and ēac hēr syn[2] on earde on mistlice wīsan
hlāfordswican manege. And ealra mǣst hlāfordswice sē bið
on worulde þæt man his hlāfordes sāule beswīce and ful
mycel hlāfordswice ēac bið on worulde þæt man his hlāford
of līfe forrǣde oððon[4] of lande lifigendne[5] drīfe; and ǣgðer
95 is geworden innan þissan earde. Ēadwęrd man forrǣdde
and syððan ācwealde, and æfter þām forbærnde [and Æþelred
man drǣfde ūt of his earde][6]. And godsibbas and god-
bearn tō fela man forspilde wīde gynd þās þēode, tōēacan
ōðran ealles tō manegan þe man unscyldige forfór[7] ealles
100 tō wíde. And ealles tō manege hālige stōwa wīde forwurdan
þurh þæt þe man sume męn*n* ǣr þām gelōgode swā man
nā ne scolde, gif man on Godes griðe mǣðe witan wolde.
And crīstenes folces tō fela man gesealde ūt of þisan[8] earde
nū ealle hwīle; and eal*l* þæt is Gode lāð, gelȳfe sē ðe wille.
105 * * * Ēac wē witan [ful][9] georne hwǣr sēo yrmð gewearð
þæt fæder gesealde [his][10] bearn wið weorðe, and bearn his
mōdor, and brōðor sealde ōþerne frǫmdum tō gewealde ūt of

[1] *from C II.* [2] sind *C II.* [3] ungetrywðe *H.* [4] oððe *C II.*
[5] lifiendum *H.* [6] *from C I.* [7] fórfór *H.* [8] ðam *H.* [9] *from C I, II.*
[10] *from C II.*

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ðisse þēode; and eal*l* þæt syndon micle and ęgeslice dǣda, understande sē ðe wille. And gyt hit is māre and ēac mænigfealdre[1] þæt dęreð þisse þēode. Mænige syndan for- 110
sworene and swȳðe forlogene, and wędd synd tōbrocene oft and gelōme; and þæt is gesȳne on þisse þēode þæt ūs Godes yrre hętelice on sit*t*, gecnāwe sē ðe cunne.

And lā hū mæg māre scamu þurh Godes yrre mannum gelimpan þonne ūs dēð gelōme for āgenum gewyrhtum? 115
Ðēah þrǣla hwylc hlāforde æthlēape, and of crīstendōme tō wīcinge weorðe, and hit æfter þām eft geweorðe þæt wǣpngewrixl weorðe gemǣne þegene and þrǣle; gyf þrǣl þæne þegen fullīce āfylle, licge ǣgylde ealre his mǣgðe, and gyf se þegen þæne þrǣl þe hē ǣr ahte fullīce āfylle, gylde þe- 120
gengylde. Ful earhlice[2] laga and scandlice nȳdgyld þurh Godes yrre ūs syn gemǣne, understande sē ðe cunne, and fela ungelimpa gelimpð þysse þēode oft and gelōme. Ne dohte hit nū lange inne ne ūte, ac wæs hęre and hęte on gewelhwilcum ęnde oft and gelōme, and Ęngle nū lange eal*l* 125
sigelēase, and tō swȳðe geyrgde[3] þurh Godes yrre, and flotmęn*n* swā strange þurh Godes geþafunge þæt oft on gefeohte ān fȳseð[4] tȳne, [and twēgen oft twentig,][5] and hwīlum lǣs, hwilum má, eal*l* for ūrum synnum. * * * And oft þrǣl þæne þegen þe ǣr wæs his hlāford cnyt*t* swȳðe fæste, and wyrcð 130
him tō þrǣle þurh Godes yrre. Wālā ðǣre yrmðe and wālā þǣre woruldscame þe nū habbað Ęngle eal*l* þurh Godes yrre! Oft twēgen sǣmęn*n* oððe þrȳ hwīlum drīfað þā drāfe crīstenra manna fram sǽ tō sǽ ūt ðurh þās þēode gewēlede[6] tōgædere ús eallum tō woruldscame, gyf wē on eornost 135
ǣnige [scame][7] cūðan, oððon wē woldan ā riht understandan. Ac ealne þæne bysmor þe wē oft þoliað wē gyldað

[1] manige fleardre *II.* [2] earmlice *II.* [3] geyrwde *II.* [4] feseð *II.*, fealleð *C II*, *om. in the others.* [5] *from C II.* [6] gewylede *II.*, gewelede *N.*, gewilede *C II.* [7] *from C II.*

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mid weorðscype þām þe ūs scęndað: wē him gyldað singāllīce, and hȳ ūs hȳnað dæghwāmlīce. Hȳ hęrgiað and
140 hȳ bęrnað[1], rȳpað and rēafiað, and tō scipe lǣdað; and lā hwæt is ǣnig ōðer on eallum þām gelimpum būtan Godes yrre ofer þās þēode swutol and gesēne[2]?

Nis ēac nān wundor, þēah ūs mislimpe, for ðām wē witan ful georne þæt nū fela gēara męn*n* nā ne rohton
145 for oft hwæt hȳ worhtan wordes oððe dǣde; ac wearð þes þēodscype, swā hit þincan mæg, swȳðe forsyngod þurh mænigfealde synna and þurh fela misdǣda, þurh morðdǣda and ðurh mándǣda, þurh gītsunga and ðurh gīfernessa, þurh stala and þurh strūdunga, þurh man*n*sylena[3]
150 and ðurh hǣðene[4] unsida, þurh swicdōmas and ðurh searocræftas[5], þurh lahbrycas and ðurh áswicas, þurh mǣgrǣsas and ðurh man*n*slihtas, þurh hādbrycas and ðurh ǣwbrycas, þurh sibblegeru and ðurh mistlice forligru. And ēac syndan wīde, swā wē ǣr cwǣdan, þurh āðbrycas and ðurh węd*d*-
155 brycas and ðurh mistlice lēasunga forloren and forlogen mā þonne scolde, and frēolsbricas and fæstenbricas wīde geworhte oft and gelōme. And ēac hēr syn on earde [Godes wiðersacan][6] apostatan ābroðene, and cyrichatan hętole, and lēodhatan grimme ealles tō manege, and oferhogan wīde
160 godcundra rihtlaga and crīstenra þēawa, and hōcorwyrde dysige ǣghwǣr on þēode oftost on ðā þing þe Godes bodan bēodað, and swȳðost on þā þing þe geornost tō Godes lage gebyriað mid rihte.

And þȳ is nū geworden wīde and sīde tō ful yfelan
165 gewunan þæt męnn swȳðor scamað nū for gōddǽdan þonne for misdǣdan; for ðām tō oft man mid hōcere gōddǽda

[1] hi hergiað and heawað bændað and bismriað ripað &c. *C II.* [2] swytolgesyne *H.* [3] máns. *H.* [4] hæþena *H.* [5] searacræftas *H* [6] *from C I and C II; C II inserts* á *before* Godes; *C I omits* apostatan abroðene.

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hyrweð and gōdfyrhte lęhtreð[1] ealles tō swȳðe, and swȳðost man tǣleð and mid olle gęgrēteð ealles tō gelōme þā ðe riht lufiað and Godes ęge habbað be ǣnigum dǣle. And ðurh þæt þe man swā dēð þæt man eal*l* hyrweð þæt man scolde hęrian, and tō forð lāðað[2] þæt man scolde lufian, þurh þæt man gebringeð ealles tō manege on yfelan geðance and on undǣde, swā þæt hȳ ne scamað ná, þēah hȳ syngian swȳðe, and wið God sylfne forwyrcan hī mid ealle; ac for īdelan onscytan hȳ scamað þæt hȳ bētan heora misdǣda swā bēc tǣcan, gelice þām dwǣsan þe for heora prȳtan līfe[3] nellað beorgan ǣr hȳ nā ne mágan, þēah hȳ eall willan.

Hēr syndan þurh syn*n*lēawa, swā hit þincan mæg, sāre gelēwede tō manege on earde. Hēr syndan, swā wē ǣr sǣdon, mannslagan and mǣgslagan and sācerdbanan and mynsterhatan and hlāfordswican and ǣbere apostatan, and hēr syndan mánswaran and morðorwyrhtan, and hēr syndan hádbrecan and ǣwbrecan, and ðurh sib*b*legeru and ðurh mistlice forligeru forsyngode swȳðe, and hēr syndan myltestran and bearnmyrðran and fūle forlegene hōringas manege, and hēr syndan wiccan and wælcerian[4], and hēr syndan rȳperas and rēaferas and woruldstrūderas and ðēofas and þēodscaðan and węd*d*logan and wǣrlogan, and hrædest is tō cweþenne mána and misdǣda ungerīm ealra.

And þæs ūs ne scamað ná, ac þæs ūs scamað swȳðe þæt wē bōte āginnan, swā swā bēc tǣcan, and þæt is gesȳne on þisse earman forsyngodan[5] þēode. Ealā mycel magan manege gýt hēr-tōēacan ēaþe beðęncan þæs ðe án man*n* ne mihte on rǣdinge[6] āsmēagean hū earmlīce hit gefaren is nū ealle hwīle wīde gynd þās ðēode. And smēage hūru georne gehwā

[1] leahtrað *C II.* [2] laþet *II.*, laðet *N.*, *C II.*; laðeð *C I.* [3] lewe *all but C II, which has* sare. [4] wælcyrian *N.* [5] forsyngodon *II.* [6] hrædinge *II.*

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hine sylfne, and ðæs nā ne latige ealles tō lange; ac on Godes naman utan dón swā ūs nēod is, beorgan ūs sylfum swā wē geornost magan, þī læs[1] wē ætgædere ealle for-
200 weorðan.

Ān þēodwita wæs on Brytta tīdum, Gildas hātte, sē āwrāt be heora misdædum, hū hī mid heora synnan swā oferlīce swýðe God gegræmedon þæt hē lēt æt nýhstan Ęngla hęre heora eard gewinnan, and Brytta duguðe fordōn mid ealle.
205 And þæt wæs geworden, þæs þe hē sǣde, þurh gelǣredra regolbryce and ðurh lǣwedra lahbryce, þurh rīcra rēaflāc, and ðurh gītsunge wōhgestrēona, ðurh lēoda[2] unlaga, and ðurh wōhdōmas, ðurh bisceopa āsolcennesse and unsnotornesse, and ðurh lýðre yrhðe Godes bydela, þe sōðes geswūgedan
210 ealles tō gelōme, and clūmedan mid cēaflum þǣr hý scoldan clypian, ðurh fūlne ēac folces gǣlsan, and ðurh oferfylla and mænigfealde synna heora eard hý forworhton, and sylfe hī forwurdan.

Ac utan dōn swā us þearf is, warnian ús be swilcan; and
215 sōð is þæt ic sęcge, wyrsan dǣda wē witan mid Ęnglum sume gewordene þonne wē mid Bryttan āhwār gehýrdan; and ðý ūs is þearf micel þæt wē ūs beþęncan, and wið God sylfne þingian georne. And utan dōn swā ūs þearf is, gebūgan tō rihte, and be suman dǣle unriht [āscunian and][3] for-
220 lǣtan, and bētan swýðe georne þæt wē ǣr brǣcan. Uton crēopan tō Crīste, and bifigendre heortan clipian gelōme, and geearnian his mildse; and utan God lufian and Godes lagum fyligean, and gelǣstan swýðe georne þæt þæt wē behētan þā wē fulluht underfēngan oððon þā þe æt fulluhte ūre forespe-
225 can wǣron. And utan word and weorc rihtlīce fadian, and ūre in*n*geðanc clǣnsian georne, and āð and wędd wærlīce healdan, and sume getrýwða habban ūs betwēonan būtan

[1] þelæs *all but C II.* [2] leode *II., N.; omitted in the other two.*
[3] *from C II.*

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uncræftan, and utan gelōme understandan þone miclan dōm
þe wē ealle tō sculan, and beorgan[1] ūs georne wið þone
weallendan bryne hęlle wītes, and geearnian ūs þā mǣrða 230
and ðā myrhða þe God hæfð gegearwod þām ðe his willan
on worulde gewyrcað. God ūre helpe. Amen.

[1] beorhgan *H.*

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XVII.

THE MARTYRDOM OF ÆLFEAH.

[From the Chronicle.]

THE two following pieces are fine specimens of the highly polished historical prose of the eleventh century. The second is, indeed, one of the noblest pieces of prose in any literature, clear, simple and manly in style, calm and dignified in tone, and yet with a warm undercurrent of patriotic indignation. The former of them is at the same time an instructive parallel to the homily of Wulfstan. The text of the first is mainly that of the MS. Cott. Tib. B. I (I), with occasional readings from Tib. B. IV (II), Domit. A. VIII (III), and Bodl. Laud 636 (IV). In the second piece I have partly normalized the corrupt spelling of the twelfth century Laud MS. to suit that of the eleventh century.

1011. Hér on þissum gēare sęnde se[1] cyning and his[2] witan tō ðām hęre, and gyrndon friðes, and him gafol and męt-sunge behēton wið þām ðe hí hiora hęrgunge geswicon.

Hí hæfdon þā ofergán Ēastęngle and Ēastsęxe and Middelsęxe and Oxenafordscīre and Grantabrycgscīre[3] and Heortfordscīre and Buccingahāmscīre and Bēdanfordscīre[4] and healfe Huntadūnscīre, and be sūþan Tęmese ealle Kęntingas and Sūðsęxe and Hæstingas and Sūðrige and Bearrocscīre and Hāmtūnscīre and micel on Wiltūnscīre.

Ealle þās ungesǣlða ús gelumpon þurh unrǣdas, þæt man nolde him on[5] tīman gafol bēodan oþþe wið gefeohtan[6]; ac þonne hí mǣst tō yfele gedōn hæfdon, þonne nam męn frið

[1] sé *I*. [2] hís *I*. [3] Grantabricscire *I*, Grantabrycgescire *IV*.
[4] bedefordscire *I*. [5] á timan *I*, *II*, to *IV*. [6] géfeohtan *I*.

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and griðʼ wiðʼ hí. And nā þe lǽs for eallum þissum griðe and gafole hí fērdon ǣghwider[1] flocemǣlum, and hęregodon ūre earme folc, and hí rȳpton and slōgon. 15

And þā on ðissum gēare, betweox Nativitas Sanctæ Mariæ and Sancte Michaēles mæssan, hí ymbsǣton Cantwaraburh[2], and hí þǣr-intó cōmon þuruh syruwręncas, for ðan Ælfmǣr[3] hí becyrde, þe se arcebiscop Ælfēah ǽr genęrede æt[4] his life. And hí þǽr ðā genāman þone arcebiscop Ælfēah, and 20 Ælfweard cynges gerēfan, and Lēofwine[5] abbod, and Godwine biscop. And Ælfmǣr abbod hí lēton áweg. And hí ðǣr genāmon inne ealle þá gehādodan męn*n*, and weras and wīf, (þæt wæs unāsęcegendlic ǣnigum męn*n* hū micel þæs folces wæs[6]) and on þǣre byrig syþþan wǣron swá lange 25 swā hī woldon. And þá hí hæfdon þā buruh ealle āsmēade, wendon him þá tó scypan, and lǣddon þone arcebiscop mid him.

Wæs ðā rǣpling, sē ðe ǽr wæs hēafod Angelkynnes and Crīstendōmes. Þǣr man mihte ðá gesēon yrmðe þǣr 30 man oft ǽr geseah blisse on þǣre earman byrig, þanon ús[7] cóm ǣrest Crīstendōm and bliss for Gode and for worulde.

And hí hæfdon þone arcebiscop mid him swā lange oð þǣne tīman þe[8] hí hine gemartiredon.

1012. Hér on þissum gēare cōm Ēadrīc ealdormann[9] and 35 ealle þá yldestan witan gehādode[10] and lǣwede Angelcynnes tó Lundenbyrig tōforan þām Ēastron (þá wæs Ēasterdæg on þām datarum Idus Aprilis), and hī ðǣr þā swá lange wǣron oþ þæt gafol eall gelǣst[10] wæs ofer ðā Ēastron: þæt wæs ęhta and fēowertig þūsend punda[11]. 40

Ðá on þone Sæternes-dæg wearð þá se hęre swȳðe āstyred angēan þone biscop, for þām ðe hē nolde him nān feoh

[1] æghweder *I.* [2] cantwarebuih *I.* [3] ælmær *I.* [4] æt *I.* [5] leofrune *I.* [6] wǽs *I.* [7] *om. in I.* [8] þé *I.* [9] ealdorm' *I.* [10] gé- *I.* [11] viii þusend punda *III, IV.*

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behātan[1], ac[2] hé forbēad þæt man nān þing wið him syllan ne[3] mōste; wǣron hí ēac swýþe druncene, for ðām þǣr wæs broht wīn sūðan. Genāmon þā ðone biscop, lǣddon hine tō heora hūstinge on ðone Sunnan-ǣfen Octabas Pasce (þā wæs XIII kl. mai), and hine þǣr ðā bysmorlīce ācwylmdon: oftorfedon mid bānum and mid hrýþera hēafdum. And slōh hine ðá án hiora mid ānre eaxe ýre[4] on þæt hēafod þæt mid þām dynte hé nyþer-āsāh, and his hālige blōd on þá eorðan fēoll, and his hāligan sāwle tó Godes rīce āsęnde. And mǫn þone līchaman on[5] mergen fęrode tó Lundene, and þá bisceopas Ēadnōþ and Ælfhūn[6] and sēo buruhwaru hine underfēngon mid ealre ārwurðnysse, and hine bebyrigdon on Sancte Pāules mynstre; and þǣr nū God sutelað þæs hālgan martires mihta.

Ðā þæt gafol gelǣst wæs, and friðāþas āsworene wǣron, þá tōfērde se hęre wīde swā hē ǽr gegaderod wæs. Ðā bugon tō þām cynge of ðām hęre fīf and fēowertig scypa, and him behēton þæt hí woldon þysne eard healdan, and hé hí fēdan sceolde and scrýdan[7].

[1] behaten *I.* [2] ác *I.* [3] né *I.* [4] ere *II.* [5] ón *I.* [6] ælfun *I.* [7] scrydon *I.*

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XVIII.

EUSTACE AT DOVER, AND THE OUTLAWRY OF GODWINE.

[From the Chronicle.]

1048. And cōm þā Eustatius fram begeondan[1] sæ sōna æfter þām biscope, and gewęnde tō ðām cynge, and spæc wið hine þæt þæt hē þā wolde, and gewęnde þā hāmweard. Þā hē cōm tō Cantwarabyrig ēast, þā snǣdde hē þǣr and his męnn, and tō Dofran gewęnde. Þā hē wæs sume mīla oððe māre beheonan Dofran, þā dyde hē on his byrnan and his gefēran ealle, and fōron tō Dofran. Þā hī þider cōmon, þā woldon hī innian þǣr him sylfum gelīcode. Þā cōm ān his manna, and wolde wīcian æt ānes bōndan hūse his unþances, and gewundode þone hūsbōndan, and se hūsbōnda ofslōh þone ōðerne. Ðā wearð Eustatius uppon his horse and his gefēran uppon heora, and fērdon tō þām hūsbōndan, and ofslōgon hine binnan his āgenum heorðe; and węndon him þā ūp tō þǣre burge weard, and ofslōgon ǣgðer ge wiðinnan ge wiðūtan mā þonne xx manna. And þā burhmęnn ofslōgon xix męnn on ōðre healfe, and gewundedon þæt hī nyston hú fela. And Eustatius ætbærst mid fēawum mannum, and gewęnde ongēan tō þām cynge, and cȳdde be dǣle hū hī gefaren hæfdon. And wearð se cyng swȳðe gram wið þā burhware. And ofsęnde se cyng Godwine eorl, and bæd hine faran intō

[1] geondan.

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Cęnt mid unfriðe tō Dofran; for þan Eustatius hæfde gecȳdd þām cynge þæt hit sceolde bēon māra gylt þǣre burhware þonne his: ac hit næs nā swā. And se eorl nolde nā geþwǣrian þǣre innfare, for þan him wæs lāð tō āmyrrenne his āgenne folgað.

Đā sęnde se cyng æfter eallum his witum, and bēad him cuman tō Glēaweceastre nēh þǣre æfterran[1] Sancte Marie mæssan. Þā hæfdon þā Węliscan męnn geworht ǣnne castel on Hęrefordscīre on Swegenes eorles folgoðe, and worhton ǣlc þǣra hearma[2] and bismera þæs cynges mannum þǣr ābūtan þe hī mihton. Đā cōm Godwine eorl, and Swegen eorl, and Harold eorl tōgædere æt Beofres[3] stāne, and manig mann mid him, tō ðon þæt hī woldon faran tō heora cynehlāforde, and tō þām witum eallum þe mid him gegaderode wǣron, þæt hī þæs cynges rǣd hæfdon and his fultum, and ealra witena, hū hī mihton þæs cynges bismer āwrecan and ealles þēodscipes. Đā wǣron þā Węliscan męnn ætforan[4] mid þām cynge, and forwrēgdon þā eorlas, þæt hī ne mōston cuman on his ēagena gesihðe; for ðan hī sǣdon þæt hī woldon cuman þider for þæs cynges swīcdōme. Wæs þǣr cumen Sīward eorl, and Lēofrīc eorl, and micel folc mid him norðan tō þām cynge; and wæs þām eorle Godwine and his sunum gecȳdd þæt se cyng and þā męnn þe mid him wǣron woldon rǣdan on hī; and hī trymedon hī fæstlīce ongēan, þēah him lāð wǣre þæt hī ongēan heora cynehlāford standan sceoldan. Đā gerǣddon þā witan on ǣgðre[5] healfe þæt man ðā ǣlces yfeles geswác; and geaf se cyning Godes grīð and his fullne frēondscipe on ǣgðre healfe.

Đā gerǣdde se cyning and his witan þæt man sceolde ōðre sīðe[6] habban ealra witena[7] gemōt on Lundene tō

[1] æftre. [2] -e. [3] Byferes. [4] tætforan. [5] ægðer. [6] siðan. [7] gewitena.

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hærfestes emnihte; and hēt se cyning bannan út hęre, ǣgðer ge be sūðan Tęmese ge be norðan, eall þæt ǣfre bętst wæs. Ðā cwæð man Swegen eorl ūtlah, and stefnode man Godwine eorle and Harolde eorle tō þon gemōte swā hraðe swā hī hit gefaran mihton. Þā hī þider ūt cōmon, þā stefnde him man tō gemōte. Þā gyrnde hē griðes and gīsla, þæt hē mōste unswicen in*n* tō gemōte cuman and út of gemōte. Ðā gyrnde se cyng ealra þǣra þegna þe þā eorlas ǣr hæfdon; and hī lēton hī ealle him tō handa. Þā sęnde se cyng eft tō him, and bēad him þæt hī cōmon mid xii mannum intō þæs cynges ræde. Þā gyrnde se eorl eft griðes and gīsla, þæt hē hine mōste betęllan æt ǣlcum[1] þǣra þinga þe him man on lēde. Þā wyrnde him man ðǣra gīsla, and scēawode him man v nihta grið út of lande tō farenne. And gewęnde þā Godwine eorl and Swegen eorl tō Bōsanhām[2], and scufon út heora scipu, and gewęndon him begeondan sǽ, and gesohton Baldewines grið, and wunodon þǣr ealne þone winter. And Harold eorl gewęnde west tō Īrlande, and wæs þǣr ealne þone winter on þæs cynges griðe. And sōna þæs þe þis wæs, þā forlēt se cyng þā hlǣfdigan, sēo wæs gehālgod him tō cwēne, and lēt niman of hire eall þæt hēo ahte on lande, and on golde, and on seolfre, and on eallum þingum, and betǣhte hī his sweostor tō Hwerwyllum.

[1] ælc. [2] Bosenham.

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XIX.

CHARMS.

[From Cockayne's Leechdoms, 1. 384 and 3. 53, and Wülcker's Kleinere ags. dichtungen.]

I.

Wið ymbe. Nim eorþan, oferweorp mid þīnre swīþran handa under þīnum swīþran fēt, and cweð[1]:
'*F*ō ic under *f*ōt; *f*unde ic hit.
Hwæt, *eo*rðe mæg wið *ea*lra wihta gehwilce,
and wið *a*ndan, and wið *ā*minde, 5
and wið þā *m*icelan *m*annes tungan.'
Forweorp[2] ofer grēot, þonne hī swirman, and cweð:
'*S*itte gē, *s*igewīf, *s*īgað tō eorþan!
næfre gē *w*ilde tō *w*uda flēogan!
bēo gē swā ge*m*indige *m*īnes gōdes 10
swā bið *m*anna gehwilc *m*ętes and ēþeles!'

II.

Wið fǣrstice. Feferfūge[3] and sēo rēade nętele, ðe þurh ærn in*n*-wyxð, and wegbrāde; wyll in buteran.
*H*lūde wǣran hȳ, lā *h*lūde, ðā hȳ ofer þone *h*lǣw ridan,
wǣran *ā*nmōde, ðā hȳ *o*fer land ridan
Scyld ðū ðē *n*ū, [þæt] þū ðysne *n*īð ge*n*esan mōte! 5
*Ū*t, lȳtel spere, gif hēr-*i*nne sīe!
Stōd under *l*inde, under *l*eohtum scylde,

[1] cwet. [2] and wið on forweorp. [3] -fuige.

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þǣr ðā *m*ihtigan wīf hyra *m*ægen berǣddon
and hȳ *g*yllende *g*āras sændan;
ic him *ō*ðerne *e*ft wille sændan 10
*f*lēogende *f*lān *f*orane tōgēanes:
*ū*t, lȳtel spere, gif hit hēr-*i*nne sȳ!
*S*æt *s*mið *sl*ōh *se*ax lȳtel
īserne[1] wund swīðe:
*ū*t lȳtel spere, gif hēr-*i*nne sȳ! 15
*S*yx *s*miðas *s*ǣtan, *w*ælspera *w*orhtan:
*ū*t, spere; næs *i*n*n*, spere!
gif hēr-*i*nne sȳ *ī*senes dǣl
*h*ægtessan geweorc *h*it sceal gemyltan!
Gif ðū wǣre on *f*ell scoten, oððe wǣre on *f*lǣsc scoten, 20
oððe wǣre on blōd scoten,
oððe wǣre on *l*ið scoten, nǣfre ne sȳ ðīn *l*if ātǣsed!
Gif hit wǣre *ē*sa gescot, oððe hit wǣre *y*lfa gescot,
oððe hit wǣre *h*ægtessan gescot, nū ic wille ðīn *h*elpan:
þis ðē tō bōte *ē*sa gescotes, ðis ðe tō bōte *y*lfa gescotes,
ðis ðē tō bōte *h*ægtessan gescotes: ic ðīn wille *h*elpan.
*F*lēo[2] on *f*yrgenhēafde[3];
*h*āl wes-t*u*! *h*elpe ðīn Drihten!
Nim þonne þæt seax, ādō on wǣtan.

[1] iserna. [2] fled. [3] hæfde.

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XX.

BEOWULF AND GRENDEL'S MOTHER.

[From Beowulf.]

I HAVE selected from our great national epic the narrative of Bēowulf's fight with Grendel's mother, which is one of the most vivid and picturesque passages in the whole poem. The argument of the preceding portion of the poem is briefly this: Hrōðgār, king of the Danes, elated with his prosperity and success in war, builds a magnificent hall, which he calls Heorot. In this hall he and his retainers live in joy and festivity, until a malignant fiend called Grendel, envious of their happiness, carries off by night thirty of his men, and devours them in his moorland retreat. These ravages go on for twelve years. Bēowulf, a thane of Hygelāc, king of the Goths, hearing of Hrōðgār's calamities, sails from Sweden with fourteen warriors to help him. They are well received by Hrōðgār, who at night-fall leaves Bēowulf in charge of the hall. Grendel breaks in, seizes and devours one of Bēowulf's men, is attacked by him, and after losing an arm, which Bēowulf tears off, escapes to the fens. The next night Grendel's mother avenges her son by carrying of Æschere. Here the present piece begins[1].

Sigon þā tō *s*lǣpe. Sum *s*āre angeald
*æ*fenræste, swā him ful *o*ft gelamp,
siþðan *g*oldsęle *G*rędel warode,
*u*nriht *æ*fnde, oþ þæt *ę*nde becwōm,

[1] The standard work for the study of the Old English poetry is Grein's Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Poesie, which gives complete texts and glossary, with references to the previous editions.

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swylt æfter synnum. Þæt gesȳne wearþ, 5
wīdcūþ werum, þætte wrecend þā gȳt
lifde æfter lāþum, lange þrāge,
æfter gūðceare: Grȩndles mōdor,
ides āglǣcwīf yrmþe gemunde,
sē þe wæteręgesan wunian scolde, 10
cealde strēamas, siþðan Cāīn[1] wearð
tō ęcgbanan āngan brēþer,
fæderenmǣge; hē þā fāg gewāt,
morþre gemearcod mannđrēam flēon,
wēsten warode. Þanon wōc fela 15
gēosceaftgāsta; wæs þǣra Grȩndel sum,
heorowearh hętelic, sē æt Heorote fand
wæccendne wer wīges bīdan,
þǣr him āglǣca ætgrǣpe wearð;
hwæþre hē gemunde mægenes stręnge, 20
ginfæste[2] gife, ðe him God sealde,
and him tō Ānwaldan āre gelȳfde,
frōfre and fultum: ðȳ hē þone fēond ofercwōm,
gehnǣgde hęlle gāst. Þā hē hēan gewát,
drēame bedǣled dēaþwíc sēon, 25
mannđcynnes fēond, and his mōdor þā gȳt
gīfre and galgmōd gegān wolde
sorhfulne sīð, suna dēaðð[3] wrecan.
Cōm þā tō Heorote, ðǣr Hringdęne
geond þæt sæld swǣfun. Þā ðǣr sōna wearð 30
edhwyrft eorlum, siþðan inne fealh
Grȩndles mōdor; wæs se gryre lǣssa
efne swā micle swā bið mægþa cræft,
wīggryre wífes be wǣpnedmęnn,
þonne heoru bunden, hamere geþuren, 35
sweord swāte fāh swīn ofer helme

[1] camp. [2] gimfæste. [3] sunu þeod.

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*ę*cgum dyhtig *a*ndweard scireð.
Þā wæs on *h*ealle *h*eardęcg togen,
*s*weord ofer *s*etlum, *s*īdrand manig
*h*afen *h*anda fæst; *h*elm ne gemunde, 40
*b*yrnan sīde, þe[1] hine se *b*rōga angeat.
Hēo wæs on *o*fste, wolde *ū*t þanon
*f*ēore beorgan, þā hēo on*f*unden wæs
hraðe hēo *æ*þelinga *ā*nne hæfde
*f*æste be*f*angen, þā hēo tō *f*ęnne gang; 45
sē wæs *H*rōþgāre *h*æleþa lēofost
on gesīðes hád be *s*ǣm twēonum,
*r*īce *r*andwīga, þone ðe hēo on *r*æste ābrēat,
blǣdfæstne *b*eorn. Næs *B*ēowulf ðǣr,
ac wæs *ō*þer *i*n*n* *ǣ*r geteohhod 50
æfter *m*āþðumgife *m*ǣrum Gēate.
*H*rēam wearð in *H*eorote. Hēo under *h*eolfre genam
*c*ūþe folme; *c*earu wæs genīwod,
ge*w*orden in *w*īcun: ne wæs þæt ge*w*rīxle til,
þæt hīe on *b*ā healfa *b*icgan scoldon 55
*f*rēonda *f*ēorum. Þā wæs *f*rōd cyning,
*h*ár *h*ilderinc, on *h*rēon mōde,
syðþan hē *a*ldorþegn *u*nlyfigendne,
þone *d*ēorestan *d*ēadne wisse.
Hraþe wæs tō *b*ūre *B*ēowulf fętod, 60
*s*igorēadig *s*ęcg. *S*amod ǣrdæge
ēode *e*orla sum, *æ*þele cęmpa
*s*elf mid ge*s*īðum, þǣr se *s*notera bád,
hwæþre him *Al*lwalda[2] *æ*fre wille
æfter *w*ēaspelle *w*yrpe gefręmman. 65
Gang ðā æfter *f*lōre *f*yrdwyrðe man*n*
mid his *h*andscole[3] (*h*eal*l*wudu dynede)
þæt hē þone *w*īsan *w*ordum nǣgde[4]

[1] þa. [2] alfwalda. [3] handscale. [4] hnægde.

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*f*rēan Ingwina: *f*rægn gif him wǣre
æfter *n*ēodlaðe[1] *n*iht getǣse. 70
*H*rōðgār maþelode, *h*elm Scyldinga:
'Ne frīn þū æfter *s*ǣlum! *S*orh is genīwod
*D*ęnigea lēodum. *D*ēad is Æschęre,
*Y*rmenlāfes *y*ldra brōþor,
mīn *r*únwita and mīn *r*ǣdbora, 75
*ea*xlgestealla, ðonne wē on *o*rlęge
*h*afelan węredon, þonne *h*niton fēþan,
*eo*feras cnysedan; swy[lc] scolde *eo*rl wesan,
[*æ*ðeling] *æ*rgōd, swylc *Æ*schęre wæs!
Wearð him on *H*eorote tō *h*andbanan 80
*w*ælgæst *w*ǣfre; ic ne *w*át hwæder[2]
*a*tol *æ*se wlanc *e*ftsīðas tēah,
*f*ylle ge*f*rǣgnod. Hēo þā *f*ǣhðe wræc,
þe þū *g*ystranniht *G*ręndel cwealdest
þurh *h*ǣstne *h*ād *h*eardum clammum, 85
for þan hē tō *l*ange *l*ēode mīne
*w*anode and *w*yrde. Hē æt *w*īge gecrang
*ea*ldres scyldig, and nū *ō*þer cwōm
*m*ihtig *m*ānscaða, wolde hyre *m*ǣg wrecan,
ge *f*eor*r* hafað *f*ǣhðe gestǣled, 90
þæs þe *þ*incean mæg *þ*egne mǫnegum,
sē þe æfter *s*incgyfan on *s*efan grēoteþ
*h*reþerbealo *h*earde; nū sēo *h*and ligeð,
sēo[3] þe ēow *w*el-hwylcra *w*ilna dohte.
Ic þæt *l*ǫndbūend, *l*ēode mīne, 95
*s*ęlerǣdende *s*ęcgan hȳrde,
þæt hīe ge*s*āwon *s*wylce twēgen
*m*icle *m*earcstapan *m*ōras healdan,
*ę*llorgǣstas: ðǣra *ō*ðer wæs,
þæs þe hīe ge*w*iss*l*icost ge*w*itan meahton, 100

[1] neodlaðu. [2] hwæþer. [3] se.

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*i*dese *o*nlīc, wæs[1] ōðer *ea*rmsceapen
on *w*eres *w*æstmum *w*ræclāstas træd,
nefne[2] hē wæs *m*āra þonne ǣnig *man*n ōðer,
þone on *g*ēardagum *G*rǫndel nǫmdo[n]
*f*oldbūende; nō hīe *f*æder cunnon, 105
hwæþer him *ǣ*nig wæs *ǣ*r āçǫnned
*d*yrnra gāsta. Hīe *dȳ*gel lǫnd
warigeað, *w*ulfhleoþu, *w*indige næssas,
*f*rēcne *f*ǫn*n*gelād, ðǣr *f*yrgenstrēam
under *n*æssa ge*n*ipu *n*iþer gewīteð, 110
*f*lōd under *f*oldan. Nis þæt *feor*r heonon
*m*īlgemearces, þæt se *m*ǫre standeð[3],
ofer þǣm *h*ǫngiað *h*rīmge[4] bearwas,
*w*udu *w*yrtum fæst, *w*æter oferhelmað.
Þǣr mæg *n*ihta gehwǣm *n*īðwundor sēon, 115
*f*ȳr on *f*lōde. Nō þæs *f*rōd leofað
*g*umena bearna, þæt þone *g*rund wite.
ðēah þe *h*æðstapa *h*undum geswǫnced,
*h*eorot *h*ornum trum *h*oltwudu sēce,
*f*eorran ge*f*lȳmed, ǣr hē *f*eorh sǫleð, 120
*a*ldor on *ō*fre, ǣr hē *in*n wille
*h*afelan [*h*ȳdan]. Nis þæt *h*ēoru stōw:
þǫnon *ȳ*ðgeblǫnd *ū*p āstīgeð
*w*ǫn*n* tō *w*olcnum, þonne *w*ind styreþ
*l*āð gewidru, oð þæt *l*yft drysmaþ, 125
*r*oderas *r*ēotað. Nū is se *r*ǣd gelang
*e*ft æt þē *ā*num. *Ea*rd git ne cǫnst,
*f*rēcne stōwe, ðǣr þū *f*indan miht
fela*s*innigne *s*ǫcg: *s*ēc, gif þū dyrre!
Ic þē þā *f*ǣhðe *f*ēo lēanige, 130
*ea*ldgestrēonum, swā ic *ǣ*r dyde,
*w*undnum golde, gyf þū on *w*eg cymest.

[1] onlicnæs. [2] næfne. [3] standeð. [4] hrinde.

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*B*ēowulf maþelode, *b*earn Ęcgþēowes:
'Ne sorga, *s*notor guma! *s*ēlre bið æghwæm
þæt hē his *f*rēond wrece þonne hē *f*ela murne; 135
*ū*re *æ*ghwylc sceal *ę*nde gebīdan
*w*orolde līfes; *w*yrce sē þe mōte
*d*ōmes ǽr *d*ēaþe! Þæt bið *d*ryhtguman
*u*nlifgendum *æ*fter sēlest.
Árīs, *r*īces weard; uton *r*aþe[1] fēran, 140
*G*ręndles māgan *g*ang scēawigan!
Ic hit þē ge*h*āte: nō hē on *h*olm[2] losaþ,
ne on *f*oldan *f*æþm, ne on *f*yrgenholt,
ne on *gy*fenes *g*rund, *gá* þǽr hē wille;
*ðy*s dōgor *þ*ū ge*þ*yld hafa 145
*w*ēana gehwylces, swā ic þē *w*ēne tō.'
Āhlēop þā se *gę*mela, *G*ode þancode,
*m*ihtigan Drihtne, þæs se *man*n gespræc.
Þā wæs *H*rōðgāre *h*ors gebǽted,
*w*icg *w*undenfeax. *W*īsa fęngel 150
*g*eatolic *gę*ngde[3], *g*umfēþa stōp
*l*indhæbbendra. *L*āstas wǽron
æfter *w*aldswaþum wīde gesȳne,
*g*ang ofer *g*rundas: *gę*gnum fōr
ofer *m*yrcan *m*ōr, *m*agoþegna bær 155
þone *sē*lestan *sā*wollēasne,
þāra þe mid *H*rōðgāre *h*ám eahtode.
Oferē*o*de þā *æ*þelinga bearn
*st*ēap *st*ānhliðo, *st*īge nearwe,
*ę*nge *ā*npaðas, *u*ncūð gelād, 160
*nē*owle *n*æssas. *ni*corhūsa fela.
Hē *f*ēara sum be*f*oran gęngde
*wī*sra mǫnna *wǫ*ng scēawian,
oþ þæt hē *f*ǽringa *f*yrgenbēamas

[1] hraþe. [2] helm. [3] gende.

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ofer *h*ārne stān *h*leonian funde, 165
*w*yn*n*lēasne *w*udu; *w*æter under stōd
*d*rēorig and ge*d*rēfed. *D*ęnum eallum wæs,
*w*inum Scyldinga, *w*eorce on mōde,
tō ge*þ*olianne *ð*egne mǫnegum,
*o*ncȳð *eo*rla gehwǣm, syðþan *Æ*schęres 170
on þām *h*olmclife *h*afelan mētton.
F'lōd blōde wēol*l* (*f*olc tō sǣgon)
*h*ātan *h*eolfre. *H*orn stundum sǫng
*f*ūslic *f*[yrd]lēoð. *F*ēþa eal*l* gesæt;
gesāwon ðā æfter *w*ætere *w*yrmcynnes fela, 175
*s*ellice *s*ǣdracan *s*und cunnian,
swylce on *n*æs*s*hleoðum *n*icras licgean,
ðā on *u*ndernmǣl *o*ft bewitigað
*s*orhfulne *s*īð on *s*eglrāde,
*w*yrmas and *w*ildēor; hīe on *w*eg hruron 180
*b*itere and ge*b*olgne, *b*earhtm ongēaton,
*g*ūðhorn *g*alan. Sumne *G*ēata lēod
of *fl*ānbogan *f*ēores getwǣfde,
*ȳ*ðgewinnes, þæt him on *a*ldre stōd
*h*ęrestrǣl *h*earda; hē on *h*olme wæs 185
*s*undes þe *s*ǣnra ðe hyne *s*wylt fornam.
Hræþe wearð on *ȳ*ðum mid *eo*fersprēotum
*h*eorohōcyhtum *h*earde genearwod,
*n*īða gehnǣged[1] and on *n*æs*s* togen
*w*undorlic *w*ǣgbora; *w*eras scēawedon 190
*g*ryrelicne *g*ist. *G*yrede hine Bēowulf
*eo*rlgewǣdum, nalles for *ea*ldre mearn;
scolde *h*ęrebyrne *h*ǫndum gebrōden,
*s*īd and *s*earofāh, *s*und cunnian,
sēo ðe *b*áncofan *b*eorgan cūþe, 195
þæt him *h*ildegrāp *h*reþre ne mihte,

[1] genæged.

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*e*orres *i*nwitſęng, *a*ldre gescęþðan;
ac se *h*wīta *h*elm *h*afelan węrede,
sē þe *m*ęregrundas *m*ęngan scolde,
*s*ēcan *s*undgebland *s*ince geweorðad, 200
be*ſ*ǫngen *ſ*rēawrāsnum, swā hine *ſ*yrndagum
worhte *w*ǣpna smið, *w*undrum tēode,
besętte *s*wīnlīcum, þæt hine *s*yðþan nō
*b*rǫnd ne *b*eadomēcas *b*ītan ne meahton.
Næs þæt þonne *m*ǣtost *m*ægenſultuma, 205
þæt him on *ð*earſe lāh *ð*yle Hrōðgāres:
wæs þǣm *h*æftmēce *H*runting nama,
þæt wæs *ā*n foran *ea*ldgestrēona:
*ę*cg wæs *ī*ren, *ā*tertānum fāh,
ā*h*yrded *h*eaþoswāte; nǣfre hit æt *h*ilde ne swāc 210
*m*anna ǣngum þāra þe hit mid *m*undum bewand,
sē ðe *g*ryresīðas *g*e*g*ān dorste,
*ſ*olcstęde *ſ*āra; næs þæt *ſ*orma sīð,
þæt hit *ę*llenweorc *æ*ſnan scolde.
Hūru ne ge*m*unde *m*ago Ęcglāſes 215
*ea*ſoþes cræftig, þæt hē *ǣ*r gespræc
*w*īne druncen, þā hē þæs *w*ǣpnes onlāh
*s*ēlran *s*weordfrecan: *s*elſa ne dorste
under *ȳ*ða gewin*n* *a*ldre genē̄þan,
*d*rihtscype *d*rēogan; þǣr hē *d*ōme forlēas, 220
*ę*llenmǣrðum. Ne wæs þǣm *ō*ðrum swā,
syðþan hē hine tō *g*ūðe *g*e*g*yred hæſde.
*B*ēowulf maðelode, *b*earn Ęcgþēowes:
'Geþęnc nū se *m*ǣra *m*aga Healſdęnes,
*s*nottra ſęngel, nū ic eom *s*īðes fūs, 225
*g*oldwine *g*umena, hwæt wit *g*ēo sprǣcon:
gif ic æt *þ*earſe *þ*īnre scolde
*a*ldre linnan, þæt ðū mē *ā* wǣre
*ſ*orðgewitenum on *ſ*æder stæle;

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wes þū *m*undbora mīnum *m*agoþegnum, 230
*h*ǫndgesęllum, gif mec *h*ild nime.
Swylce þū ðā *m*ādmas, þe þū *m*ē sealdest,
*H*rōðgār lēofa, *H*igelāce onsęnd.
Mæg þonne on þǣm *g*olde on*g*itan *G*ēata dryhten,
ge*s*ēon *s*unu Hrēðles[1], þonne hē on þæt *s*inc starað,
þæt ic *g*umcystum *g*ōdne funde 236
*b*ēaga *b*ryttan, *b*rēac þonne mōste.
And þū *U*nferð[2] lǣt *ea*lde lāfe,
*wr*ǣt*l*ic *w*ǣgsweord, *w*īdcūðne man*n*,
*h*eardęcg *h*abban; ic mē mid *H*runtinge 240
*d*ōm gewyrce, oþðe mec *d*ēað nimeð.'
Æfter þǣm *w*ordum *W*edergēata lēod
ēfste mid *ę*lne, nālas *a*ndsware
*b*īdan wolde; *b*rimwylm onfēng
*h*ilderince. Ðā wæs *h*wīl dæges, 245
ǣr hē þone *g*rundwǫng on*g*ytan męhte.
Sōna þæt on*f*unde, sē ðe *fl*ōda begǫng
*h*eorogīfre be*h*ēold *h*und missera,
grim*m* and *g*rǣdig, þæt þǣr *g*umena sum
*æ*lwihta *ea*rd *u*fan cunnode. 250
*G*rāp þā tō*g*ēanes, *g*ūðrinc gefēng
*a*tolan clǫmmum; nō þȳ ǣr *in*n gescōd
*h*ālan līce; *h*ring ūtan ymbbearh,
þæt hēo þone *f*yrdhǫm ðurh*f*ōn ne mihte,
*l*ocene *l*eoðosyrcan *l*āþan fingrum. 255
Bær þā sēo *b*rimwylf[3], þā hēo tō *b*otme cōm,
*h*ringa þęngel tō *h*ofe sīnum,
swā hē ne *m*ihte nō (hē þēah[4] *m*ōdig wæs)
*w*ǣpna ge*w*ealdan, ac hine *w*undra þæs fela
swęncte[5] on *s*unde, *s*ǣdēor mǫnig 260
*h*ildetūxum *h*ęresyrcan bræc,

[1] Hrædles. [2] hunferð. [3] brimwyl. [4] Jæm. [5] swecte.

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ehton āglǣcan. ðā se *eo*rl ongeat,
þæt hē [in] *nī*ðsęle *nā*t-hwylcum wæs,
þǣr him nǣnig *wæ*ter *wi*hte ne sceþede,
ne him for *h*rōfsęle *h*rīnan ne męhte 265
*f*ǣrgripe *fl*ōdes; *f*ȳrleoht geseah,
*b*lācne lēoman *b*eorhte scīnan.
Ongeat þā se *gō*da *g*rundwyrgenne,
*m*ęrewīf *m*ihtig; *m*ægenrǣs forgeaf
*hi*ldebille, swęnge *h*ǫnd[1] ne oftēah, 270
þæt hire on *h*afelan *h*ringmǣl āgōl
*gr*ǣdig *g*ūðlēoð. Ðā se *g*ist onfand,
þæt se *b*eadolēoma *b*ītan nolde,
*al*dre sceþðan, ac sēo *ę*cg geswāc
ðēodne æt *þ*earfe: ðolode ǣr fela 275
*h*ondgemōta, *h*elm oft gescær,
*f*ǣges *f*yrdhrægl; ðā wæs *f*orma sīð
*dē*orum mādme, þæt his *dó*m ālæg.
Eft wæs *ā*nrǣd, nālas *ę*lnes læt,
*mǣ*rða ge*my*ndig *mǣ*g Hygelāces[2]; 280
wearp ðā *w*undenmǣl[3] *wr*ǣttum gebunden
*y*rre ōretta, þæt hit on *eo*rðan læg,
*st*īð and *st*ȳlęcg; *st*ręnge getrūwode,
*m*undgripe *mǣ*genes. Swā sceal *man*n dōn,
þonne hē æt *gū*ðe *geg*ān þęnceð 285
*lǫ*ngsumne *lo*f, nā ymb his *lī*f cearað.
Gefēng þā be *f*eaxe[4] (nālas for *f*ǣhðe mearn)
*Gū*ðgēata lēod *Gr*ęndles mōdor;
brægd þā *b*eadwe heard, þā hē ge*b*olgen wæs,
*f*eorhgeniðlan, þæt hēo on *f*ęl*t* gebēah. 290
Hēo him *e*ft hraþe *a*ndlēan[5] forgeald
*g*rimman *gr*āpum and him tōgēanes fēng:
oferwearp þā *wē*rigmōd *wi*gena stręngest,

[1] hord swenge. [2] hylaces. [3] wundelmæl. [4] eaxle. [5] handlean.

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*f*ēþecęmpa, þæt hē on *f*ylle wearð.
Ofsæt þā þone *s*ęlegyst and hyre *s*eax[1] getēah, 295
*b*rād, *b*rúnęcg, wolde hire *b*earn wrecan,
*ā*ngan *ea*feran. Him on *ea*xle læg
*br*ēostnęt*t* *b*rōden; þæt ge*b*earh fēore,
wið *o*rd and wið *ę*cge *inn*gang forstōd.
Hæfde ðā for*s*īðod *s*unu Ęcgþēowes 300
under *g*ynne *g*rund, *G*ēata cęmpa,
nemne him *h*eaðobyrne *h*elpe gefręmede,
*h*ęrenęt*t* hearde, and *h*ālig God
gewēold *w*īgsigor, *w*ītig Drihten;
*r*odera *R*ǣdend hit on *r*yht gescēd 305
*ȳ*ðelīce, syþðan hē *e*ft āstōd.
Geseah ðā on *s*earwum *s*igeēadig bil*l*,
*ea*ld sweord *eo*tenisc *ę*cgum þyhtig,
*w*igena *w*eorðmynd: þæt [wæs] *w*ǣpna cyst,
būton hit wæs *m*āre ðonne ǣnig *m*ǫn*n* ōðer 310
tō *b*eadulāce æt*b*eran meahte,
*g*ód and *g*eatolic *g*īganta geweorc.
Hē gefēng þā *f*ętelhilt, *f*reca Scyldinga,
*h*rēoh and *h*eorogrim*m* *h*ringmǣl gebrægd,
*a*ldres *o*rwēna, *y*rringa slōh, 315
þæt hire wið *h*alse *h*eard grāpode,
*b*ānhringas *b*ræc, *b*il*l* eal*l* ðurhwōd
*f*ǣgne *f*lǣschǫman: hēo on *f*lęt*t* gecrǫng;
*s*weord wæs *s*wātig, *s*ęcg weorce gefęh.
Līxte se *l*ēoma, *l*eoht inne stōd, 320
efne swā of *h*efene *h*ādre scīneð
*r*odores candel. Hē æfter *r*ęcede wlāt,
hwearf þā be *w*ealle, *w*ǣpen hafenade
*h*eard be *h*iltum *H*igelāces ðegn,
*y*rre and *ā*nrǣd. Næs sēo *ę*cg fracod 325

[1] seaxe.

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*h*ilderince, ac hē *h*raþe wolde
*G*rǫndle for*g*yldan *g*ūðræsa fela
ðāra þe hē ge*w*orhte tō *W*estdǫnum
*o*ftor micle ðonne on *æ*nne sīð,
þonne hē *H*rōðgāres *h*eorðganēatas 330
slōh on *s*weofote, *s*læpende fræt
*f*olces Dǫnigea *f*ȳftȳne mǫn*n*
and *ð*ðer swylc *ū*t offǫrede,
*l*āðlicu *l*āc. Hē him þæs *l*ēan forgeald,
*r*ēþe cǫmpa, tō ðæs þe hē on *r*æste geseah 335
*g*ūðwērigne *G*rǫndel licgan,
*a*ldorlēasne, swā him *ár* gescōd
*h*ild æt *H*eorote; *h*rā wīde sprǫng,
syþðan hē æfter *d*ēaðe *d*rǫpe þrōwade,
*h*eoroswǫng *h*eardne, and hine þā *h*ēafde becearf. 340
*S*ōna þæt ge*s*āwon *s*nottre ceorlas,
þā ðe mid *H*rōðgāre on *h*olm wliton,
þæt wæs *ȳ*ðgeblǫnd *eall* gemǫnged,
*b*rim *b*lōde fāh; *b*lǫndenfeaxe
*g*ǫmele ymb *g*ōdne on *g*eador sprǣcon, 345
þæt hīg þæs *æ*ðelinges *e*ft ne wēndon,
þæt hē *s*igehrēðig *s*ēcean cōme
*m*ǣrne þēoden; þā ðæs *m*ǫnige gewearð,
þæt hine sēo *b*rimwylf ā*b*roten[1] hæfde.
Ðā cōm *n*ōn dæges; *næss* ofgēafon 350
*h*wate Scildingas; gewāt him *h*ām þǫnon
*g*oldwine *g*umena. *G*istas sǣton[2],
*m*ōdes sēoce, and on *m*ǫre staredon;
*w*ȳscton[3] and ne *w*ēndon þæt hīe heora *w*inedrihten
*s*elfne ge*s*āwon. Þā þæt *s*weord ongan*n* 355
æfter *h*eaþoswāte *h*ildegicelum
*w*īgbil*l* *w*anian; þæt wæs *w*undra sum,

[1] abreoten. [2] secan. [3] wiston.

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þæt hit *eall* gemealt *ī*se gelīcost,
ðonne *f*orstes bęnd *F*æder onlæteð,
onwindeð *w*ǣgrāpas[1], sē ge*w*eald hafað 360
*s*ǣla and mǣla; þæt is *s*ōð Metod.
Ne nōm hē in þǣm *w*īcum, *W*edergēata lēod,
*m*āðmæhta *m*ā, þēh hē þǣr *m*ǫnige geseah,
būton þone *h*afelan and þā *h*ilt sǫmod,
*s*ince fāge; *s*weord ǣr gemealt, 365
forbarn *b*rōden mǣl: wæs þæt *b*lōd tō þæs hāt,
*ǣ*ttren *ę*llorgǣst, sē þǣr-*i*nne swealt.
*S*ōna wæs on *s*unde sē þe ǣr æt *s*æcce gebād
*w*īghryre *w*rāðra, *w*æter ūp þurhdēaf;
wǣron *ȳ*ðgebland *eall* gefǣlsod, 370
*ēa*cne geardas[2], þā se *ę*llorgāst
oflēt *h*ifdagas and þās *l*ǣnan gesceaft.
Cōm þā tō *l*ande *h*idmanna helm
*s*wīðmōd *s*wymman, *s*ǣlāce gefeah,
*m*ægenbyrþenne þāra þe hē him *m*id hæfde 375
Ēodon him þā tō*g*ēanes, *G*ode þancodon,
*ðr*ȳðlic *þ*egna hēap, *þ*ēodnes gefēgon,
þæs þe hī hyne ge*s*undne ge*s*ēon mōston.
ðā wæs of þæm *h*rōran *h*elm and byrne
lungre ā*lȳ*sed: *l*agu drūsade, 380
*w*æter under *w*olcnum, *w*ældrēore fāg.
Fērdon *f*orð þǫnon *f*ēþelāstum
*f*erhþum *f*ǣgne, *f*oldweg mǣton,
*c*ūþe strǣte; *c*yningbalde męn*n*
from þǣm *h*olmclife *h*afelan bǣron 385
*ea*rfoðlīce heora *ǣ*ghwæþrum
*f*elamōdigra: *f*ēower scoldon
on þǣm *w*ælstęnge *w*eorcum geferian
tō þǣm *g*oldsęle *G*rendles hēafod,

[1] wælrapas. [2] eardas.

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oþ ðæt *s*ęmninga tō *s*ęle cōmon 390
*f*rǫme *f*yrdhwate *f*ēowertȳne
*G*ēata *g*ǫngan; *g*umdryhten mid
*m*ōdig on ge*m*ǫnge *m*eodowǫngas træd.
ðā cōm *in*n gān *e*aldor ðegna,
*d*ēdcēne mǫn*n* *d*ōme gewurþad, 395
*h*æle *h*ildedēor, *H*rōðgār grētan.
Þā wæs be *f*eaxe on *f*lęt*t* boren
*G*rǫndles hēafod, þǣr *g*uman druncon,
*ę*geslic for *eo*rlum and þære *i*dese mid;
*w*litesēon *w*rǣtlic *w*eras onsāwon. 400

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XXI.

THE BATTLE OF MALDON.

THIS fragment is a unique specimen of an epic contemporary with the events it describes. It was composed, as Rieger (Alt- und Angel-sächsiches Lesebuch, Preface, xiii) remarks, so immediately after the battle that the poet does not know the name of a single one of the enemy, not even of their leader Anlāf, and, in his character of eyewitness, describes only those of their movements which could be discerned from the English position. Although the poem does not show the high technical finish of the older works, it is full of dramatic power and warm feeling. It has been preserved only as printed by Hearne, to whom some of its errors may probably be ascribed.

The following is the narrative of the Chronicle under the year 993:—

'Hēr on þissum gēare cōm Anlāf mid þrim and hundnigontigum scipum tō Stāne, and forhęrgedon þæt onūtan; and fōr þā þanon tō Sandwīc, and swā þanon tō Gipeswīc, and þæt eall oferēode, and swā tō Mældūne. And him þǣr cōm tōgēanes Byrhtnōð ealdormann mid his fyrde, and him wið gefeaht; and hī þone ealdormann þǣr ofslōgon, and wælstōwe geweald ahton. And him man nam syððan frið wið, and hine nam se cyng syððan tō bisceopes handa.'

* * * *b*rocen wurde.
Hēt þā *h*yssa *h*wæne *h*ors forlǣtan,
*f*eorr ā*f*ȳsan, and *f*orð gangan,
hiegan tō *h*andum, and *h*ige[1] gōdum.
Þ*a*[2] þæt *O*ffan mǣg *ǣ*rest onfunde, 5
þæt se *eo*rl nolde *y*rhðo geþolian:

[1] thige. [2] Þ.

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†hē *l*ēt him þā of handon *l*ēofne[1] flēogan
*h*afoc wiðʼ þæs *h*oltes, and tō þǣre *h*ilde stōp;
be þām man mihte on*c*nāwan þæt se *c*niht nolde
*w*ācian æt þām *w*[ī]ge, þā hē tō *w*ǣpnum fēng. 10
Ēac him wolde Ē*a*drīc his *ea*ldre gelǣstan
*f*rēan tō ge*f*eohte; ongan*n* þā *f*orð beran
*g*ār tō *g*ūþe: hē hæfde *g*ōd geþanc,
þā hwīle þe hē mid *h*andum *h*ealdan mihte
*b*ord and *b*rād swurd; *b*ēot hē gelǣste, 15
þā hē æt*f*oran his *f*rēan *f*eohtan sceolde.
Ðā þǣr *B*yrhtnōð ongan*n* *b*eornas trymian,
*r*ād and *r*ǣdde, *r*incum tǣhte
hū hī sceoldon *st*andan, and þone *st*ęde healdan,
and bæd þæt hyra *r*andas[2] *r*ihte hēoldon 20
*f*æste mid *f*olman, and ne *f*orhtedon nā.
Þā hē hæfde þæt *f*olc *f*ægere getrymmed,
hē lihte þā mid *l*ēodon, þǣr him *l*ēofost wæs,
þǣr hē his *h*eorðwerod *h*oldost wiste.
Þā stōd on *st*æðe, *st*īðlīce clypode 25
*w*īcinga ār, *w*ordum mǣlde,
sē on *b*ēot ā*b*ēad *b*rimlīþendra
*ǣ*rende[3] tō þām *eo*rle, þǣr hē on *ō*fre stōd:
†'Mē *s*ęndon tō þē *s*ǣmęn*n* *s*nelle;
hēton ðē *s*ęcgan, þæt þū mōst *s*ęndan raðe 30
*b*ēagas wiðʼ ge*b*eorge; and ēow *b*ętere is
†þæt gē þisne *g*ārrǣs mid *g*afole for*g*yldon,
þonne[4] wē swā *h*earde *h*ilde[5] dǣlon.
Ne þurfe wē ūs *sp*illan, gif gē *sp*ēdaþ tō þām:
wē willaðʼ wiðʼ þām *g*olde *g*riðʼ fæstnian. 35
Gyf þū þæt[6] ge*r*ǣdest, þe hēr *r*īcost eart,
þæt þū þīne *l*ēoda *l*ȳsan wille,
*s*yllan *s*ǣmannum on hyra *s*ylfra dōm

[1] leofre. [2] randan. [3] ærænde. [4] þon. [5] ..ulde. [6] þat.

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*f*eoh wið *f*rēode, and niman *f*rið æt ūs,
wē willaþ mid þām *sc*eattum ūs tō *sc*ype gangan, 40
on *f*lot *f*ēran, and ēow *f*riþes healdan.'
*B*yrhtnoð maþelode, *b*ord hafenode,
wand *w*ācne æsc, *w*ordum mǣlde,
*y*rre and *ā*nrǣd, āgeaf him *a*ndsware:
†'Gehȳrst[1] þū, *s*ǣlida, hwæt þis folc *s*ęgeð? 45
hī willað ēow tō *g*afole *g*āras syllan,
*ǣ*ttrene[2] *o*rd and *ea*lde swurd,
þā *h*ęregeatu þe ēow æt *h*ilde ne dēah.
*B*rimmanna *b*oda, ā*b*ēod eft ongēan,
sęge þīnum *l*ēodum miccle *l*āþre spell, 50
þæt hēr stynt *u*nforcūð *eo*rl mid his werode,
þe wile ge*ea*lgian[3] *ē*þel þysne,
*Æ*þelredes *ea*rd, *ea*ldres mīnes,
*f*olc and *f*oldan; *f*eallan sceolon
*hǣ*þene æt *h*ilde. Tō *h*ēanlic mē þinceð 55
þæt gē mid ūrum *sc*eattum tō *sc*ype gangon
unbe*f*ōhtene, nū gē þus *f*eor*r* hider
on *ū*re *ea*rd *in*n becōmon;
ne sceole gē swā *s*ōfte *s*inc gegangan:
ūs sceal *o*rd and *ę*cg *ǣ*r gesēman, 60
*g*rimm *g*ūðplega, ǣr wē *g*afol[4] syllon.'
Hēt þā *b*ord *b*eran, *b*eornas gangan,
þæt hī on þām *ē*astæðe[5] *ea*lle stōdon.
Ne mihte þǣr for *w*ætere *w*erod tō þām ōðrum;
þǣr cōm *f*lōwende *f*lōd æfter ębban, 65
lucon *l*agustrēamas; tō *l*ang hit him þuhte,
hwænne hī tō*g*ædere *g*āras bǣron[6].
Hī þǣr *P*antan strēam mid *p*rasse bestōdon,
*E*astseaxena *o*rd, and se *æ*schęre;
ne mihte hyra *æ*nig *ō*ðrum dęrian, 70

[1] gehyrt. [2] ættrynne. [3] gealgean. [4] þe gofol. [5] easteðe. [6] beron.

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būton hwā þurh *f*lānes *f*lyht *f*yll genāme.
Se *f*lōd ūt gewāt; þā *f*lotan stōdon gearowe,
*w*īcinga fela, *w*īges georne.
Hēt þā *h*æleða *h*lēo *h*ealdan þā bricge
†*w*igan *w*īgheardne, sē wæs hāten *W*ulfstān, 75
*c*āfne mid his *c*ynne, (þæt wæs *C*ēolan sunu),
þe ðone *f*orman man*n* mid his *f*rancan ofscēat,
þe þǣr *b*aldlicost on þā *b*ricge stōp.
Þǣr stōdon mid *W*ulfstāne *w*igan unforhte,
†Ælfęre and *M*accus, *m*ōdige twēgen: 80
þā noldon æt þām *f*orda *f*lēam gewyrcan,
ac hī *f*æstlīce wið ðā *f*ȳnd węredon,
þā hwīle þe hī *w*ǣpna *w*ealdan mōston.
Þā hī þæt ong*ē*aton, and *g*eorne gesāwon
þæt hī þǣr *b*ricgweardas *b*itere fundon, 85
ongunnon *l*ytegian þā *l*āðe[1] gystas:
bædon þæt hī *ū*pgang[2] *ā*gan mōston,
ofer þone *f*ord *f*aran, *f*ēþan lǣdan.
Ðā se *eo*rl ongan*n* for his *o*fermōde
ālȳfan *l*andes tō fela *l*āþere ðēode. 90
Ongan*n* *c*eallian þā ofer *c*ald wæter
*B*yrhtelmes *b*earn, (*b*eornas gehlyston):
'Nū ēow is ge*r*ȳmed, gāð *r*icene tō ūs,
*g*uman tō *g*ūþe; *G*od āna wāt,
hwā þǣre *w*ælstōwe *w*ealdan mōte.' 95
Wōdon þā *w*ælwulfas, for *w*ætere ne murnon,
*w*īcinga *w*erod, *w*est[3] ofer Pantan,
ofer *sc*īr wæter *sc*yldas wǣgon[4],
*l*idmęn*n* tō *l*ande *l*inda[5] bǣron.
Þǣr ongēan *g*ramum *g*earowe stōdon 100
*B*yrhtnōð mid *b*eornum: hē mid *b*ordum hēt
wyrcan þone *w*īhagan, and þæt *w*erod healdan

[1] luðe. [2] upgangan. [3] pest. [4] wegon. [5] linde.

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*f*æste wið *f*ēondum. Þā wæs *f*eohte[1] nēh
*f*ír æt ge*f*ohte; wæs sēo *f*íd cumen
þæt þǣr *f*ǣge męn*n* *f*eallan sceoldon. 105
Þǣr wearð *h*rēam ā*h*afen, *h*ręmmas[2] wundon,
*ea*rn *ǣ*ses georn; wæs on *eo*rþan cyrm.
Hī lēton þā of *f*olman *f*ēolhearde speru,
†ge*g*rundene *g*āras flēogan;
*b*ogan wǣron *b*ysige, *b*ord ord onſēng, 110
*b*iter wæs se *b*eadurǣs, *b*eornas ſēollon
on ge*h*wæðere *h*and, *h*yssas lāgon.
*W*und wearð[3] *W*ulfmǣr, *w*ælræste gecēas,
*B*yrhtnōðes mǣg, hē mid *b*illum wearð,
his *s*wuster *s*unu, *s*wīðe ſorhēawen. 115
Þǣr wearð[4] *w*īcingum *w*iþerlēan āgyſen:
gehȳrde ic þæt *Ēa*dweard *ā*nne slōge
*s*wīðe mid his *s*wurde, *s*węnges ne wyrnde,
þæt him æt *f*ōtum *f*ēoll *f*ǣge cęmpa;
þæs him his *ð*ēoden *þ*anc gesǣde, 120
þām *b*ūrþēne, þā hē *b*yre hæſde.
Swā *st*emnetton *stī*ðhycgende[5]
*h*yssas æt *h*ilde, *h*ogodon georne
hwā þǣr mid *o*rde *ǣ*rost mihte
on *f*ǣgean męn*n* *f*eorh gewinnan, 125
*w*igan mid *w*ǣpnum; *w*æl ſēol*l* on eorðan.
*St*ōdon *st*ædefæste, *st*ihte hī Byrhtnōð,
bæd þæt *h*yssa ge*h*wylc *h*ogode tō wīge,
þe on *D*ęnon wolde *d*ōm geſeohtan.
Wōd þā *w*īges heard, *w*ǣpen ūp āhōſ, 130
*b*ord tō ge*b*eorge, and wið þæs *b*eornes stōp;
ēode swā *ā*nrǣd *eo*rl tō þām ceorle:
*ā*gþer hyra *ō*ðrum *y*feles hogode.
Sęnde ðā se *sǣ*rinc *s*ūþerne gār,

[1] fohte. [2] bremmas. [3] weard. [4] wærd. [5] stiðhugende.

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þæt ge*w*undod wearð *w*igena hlāford; 135
hē scēaf þā mid ðām *sc*ylde, þæt se *sc*eaft tōbærst,
and þæt *sp*ere *sp*rǫngde, þæt hit *sp*rang ongēan.
Gegrǫmod wearð se *g*ūðrinc: hē mid *g*āre stang
*w*lancne *w*īcing, þe him þā *w*unde forgeaf.
*F*rōd wæs se *f*yrdrinc, hē lēt his *f*rancan wadan 140
þurh ðæs *h*ysses *h*als; *h*and wīsode
þæt hē on þām *f*ǣrsceaðan *f*eorh gerǣhte.
Đā hē *ō*þerne *o*fstlīce scēat,
þæt sēo *b*yrne tō*b*ærst; hē wæs on *b*rēostum wund
þurh ðā *h*ringlocan, him æt *h*eortan stōd 145
*ǣ*tterne *o*rd. Se *eo*rl wæs þe blīþra:
hlōh þā *m*ōdi *m*an*n*, sǣde *M*etode þanc
ðæs *d*ægweorces þe him *D*rihten forgeaf.
Forlēt þā *d*rǫnga sum *d*aroð of handa,
*f*lēogan of *f*olman, þæt sē tō *f*orð gewāt 150
þurh ðone *æ*þelan *Æ*þelredes þegen.
Him be *h*ealfe stōd *h*yse unweaxen,
*c*niht on ge*c*ampe, sē full *c*āflīce
brǣd of þām *b*eorne *b*lōdigne gār,
*W*ulfstānes bearn, *W*ulfmǣr se geonga; 155
forlēt *f*orheardne *f*aran eft ongēan;
*o*rd *in*n gewōd, þæt sē on *eo*rþan læg,
þe his *þ*ēoden ǣr *þ*earle gerǣhte.
Ēode þū ge*s*yrwed *s*ǫcg tō þām eorle,
hē wolde þæs *b*eornes *b*ēagas gefǫccan[1], 160
*r*ēaf and hringas, and ge*r*ēnod swurd.
Đā *B*yrhtnōð *b*rǣd *b*ill of scēaðe[2]
*b*rād and *b*rūnǫcg[3], and on þā *b*yrnan slōh:
tō raþe hine ge*l*ǫtte *l*idmanna sum,
þā hē þæs *eo*rles *ea*rm āmyrde; 165
fēoll þā tō *f*oldan *f*ealohilte swurd:

[1] gefecgan. [2] sceðe. [3] -eccg.

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ne mihte hē ge*h*ealdan *h*eardne mēce,
*w*æpnes *w*ealdan. Þā gȳt þæt *w*ord gecwæð
*h*ār *h*ilderinc, *h*yssas bylde,
bæd *g*angan forð *g*ōde gefēran: 170
ne mihte þā on *f*ōtum lęng *f*æste gestandan[1];
hē tō heofenum wlāt * * *
'Ic[2] *þ*ē[2] *þ*ancige[2] *ð*ēoda Waldend,
ealra þǣra *w*ynna þe ic on *w*orulde gebād:
nū ic āh, *m*ilde *M*etod, *m*æste þearfe, 175
þæt þū mīnum *g*āste *g*ōdes geunne,
þæt mīn *s*āwul tō ðē *s*īðian mōte,
on *þ*īn geweald, *þ*ēoden ęngla,
mid *f*riþe *f*ęrian; ic eom *f*rymdi tō þē,
þæt hī *h*ęl*l*sceaðan *h*ȳnan ne mōton.' 180
Ðā hine *h*ēowon *h*æðene scealcas,
and *b*ēgen þā *b*eornas þe him *b*īgstōdon,
†Ælfnōð and Wulmǣr bēgen lāgon,
ðā onemn hyra *f*rēan *f*eorh gesealdon.
Hī bugon þā fram *b*eaduwe þe þǣr *b*ēon noldon; 185
þǣr wurdon *O*ddan bearn *ǣ*rest on flēame:
*G*odrīc fram *g*ūþe, and þone *g*ōdan forlēt,
þe him *m*ænigne oft *m*earh[3] gesealde;
hē gehlēop þone *eo*h, þe *a*hte his hlāford,
on þām ge*r*ǣdum þe hit *r*iht ne wæs, 190
and his *b*rōðru mid him *b*ēgen ærndon[4],
*G*odrinc[5] and *G*odwīg, *g*ūþe ne gȳmdon,
ac węndon fram þām *w*īge, and þone *w*udu sohton,
flugon on þæt *f*æsten, and hyra *f*eore burgon,
and *m*anna *m*ā þonne hit ǣnig *m*æð wǣre, 195
gyf hī þā ge*ea*rnunga *ea*lle gemundon,
þe hē him tō *d*uguþe ge*d*ōn hæfde;
swā him *O*ffa on dæg *ǣ*r āsǣde,

[1] gestundan. [2] ge-þance þe. [3] mear. [4] ærdon. [5] godrine.

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on þām *m*æþelstęde[1], þā hē ge*m*ōt hæfde,
þæt þǣr *m*ōdiglīce[2] *m*anega sprǣcon, 200
þe eft æt *þ*earfe[3] *þ*olian noldon.
Ðā wearð ā*f*eallen þæs *f*olces ealdor,
Æþelredes *eo*rl; *ea*lle gesāwon
*h*eorðgenēatas þæt hyra *h*earra[4] læg.
Þā ðǣr *w*ęndon forð *w*lance þegenas, 205
*u*nearge męn*n* *e*fston georne:
hī woldon þā *ea*lle *ō*ðer twēga,
*l*īf for*l*ǣtan[5] oððe *l*ēofne gewrecan.
Swā hī *b*ylde forð *b*earn Ælfrīces,
*wi*ga *w*intrum geong, *w*ordum mǣlde, 210
Ælfwine þā cwæð, (hē on *ę*llen spræc):
'Gemunað þāra[6] *m*ǣla, þe wē oft æt *m*eodo sprǣcon,
þonne wē on *b*ęnce *b*ēot āhōfon,
*h*æleð on *h*ealle, ymbe *h*eard gewinn:
nū mæg *c*unnian hwā *c*ēne sȳ. 215
Ic wylle mīne *æ*þelo *ea*llum gecȳþan,
þæt ic wæs on *M*yrcon *m*iccles cynnes,
wæs mīn *ea*lda fæder *Ea*lhelm hāten,
*wī*s ealdorman*n*, *w*oruldgesǣlig.
Ne sceolon mē on þǣre *þ*ēode *þ*egenas ætwītan, 220
þæt ic of ðisse *f*yrde *f*ēran wille,
*ea*rd gesēcan, nū mīn *ea*ldor ligeð
for*h*ēawen æt *h*ilde; mē is þæt *h*earma mǣst:
†hē wæs ǣgðer[7] mīn *m*ǣg and *m*īn hlāford.'
Þā hē *f*orð ēode, *f*ǣhðe gemunde, 225
þæt hē mid *o*rde *ā*nne gerǣhte
*f*lotan on þām *f*olce, þæt sē on *f*oldan læg
for*w*egen mid his *w*ǣpne. Ongan*n* þā *w*inas manian,
*f*rȳnd and ge*f*ēran, þæt hī *f*orð ēodon.

[1] meþelstede. [2] modelice. [3] þære. [4] heorra. [5] forlætun.
[6] gemunu þa. [7] ægder.

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*O*ffa gemǣlde, *æ*scholt āsceōc: 230
'Hwæt þū, *Æ*lfwine, hafast *ea*lle gemanode,
*þ*egenas tō *þ*earfe: nū ūre *þ*ēoden līð,
*eo*rl on *eo*rðan, ūs is *ea*llum þearf
þæt ūre *ǣ*ghwylc *ō*þerne bylde
*w*igan tō *w*īge, þā hwīle þe hē *w*ǣpen mæge 235
*h*abban and *h*ealdan, *h*eardne mēce,
*g*ār and *g*ōd swurd. Ūs *G*odrīc hæfð,
*ea*rh *O*ddan bearn, *ea*lle beswicene:
wēnde þæs for *m*ǫni *m*an*n*, þā hē on *m*ēare rād,
on *w*lancan þām *w*icge, þæt *w*ǣre hit ūre hlāford; 240
for þan wearð hēr on *f*elda *f*olc tōtwǣmed,
†scyldburh tō*b*rocen: ā*b*rēoðe his angin*n*,
þæt hē hēr swā *m*anigne *m*an*n* āflȳmde.'
*L*ēofsunu gemǣlde, and his *l*inde āhōf,
*b*ord tō ge*b*eorge, hē þām *b*eorne oncwæð: 245
'Ic þæt ge*h*āte, þæt ic *h*eonon nelle
*f*lēon *f*ōtes trym*m*, ac wille *f*urðor gān,
*w*recan on ge*w*inne mīnne *w*inedrihten.
Ne þurfon mē embe *St*ūrmęre *st*ędefæste hæleð[1]
*w*ordum ætw*ī*tan, nū mīn *w*ine gecranc, 250
þæt ic *h*lāfordlēas *h*ām sīðie,
węnde fram *w*īge; ac mē sceal *w*ǣpen niman,
*o*rd and *ī*ren.' Hē ful *y*rre wōd,
feaht *f*æstlīce, *f*lēam hē forhogode.
*D*unnere þā cwæð, *d*aroð ācwęhte, 255
*u*norne ceorl, ofer *ea*ll clypode,
bæd þæt *b*eorna gehwylc *B*yrhtnōð wrǣce:
'Ne mæg nā *w*andian sē þe *w*recan þęnceð
*f*rēan on *f*olce, ne for *f*eore murnan.'
Þā hī *f*orð ēodon, *f*eores hī ne rohton; 260
ongunnon þā *h*īredmęn*n* *h*eardlice feohtan,
*g*rame *g*ārberend, and *G*od bǣdon

[1] hælæð.

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þæt hī mōston ge*w*recan hyra *w*inedrihten,
and on hyra *f*ēondum *fyll* gewyrcan.
Him se *g*ȳsel on*gann* *g*eornlice fylstan; 265
*H*ē wæs on Norðhymbron *h*eardes cynnes,
*Ę*cglāfes bearn, him wæs *Æ*scferð nama:
hē ne *w*andode nā æt þām *w*īgplegan,
ac hē *f*ȳsde *f*orð *f*lān geneahhe[1];
hwīlon hē on *b*ord scēat, hwīlon *b*eorn tǣsde:
†tǣfre embe *st*unde hē sealde *s*ume wunde, 271
þā hwīle ðe hē *w*ǣpna *w*ealdan mōste.
Ðā gȳt on *o*rde stōd *Ē*adweard se langa,
*g*earo[2] and *g*eornful*l*; *g*ylpwordum spræc,
þæt hē nolde *f*lēogan *f*ōtmǣl landes. 275
ofer *b*æc *b*ūgan, þā his *b*ętera læg[3]:
hē bræc þone *b*ordweall, and wið ðā *b*eornas feaht,
oð þæt hē his *s*incgyfan on þām *s*ǣmannum
*w*urðlīce *w*ræc[4], ǣr hē on *w*æle lǣge.
Swā dyde *Æ*þerīc, *æ*þele gefēra, 280
*f*ūs and *f*orðgeorn, *f*eaht eornoste,
†*S*ībyrhtes brōðor and *s*wīðe mænig ōþer
clufon *c*ellod bord, *c*ēne hī węredon,
bærst *b*ordes lǣrig, and sēo *b*yrne sang
*g*ryrelēoða sum. Þā æt *g*ūðe slōh 285
*O*ffa þone sǣlidan, þæt hē on *eo*rðan fēoll,
and ðǣr *G*addes mǣg *g*rund gesohte:
†raðe wearð æt *h*ilde Offa for*h*ēawen;
hē hæfde ðēah ge*f*orþod þæt hē his *f*rēan gehēt,
swā hē *b*ēotode ǣr wið his *b*ēahgifan, 290
þæt hī sceoldon *b*ēgen on *b*urh rīdan,
*h*āle tō *h*āme, oððe on *h*ęre crincgan[5],
on *w*ælstōwe *w*undum sweltan;
hē læg *ð*egenlice *ð*ēodne gehęnde.

[1] genehe. [2] gearc. [3] leg. [4] wrec. [5] crintgan.

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Đā wearð *b*orda ge*b*ræc; *b*rimmęn*n* wōdon, 295
*g*ūðe ge*g*ręmode; *g*ār oft þurhwōd
*f*æges *f*eorhhūs. *F*orð þā[1] ēode Wīstān,
+Þūrstānes *s*unu[2], wið þās *s*ęcgas feaht;
hē wæs on ge*þ*range[3] hyra *þ*rēora bana,
ǣr him *W*īgelīnes bearn on þām *w*æle læge. 300
Þǣr wæs *sl*ð gemōt: *st*ōdon fæste
*w*igan on ge*w*inne, *w*īgend cruncon,
*w*undum *w*ērige; *w*æl fēol*l* on eorþan.
Ōswold and *E*aldwold *ea*lle hwīle,
*b*ēgen þā ge*b*rōþru, *b*eornas trymedon, 305
hyra *w*inemāgas *w*ordon bǣdon
þæt hī þǣr æt *ð*earfe *þ*olian sceoldon,
un*w*āclīce *w*æpna nēotan.
*B*yrhtwold maþelode, *b*ord hafenode,
sē wæs *ea*ld genēat, *æ*sc ācwęhte, 310
hē ful *b*aldlīce *b*eornas lærde:
'*H*ige sceal þe *h*eardra, *h*eorte þe cēnre,
*m*ōd sceal þe *m*āre, þe ūre *m*ægen lȳtlað.
hēr līð *ū*re *ea*ldor *ea*ll forhēawen,
*g*ōd on *g*rēote; ā mæg *g*nornian 315
sē ðe nū fram þīs *w*īgplegan *w*ęndan þęnceð.
Ic eom *f*rōd *f*ēores: *f*ram ic ne wille,
ac ic mē be *h*ealfe mīnum *h*lāforde
be swā *l*ēofan męn*n* *l*icgan þęnce.'
Swā hī *Æ*þelgāres bearn *ea*lle bylde 320
*G*odrīc tō *g*ūþe: oft hē *g*ār forlēt
*w*ælspere *w*indan on þā *w*īcingas,
swā hē ōn þām *f*olce *f*yrmest ēode,
*h*ēow and *h*ȳnde, oð[4] þæt hē on *h*ilde gecranc;
næs þæt nā se *G*odrīc þe ðā *g*ūðe forbēah. 325

* * * *

[1] forða. [2] sunna. [3] geþrang [4] od.

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XXII.

THE FALL OF THE ANGELS.

[From the so-called Cædmon.]

It has been for a long time admitted that the collection of Biblical poems attributed to Cædmon is really the work of several hands, and Sievers has shown that a large portion of them, including our present text, is nothing but a translation from an Old Saxon original, possibly by the author of the Hēliand (an epic on the life of Christ).

The more important of the specifically Old Saxon words and phrases which occur in our text will be pointed out in the notes.

I.

Hæfde se *All*walda *e*ngelcynna,
þurh *h*andmægen, *h*ālig Drihten,
*t*ēne ge*t*rymede, þǣm hē ge*t*rūwode wel
þæt hīe his *g*iongorscipe full*g*ān[1] wolden,
*w*yrcean his *w*illan; for þon hē him ge*w*it*t* forgeaf 5
and mid his *h*andum gesceōp, *h*ālig Drihten.
*Ges*ętt hæfde hē hīe swā ge*s*ǣliglīce; ǣnne hæfde hē swā *s*wīðne geworhtne,
swā *m*ihtigne on his *m*ōdgeþohte; hē lēt hine swā *m*icles wealdan,
*h*ēhstne tō him on *h*eofona rīce; hæfde hē hine swā *h*wītne geworhtne;
swā *w*ynlic wæs his *w*æstm on heofonum, þæt him cōm frǫm *w*eroda Drihtne: 10
ge*l*ic wæs hē þām *l*eohtum steorrum. *L*of sceolde hē Drihtnes wyrcean,

[1] fyligan.

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*d*ȳran sceolde hē his *d*rēamas on heofonum, and sceolde his *D*rihtne þancian
þæs *l*ēanes þe hē him on þām *l*eohte gescęrede: þonne lēte hē his hine *l*ange wealdan;
ac hē āwęnde hit him tō *w*yrsan þinge, ongan*n* him *w*inn ūp-āhębban
wið þone *h*ēhstan *h*eofnes Waldend, þe siteð on þām *h*ālgan stōle. 15
*D*ēore wæs hē *D*rihtne ūrum[1]; ne mihte him be*d*yrned weorðan
þæt his *ę*ngyl ongan*n* *o*fermōd wesan,
āhōf hine wið his *h*earran, sohte *h*ętesprǣce,
*g*ylpword on*g*ēan, nolde *G*ode þēowian:
cwæð þæt his *l*īc wǣre *l*eoht and scēne, 20
*h*wīt and *h*īowbeorht: ne meahte hē æt his *h*ige findan
þæt hē *G*ode wolde *g*eongerdōme,
*þ*ēodne *þ*ēowian; *þ*uhte him sylfum
þæt hē *m*ægyn and cræft *m*āran hæfde
þonne se *h*ālga God *h*abban mihte, 25
*f*olcgestealna[2]. *F*eala worda gespæc
se *ę*ngel *o*fermōdes: þohte þurh his *ā*nes cræft
hū hē him *st*ręnglicran *st*ōl geworhte,
*h*ēarran[3] on *h*eofonum; cwæð þæt hine his *h*ige spēone
þæt hē *w*est and norð *w*yrcean ongunne, 30
*t*rymede ge*f*imbro; cwæð him *t*wēo þuhte
þæt hē *G*ode wolde *g*eongra weorðan:
'Hwæt sceal ic *w*innan?' cwæð hē. 'Nis me *w*ihte[4] þearf
*h*earran tō *h*abbanne: ic mæg mid *h*andum swā fela
*w*undra ge*w*yrcean; ic hæbbe ge*w*eald micel 35
tō *g*yrwanne *g*ōdlecran stōl,
*h*ēarran on *h*eofne. Hwȳ sceal ic æfter his *h*yldo ðēowian,

[1] *corrected from* ure *by a different hand.* [2] folcgestælna.
[3] heahran, *altered from* heanoran (?). [4] wihtæ.

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būgan him swilces *g*eongordōmes? ic mæg wesan *G*od swā hē.
Bīgstandaþ mē *st*range genēatas, þā ne willaþ mē æt þām *st*rīðe geswīcan,
*h*æleþas *h*eardmōde: hīe habbaþ mē tō *h*earran gecorene, 40
*r*ōfe *r*incas: mid swilcum mæg man *r*ǣd geþęncean,
*f*ōn mid swilcum *f*olcgesteallan, *F*rȳnd synd hīe mīne georne,
*h*olde on hyra *h*ygesceaftum, ic mæg hyra *h*earra wesan,
*r*ǣdan on þīs *r*īce; swā mē þæt *r*iht ne þinceþ,
þæt ic *ō*lęccan *ā*wiht þurfe 45
*G*ode æfter *g*ōde ǣnegum: ne wille ic lęng his *g*eongra wurþan.'
Þā hit se *A*llwalda *ea*ll gehȳrde,
þæt his *ę*ngyl ongan*n* *o*fermēde micel
ā*h*ębban wiþ his *H*earran, and spræc *h*ēalic word
*d*ollice wiþ *D*rihten sīnne: sceolde hē þā *d*ǣd ongyldan, 50
*w*orc þæs ge*w*innes gedǣlan, and sceolde his *w*īte habban,
ealra *m*orðra *m*ǣst: swā dēð *m*ǫnna gehwilc,
þe wiþ his *W*aldend *w*innan ongynneð
mid *m*āne wiþ þone *m*ǣran Drihten. Þā wearð se *M*ihtiga gebolgen,
*h*ēhsta *h*eofones Waldend, wearp hine of þan *h*ēan stōle. 55
*H*ęte hæfde hē æt his *H*earran gewunnen, *h*yldo hæfde [hē] his ferlorene,
*g*ram wearð him se *g*ōda on his mōde: for þon hē sceolde *g*rund gesēcean
*h*eardes *h*ęllewītes, þæs þe hē wann wiþ *h*eofnes Waldend.
Ācwæð hine þā fram his *h*yldo and hine on *h*ęlle wearp,
on þā *d*ēopan *d*ala, þǣr hē tō *d*ēofle wearð, 60
se *f*ēond mid his ge*f*ērum eallum: *f*ēollon þā[1] of heofnum
*þ*urh [swā] lǫnge swā *þ*rēo niht and dagas

[1] þa ufon.

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þā ȝnglas *u*fon[1] on hęlle, and hēo *ea*lle forsceōp
*D*rihten tō *d*ēoflum; for þon þe[2] hēo his *d*ǣd and word
noldon *w*eorðian, for þon hēo on *w*yrse leoht 65
under *eo*rðan neoðan *æ*lmihtig[3] God
sęlte *s*igelēase on þā *s*weartan hęlle.
Þǣr hæbbað hēo on *æ*fyn *u*ngemet lange
ealra *f*ēonda gehwilc *f*ȳr ednēowe,
Þonne cymð on *u*htan *ē*asterne wind, 70
*f*orst *f*yrnum cald; symble *f*ȳr oððe gār,
Sum *h*eard geswinc[4] *h*abban sceoldon:
worhte man hit him tō *w*īte, hyra *w*oruld wæs gehwyrfed,
*f*orman sīðe *f*ylde hęlle
mid þām *a*ndsacum. Hēoldon ȝnglas forð 75
†*h*eofonrīces *h*ēhðe, þe ǣr Godes *h*yldo gelǣston.
Lāgon þā ōðre *f*ȳnd on þām *f*ȳre, þe ǣr swā *f*eala hæfdon
ge*w*innes wið heora *W*aldend; *w*īte þoliað
*h*ātne *h*eaðowelm *h*ęlle tōmiddes
*b*rand and *b*rāde līgas, swilce ēac þā *b*iteran rēcas, 80
*þ*rosm and *þ*ȳstro, for þon hīe *þ*egnscipe
*G*odes for*g*ȳmdon: hīe hyra *g*āl beswāc,
ȝngles *o*ferhygd; noldon *A*lwaldan
*w*ord *w*eorþian; hæfdon *w*īte micel,
wǣron þā be*f*eallene *f*ȳre tō botme 85
on þā *h*ātan *h*ęlle[5] þurh *h*ygelēaste
and þurh *o*fermētto: sohton *ō*þer land,
þæt wæs *l*eohtes *l*ēas and wæs *l*īges full,
*f*ȳres *f*ǣr micel. *F*ȳnd ongēaton
þæt hīe hæfdon ge*w*rīxled *w*īta unrīm 90
þurh heora *m*iclan *m*ōd and þurh *m*iht Godes,
and þurh *o*fermētto *ea*lra swīðost.

[1] ufon of heofnum. [2] he; *comes after the second* for ðon *in the MS.* [3] ælim. [4] gewrinc. [5] hell.

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II.

Þā spræc se *o*fermōda cyning, þe ǣr wæs *e*ngla scȳnost,
*h*wītost on *h*eofne and his *H*earran lēof,
*D*rihtne *d*ȳre, oð hīe tō *d*ole wurdon, 95
þæt him for *g*ālscipe *G*od sylfa wearð
*m*ihtig on *m*ōde yrre, wearp hine on þæt *m*orðor[1] innan,
*n*iðer on þæt *n*īobędd, and sceōp him *n*aman siddan,
cwæð[2] se *h*ēhsta *h*ātan sceolde
*S*ātan *s*iddan, hēt hine þǣre *s*weartan hęlle 100
*g*rundes *g*ȳman, nalles wið *G*od winnan[3].
*S*ātan maðelode, *s*orgiende spræc,
sē ðe *h*ęlle forð *h*ealdan sceolde,
*g*īeman þæs *g*rundes— wæs ǣr *G*odes ęngel
*h*wīt on *h*eofne, oð hine his *h*yge forspēon 105
and his *o*fermētto *e*alra swīðost,
þæt hē ne *w*olde *w*ereda Drihtnes
*w*ord *w*urðian. *W*ēoll him oninnan
*h*yge ymb his *h*eortan, *h*āt wæs him ūtan
*w*rāðlic *w*īte; hę þā *w*orde cwæð: 110
'Is þes[4] *æ*nga styde *u*ngelīc swīðe
þām *ō*ðrum þe wē *ǣ*r cūðon,
*h*ēan on[5] *h*eofonrīce, þe mē mīn *h*earra onlāg,
þēah wē hine for þām *All*waldan *ā*gan ne mōston,
*r*ōmigan ūres *r*īces. Næfð hē þēah *r*iht gedōn 115
þæt hē ūs hæfð be*f*ælled *f*ȳre tō botme,
*h*ęlle þǣre *h*ātan, *h*eofonrīce benumen,
hafað hit ge*m*earcod mid *m*ǫ*nn*cynne
tō gesęttanne. Þæt mē is *s*orga mǣst,
þæt *Ā*dām sceal, þe wæs of *eo*rðan geworht, 120
mīnne *str*ǫnglican *st*ōl behealdan,

[1] morðer. [2] þæt *inserted by another hand.* [3] *first* n *corr. from* d.
[4] e *corr. from* æ. [5] *added by diff. hand.*

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*w*esan him on *w*ynne, and wē þis *w*īte þolien,
*h*earm on þisse *h*ęlle. Wā lā ahte ic mīnra *h*anda geweald,
and mōste *ā*ne tīd *ū*te weorðan,
*w*esan āne *w*interstunde, þonne ic mid þȳs *w*erode . . . 125
ac licgað mē *y*mbe *ī*renbęnda,
rīðeð *r*acentan sāl. Ic eom *r*īces lēas:
habbað mē swā *h*earde *h*ęlle clǫmmas,
*f*æste b*e*fangen. Hēr is *f*ȳr micel
*u*fan and neoðone: ic *ā* ne geseah 130
*l*āðran *l*andscipe; *l*īg ne āswāmað
*h*āt ofer *h*ęlle. Mē hafað[1] *h*ringa gespǫng,
*s*līðhearda *s*āl *s*īðes āmyrred,
ā*f*yrred mē mīn *f*ēðe, *f*ēt synt gebundene,
*h*anda ge*h*æfte; synt þissa *h*ęldora 135
*w*egas for*w*orhte; swā ic mid *w*ihte ne mæg
of þissum *l*ioðobęndum. *L*icgað mē ymbūtan[2]
*h*eardes īrenes *h*āte geslægene
*g*rindlas *g*rēate: mid þȳ mē *G*od hafað 139
ge*h*æfted be þām *h*ealse. Swā ic wāt hē mīnne *h*ige cūðe
and þæt *w*iste ēac *w*eroda Drihten,
þæt sceolde *u*nc *Ā*dāme *y*fele gewurðan
ymb þæt *h*eofonrīce, þǣr ic ahte mīnra *h*anda geweald.
Ac ðoliaþ wē nū *þ*rēa on hęlle, þæt syndon *þ*ȳstro and hǣto,
*g*rimme, *g*rundlēase; hafað ūs *G*od sylfa 145
for*s*wāpen on þās *s*weartan mistas. Swā hē ūs ne mæg
ǣnige *s*ynne gestǣlan,
þæt wē him on þām *l*ande *l*āð gefręmedon, hē hæfð ūs
þēah þæs *l*eohtes bescyrede,
be*w*orpen on ealra *w*īta mǣste: ne magon wē þæs *w*race
gefręmman,
ge*l*ēanian him mid *l*āðes wihte þæt hē ūs hafað þæs *l*eohtes
bescyrede.

[1] habbað. [2] *corr. from* ymbe.

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Hē hæfð nū ge*m*earcod ānne *m*iddangeard, þǣr hē hæfð *m*ǫn*n* geworhtne 150
æfter his *o*nlīcnesse, mid þām hē wile *e*ft gesęttan
*h*eofona rīce mid *h*lūttrum sāulum. Wē þæs sculon *h*ycgan georne,
þæt wē on *Ā*dāme, gif wē *ǣ*fre mægen,
and on his *ea*frum swā sǫme *a*ndan gebētan,
on*w*ęndan him þǣr *w*illan sīnes, gif wē hit mægen *w*ihte āþęncan. 155
Ne gelȳfe ic mē nū þæs *l*eohtes furðor, þæs þe hē him þęnceð *l*ange nīotan,
þæs *ē*ades mid his *ę*ngla cræfte; ne magon wē þæt on *a*ldre gewinnan,
þæt wē *m*ihtiges Godes *m*ōd onwǣcen. Uton oðwęndan hit nū *m*ǫnna bearnum,
þæt *h*eofonrīce, nū wē hit *h*abban ne mōton, gedōn þæt hīe his *h*yldo forlǣten,
þæt hīe þæt onwęndon, þæt hē mid his *w*orde bebēad: þonne wyrð[1] hē him *w*rāð on mōde, 160
āhwęt*t* hīe frǫm his *h*yldo; þonne sculon hīe þās *h*ęlle sēcan
and þās *g*rimman *g*rundas: þonne mōton wē hīe ūs tō *g*iongrum habban,
*f*īra bearn on þissum *f*æstum clǫmmum[2]. Onginnað nū ymb þā *f*yrde þęncean.
Gif ic ǣnegum *þ*egne *þ*ēodenmādmas
*g*ēara forgēafe, þęnden wē on þan *g*ōdan rīce 165
ges*ǣ*lige *s*ǣton, and hæfdon ūre *s*etla geweald,
þonne hē mē nā on *l*ēofran tīd *l*ēanum ne meahte
mīne *g*ife *g*yldan, gif his *g*īen wolde
mīnra *þ*egna hwilc ge*þ*afa wurðan,
þæt hē *ū*p heonon *ū*te mihte 170

[1] weorð. [2] clomme.

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*c*uman þurh þās *c*lūstro and hæfde *c*ræft mid him,
þæt hē mid *f*eðerhǫman[1] *f*lēogan meahte,
*w*indan on *w*olcne, þǣr ge*w*orht stǫndað
*Ā*dām and *Ē*ve on *eo*rðrīce
mid *w*elan be*w*unden, and wē synd ā*w*orpene hider 175
on þās *d*ēopan *d*alo. Nū hīe *D*rihtne synt
*w*urðran micle and mōton him þone *w*elan āgan,
þe wē on *h*eofonrīce *h*abban sceoldon,
*r*īce mid *r*ihte: is se *r*æd gescyred
*m*ǫnna cynne. Þæt mē is on mīnum *m*ōde swā sār, 180
on mīnum *h*yge *h*rēoweð, þæt hīe *h*eofonrīce
āgan tō *a*ldre! Gif hit ēower *ǣ*nig mæge
ge*w*ęndan mid *w*ihte, þæt hīe *w*ord Godes,
*l*āre for*l*ǣten, sōna hīe him þe *l*āðran bēoð:
gif hīe brecað his ge*b*odscipe, þonne hē him ā*b*olgen wurðeþ; 185
siððan bið him se *w*ela on*w*ęnded and wyrð him *w*īte gegearwod[2],
sum *h*eard *h*earmscearu. *H*ycgað his ealle,
hū gē hī be*s*wīcen; siððan ic mē *s*ōfte[3] mæg
*r*ęstan on þyssum *r*acentum, gif him þæt *r*īce losað.
Sē þe þæt ge*l*æsteð, him bið *l*ēan gearo 190
*æ*fter tō *a*ldre þæs wē hēr-*i*nne māgon
on þyssum *f*ȳre *f*orð *f*rǫmena gewinnan:
*s*ittan læte ic hine wið mē *s*ylfne swā hwā swā þæt *s*ęcgan cymeð
on þās *h*ātan *h*ęlle, þæt hīe *H*eofoncyninges
un*w*urðlīce *w*ordum and dǣdum 195
lāre * *

[1] *first* e *corr. from* æ.

[2] *corr. from* gegarwod *by a diff. hand.*

[3] sefte.

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XXIII.

JUDITH.

Of this poem only the last three cantos have been preserved. Enough, however, is left to show that the complete work must have been one of the noblest in the whole range of Old English poetry. It clearly belongs to the culminating point of the Old Northumbrian literature, combining, as it does, the highest dramatic and constructive power with the utmost brilliance of language and metre. The text has been revised with the MS., which was slightly damaged in the great Cottonian fire. We are, therefore, obliged to rely on Thwaites's text for a letter here and there in the margin. The concluding lines of the poem, which seem originally to have been written cursively and indistinctly, are now nearly illegible.

* * * *t*wēode gifena
in ðȳs *g*innan *g*runde; hēo ðār þā *g*earwe funde
*m*undbyrd æt ðām *m*æran þēodne, þā hēo ahte *m*æste þearfe
*h*yldo þæs *h*ēhstan Dēman, þæt hē hīe wið þæs *h*ēhstan brōgan
gefriðode, *f*rymða Waldend; hyre ðæs *F*æder on roderum 5
*t*orhtmōd *f*iðe gefręmede, þe hēo ahte *t*rumne gelēafan
ā tō ðām *Æ*lmihtigan. Gefrægen ic ðā *O*lofernus [1]
*w*ínhātan *w*yrcean georne, and eallum *w*undrum þrymlic
*g*irwan ūp swæsendo: tō ðām hēt se *g*umena baldor
*ea*lle ðā *y*ldestan ðegnas: hīe ðæt *o*fstum miclum 10
ræfndon *r*ǫndwīggende, cōmon tō ðām *r*īcan þēodne

[1] Holofernus *throughout.*

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*f*ēran *f*olces rǣswan. Þæt wæs þȳ *f*ēorðan dōgore
þæs ðe *I*ūdith hyne *g*lēaw on geðǫnce,
*i*des ælfscīnu, ǣrest gesohte.

X.

Hīe ðā tō ðām *s*ymble[1] *s*ittan ēodon, 15
*w*lance tō *w*íngedrince, ealle his *w*ēagesīðas,
*b*ealde *b*yrnwīggende. Þǣr wǣron *b*ollan stēape
*b*oren æfter *b*ęncum gelōme, swylce ēac *b*ūnan and orcas
*f*ulle *f*lęt*t*sittendum: hīe þæt *f*ǣge þǣgon[2]
*r*ōfe *r*ǫndwīggende, þēah ðæs se *r*īca ne wēnde, 20
*g*gesful*l* *eo*rla dryhten. Ðā wearð *O*lofernus,
*g*oldwine *g*umena, on *g*ytesālum;
*h*lōh and *h*lȳdde, *h*lynede and dynede,
þæt mihten *f*īra bearn *f*eorran gehȳran,
hū se *st*íðmōda *st*yrmde and gylede, 25
*m*ōdig and *m*edugāl *m*anode geneahhe
*b*ęncsittende þæt hī ge*b*ǣrdon wel.
Swā se *i*nwidda ofer *ea*lne dæg
*d*ryhtguman sīne *d*ręncte mid wīne,
*s*wīðmōd *s*inces brytta, oð þæt hīe on *s*wīman lāgon, 30
oferdręncte his *d*uguðe ealle, swylce hīe wǣron *d*ēaðe geslęgene,
*ā*gotene *g*ōda gehwylces. Swā hēt se *g*umena baldor[3]
*f*ylgan *f*lęt*t*sittendum, oð þæt *f*īra bearnum
nēalǣhte *n*iht sēo þȳstre. Hēt ðā *n*īða geblǫnden
þā *ēa*digan mægð *o*fstum fętigan 35
tō his *będd*ręste *b*ēagum gehlǣste,
*h*ringum ge*h*rodene. Hīe *h*raðe fręmedon
*a*mbyhtscealcas[4], swā him heora *ea*ldor bebēad,
*b*yrnwigena *b*rego: *b*earhtme stōpon

[1] symle. [2] þegon. [3] aldor, *with erasure before the* a. [4] anb.

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tō þām *g*ysterne, þǣr hīe *I*ūdithe[1] 40
ſundon *ſ*erhðglēawe, and ðā *ſ*rǫmlīce
*l*indwīggende *l*ǣdan ongunnon
þā *t*orhtan mægð tō *t*ræfe þām hēan,
þǣr se *r*īca hyne *r*ęste on symbel,
*n*ihtes inne, *N*ęrgende lāð 45
*Ō*lofernus. Þǣr wæs *ea*llgylden
*ſ*lēohnęt*t* *ſ*æger ymbe[2] þæs *ſ*olctogan
*b*ęd*d* āhǫngen, þæt se *b*ealofulla
mihte *w*līran þurh, *w*igena baldor,
on *ǣ*ghwylcne þe ðǣr-*i*nne cōm 50
*h*æleða bearna, and on *h*yne nǣnig
*m*ǫnna cynnes, nymðe se *m*ōdiga hwæne
*n*īðe rōſra him þe *n*ēar hēte
*r*inca tō *r*ūne gegangan. Hīe ðā on *r*ęste gebrohton
*s*nūde ðā *s*noteran idese; ēodon þā *s*weorcendſerhðe[3] 55
*h*æleð heora *h*earran cȳðan þæt wæs sēo *h*ālige mēowle
ge*b*roht on his *b*ūrgetelde. Þā wearð se *b*rēma on mōde
*b*liðe *b*urga ealdor, þohte ðā *b*eorhtan idese
mid *w*īdle and mid *w*ǫmme besmītan; ne wolde þæt *w*uldres Dēma,
geðafian, *þ*rymmes Hyrde, ac hē him þæs *þ*inges gestȳrde, 60
*D*ryhten, *d*ugeða Waldend. Gewāt ðā se *dē*ofulcunda,
*g*ālſerhð *g*umena ðrēate
*b*ealofull his *b*ęddes nēosan, þǣr hē sceolde his *bl*æd forlēosan
*ǣ*dre binnan *ā*nre nihte; hæſde ðā his *ę*nde gebidenne
on *eo*rðan *u*nswǣslicne, swylcne he ǣr *æ*fter worhte, 65
*þ*earlmōd *þ*ēoden gumena, þęnden hē on *ð*ysse worulde
wunode under *w*olcna hrōfe. Geſēol*l* ðā *w*īne swā druncen
se *r*īca on his *r*ęste middan, swā he nyste *r*ēda nānne
on ge*w*itlocan; *w*īggend stōpon

[1] iudithðe. [2] and ymbe. [3] ste[rced]ſerhðe.

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ūt of ðām inne ofstum miclum, 70
weras wīnsade, þe ðone wærlogan,
lāðne lēodhatan, lǣddon tō będde
nēhstan sīðe. Þā wæs Nęrgendes
þēowen þrymful þearle gemyndig
hū hēo þone atolan ēaðost mihte 75
ealdre benǣman ǣr se unsȳfra,
wǫmfull onwōce. Genam ðā wundenlocc,
Scyppendes mægð, scearpne mēce,
scūrum heardne, and ǫf scēaðe ābrǣd
swīðran folme; ongann ðā swegles Weard 80
be naman nęmnan, Nęrgend ealra
woruldbūendra, and þæt word ácwæð:
'Ic ðē frymða God, and frōfre Gǣst,
Bearn Alwaldan biddan wylle
miltse þīnre mē þearfendre, 85
ðrȳnesse ðrymm. Þearle ys mē nū ðā
heorte[1] onhǣted and hige gēomor,
swȳðe mid sorgum gedrēfed; forgif mē, swegles Ealdor,
sigor and sōðne gelēafan, þæt ic mid þȳs sweorde mōte
gehēawan þysne morðres bryttan; geunne me mīnra gesynta, 90
þearlmōd þēoden gumena: nahte ic þīnre nǣfre
miltse þon māran þearfe: gewrec nū, mihtig Dryhten,
forhtmōd fires brytta, þæt mē ys þus forne on mōde,
hāte on hreðre mīnum.' Hī ðā se hēhsta Dēma
ǣdre mid ęlne onbryrde, swā hē dēð ānra gehwylcne 95
hēr-būendra þe hyne him tō helpe sēceð
mid rǣde and mid rihte gelēafan. Þā wearð hyre rūme on mōde,
hāligre hyht genīwod; genam ðā þone hǣðenan mannan
fæste be feaxe sīnum, tēah hyne folmum wið hyre weard

[1] heorte ys.

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*b*ysmerlīce, and þone *b*ealofullan 100
*l*istum ā*l*ēde, *l*āðne mannan,
swā hēo ðæs *u*nlǣdan *ea*ðost mihte,
*w*el ge*w*ealdan. Slōh ðā *w*undenlocc
þone *f*ēondsceaðan *f*āgum mēce
*h*ęteþǫncolne, þæt hēo *h*ealfne forcearf 105
þone *s*wēoran him, þæt hē on *s*wīman læg,
*d*runcen and *d*olhwund. Næs ðā *d*ēad þā gȳt,
*ea*lles *o*rsāwle: slōh ðā *eo*rnoste
*i*des *ę*llenrōf *ō*þre sīðe
þone *h*æðenan *h*und, þæt him þæt *h*ēafod wand 110
*f*orð on ðā *f*lōre; læg se *f*ūla lēap
*g*ēsne beæftan, *g*æst ęllor hwearf
under *n*ēowelne *n*æss and ðǣr ge*ny*ðerad wæs,
*s*ūsle ge*s*æled *sy*ððan æfre,
*w*yrmum be*w*unden, *w*ītum gebunden, 115
*n*earde ge*h*æfted in *h*ęllebryne
æfter *h*insīðe. Ne ðearf hē *h*opian nó,
*þ*ȳstrum for*ð*ylmed þæt hē *ð*ǫnan mōte
of ðām *w*yrmsęle, ac ðǣr *w*unian sceal
*ā*wa tō *a*ldre būtan *ę*nde forð 120
in ðām *h*eolstran *h*ám *h*yhtwynna lēas.

XI.

Hæfde ðā ge*f*ohten *f*oremǣrne blǣd
*I*ūdith æt *g*ūðe swā hyre *G*od ūðe,
*s*wegles Ealdor, þe hyre *s*igores onlēah.
Þā sēo *s*notere mægð *s*nūde gebrohte 125
þæs *h*ęrewǣðan *h*ēafod swā blōdig
on ðām *f*ǣtelse, þe hyre *f*oregęnga,
*b*láchlēor ides, hyra *b*ēgea nest
*þ*ēawum ge*ð*ungen *þ*yder on lǣdde,
and hit ðā swā *h*eolfrig hyre on *h*ǫnd āgeaf, 130

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*h*igeðǫncolre *h*ām tō be*r*enne,
*I*ūdith *g*ingran sīnre. Ēodon ðā *g*ęgnum þanone[1]
þā *i*desa bā *ę*llenþrīste,
oð þæt hīe[2] be*c*ōmon *c*ollenferhðe,
*ē*ādhrēðige mægð *ū*t of ðām hęrige, 135
þæt hīe *s*weotollīce ges*ē*on mihten
þ*ē*re *w*litegan byrig *w*eallas blīcan,
*B*ēthūliam. Hīe ðā *b*ēahhrodene
*f*ēðelāste *f*orð onettan,
oð hīe *g*lædmōde ge*g*án hæfdon 140
tō ðām *w*eal*l*gate. *W*iggend sǣton,
*w*eras *w*æccende *w*earde hēoldon
in ðām *f*æstenne, swā ðām *f*olce ǽr
*g*ēomormōdum *I*ūdith[3] bebéad,
*s*earoðǫncol mægð, þā hēo on *s*īð gewāt, 145
*i*des *ę*llenróf. Wæs ðā *e*ft cumen
*l*ēof tō *l*ēodum, and ðā *l*ungre hēt
*gl*ēawhȳdig wíf *g*umena sumne
hyre tō*g*ēanes *g*án of ðǣre *g*innan byrig[4],
and hī *o*fostlīce *in*n forlǣtan[5] 150
þurh ðæs *w*ealles geat, and þæt *w*ord ācwæð
tō ðām *s*igefolce: 'Ic ēow *s*ęcgan mæg
*þ*ǫncwyrðe *þ*ing, þæt gē ne *þ*yrfen lęng
*m*urnan on *m*ōde: ēow ys *M*etod blīðe,
*c*yninga wuldor; þæt ge*c*ȳðed wearð 155
geond *w*oruld *w*īde, þæt ēow ys *w*uldorblæd
*t*orhtlic *t*ōweard and *t*īr gifeðe
þāra *l*æðða þe gē *l*ange drugon.'
Þā wurdon *b*līðe *b*urhsittende,
syððan hī ge*hy*rdon hū sēo *h*ālige spræc 160
ofer *h*ēanne weall. *H*ęre wæs on lustum,

[1] þanonne. [2] hie hie. [3] Iudithe. [4] *these two half-verses transposed in the MS.* [5] forlęton.

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wið þæs *f*æstengeates *f*olc onette,
*w*eras *w*īf sǫmod, *w*ornum and hēapum,
*þ*rēatum and *þ*rymmum *þ*rungon and urnon
ongēan ðā *þ*ēodnes[1] mægð *þ*ūsendmǣlum, 165
*ea*lde ge geonge: *ǣ*ghwylcum wearð
*mǫn*n on ðǣre *m*edobyrig *m*ōd ārēted,
syððan hīe on*g*ēaton þæt wæs *I*ūdith cumen
*e*ft tō *ē*ðle, and ðā *o*fostlīce
hīe mid *ēa*ðmēdum *in*n forlēton. 170
Þā sēo *gl*ēawe hēt *g*olde gefrætewod
hyre *ð*īnenne *þ*ancolmōde
þæs *hǫ*rewǣðan *h*ēafod onwrīðan,
and hyt tō *b*ēhðe *b*lōdig ætȳwan
þām *b*urglēodum, hū hyre æt *b*eaduwe gespēow. 175
Spræc ðā sēo *æ*ðele tō *ea*llum þām folce:
'Hēr gē magon *s*weotole *s*igerōfe hæleð,
*l*ēoda rǣswan, on ðæs *l*āðestan
*h*æðenes *h*eaðorinces *h*ēafod starian,
*Ō*lofernus *u*nlyfigendes. 180
þe ūs *mǫ*nna *m*ǣst *m*orðra gefrǫmede,
*s*ārra *s*orga, and þæt *s*wȳðor gȳt
*ȳ*can wolde; ac him ne *ū*ðe God
*l*ǫngran *l*īfes, þæt hē mid *l*æððum ūs
*g*lan mōste: ic him *ea*ldor oðþrǫng 185
þurh *G*odes fultum. Nū ic *g*umena gehwæne
þyssa *b*urglēoda *b*iddan wylle,
*r*andwīggendra, þæt gē *r*ecene ēow
*f*ȳsan tō ge*f*eohte; syððan *f*rymða God,
*á*rfæst Cyning, *ēa*stan sǫnde 190
*l*eohtne *l*ēoman, berað *l*inde forð,
*b*ord for *b*rēostum and *b*yrnhǫmas,
*sc*īre helmas in *sc*eaðena gemǫng,

[1] þeodnes.

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*f*yllan *f*olctogan *f*āgum sweordum,
*f*æge *f*rumgāras. *F*ȳnd syndon ēowere 195
ge*d*ēmed tō *d*ēaðe and gē *d*óm āgon,
*t*ír æt *t*ohtan, swā ēow ge*f*ǽcnod hafað
*m*ihtig Dryhten þurh *m*īne hand.'
Þā wearð *s*nelra werod *s*nūde gegearewod,
*c*ēnra tō *c*ampe; stōpon *c*ynerōfe 200
*s*ęcgas and ge*s*īðas, bǽron [*s*ige]þūfas,
fōron tō ge*f*eohte *f*orð on gerihte,
*h*æleð under *h*elmum of ðǽre *h*āligan byrig
on ðæt *d*ægred sylf; *d*ynedan scildas,
*h*lūde *h*lummon. Þæs se *h*lanca gefeah 205
*w*ulf in *w*alde, and se *w*anna hręfn,
*w*ælgīfre fugel: *w*iston[1] bēgen
þæt him ðā *þ*ēodguman *þ*ohton tilian
*f*ylle on *f*ǣgum; ac him *f*lēah on lāst
*ea*rn *ǣ*tes georn, *ū*rigfeðera, 210
*s*alowigpāda *s*ang hildelēoð,
*h*yrnednebba. Stōpon *h*eaðorincas,
*b*eornas tō *b*eadowe *b*ordum beðeahte,
*h*wealfum lindum, þā ðe *h*wīle ǽr
*ę*lðēodigra *e*dwīt þoledon, 215
*h*ǣðenra *h*osp; him þæt *h*earde wearð
æt ðām *æ*scplegan *ea*llum forgolden
*A*ssȳrium, syððan *E*brēas
under *g*ūðfanum *g*egān hǽfdon
tō ðām *f*yrdwīcum. Hīe ðā *f*rǫmlīce 220
lēton *f*orð *f*lēogan *f*lāna scūras,
*h*ildenǽdran[2] of *h*ornbogan,
*str*ǽlas *st*ęðehearde; *st*yrmdon hlūde
*g*rame *g*ūðfrecan, *g*āras sęndon
in *h*eardra gemang; *h*æleð wǽron yrre, 225

[1] westan. [2] [hilde]nǽdran.

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landbūende lāðum cynne,
stōpon styrnmōde, stęrcedferhðe
wręhton unsōfte ealdgenīðlan
medowērige, mundum brugdon
scealcas of scēaðum scīrmæled swyrd 230
ęcgum gecoste, slōgon eornoste
Assīria ōretmæcgas,
nīðhycgende, nānne ne sparedon
þæs hęrefolces hēanne ne rīcne[1]
cwicera manna þe hīe ofercuman mihton. 235

XII.

Swā ðā magoþegnas on ðā morgentíd
ehton ęlðēoda ealle þrāge,
oð þæt ongēaton ðā ðe grame wǣron,
ðæs hęrefolces hēafodweardas,
þæt him swyrdgeswing swīðlic ēowdon 240
weras Ebrēisce[2]. Hīe wordum þæt
þām yldestan ealdorþegnum
cȳðan ēodon, wręhton cumbolwīgan
and him forhtlīce fǣrspell bodedon,
medowērigum morgencollan, 245
atolne ęcgplegan. Þā ic ǣdre gefrægn
slęgefǣge hæleð slǣpe tōbrēdan[3]
and wið þæs bealofullan būrgeteldes
weras [hrēowig]ferhðe hwearfum þringan
Ōlofernus; hogedon āninga 250
hyra hlāforde hilde[4] bodian,
ǣr ðon ðe him se ęgesa on ufan sǣte,
mægen Ebrēa. Mynton ealle
þæt se beorna brego and sēo beorhte mægð
in ðām wlitegan træfe wǣron ætsǫmne, 255

[1] rice. [2] ebrisce. [3] tobredon. [4] hyldo.

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*I*ūdith sēo æðele and se *g*ālmōda,
*ę*gesfull and *ā*for; næs ðēah *eo*rla nán,
þe ðone *wī*ggend *āw*ęccan dorste
oððe ge*c*unnian hū ðone *c*umbolwīgan
wið ðā *h*ālgan mægð *h*æfde geworden, 260
*M*etodes *m*ēowlan. *M*ægen nēalæhte,
*f*olc Ebrēa, *f*uhton þearle
*h*eardum *h*eoruwæpnum, *h*ǣste[1] guldon
hyra *f*yrngeflitu *f*āgum swyrdum
*ea*lde æfðǫncan; *A*ssȳria wearð 265
on ðām *d*ægeweorce *d*ōm geswiðrod,
*b*ælc for*bī*ged. *B*eornas stōdon
ymbe hyra *þ*ēodnes træf *þ*earle gebylde,
*s*weorcendferhðe. Hī ðā *s*ǫmod ealle
ongunnon *c*ohhetan, *c*irman hlūde, 270
and *g*rīstbitian *G*ode orfeorme,
mid *t*ōðon *t*orn þoligende; þā wæs hyra *tī*res æt ęnde,
*ē*ades and *ę*llendǣda. Þā *eo*rlas hogedon[2]
*āw*ęccan hira *wi*nedryhten: him *wi*hit ne spēow.
Þā wearð *sī*ð and late *s*um tō ðām ārod 275
þāra *b*eadorinca, þæt hē in þæt *b*ūrgeteld
*nī*ðheard *nē*ðde, swā hyne *nȳ*d fordráf:
funde ðā on *bę*dde *bl*ācne licgan,
his *g*oldgifan *g*ǣstes gēsne,
*lī*fes be*l*idenne. Hē þā *l*ungre gefēoll 280
*f*rēorig tō *f*oldan, ongan*n* his *f*eax teran
*hr*ēoh on mōde and his *hr*ægl sǫmod,
and þæt *w*ord ācwæð tō ðām *wī*ggendum,
þe ðǣr *u*nrōte *ū*te wǣron:
'Hēr ys ge*s*wutelod ūre *s*ylfra forwyrd, 285
*tō*weard ge*lā*cnod, þæt þǣre *lī*de ys
[*nū*] mid *nī*ðum *n*ēah geðrungen,

[1] hæfte. [2] h. þ. eo.

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þe wē sculon losian sǫmod,
æt *s*æcce forweorðan: hēr līð *s*weorde gehēawen,
be*h*ēafdod *h*ealdend ūre.' Hī ðā *h*rēowigmōde 290
wurpon hyra *w*æpen of dūne, gewitan him *w*ērigferhðe
on *f*lēam sceacan. Him mǫn *f*eaht on lāst,
*m*ægenēacen folc, oð se *m*ǣsta dǣl
þæs *h*ęriges læg *h*ilde gesǣged
on ðām *s*igewǫnge, *s*weordum gehēawen, 295
*w*ulfum tō *w*illan, and ēac *w*ælgīfrum
*f*uglum tō *f*rōfre. *F*lugon ðā ðe lyfdon
*l*āðra *l*ind. Him on *l*āste fōr
*s*wēot Ebrēa *s*igore geweorðod,
*d*ōme ge*d*ȳrsod; him fēng *D*ryhten God 300
*f*ægre on *f*ultum, *F*rēa ælmihtig.
Hī ðā *f*rǫmlīce *f*āgum swyrdum
*h*æleð *h*igerōfe *h*ęrpað worhton
þurh *l*āðra gemǫng, *l*inde hēowon,
*sc*ildburh *sc*ǣron; *sc*ēotend wǣron 305
*g*ūðe ge*g*ręmede, *g*uman Ebrēisce[1],
*þ*egnas on ðā tíd *þ*earle gelyste
*g*ārgewinnes. Þǣr on *gr*ēot gefēoll
se *h*ȳhsta dǣl *h*ēafodgerīmes
*A*ssīria *ea*ldorduguðe, 310
*l*āðan cynnes: *l*ȳthwón becóm
*c*wicera tō *c*ȳððe. Cirdon *c*ynerōfe,
*w*īggend on *w*iðertrod, *w*ælscęl*l* oninnan,
*r*ēocende hrǣw; *r*úm wæs tō nimanne
*l*ǫndbūendum on ðām *l*āðestan, 315
hyra *ea*ldfēondum *u*nlyfigendum
*h*eolfrig *h*ęrereáf, *h*yrsta scȳne,
*b*ord and *b*rād swyrd, *b*rūne helmas,
*d*ȳre mādmas. Hæfdon *d*ōmlīce

[1] ebrisce.

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on ðām folcstęde fȳnd oferwunnen 320
ēðelweardas, ealdhęttende
swyrdum āswęfede: hīe on swaðe ręston,
þā ðe him tō life lāðost wǣron
cwicera cynna. Ðā sēo cnēoris eall,
mǣgða mǣrost, ānes mōnðes fyrst, 325
wlanc wundenlocc wāgon and lǣddon
tō ðǣre beorhtan byrig Bēthūliam
helmas and hupseax, hāre byrnan,
gūðsceorp gumena golde gefrætewod,
mǣrra mādma þonne mǫnn ǣnig 330
āsęcgan mæge searoþǫncelra;
eall þæt ðā ðēodguman þrymme geēodon,
cēne under cumblum on[1] cǫmpwīge
þurh Iūdithe glēawe lāre,
mægð mōdigre. Hī tō mēde hyre 335
of ðām sīðfate sylfre brohton
eorlas æscrōfe Ōlofernes
sweord and swātigne helm, swylce ēac sīde byrnan,
gerēnode rēadum golde, and eall þæt se rinca baldor
swīðmōd sinces ahte oððe sundoryrfes, 340
bēaga and beorhtra māðma, hī þæt þǣre beorhtan idese
āgēafon gearoþǫncolre. Ealles ðæs Iūdith sægde
wuldor weroda Dryhtne, þe hyre weorðmynde geaf,
mǣrðe on moldan rīce, swylce ēac mēde on heofonum,
sigorlēan in swegles wuldore þæs ðe hēo ahte sōðne ge-
lēafan 345
[ā] tō ðām Ælmihtigan; hūru æt þām ęnde ne twēode
þæs lēanes þe hēo lange gyrnde. Þæs sȳ ðām lēofan Dryhtne
wuldor tō wīdan aldre, þe gesceōp wind and lyfte,
roderas and rūme grundas, swylce ēac rēþe strēamas
and swegles drēamas þurh his sylfes miltse. 350

[1] and.

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XXIV.

THE HAPPY LAND. FROM THE PHŒNIX.

[Ascribed to Cynewulf.]

THERE can be little doubt that the poem of the Phœnix, like the majority of those preserved in the Exeter book, is the work of the Northumbrian poet Cynewulf. Although the subject is apparently taken from the Carmen de Phœnice, ascribed to Lactantius, it is practically an original work, with all Cynewulf's grace and harmony of thought and language.

Hæbbe ic ge*f*rugnen þætte is *f*eor*r* heonan
*ē*astdǣlum *o*n *æ*þelast lǫnda
*f*īrum ge*f*rǣge. Nis se *f*oldan scēat
ofer *m*iddangeard *m*ǫngum gefēre
*f*oldāgendra[1], ac hē ā*f*yrred is 5
þurh *M*eotudes *m*eaht *m*ánfręmmendum.
*W*litig is se *w*ǫng eall, *w*ynnum geblissad.
mid þām *f*ægrestum *f*oldan stęncum:
*ǣ*nlic is þæt īglǫnd *æ*þele se Wyrhta,
*m*ōdig, *m*eahtum spēdig, se þā *m*oldan gesętte. 10
Ðǣr bið *o*ft *o*pen *ē*adgum tōgēanes,
on*h*liden *h*lēoþra wyn*n*, *h*eofonrīces duru.
Þæt is *w*ynsum *w*ǫng, *w*ealdas grēne,
*r*ūme under *r*oderum. Ne mæg þǣr *r*ēn ne snāw,
ne *f*orstes *f*nǣst, ne *f*ȳres blǣst, 15
ne *h*ægles *h*ryre, ne *h*rīmes dryre
ne *s*unnan hǣtu, ne *s*incieldu[2],
ne *w*earm *w*eder, ne *w*interscūr
*w*ihte ge*w*yrdan, ac se *w*ǫng seomað
*ē*adig and *o*nsund; is þæt *æ*þele lǫnd 20

[1] folc-. [2] sincaldu.

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*b*lōstmum ge*b*lōwen. *B*eorgas þǣr ne muntas
*st*ēape ne *st*ǫndað, ne *st*ānclifu
*h*ēah *h*līfiað, swā *h*ēr mid ūs,
ne *d*ęne ne *d*alu, ne *d*ūnscrafu,
*h*lǣwas ne *h*lincas, ne þǣr *h*leonað 6o 25
*u*nsmēþes wiht; ac se *æ*þela feld
*w*rīdað under *w*olcnum *w*ynnum geblōwen.
Is þæt *t*orhte lǫnd *t*węlfum hērra
*f*olde *f*æðmrīmes, swā ūs ge*f*reogun glēawe
*w*ītgan þurh *w*īsdōm on ge*w*ritum cȳþað[1], 30
þonne ǣnig þāra *b*eorga þe hēr *b*eorhte mid ūs
*h*éa *h*līfiað under *h*eofontunglum.
*S*mylte is se *s*igewǫng, *s*un*n*bearo līxeð,
*w*uduholt *w*ynlic: *w*æstmas ne drēosað,
*b*eorhte *b*lēde, ac þā *b*ēamas á 35
*g*rēne stǫndað, swā him *G*od bibēad;
*w*intres and sumeres *w*udu bīð gelīce
*b*lēdum gehǫngen; nǣfre *b*rosniað
*l*ēaf under *l*yfte, ne him *l*īg sceþeð
*ǣ*fre tō *ea*ldre, ǣr þon *e*dwęnden 40
*w*orulde ge*we*orðe. Swā iū *w*ætres þrym*m*
ealne *m*iddangeard, *m*ęreflōd þeahte
*eo*rðan *y*mbhwyrft, þā se *æ*þela wǫng
*ǣ*ghwæs onsund wið *ȳ*ðfare
ge*h*ealden stōd *h*rēora wǣga 45
*ē*adig, *u*nwęmme, þurh *ē*st Godes:
bīdeð swā ge*b*lōwen oð *b*ǣles cyme,
*D*ryhtnes *d*ōmes, þonne *d*ēaðræced,
*h*æleþa *h*eolstorcofan on*h*liden weorþað.
Nis þǣr on þām *l*ǫnde *l*āðgenīðla, 50
ne *w*ōp ne *w*racu, *w*ēatācen nān,
*y*ldu ne *y*rmðu, ne se *ę*nga dēað,

[1] cyþad.

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ne *h*ſes *l*yre, ne *l*āþes cyme,
ne *s*ynn ne *s*acu, ne *s*ār wracu,
ne *w*ǣdle ge*w*in*n* ne *w*elan onsȳn, 55
ne *s*org ne *s*lǣp, ne *s*wār leger,
ne *w*intergeweorp, ne *w*edra gebregd
*h*rēoh under *h*eofonum, ne se *h*earda forst
*c*aldum *c*ylegicelum *c*nyseð[1] ǣnigne.
Þǣr ne *h*ægl ne *h*rīm *h*rēosað tō foldan, 60
ne *w*indig *w*olcen, ne þǣr *w*æter fealleþ
*l*yfte gebysgad; ac þǣr *l*agustrēamas,
*w*undrum *w*rǣt*t*lice *w*yllan onspringað,
*f*ægrum *f*oldwylmum *f*oldan lęccaþ,
*w*æter *w*ynsumu of þæs *w*uda midle, 65
þā *m*ōnþa gehwām of þǣre *m*oldan tyrf
*b*rimcald *b*recað, *b*earo ealne geondfarað
*þ*rāgum *þ*rymlīce: is þæt *þ*ēodnes gebod
þætte *t*węlf sīþum þæt *t*īrfæste
*l*ǫnd geond*l*āce *l*aguflōda wynn. 70
Sindon þā *b*earwas *b*lēdum gehǫngene
*w*litigum *w*æstmum: þǣr ne[2] *w*aniað[2] ó
*h*ālge under *h*eofonum *h*oltes frætwe,
ne feallað þǣr on *f*oldan *f*ealwe blōstman,
*w*udubēama *w*lite, ac þǣr [bēoð] *w*rǣt*t*līce 75
on þām *t*rēowum symle *t*elgan gehladene,
*o*ſett *e*dnīwe in *ea*lle tīd.
On þām *g*ræswǫnge *g*rēne stǫndaþ
ge*h*roden *h*yhtlīce *H*āliges meahtum
*b*eorhtast *b*earwa. Nō ge*b*rocen weorþeð 80
*h*olt on *h*īwe, þǣr se *h*ālga stęnc
wunaþ geond *w*yn*n*lǫnd; þæt on*w*ęnded ne bīð
*æ*fre tō *ea*ldre, ǣr þon *e*ndige
*f*rōd *f*yrngeweorc, sē hit on *f*rymþe gesceōp.

[1] cnysed. [2] no wuniað.

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XXV.

THE DREAM OF THE ROOD.

[By Cynewulf.]

THIS poem, of which the first half is here given, forms an introduction to the Elene, or the Finding of the Cross, which is unmistakeably claimed as Cynewulf's own by an acrostic introduced into it in Runic letters, which forms his name. The Runic inscription of the Ruthwell Cross in Dumfriesshire also gives a fragment of the poem in the old Northumbrian dialect of the seventh or eighth century, of which the MS. text is evidently a late West-Saxon transcription, differing in many respects from the older one. The text I have given follows the Vercelli MS. (as given in Cooper's Report) as much as possible, both for the sake of uniformity, and because of the fragmentary character of the older text, which has, however, suggested several emendations.

Hwæt, ic *s*wefna cyst *s*ęcgan wylle,
hwæt[1] mē ge*m*ǣtte tō *m*id*d*re nihte,
syðþan *r*eordberend *r*ęste wunedon.
Þuhte mē þæt ic ge*s*āwe *s*yllicre trēow
on *l*yft *l*ǣdan *l*eohte bewunden, 5
*b*ēama *b*eorhtost: eall þæt *b*ēacen wæs
be*g*oten mid *g*olde; *g*immas stōdon
*f*ægere æt *f*oldan scēatum, swylce þǣr *f*īfe wǣron
*u*ppe on þām *ea*xlgespanne[2]. Behēoldon þæt[3] *ę*ngel Dryhtnes[4]
*f*ægere þurh *f*orðgesceaft; ne wæs ðæt[3] hūru *f*racodes gealga, 10

[1] hæt. [2] eaxlegesp. [3] þær. [4] dryhtnes ealle.

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ac hine þǣr be*h*ēoldon *h*ālige gāstas,
*m*ęn*n* ofer *m*oldan, and eall þēos *m*ǣre gesceaft.
*S*yllic wæs se *s*igebēam, and ic *s*ynnum fáh,
for*w*undod[1] mid *w*ǫmmum. Geseah ic *w*uldres trēow
*w*ǣdum ge*w*eorðod[2] *w*ynnum scīnan, 15
ge*g*yred mid *g*olde, *g*immas hæfdon
be*w*rigen[3] *w*eorðlīce *w*ealdes trēow.
Hwæðre ic þurh þæt *g*old on*g*ytan mеahte
*ea*rmra *ǣ*rgewinn, þæt hit *ǣ*rest ongan*n*
*s*wǣtan on þā *s*wīðran healfe. Eall ic wæs mid *s*orgum[4] gedrēfed, 20
*f*orht ic wæs for þǣre *f*ægran gesyhðe; geseah ic þæt *fū*se bēacen
*w*ęndan *w*ǣdum and blēom: hwīlum hit wæs mid *w*ǣtan bestēmed,
be*s*yled[5] mid *s*wātes gange, hwīlum mid *s*ince gegyrwed.
Hwæðre ic þǣr *l*icgende *l*ange hwīle
behēold *h*rēowcearig *H*ǣlendes trēow, 25
oð ðæt ic ge*h*ȳrde þæt hit *h*lēoðrode;
ongan*n* þā *w*ord sprecan *w*udu sēlesta:
'Þæt wæs *g*ēara *ī*ū (ic þæt *g*ȳta geman)
þæt ic wæs á*h*ēawen *h*oltes on ęnde,
ā*st*yred of *st*ęfne mīnum. Genāman mē ðǣr *st*range fēondas, 30
geworhton him þǣr tō *w*ǣfersȳne, hēton mē heora *w*eargas[6] hębban;
bǣron mē þǣr *b*eornas on eaxlum, oð ðæt hīe mē on *b*eorg āsętton;
gefæstnodon mē þǣr *f*ēondas genōge. Geseah ic þā *F*rēan man*n*cynnes
*e*fstan *ę*lne micle, þæt hē mē wolde *o*n gestīgan.

[1] forwunded. [2] geweorðode. [3] bewrigene. [4] sargum. [5] beswyled. [6] wergas.

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Þǣr ic þā ne *d*orste ofer *D*ryhtnes word 35
*b*ūgan oððe *b*erstan, þā ic *b*ifian geseah
*eo*rðan scēatas: *ea*lle ic mihte
*f*ēondas ge*f*yllan, hwæðre ic *f*æste stōd.
Ongyrede hine þā *g*eong hæleð, þæt wæs *G*od ælmihtig,
*st*rang and *st*īðmōd; ge*st*āh hē on gealgan hēanne 40
*m*ōdig on *m*anigra gesyhðe, þā hē wolde *mann*cyn*n* lȳsan.
Bifode ic þā mē ȿe *b*eorn ymbclypte: ne dorste ic hwæðre *b*ūgan tō eorðan
*f*eallan tō *f*oldan scēatum, ac ic sceolde *f*æste standan.
*R*ōd wæs ic ā*r*ǣred, áhōf ic *r*īcne cyning
*h*eofona *h*lāford, *h*yldan mē ne dorste. 45
þurhdrifan hī mē mid *d*eorcan nǣglum, on mē syndon þā *d*olg gesīene
*o*pene *i*nwid*d*hlȩmmas: ne dorste ic hira *ā*nigum[1] sceððan.
Bysmeredon hīe unc *b*ūtū ætgædere; eall ic wæs mid *b*lōde bestēmed,
be*g*oten of þæs *g*uman sīdan, siððan hē hæfde his *g*āst onsȩnded.
Feala ic on þām *b*eorge ge*b*iden hæbbe 50
*wr*āðra *w*yrda: geseah ic *w*eruda God
*þ*earle *þ*ȩnian: *þ*ȳstro hæfdon
be*w*rigen mid *w*olcnum *W*ealdendes hrǣw,
*sc*īrne *sc*īman *sc*eadu forðēode
*w*ann under *w*olcnum. *W*ēop eal*l* gesceaft, 55
cwīðdon *c*yninges fyll: *C*rīst wæs on rōde.
Hwæðere þǣr *f*ūse *f*eorran cwōman
*æ*ðele tō *ā*num[2]; ic þæt *ea*ll behēold.
*S*āre ic wæs mid *s*orgum[3] gedrēfed, hnāg ic hwæðre þām *s*ȩcgum tō handa
*ēa*ðmōd *ȩ*lne mycle. Genāmon hīe þǣr *Æ*lmihtigne God, 60

[1] nænigum. [2] æþþilæ til anum *Ruthw.*; to þam æðelinge *MS.*
[3] *from R.; omitted in the MS.*

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áhōfon hine of ðām *h*ęfan wīte; forlēton mē þā *h*ilderincas
*st*andan *st*ēame bedrifenne; eall ic wæs mid *st*rǣlum forwundod.
Ālēdon hīe hine[1] *h*mwērigne, gestōdon him æt his *l*īces hēafdum;
behēoldon hīe ðǣr *h*eofenes Dryhten, and hē hine ðǣr *h*wīle ręste
*m*ēðe æfter ðām *m*iclan gewinne. Ongunnon him þā *m*oldęrn wyrcan 65
*b*eornas on *b*anan gesyhðe, curfon hīe ðæt of *b*eorhtan stāne,
gesętton hīe ðǣron *s*igora Wealdend. Ongunnon him þā *s*orhlēoð gạlan
*ea*rme on þā *æ*fentīde, þā hīe woldon *e*ft sīðian
*m*ēðe fram þām *m*ǣran þēodne: ręste hē ðǣr *m*ǣte weorode.
Hwæðere wē ðǣr *g*rēotende[2] *g*ōde hwíle 70
stōdon on *st*aðole; *st*efn[3] ūp gewāt
*h*ilderinca; *h*rǣw cōlode
*f*æger *f*eorgbold. Þā ūs man *f*yllan ongan*n*
*ea*lle tō *eo*rðan: þæt wæs *g*geslic wyrd!
Bedealf ūs man on *d*ēopan sēaþe; hwæðre mē þǣr *D*ryhtnes þegnas 75
*f*rēondas ge*f*rūnon * * *,
*g*yredon mē *g*olde and seolfre.
Nū ðū miht ge*h*ȳran, *h*æleð mīn se lēofa,
þæt ic *b*ealuwara weorc ge*b*iden hæbbe
*s*ārra *s*orga. Is nū *s*ǣl cumen 80
þæt mē *w*eorðiað *w*īde and sīde
*m*ęnn ofer *m*oldan and eall þēos *m*ǣre gesceaft:
gebiddaþ him tō þyssum *b*ēacne. On mē *b*earn Godes

[1] hinæ *R.*; ðær *MS.* [2] reotende. [3] syððan.

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*þ*rōwode hwīle ; for þan ic *þ*rym*m*fæst nū
hlīfige under *h*eofenum, and ic *h*ælan mæg 85
*ǣ*ghwylcne *ā*nra þāra þe him bið *g*gesa tō mē :
iū ic wæs ge*w*orden *w*īta heardost
*l*ēodum *l*āðost, ǣr þan ic him *l*īfes weg
*r*ihtne ge*r*ȳmde *r*eordberendum.'

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XXVI.

THE WANDERER.

THESE shorter poems, of which the Wanderer, the Seafarer, and the Wife's Complaint, are the chief representatives that remain, together with the noble fragment of the Ruin, show lyric poetry in its earliest stage, in which the narrative and descriptive element still predominates over the purely lyric. The present piece has been selected in preference to the Seafarer, which is undoubtedly the finest of them all, as being less fragmentary and corrupt.

*O*ft him *ā*nhaga *ā*re gebīdeð,
*M*etudes *m*iltse, þēah þe hē *m*ōdcearig
geond *l*agulāde *l*ǫnge sceolde
*h*rēran mid *h*ǫndum *h*rīmcealde sǣ,
*w*adan *w*ræclāstas: *w*yrd bið ful ārǣd! 5
Swā cwæð *ea*rdstapa *ea*rfeþa gemyndig,
*w*rāþra *w*ælsleahta, *w*inemǣga hryre:
'*O*ft ic sceolde *ā*na *u*htna gehwylce
mīne *c*eare *c*wīþan: nis nū *c*wicra nán,
þe ic him *m*ōdsefan *m*īnne durre 10
*s*weotule āsęcgan. Ic tō *s*ōþe wāt
þæt biþ in *eo*rle *i*ndryhten þēaw,
þæt hē his *f*erðlocan *f*æste binde,
healde[1] his *h*ordcofan, *h*ycge swā hē wille.
Ne mæg *w*ērigmōd *w*yrde wiðstǫndan 15
ne se *h*rēo *h*yge *h*elpe gefręmman:

[1] healdne.

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for ðon *d*ōmgeorne *d*rēorigne oſt
in hyra *b*rēostcofan *b*indað fæste.
Swā ic *m*ōdsefan *m*īnne sceolde
*o*ſt *ea*rmcearig *ē*ðle bidǣled, 20
*f*rēomǣgum *f*eor*r* *f*eterum sǣlan,
siþþan *g*ēara *ī*ū *g*oldwine mīnne
*h*rūsan *h*eolster[1] biwrāh and ic *h*ēan þǫnan
wōd *w*intercearig ofer *w*aþema[2] gebind,
sohte *s*ęle drēorig *s*inces bryttan, 25
hwǣr ic *f*eor*r* oþþe nēah *f*indan meahte
þone þe in *m*eoduhealle *m*ine wisse
oþþe mec *f*rēondlēasne[3] *f*rēfran wolde,
*w*ęnian mid *w*ynnum. *W*āt sē þe cunnað
hū *s*līþen bið *s*org tō gefēran 30
þām þe him *l*ȳt hafað *l*ēofra geholena:
warað hine *w*ræclāst, nāles *w*unden gold,
*f*erðloca *f*rēorig, nālæs *f*oldan blǣd;
gemǫn hē *s*ęle*s*ecgas and *s*incþęge,
hū hine on *g*eoguðe his *g*oldwine 35
węnede tō *w*iste: *w*yn*n* eal*l* gedrēas.
For þon *w*āt sē þe sceal his *w*inedryhtnes
*l*ēofes *l*ārcwidum *l*ǫnge forþolian,
ðonne *s*org and *s*lǣp *s*ǫmod ætgædre
*ea*rmne *ā*nhagan[4] *o*ſt gebindað: 40
þinceð him on *m*ōde þæt hē his *m*ǫn*n*dryhten
*c*lyppe and *c*ysse, and on *c*nēo lęcge
*h*ǫnda and *h*ēaſod, swā hē *h*wīlum ǣr
in *g*ēardagum *g*iefstōles[5] brēac;
ðonne on*w*æcneð eſt *w*inelēas guma, 45
gesihð him bi*f*oran *f*ealwe wegas,
*b*aþian *b*rimſuglas, *b*rǣdan feþra,

[1] heolstre. [2] waþena. [3] -lease. [4] anhogan.
[5] -las.

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*h*rēosan *h*rīm and snāw *h*ægle[1] gemęnged.
Þonne bēoð þȳ *h*ęfigran *h*eortan bęnne,
*s*āre æfter *s*wǣsne, *s*org bið genīwad, 50
þonne *m*āga ge*m*ynd *m*ōd geondhweorfeð,
grēteð *gl*īwstafum, *g*eorne geondscēawað.
*S*ęcga ge*s*ęldan *s*wimmað eft[2] on weg,
*f*lēotendra *f*erð nō þǣr *f*ela bringeð
*c*ūðra *c*widegiedda: *c*earo bið genīwad 55
þām þe *s*ęndan sceal *s*wīþe geneahhe
ofer *w*aþema gebind *w*ērigne sefan.
For þon ic ge*þ*ęncan ne mæg geond *þ*ās woruld
for hwan *m*ōdsefa[3] *m*īn ne gesweorce,
þonne ic *eo*rla līf *eall* geondþęnce, 60
hū hī *f*ǣrlīce *f*lęt*t* ofgēafon,
*m*ōdge *m*aguþegnas. Swā þes *m*iddangeard
ealra *d*ōgra gehwām *d*rēoseð and fealleþ;
for þon ne mæg weorþan[4] *w*īs *w*er, ǣr hē āge
*w*intra dǣl in *w*oruldrīce. *W*ita sceal geþyldig, 65
ne sceal nō tō *h*ātheort ne tō *h*rædwyrde,
ne tō *w*āc *w*iga ne tō *w*anhȳdig,
ne tō *f*orht ne tō *f*ægen ne tō *f*eohgīfre,
ne nǣfre *g*ielpes tō *g*eorn, ǣr hē *g*eare cunne.
*B*eorn sceal ge*b*īdan, þonne hē *b*ēot spriceð, 70
oþ þæt *c*ollenferð *c*unne gearwe
hwider *h*reþra ge*h*ygd *h*weorfan wille.
Ongietan sceal *gl*ēaw hæle hū *g*æstlic bið,
þonne eall[5] þisse *w*orulde *w*ela *w*ēste stǫndeð,
swā nū *m*issenlīce geond þisne *m*iddangeard 75
*w*inde bi*w*āune *w*eallas stǫndaþ,
*h*rīme bi*h*rorene, *h*ryðge þā ederas.
Wōriað þā *w*īnsalo, *w*aldend licgað
*d*rēame bi*d*rorene; *d*uguð eal*l* gecrǫng

[1] hagle. [2] oft. [3] modsefan. [4] wearþan. [5] ealle.

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*w*lǫnc bī *w*ealle: sume *w*īg fornōm, 80
fęrede in *f*orðwege; sumne *f*ugel oþbær
ofer *h*ēanne *h*olm; sumne se *h*āra wulf
*d*ēaðe ge*d*ǣlde; sumne *d*rēorighlēor
in *eo*rðscræfe *eo*rl gehȳdde:
ȳþde swā þisne *ea*rdgeard *æ*lda Scyppend, 85
oþ þæt *b*urgwara *b*reahtma lēase,
*e*ald *ę*nta geweorc īdlu stōdon.
Sē þonne þisne *w*eal*l*/steal*l* *w*īse geþohte,
and þis *d*eorce[1] līf *d*ēope geondþęnceð,
*f*rōd in *f*erðe *f*eor*r* oft gemǫn 90
*w*ælsleahta *w*orn, and þās *w*ord ācwið:
'Hwǣr cwōm *m*earg, hwǣr cwōm *m*ago? hwǣr cwōm *m*āþþumgyfa?
hwǣr cwōm *s*ymbla ge*s*etu? hwǣr sindon *s*ęledrēamas?
Ēalā *b*eorht *b*ūne, ēalā *b*yrnwiga,
ēalā *þ*ēodnes *þ*rym*m*! hū sēo *þ*rāg gewāt, 95
ge*n*āp under *n*ihthelm, swā hēo *n*ō wǣre!
Stǫndeð nū on *l*āste *l*ēofre duguþe
*weal*l *w*undrum hēah, *w*yrmlīcum fāh:
*eo*rlas fornōmon *æ*sca[2] þrȳþe,
*w*ǣpen *w*ælgīfru, *w*yrd sēo mǣre, 100
and þās *st*ānhleoþu *st*ormas cnyssað;
*h*rīð *h*rēosende *h*rūsan[3] bindeð,
*w*intres *w*ōma, þonne *w*ǫn*n* cymeð,
nīpeð *n*ihtscūa, *n*orþan onsęndeð
*h*rēo *h*ægl*f*are *h*æleþum on andan. 105
*Ea*ll is *ea*rfoðlic *eo*rþan rīce,
onwęndeð *w*yrda gesceaft *w*eoruld under heofonum.
Hēr bið *f*eoh læne, hēr bið *f*rēond læne,
hēr bið *m*ǫn*n* læne, hēr bið *m*ǣg læne:
*eal*l þis *eo*rþan gestea*ll* īdel weorþeð.' 110

[1] deornce. [2] asca. [3] hruse.

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Swā cwæð *s*nottor on mōde, gesæt him *s*undor æt rūne.
*T*il biþ sē þe his *t*rēowe gehealdeð: ne sceal næfre his *t*orn tō rycene
*b*eorn of his *b*reōstum ācȳþan, nemþe hē ǣr þā *b*ōte cunne,
*eo*rl mid *e*lne gefręmman. Wel bið þām þe him *ā*re sēceð,
*f*rōfre tō *F*æder on heofonum, þǣr ūs eal*l* sēo *f*æstnung stǫndeð. 115

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XXVII.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RIDDLES OF CYNEWULF.

THERE can be no doubt as to the authorship of the riddles of the Exeter Book, the first of them being a riddle on the name Cynewulf itself. Many of these riddles are true poems, containing beautiful descriptions of nature, and all of them show Cynewulf's charm and grace of language.

I.

*H*ræg*l* mīn swīgað, þonne ic *h*rūsan tredc,
oþþe þā *w*īc būge, oþþe *w*ado drēfe.
*H*wīlum mec ā*h*ębbað ofer *h*æleþa byht
*h*yrste mīne and þēos *h*ēa lyft,
and mec þonne *w*īde *w*olcna stręngu 5
ofer *f*olc byreð. *F*rætwe mīne
*s*wōgað hlūde and *s*winsiað,
*t*orhte singað, þonne ic ge*t*ęnge ne bēom
*f*lōde and *f*oldan *f*ērende gāst.

II.

Mec on þissum *d*agum *d*ēadne ofgēafun[1]
*f*æder and mōdor: ne wæs mē *f*eorh þā gēn,
*ea*ldor on*n*nan[2]. Þā mec [*i*des] ongǫ*nn*
*w*el hold mē ge*w*ǣdum þęccan[3]
*h*ēold and freoþode, *h*lēosceorpe wrāh 5
suǣ[4] *ā*rlīce swā hire *ā*gen bearn,

[1] -um. [2] ininnan. [3] gewedum weccan. [4] sne.

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oþ þæt ic under *sc*ēate, swā mīn ges*c*eapu wǣron,
*u*ngesibbum wearð *ē*acen gǣste.
Mec sēo *f*riþemǣg *f*ēdde siþþan,
oþ þæt ic āw*ē*ox, *w*īddor meahte 10
*s*īþas ās*ę*ttan: hēo hæfde *s*wǣsra þȳ lǣs
*s*una and dohtra þȳ hēo *s*wā dyde.

III.

Ic wæs *w*ǣpen*w*iga: nū mec *w*lǫnc þęceð,
*g*eong hagostealdmǫn*n* *g*olde and sylfore,
*w*ōum *w*īrbogum. Hwīlum *w*eras cyssað;
hwīlum ic tō *h*ilde *h*lēoþre bǫnne
*w*ilgehlēþan; hwīlum *w*ycg byreþ 5
*m*ec ofer *m*earce, hwīlum *m*ęrehęngest
fęreð ofer *f*lōdas *f*rætwum beorhtne;
hwīlum *m*ægða sum *m*īnne gefylleð
*b*ōsm *b*ēaghroden; hwīlum ic *b*ordum sceal
*h*eard *h*ēafodlēas be*h*lyþed licgan, 10
hwīlum *h*ǫngige *h*yrstum frætwed
*w*litig on *w*āge þǣr *w*eras drincað;
*f*rēolic *f*yrdsceorp hwīlum *f*olcwigan
*w*icge *w*egað: þonne ic *w*inde sceal
*s*incfāg *s*welgan of *s*umes bōsme. 15
Hwīlum ic [to] ge*r*eordum *r*incas laðige
*w*lǫnce tō *w*īne, hwīlum *w*rāðum[1] sceal
*st*efne mīnre for*st*olen hręddan,
*f*lȳman *f*ēondsceaþan. *F*rige hwæt ic hātte!

IV.

Mec *f*ēonda sum *f*ēore besnyþede,
*w*oruldstręnga binōm; *w*ǣtte siþþan,
*d*ȳfde on wætre; *d*yde eft þǫnan,

[1] wraþþum.

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sętte on *s*unnan, þǣr ic *s*wīþe belēas
*h*ǣrum[1] þām þe ic *h*æfde. *H*eard mec siþþan 5
snāð *s*eaxes ęcg[2] *s*indrum begrunden,
*f*ingras *f*ēoldan, and mec *f*ugles wyn*n*
geond[spręngde] *sp*ēddropum, *sp*yrede geneahhe
ofer *b*rūnne *b*rerd, *b*ēamtęlge swealg,
*st*rēames dǣle, *st*ōp eft on mec, 10
*s*īþade *s*weartlāst. Mec *s*iþþan wrāh
*h*æleð *h*lēobordum, *h*ȳde[3] beþęnede,
gierede mec mid *g*olde; for þon mē *g*līwedon
*w*rǣt*t*lic *w*eorc smiþa *w*īre bifǫngen.
Nū þā ge*r*ēno and se *r*ēada tęlg 15
and þā *w*uldorgesteald *w*īde mǣren[4],
*d*ryhtfolca Helm, nāles *d*ol wīte.
Gif mīn *b*earn wera *b*rūcan willað,
hȳ bēoð þȳ ge*s*undran and þȳ *s*igefæstran,
*h*eortum þȳ *h*wætran and þȳ *h*ygeblīþran, 20
*f*erþe þȳ *f*rōdran; habbaþ *f*rēonda þȳ mā,
*s*wǣsra and ge*s*ibbra, *s*ōþra and gōdra,
*f*ilra and ge*f*rēowra, þā hyra *f*ȳr and ēad
*ē*stum *ȳ*cað, and hȳ *á*rstafum,
*l*issum bi*l*ęcgað, and hī *l*ufan fæþmum 25
*f*æste clyppað. *F*rige hwæt ic hātte
*n*iþum tō *n*ytte! *n*ama mīn is mǣre,
*h*æleþum gifre and *h*ālig sylf.

V.

Ic *w*iht geseah *w*undorlīce
*h*ornum bitwēonum[5] *h*ūþe lǣdan,
*l*yftfæt *l*eohtlic *l*istum gegierwed,
*h*ūþe tō þām *h*ām of þām *h*ęresīþe:
walde hyre on þǣre *b*yrig *b*ūr ātimbran[6], 5

[1] herum. [2] ecge. [3] hyþe. [4] mære. [5] horna abitweonum. [6] -am.

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*s*earwum ā*s*ęttan, gif hit *s*wā meahte.
Đā cwōm *w*undorlicu *w*iht ofer *w*ealles hrōf,
sēo is *ea*llum cūð *eo*rðbūendum:
āhręddе þā þā *h*ūþe, and tō *h*ām bedrāf[1]
*w*ręccan ofer *w*illan, gewāt hyre *w*est þǫnan 10
*f*æhþum *f*ēran, *f*orð ōnette[2].
*D*ūst stǫnc tō heofonum, *d*ēaw fēol*l* on eorþan,
*n*iht forð gewāt: *n*ǣnig siþþan
*w*era ge*w*iste þǣre *w*ihte sīð.

VI.

*M*oðde word fræt; *m*ē þæt þuhte
*w*rǣt*l*icu *w*yrd, þā ic þæt *w*undor gefrægn,
þæt se *w*yrm forswealg *w*era gied*d* sumes,
*þ*ēof in *þ*ȳstro *þ*rym*m*fæstne cwide
and þæs *st*rangan *st*aþol: *st*ælgiest ne wæs 5
*w*ihte þȳ glēawra þe he þām *w*ordum swealg.

VII.

Đēos *l*yft byreð *l*ȳtle wihte
ofer *b*eorghleoþa, þā sind *b*lace swīþe,
*s*wearte, *s*alopāde. *S*anges rōwe,
*h*ēapum fērað, *h*lūde cirmað,
tredað *b*earonæssas, hwīlum *b*urgsalo 5
*n*iþþa bearna: *n*ęmnað hȳ sylfe!

[1] bedræf. [2] onetteð.

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XXVIII.

GNOMIC VERSES.

THE so-called gnomic verses show poetry in its earliest form, and are no doubt of great antiquity, although they may have been altered in later times. While abrupt and disconnected, they are yet full of picturesqueness and power: the conclusion of the present piece is peculiarly impressive.

*C*yning sceal rīce healdan. *C*eastra bēoð feorran gesȳne,
*o*rðanc *ę*nta geweorc, þā þe on þysse *eo*rðan syndon,
*w*rǣt*l*ic *w*eallstāna geweorc. *W*ind byð on lyfte swiftust,
*þ*unor[1] byð *þ*rāgum hlūdast. *þ*rymmas syndan Crīstes myccle.
*W*yrd byð swīðost. *W*inter byð cealdost, 5
*l*ęncten hrīmigost. hē byð *l*ęngest ceald,
*s*umor *sun*nwlitegost, *s*wegel byð hātost,
*h*ærfest *h*rēðēadegost, *h*æleðum bringeð
*g*ēares wæstmas, þā þe him *G*od sęndeð.
*S*ōð bið *s*wutolost[2], *s*inc byð dēorost 10
*g*old *g*umena gehwām, and *g*ǫmol snoterost,
*f*yrngēarum *f*rōd, sē þe ǣr *f*eala gebīdeð.
*W*ēa bið *w*undrum clibbor. *W*olcnu scrīðað.
*G*eongne æþeling sceolan *g*ōde gesīðas
*b*yldan tō *b*eaduwe and tō *b*ēahgife. 15
*Ę*llen sceal on *eo*rle; *ę*cg sceal wið helme[3]
*h*ilde gebīdan. *H*afuc sceal on glōfe
*w*ilde ge*w*unian; *w*ulf sceal on bearowe

[1] þunar. [2] swicolost. [3] hellme.

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*e*arm[1] *ā*nhaga; *eo*for sceal on holte
*tō*ðmægenes *t*rum; *t*il sceal on ēðle 20
*d*ōmes wyrcean; *d*aroð sceal on handa
*g*ār *g*olde fāh; *gim*m sceal on hringe
*st*andan *st*ēap and gēap; *st*rēam sceal on ȳðum
*m*ęncgan[2] *m*ęreflōde; *m*æst sceal on cēole
*s*egelgyrd *s*eomian; *s*weord sceal on bearme 25
*d*rihtlic īsern; *d*raca sceal on hlǣwe
*f*rōd, *f*rætwum wlanc; *f*isc sceal on wætere
*c*ynren *c*ęnnan; *c*yning sceal on healle
*b*ēagas dǣlan; *b*era sceal on hǣðe
*e*ald and *ę*gesfull; *ēa* of-dūne sceal 30
*f*oldgrǣg[3] *f*ēran; *f*yrd sceal ætsǫmne
*f*irfæstra ge*t*rum; *t*rēow sceal on eorle,
*w*īsdōm on *w*ere; *w*udu sceal on foldan
*bl*ǣdum *bl*ōwan; *b*eorh sceal on eorþan
*g*rēne standan; *G*od sceal on heofenum 35
*d*ǣda *d*ēmend; *d*uru sceal on healle
*r*ūm *r*ęcedes mūð; *r*and sceal on scylde
*f*æst *f*ingra gebeorh; *f*ugel uppe sceal
*l*ācan on *l*yfte; *l*eax sceal on wǣle
mid *sc*ēote *sc*rīðan. *Sc*ūr sceal of[4] heofenum 40
*w*inde geblanden in þās *w*oruld cuman.
*þ*ēof sceal gangan *þ*ȳstrum wederum; *þ*yrs sceal on fęnne gewunian
*ā*na *i*nnan lande; *i*des sceal dyrne cræfte
*f*ǣmne hire *f*rēond gesēcean, gif hēo nelle on *f*olce geþēon,
þæt hī man *b*ēagum ge*b*icge; *b*rim sceal sealte weallan, 45
*l*yfthelm and *l*aguflōd ymb ealra *l*anda gehwylc
*f*lōwan *f*irgenstrēamas; *f*eoh sceal on eorðan
*t*ydran and *tȳ*man; *t*ungol sceal on heofenum

[1] earn. [2] mecgan. [3] flodgræg. [4] on.

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*b*eorhte scīnan, swā him be*b*ēad Meotud.
*G*ōd sceal wið *y*fele; *g*eogoð sceal wið yldo; 50
*h*īf sceal wið dēaþe; *l*eoht sceal wið þȳstrum,
*f*yrd wið *f*yrde, *f*ēond wið ōðrum,
*l*āð wið *l*āþe ymb *l*and sacan,
*s*ynne stǣlan; ā sceal *s*notor hycgean
ymb þysse *w*orulde ge*w*inn; *w*earh hangian, 55
*f*ægere ongildan þæt hē ǣr *f*ācen dyde
*m*anna cynne. *M*eotod āna wāt
hwyder sēo *s*āwul sceal *s*yððan hweorfan,
and ealle þā *g*āstas, þe for *G*ode hweorfað
æfter *d*ēaðdæge, *d*ōmes bīdað 60
on *F*æder *f*æðme. Is sēo *f*orðgesceaft
*d*īgol and *d*yrne, *D*rihten āna wāt
*n*ęrgende Fæder: *n*ǣni eft cymeð
*h*ider under *h*rōfas, þe þæt *h*ēr for sōð
*m*annum sęcge, hwylc sȳ *M*eotodes gesceaft, 65
*s*igefolca gesetu, þǣr hē *s*ylfa wunað.

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XXIX.

THE SEAFARER.

Mæg ic be mē *s*ylfum *s*ōðgied*d* wrecan,
*s*īþas *s*ęcgan, hū ic ge*s*wincdagum
*ea*rfoðhwīle *o*ft þrōwade,
*b*itre *b*rēostceare ge*b*iden hæbbe,
gecunnad in *c*ēole *c*earsęlda fela, 5
*a*tol *ȳ*þa geweal*c*. Þǣr mec *o*ft bigeat
*n*earo *n*ithwaco æt *n*acan stęfnan,
þonne hē be *c*lifum *c*nossað *c*alde geþrungen.
Wǣron *f*ēt mīne[1] *f*orste gebunden,
*c*aldum *c*lǫmmum; þǣr þā *c*eare seofedun 10
*h*āt[e] ymb *h*eortan; *h*ungor innan slāt
*m*ęrewērges *m*ōd. Þæt se *m*ǫn*n* ne wāt,
þe him on *f*oldan *f*ægrost limpeð,
hū ic *ea*rmcearig *ī*scealdne sǣ
*w*inter *w*unade *w*ræccan lāstum 15
†winemǣgum bidroren,
bi*h*ǫngen *h*rīmgicelum: *h*ægl scūrum flēag.
Þǣr ic ne ge*h*ȳrde būtan *h*limman sǣ,
*ī*scaldne wǣg, hwīlum *y*lfete sǫng:
dyde ic mē tō *g*ǫmene *g*anetes hlēoþor 20
and *h*uilpan swēg fore *h*leahtor wera,
*m*ǣw singende fore *m*edodrince.
*St*ormas þǣr *st*ānclifu bēotan, þǣr him *st*ear[n] oncwæð
*ī*sigfeþera; ful oft þæt *ea*rn bigeal*l*
†ūrigfeþra. Nǣnig hlēomǣga 25

[1] mine fet.

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*f*ēasceaftig *f*erð *f*[r|ē[f]ran meahte.
For þon him ge*l*ȳfeð lȳt sē þe āh *l*īfes wyn*n*,
gebīdeð[1] in *b*urgum *b*ealosīþa hwōn,
*w*lǫnc and *w*īngāl, hū ic *w*ērig oft
in *b*rimlāde *b*īdan sceolde! 30
Nāp *n*ihtscua, *n*orþan snīwde,
*h*rīm *h*rūsan band; *h*ægl fēol*l* on eorþan,
*c*orna *c*aldast. For þon *c*nyssað nū
*h*eortan geþohtas, þæt ic *h*ēan strēamas,
*s*ealtȳþa gelāc *s*ylf cunnige; 35
mǫnað *m*ōdes lust *m*ǣla gehwylce
*f*erð tō *f*ēran, þæt ic *f*eor*r* heonan
*ę*lþēodigra *ea*rd gesēce.
For þon nis þæs *m*ōdwlǫnc *mǫnn* ofer eorþan.
ne his *g*ifena þæs *g*ōd, ne in *g*eoguþe tō þæs hwæt, 40
ne in his *d*ǣdum tō þæs *d*ēor, ne him his *D*ryhten tō
þæs hold,
þæt hē ā his *s*ǣfōre *s*orge næbbe,
tō hwon hine *D*ryhten ge*d*ōn wille.
Ne biþ him tō *h*earpan *h*yge, ne tō *h*ringþęge,
ne tō *w*īfe *w*yn*n*, ne tō *w*orulde hyht, 45
ne ymbe *ō*wiht *ę*lles nefne ymb *ȳ*ða gewealc;
ac ā hafað *l*ǫngunge sē þe on *l*agu fundað.
*B*earwas *b*lōstmum nimað, *b*yrig fægriað,
*w*ǫngas *w*litig[i]að, *w*oruld ōnetteð:
ealle þā ge*m*ǫniað *m*ōdes fūsne 50
*s*efan tō sīðe, þām þe *s*wā þęnceð,
on *f*lōdwegas *f*eor*r* gewītan[2].
Swylce *g*ēac mǫnað *g*ēomran reorde,
singeð *s*umeres weard, *s*orge bēodeð
*b*ittre[3] in *b*rēosthord. Þæt se *b*eorn ne wāt, 55
*s*ęcg ēstēadig[4], hwæt þā *s*ume drēogað,

[1] -en. [2] -að. [3] bitter. [4] eft. s.

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þe þā *w*ræclāstas *w*īdost lęcgað!
For þon nū mīn *h*yge *h*weorfeð ofer *h*reþerlocan,
mīn *m*ōdsefa mid *m*ęreflōde
ofer *h*wæles ēþel, *h*weorfeð wīde 60
*eo*rþan scēatas, cymeð *e*ft tō mē
*g*īfre and *g*rædig, *g*ielleð ānfloga,
hwęteð on [*h*]wælweg *h*reþer unwearnum
ofer *h*olma gelagu: for þon mē *h*ātran sind
*D*ryhtnes *d*rēamas þonne þis *d*ēade līf 65
*l*æne on *l*ǫnde: ic ge*l*ȳfe nō,
þæt him *eo*rðwelan ēce stǫndað[1].
Simle *þ*rēora sum *þ*inga gehwylce
ær his *t*īd āgā[2] tō *t*wēon weorþeð:
*ā*dl oþþe *y*ldo oþþe *ę*cghęte 70
*f*ęgum *f*rǫmweardum *f*eorh oðþringeð.
For þon þæt [is] *eo*rla gehwām *æ*ftercweþendra
*l*of *l*īfgendra, *l*āstworda bętst,
þæt hē ge*w*yrce, ær hē on*w*eg scyle,
*f*ręme[3] on *f*oldan wið *f*ēonda nīþ 75
*d*ēorum *d*ǣdum *d*ēofle tōgēanes,
þæt hine *æ*lda bearn *æ*fter hęrgen
and his *l*of siþþan *l*īfge mid ęnglum
*ā*wa tō *ea*ldre, *ē*can līfes blǣd[4]
*d*rēam mid *d*ugeþum! *D*agas sind gewitene, 80
ealle *o*nmēdlan *eo*rþan rīces;
nearon[5] nū *c*yningas ne *c*āseras
ne *g*old*g*iefan, swylce *i*ū wǣron,
þonne hī *m*æst mid him *m*ærþa gefręmedon
and on *d*ryhtlicestum *d*ōme līfdon: 85
ge*d*roren is þēos *d*uguð eal*l* *d*rēamas sind gewitene;
wuniað þā *w*ācran and þās *w*oruld healdaþ,
brūcað þurh *b*isgo. *B*lǣd is gehnǣged;

[1] -eð. [2] ege. [3] fremman. [4] blæð. [5] næron.

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*eo*rþan *i*ndryhto *ea*ldað and sēarað
swā nū *m*ǫnna gehwylc geond *m*iddangeard: 90
*y*ldo him *o*n fareð, *o*nsȳn blācað,
*g*ǫmelfeax *g*nornað, wāt his *i*ūwine,
*æ*þelinga bearn *eo*rþan forgiefen[n]e.
Ne mæg him þonne se *f*læschǫma, þonne him þæt *f*eorg losað,
ne *s*wēte for*s*welgan ne *s*ār gefēlan 95
ne *h*ǫnd on*h*rēran ne mid *h*yge þęncan.
Þēah hē *g*ræf wille *g*olde strēgan,
*b*rōþor his ge*b*orenum *b*yrgan be dēadum
*m*āþmum *m*islicum, þæt hī ne *m*id wille:
ne mæg þǣre *s*āwle, þe biþ *s*ynna ful*l*, 100
*g*old tō *g*ēoce for *G*odes ęgsan,
þonne hē hit ǣr *h*ȳdeð, þęnden hē *h*ēr leofað.
*M*icel biþ se *M*eotudes ęgsa, for þon hī sēo *m*olde oncyrreð,
sē ge*st*aþelade *st*iþe grundas,
*eo*rþan scēatas and *ū*prodor. 105
*D*ol biþ sē þe him his *D*ryhten ne on*d*rǣdeþ: cymeð him se *d*ēað unþinged.
*Ē*adig bið sē þe *ēa*þmōd leofað: cymeð him sēo *ār* of heofonum,
*M*eotod him þæt *m*ōd gestaþelað, for þon hē in his *m*eahte gelȳfeð.

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XXX.

NORTHUMBRIAN FRAGMENTS.

A.

CÆDMON'S HYMN.

Nū scylun *h*ęrgan *h*efænrīcæs uard,
*M*etudæs *m*æcti ęnd his *m*ōdgidanc,
*u*erc *u*uldurfadur; suē hē *u*undra gihuæs,
*ē*ci Dryctin, *ō*r āstęlidæ.
Hē *ā*rist scōp *æ*lda barnum 5
*h*eben til *h*rōfe, *h*āleg Sceęp[p]en[d].
Thā *m*iddungeard, *m*ǫn*n*cynnæs uard,
*ē*ci Dryctin, *æ*fter tīadæ
*f*irum foldu, *F*rēa allmęctig.

B.

BEDE'S DEATH-SONG.

Fore there *n*eidfæræ *n*ǣnig uuirthit[1]
*th*ǫncsnotturra than him *th*arf sīc,
tō ymb*h*ycggannæ ǣr his *h*ingǫngæ[2],
huæt his *g*āstæ *g*ōdæs æththa yflæs,
æfter *d*ēothdæge *d*ǣmid uueorthæ. 5

[1] uuiurthit. [2] hiniongæ.

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C.

LEIDEN RIDDLE.

Mec se *u*ēta uǫng, *u*undrum frēorig,
ob his *i*nnaðæ *ā*rest cænd[æ].
Ni uuāt ic mec bi*u*orhtæ[1] *u*ullan flīusum,
*h*ērum ðerh *h*ēhcræft *h*[y]gidǫ[n]cum [mīnum].
*U*undnæ mē ni bīað *u*eflæ, ni ic *u*arp hefæ, 5
ni ðerih *ð*rea[t]un[2] giðræc *ð*rēd[2] mē hlimmith,
ne mē *h*rūtendum *h*rīsil scelfæð,
ni mec *ō*u[ua]n[a] *aa*m sceal cnyssa.
*U*yrmas mec ni ā*u*ēfun *u*yndicræftum[3],
ðā ði *g*eolu[4] *g*oduęb*b* *g*eatum frætuath. 10
†Uil mec hudræ suæ ðēh uīdæ ofær eorðu
*h*ātan mith *h*eliðum *h*yhtlic giuæde.
Ni anœgnu[5] ic mē *œ*rigfæræ *ę*gsan brōgum,
ðēh ði ni[mæn *f*lānas *f*rac]adlīcæ ob cocrum.

[1] biuorthæ. [2] ðret. [3] uyrdi-.
[4] goelu. [5] anœgun.

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XXXI.

MERCIAN HYMNS.

A.

Lȳtel ic wes betwih brōður mīne, ǫnd iu[n]gra in hūse feadur mīnes. Ic fœdde scēp feadur mīnes. Hǫnda mīne dydun organan; fingras mīne wyrctun hearpan. Qnd hwelc segde Dryhtne mīnum? Hē Dryhten, hē allra gehērde mec; hē sęnde ęngel his, ǫnd nōm mec of scēpum feadur mīnes, ǫnd smirede mec in mildheartnisse smirenisse his. Brōður mīne gōde ǫnd micle, ǫnd ne wes welgelīcad in him Dryhtne. Ic ūt ēode ongegn fręmðes cynnes męnn, ǫnd węrgcweodelade mec in hergum heara; ic sōðlīce gebrogdnum frǫm him his āgnum sweorde ic ācearf hēafud his, ǫnd onweg āfirde edwīt of bearnum Israēla.

B.

Ic ǫndettu ðē Dryhten, for ðon eorre ðū earð mē. Gecęrred is hātheortnis ðīn, ǫnd frœfrende[1] earð mec. Sehðe God Hælend mīn; getrēowlīce ic dōm, ǫnd ne ondrēdu for ðon stręngu mīn ǫnd hęrenis mīn Dryhten, ǫnd geworden is mē in hælu. Gehleadað weter in gefīan of węllu[m] Hælendes, ǫnd cweoðað in ðæm dege: Qndettað Dryhtne; ǫnd gecēgað nǫman his. Cūðe[2] dōð in folcum gemœtinge his; gemunað for ðon hēh is nǫma his. Singað Dryhtne, for ðon micellīce dyde; sęggað ðis in alre eorðan. Gefeh ǫnd hęre eardung Siōne, for ðon micel in midum ðīn hālig Israēl.

[1] frofrende. [2] cyðe.

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C.

Ic cw*e*ð in midum dæga mīnra: Ic fearu tō g*e*te hęlle. Ic sohte lāfe gēra mīnra; ic cw*e*ð: Ic ne gesīo Dryhten God in eorðan lifgendra. Ne gelōciu ic mǫn*n* mæ ǫnd eardiend. Gestilde cnēoris mīn; wiðlæded is ǫnd befalden is frǫm mē swē swē geteld heorda. Forcorfen is swē swē frǫm ðæm weofendan līf mīn; mit-te nū gēt gehęfeldad ācearf mec. Of marne oð ēfen geęndas mec; frǫm ēfenne oð margen swē swē lēa swē forðræste all bān mīn; of marne ot ēfen geęndas mec. Swē swē brid*d* swalwan swē ic cleopiu; ic smēgu swē swē culfre. Geðynnade sind ēgan mīn gelōcendu[1] in hēanis[se]. Dryhten, nēd ic ðrōwiu; ǫndsweora fore mē, hw*e*t ic cweðe, oððe hw*e*t ǫndsweorað mē ðæt ic seo[l]fa dōa. Ic ðęncu all gēr mīn in bitternisse sāwle mīnre. Dryhten, gif swē bið lifd, oððe in weolerum līf gāstes mīnes, geðrēas mec, ǫnd geliff*e*stes mec. Sehðe in sibbe bitternis mīn sīe bittreste; ðū sōðlīce genęredes sāwl mīne, ðæt ic ne forwurde. Ǫnd āwurpe on b*e*c ðīn[2] alle synne mīne, for ðon nāles hęl*l* ǫndetteð ðē, ne dēað hęreð ðec. Ne bīdað ðā ofdūne steogun in sēað sōðf*e*stnisse ðīne; lifgende, lifgende hē ǫndetteð[3] ðē, swē ǫnd ic tō d*e*ge. F*e*der bearnum cūðe dœð[4] sōðf*e*stnisse ðīne. Dryhten, hāle ūs dōa; ǫnd salmas ūre wē singað allum d*e*gum līfes ūres in hūse Dryhtnes.

D.

Gefæh heorte mīn in Dryhtne, ǫnd ūp āh*e*fen is horn mīn in Gode mīne. Gebræded is mūð mīn ofer fēond mīne, for ðon geblissad ic eam in hælu ðīnre. Nis hālig swē swē is Dryhten, ne sōðlīce is ōðer būtan ðē, ǫnd nis strǫng

[1] -e. [2] ðinne. [3] onddettende. [4] doð.

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swē swē God ūr. Nyllað gemǫnigfaldian spreocan ðā hēan wuldrende; gewīten ðā aldan of mūðe ēowrum; for ðon God wīsdōma Dryhten is, ǫnd him earun gegearwad[e] geðohtas. Boga strǫngra oferswīðed is, ǫnd untrume bigyrde sind strǫngu. Gefylde ǣr fore hlāfum h[ī]e bihȳrdun, ǫnd ðīowincelu wērun gefylde, oð ðæt unbeorendu cǫnde mǫnge, ǫnd sīe mǫngu[1] hefde bearn geuntrumad wes. Dryhten cwælmeð, gelīffesteð, gelǣdeð tō hęlǣwearum, ǫnd eft ālǣdeð. Dryhten ðearfan dǣð, ǫnd geweolegað; geēaðmōdað ǫnd gehēð; āwęc[c]ende of dūste wēðlan, ǫnd of scearne ūp-rǣrende ðearfan; ðæt hē sitte mid aldermǫnnum, ǫnd sundurseld wuldres nime.[2] Dryhtnes sōðlīce sind heorras eorðan, ǫnd sętte ofer hīe ymbhwyrft. Fǣt hāligra his hēold, ǫnd ārlēase in ðēostrum geswīgiað; for ðon nāles in strǫngu his bið gestrǫngad wer. Dryhten forhtiað wiðerbrocan his, ǫnd ofer him in heofenum hlēoðrað Dryhten. Dǣmeð ęndas eorðan; ǫnd sęleð cynedōm cyninge his, ǫnd gehēð horn Crīstes his.

E.

Singen wē Dryhtne; wuldurlīce sōðlīce geārad is. Hors ǫnd onstīgend āwearp in sǣ; fultum ǫnd gescildend geworden is mē in hǣlu. Ðes God mīn, ǫnd āriu hine; God feadur mīnes, ǫnd ic ūp hęb[b]u hine. Dryhten forðrǣstende gefeht; Dryhten nǫma is him. Scrid Phāraōnes ǫnd weoredu[3] his āwearp in sǣ; gecorene ūp-stīgende ðrēo fǣðan besęncte in ðere Rēadan Sǣ; wīdsǣ oferwrāh hīe; bicwōmun in grund swē swē stān. Swīðre ðīn, Dryhten, gewuldrad is in megne; sīe swīðre hǫnd[4] ðīn[5]. Dryhten, gebrēc[e] fēond; ǫnd ðorh męngu megenðrymmes ðīnes ðū forðrǣstes wiðerbrocan. Ðū sęndes eorre ðīn; ǫnd ēt

[1] monge. [2] nimeð. [3] -a. [4] honda. [5] ðine.

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hīe swē swē halm; ǫnd ðorh gāst eorsunge ðīnre tōdǣled is weter. Heardadun swē swē wall weter; heardadon ȳðe in midre sǣ. Cweð fēon[d]: ǣhtende ic befoo; dǣlu[1]
15 hęrerēaf, gefyllu sāwle mīne; ic ofslēa sweorde mīnum; waldeð hǫnd mīn. Ðū sęndes gāst ðīnne; ǫnd oferwrāh hīe sǣ; bisęnctun swē swē lēad in wetre ðǣm stręngestan. Hwelc gelīc ðē in godum, Dryhten? Hwelc gelīc ðē, wuldurfest in hālgum, wundurlic in megenðrymmum, dōnde
20 forebēcen? Ðū āðęnedes ðā swīðran ðīne, ǫnd forswalg hīe eorðe. Stēordes mid rehtwī[s]nisse ðīnre folc ðīn ðis ðæt ðū gefrēades. Ypped earð in [me]gne ðīnum, ǫnd in gereordnisse ðere hālgan ðīnre. Gehērdun ðīode, ǫnd eorre wērun; sār befēngun ineardiende Filisteos. Ðā œfestun
25 lādtowas Ēdomes, ǫnd aldermęn*n* Mōab gegrāp hīe cwæcung; āswundun alle ineardiende [Cānaan]. Gefalle ofer hīe ęge ǫnd cwæcung micelnisse earmes ðīnes; sīen swē swē stān, oð ðæt lēoreð folc ðīn, Dryhten; oð ðæt ðonne geondfereð folc ðīn, ðis ðæt ðū bigēte, in*n* gelǣdes, plantas hīe
30 in munt ęrfes ðīnes, gegearwadum eardunghūse ðīnum ðæt gegearwades, Dryhten; hālignisse ðīne, Dryhten, ðæt gegearwadun hǫnda ðīne. Dryhten, ðū rīcsas in ēcnisse, ǫnd in weoruld, ǫnd nū gēt. For ðon in*n* ēode ēorud Fāraōnes mid feoðurtēmum ǫnd ūp-stīgendum in sǣ, ǫnd gelǣdde ofer
35 hīe Dryhten weter sǣ; bearn sōðlīce [Israhēl] ēodun ðorh drȳge ðorh midne sǣ.

F.

Dryhten, ic gehērde gehērnisse ðīne, ǫnd ondrēord; ic scēawade werc ðīn, ǫnd ic forhtade. In midle twǣga nētna cūðas; ðonne tō nīolǣcað gēr, ðū oncnāwes; ðonne tō cymeð tīd, oðēawes[2] in ðon. Ðonne gedrǣfed bið sāwul
5 mīn in eorre mildheortnisse, gemyndig ðū bist God from

[1] dǣllu. [2] odeawes.

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Libano. Cymeð ǫnd hālig of munte scedehtum ǫnd ðiccum; oferwrāh heofenas megenðrymm his, ǫnd lofe his full is eorðe. Birhtu his swē leht bið; hornas sind in hǫndum his. Ðēr getrymed is megen wuldres his, ǫnd sętte birhtu trume stręngu his. Biforan onsīene his gǣð word; ǫnd ūt gǣð in feldum fœt his; stōdun, ǫnd onstyred wes eorðe. Gelōcade, ǫnd tōflēowun ðēode; tōbrocene sind muntas swīðlīce, ǫnd tōflēowun hyllas ēcelice. Sīðfetas ēcnisse his fore gewinnum weres. Geteld Sigelhearwena forhtiað, geteld eorðan [Madian]. Ah in flōdum ðīnes earres, Dryhten, oððe in flōdum hātheortnis ðin, oððe in sǣ onrǣs ðīn? for ðon āstīgende āstīges ofer hors ðīn, ǫnd ēored ðīn hǣlu. Ðęnnende ðū āðęnes bogan ðīnne ofer cyneðrymm. Cweð Dryhten: Mid flōdum bið tōsliten eorðe; gesēað ðec ǫnd sārgiað folc. Stregdende weter in sīðfetum his, salde nīolnis stefne his frǫm hēanisse scinhīowes his. Ūp āhefen is sunne, ǫnd mōna stōd in ęndebyrdnisse his. In lehte scotunge ðīne gāð in birhtu lēgite wēpna ðīnra. In nēoweste ðīnre gewǫnas eorðan, ǫnd in hātheortniss[e] ðīnre tēles ðīode. Ðū gestōde in hǣlu folces ðīnes, ðǣt hāle gedōe Crīstas ðīne. Sęndes in hēafudu unrehtra dēað; ðū āwæhtes bęnde oð swīrbān; forcurfe in āfręmðunge hēafud mæhtigra. Bið onstyred in ðon ðīode; ontȳnað mūðas heara swē ðearfa eotende in dēgulnisse. Sęndes in sǣ hors ðīn gedrœfende weter micelu. Hēold ǫnd forhtade wǫmb mīn frǫm stefne gebedes weolera[1] mīnra, ǫnd inn ēode cwæcung in bān mīn, ǫnd under mē gedrœfed is megen mīn. Geręstu in dege geswęncednisse mīnre, ðǣt ic āstīge tō folce lēornisse mīnre. For ðon fīctrēo nō tōbringeð westem, ǫnd ne bið cnēoris in wīngeardum. Lēgað werc eletrēs, ǫnd feldas ne dōð męttas. Āsprungun frǫm męte scēp, ǫnd ne bīoð in binne œxen. Ic sōðlīce in

[1] beolera.

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Dryhtne wuldriu; gefīo in Gode Hǣlende mīnum. Dryhten God mǣgen mīn, gesęte fǣt mīne in geęndunge; ǫnd ofer ðā
40 hēan gesęteð mec, ðæt ic oferswīðe in birhtu his.

G.

Bihald heofen, ǫnd spreocu, ǫnd gehēre eorðe word of mūðe mīnum. Sīe ābiden swē sw[ē] regn gesprec mīn, ǫnd āstīgen swē swē dēaw word mīn, swē swē scūr ofer grēd, ǫnd swē swē snāw ofer hēg; for ðon nǫma[n] Dryhtnes
5 ic gecēgu; sęllað micelnisse Gode ūrum. God, sōð[1] werc his, ǫnd alle wegas his dōmas. God getrēowe, ǫnd nis unrehtwīsnis in him; rehtwīs ǫnd hālig Dryhten. Syngadun nāles him bearn unwęmmu[2], cnēoris ðweoru ǫnd forcęrredu; ðās Dryhten geedlēanades, swē folc dysig ǫnd nāles snottur.
10 Ahne ðes ilca ðīn[3] feder gesiteð ðec; dyde ðec, ǫnd gescōp ðec. In mōde habbað dægas weorulde: ongeotað gēr cnēorisse cnēorissa. Frign feder ðīnne; ǫnd sęgeð ðē ældran ðīne, ǫnd cweoðað ðē, ðonne tōdǣleð se hēa ðīode, tō ðǣm gemete tōstrigdeð bearn Ādāmes. Sętte ęndas ðīeda efter
15 rīme ęng[l]a Godes. Ǫnd geworden wes dǣl Dryhtnes folc his, [Iācob] rāp ęrfewordnisse his [Israhēl]. Genyhtsumiendne hine him dyde in wǣstenne in ðurs[t] hǣtu ðēr ne wes weter. Ymblǣdde hine, ǫnd gelǣrde hine, ǫnd hēold hine swē swē sīan ēgan. Swē swē earn ðęceð nest his, ǫnd
20 ofer briddas his geset. Āðęnede fiðru his, ǫnd onfēng hīe, ǫnd onfēng hīe ofer gescyldru his. Dryhten āna lǣrde hīe, ǫnd ne wes mid him God fręmðe. Tō gelǣdde hīe in stręngu eorðan, fǣdde hīe cęnnende lǫnda. Sucun hunig of stāne, ǫnd ele of trumum stāne, geclystre oxna, ǫnd milc
25 scēpa mid smeorwe lǫ[m]bra ǫnd rǫmma, bearna fearra ǫnd buccena mid smeorwe ēðra hwǣtes ǫnd blōd wīnbęrgan.

[1] soðe [2] -e. [3] illce ðu ear.

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Drinceð wīn, ǫnd ēt Iācob, ǫnd gefylled wes, ǫnd sporetteð se līofa. Fætt geworden wes, ǫnd fættade, ǫnd gebrǣded wes, ǫnd forlēort God sē dyde hine, ǫnd gewāt from Gode ðǣm hālwyndan his. Onscunedun mec in fręmðum, in 30 onscuningum heara āwęhtun mec. Onsegdun dēoflum, ǫnd nāles Gode; godas ðā hīe ne cūðun nīowinga cwōmun, tō ðǣm ðā nystun feddras heara. God sē ðec cęnde ðū forlēorte, ǫnd ofergeotul earð God fǣdendne ðec. Gesæh Dryhten, ǫnd wreocende wes, ǫnd onscunad wes fore eorre 35 bearna his ǫnd dohtra. Ǫnd cweð: Ic āçerru onsīene mīne fręm him, ǫnd otēawu hwet bið him ot nēstan; for ðon cnēoris ðweoru ǫnd forçerredu, bearn in ðǣm nis gelēafa in him. Hīe in hātheortnisse nēddun mec, ǫnd nāles in Gode; in eorre āwęhtun mec in dēofulgeldum hear[a]. Ǫnd 40 ic in hātheortnisse onweg ādrīfu hīe, ǫnd nāles in ðīode, in ðīode unwīse bismeriu hīe. For þon fȳr bǫrn frǫm eorre mīnum, ǫnd bǫrn oð hęllwearan ofdūne. Ēt eorðe cęnnende heara, bernde steaðelas munta. Ic gesǫmniu in him yfel, ǫnd strēlas mīne gefyllu in him; āswindende hungre, ǫnd 45 męte wērun fugla, ǫnd āðęnenes beces ungehǣlendlic. Tǣð wildēora inn sęndu in him mid hātheortnisse tēlendra ofer eorðan. Ūtan būtan bearnum biscęreð hīe sweord, ǫnd in hordernum ęge gunge mid fǣmnan, mid steaðulfestum aldum. Cweð: Ic tōstregde hīe; biscęrgu sōðlīce of mǫnnum 50 gemynd heara. Nybðe fore eorre fīonda ðȳ lǣs lǫnge tīd sīen ofer eorðan. Ðæt hīe ne geðeafien wiðerbrocum, ǫnd cweðen: Hǫnda ūre hēa, ǫnd nāles God dyde ðās all. For ðon ðīod forlorenum geðehte is, ǫnd nis in him ðīodscipe. Ne hogedon ongeatan ðās; onfōð in tōwordre tīde, 55 swē efter fylgeð ān ðūsend, ǫnd twǣgen onwęndað tēn ðūsendu. Nemðe for ðon Dryhten underðīodde hīe, ǫnd God salde hīe. For ðon nis God ūr swē swē godas heara; fīond sōðlīce ūre unǫndgetfulle of wīngearde sōðl[īce] Sodom-

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60 wearena wīntrēo heara, ǫnd ōwestem heara of Gomorra. Wīnbǫrgan [heara] wīnbǫrgan gallan [bitternisse him seolfum]; hātheortnis dræcena wīn heara, ǫnd hātheortnis nēdrena ungehǣledlic. Ahne ðās gesǫmnade sind mid mec, ǫnd getācnad in goldhordum mīnum? In dege wrece ic geldu 65 him, in tīd on ðā āsliden bið fōt heara. For ðon nēh is deg forloren[n]isse heara, ǫnd ðās sind gearu ēow. For ðon dǣmeð Dryhten folc his, ǫnd in ðīowum his bið frǣfred. Gesæh sōðlīce hīe geswǫncte, ǫnd āsprungne in wiðlǣdnisse, ǫnd tōlēsde. Qnd cweð: Hwēr sind godas heara, in ðǣm 70 gē getrēowdun in him, ðeara smeoru onsegdnissa gē ēton, ǫnd druncun wīn onsegdnisse heara? Ārīsen nū[1]; gefultumen ēowic ǫnd sīen ēow gescildend. Gesīað, gesīað for ðon ic eam God, ǫnd nis ōðer būtan mē. Ic ofslēa, ǫnd lifgan gedōm; slēa, ǫnd ic gehǣlu; ǫnd nis sē ðe genǫrge of 75 hǫndum mīnum. For ðon ic āfirru in heofen hǫnd mine, ǫnd swǫrgu ðorh ðā swīðran mīne, ǫnd cweoðu: Ic lifgu in ēcnisse. For ðon ic āscǫrpu swē swē lēgitu sweord mīn, ǫnd dǣð dōm hǫnd mīn. Qnd geedlēaniu dōm fēondum, ǫnd ðissum ðā fīodun mec ic geldu[2]. Indrǫncu strēlas mīne 80 in blōde, ǫnd sweord mīn iteð flǣsc. From blōde gewundedra ǫnd hefinēde frǫm hēafde aldermǫnna fēonda. Blissiað heofenas sǫmud mid hine, ǫnd weorðien hine alle ǫnglas Godes. Blissiað ðīode sǫmud mid folce his, ǫnd getrymen hine all bearn Godes. For ðon blōd bearna his bið ge- 85 scilded; ǫnd hē gescildeð, ǫnd geedlēanað dōm fīondum, ǫnd ðissum ðā fīodun hine gildeð, ǫnd geclāsnað Dryhten eorðan folces his.

H.

Bledsiað all werc Dryhtnes Dryhten. Bledsiað heofenas Dryhten, bledsiað ǫnglas Dryhtnes Dryhten. Bledsiað weter ðā ofer heofenas sind Dryhten, bledsiað all megen Dryhtnes

[1] ne. [2] gildu.

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Dryhten. Bledsiaþ sunne ǫnd mōna Dryhten, bledsiaþ steorran heofenes Dryhten. Bledsiaþ scūr ǫnd dēaw 5 Dryhten, bledsiaþ alle gāstas Dryhten. Bledsiaþ fȳr ǫnd sumur Dryhten, bledsiaþ næht ǫnd deg Dryhten. Bledsiaþ þēostru ǫnd leht Dryhten, bledsiaþ cęle ǫnd hætu Dryhten. Bledsiaþ forstas ǫnd snāw Dryhten, bledsiaþ lēgite ǫnd wolcen Dryhten. Bledsie eorðe Dryhten, bledsiaþ muntas 10 ǫnd hyllas Dryhten. Bledsiaþ all āçennende eorðan Dryhten, bledsiaþ sæ ǫnd flōdas Dryhten. Bledsiaþ wællan Dryhten, bledsiaþ hwalas ǫnd all þā bīoð onstyred in wetrum Dryhten. Bledsiaþ fuglas heofenes Dryhten, bledsiaþ wilddēor ǫnd all nētenu Dryhten. Bledsiaþ bearn mǫnna Dryhten, bledsie Israēl 15 Dryhten. Bledsiaþ biscopas Dryhtnes Dryhten, bledsiaþ þīowas Dryhtnes Dryhten. Bledsiaþ gāstas ǫnd saw[l]e rehtwīsra[1] Dryhten, bledsiaþ hālge ǫnd ēaðmōde on heortan Dryhten. Bledsiaþ [Azarias] ǫnd [Misahel] Dryhten. Bledsien wē Feder ǫnd Sunu ǫnd þone Hālgan Gāst; hęrgen 20 wē ǫnd ūp hębben wē hine in weorulde. Gebledsad earð in trymenisse heofenes, ǫnd hęrgendlic ǫnd ūpāhefen in weorulde.

I.

Gebledsad Dryhten God Israēl, for þon nēasede, ǫnd dyde ālēsnisse folces his, ǫnd āręhte horn hælu ūs in hūse Dāviðes cnehtes his; swē spreocende wes þorh mūð hāligra his, wītgena þā frǫm weorulde sind. Ǫnd gefrēade ūsic frǫm fīondum ūrum, ǫnd of hǫnda alra þā ūsic fīodun; tō 5 dōnne mildheortnisse mid fedrum ūrum, ǫnd gemunan cȳðnisse his hāligre: þone swęrgendan āð þone hē swōr tō Abrahāme feder ūrum, sęllende hine ūs; þet būtan ęge of hǫndum fīonda ūra gefrēade wē þīwgen him in hālignisse ǫnd rehtwīsnisse biforan him allum dægum ūrum. Ǫnd þū 10

[1] -re.

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cneht, wītga ðes hēstan ðū bist gecēd; foregǣst sōðlīce biforan onsīene Dryhtnes gearwian wegas his, tō sęllenne wīsdōm hǣlu folce his in forlētnisse synna heara[1] ðorh innoðas mildheortnisse Godes ūres, in ðǣm nēasade ūsic
15 ufancumende of hēanisse, inlihtan ðissum ðā in ðēostrum ǫnd in scede[2] dēaðes sittað, tō geręccenne fǣt ūre in weg sibbe.

J.

Miclað sāwul mīn Dryhten, ǫnd gefæh gāst mīn in Gode hālwyndum mīnum[3]. For ðon gelōcade ēaðmōdnisse męnenes his: sehðe sōðlīce of ðissum ēadge mic cweoðað alle cnēorisse. For ðon dyde mē ðā miclan sē mæhtig is;
5 ǫnd hālig nǫma his; ǫnd mildheortnis his frǫm cynne in cynn ondrēdendum hine. Dyde mæhte in earme his: tōstregd oferhogan on mōde heortan his; ofdūne sętte mæhtge of selde; ǫnd ūp āhōf ēaðmōde. Hyngrende gefylde gōdum; ǫnd weolie forlēort īdelhęnde. Onfǣð Israhēl cneht his,
10 gemyndig mildheortnisse his; swē spreocende wes tō feadrum ūrum, Abrām, ǫnd sēde his oð in weoruld.

K.

Birhtu federlices wuldres, of lehte leht forðbringende, leht lehtes, ǫnd wælle lehtes, deg dæga inlihtende, ǫnd sōð sunne in wege, scīnende mid sciman ðrōwian, ǫnd līoma[n] Hālges Gāstes ingēot ūrum gehygdum. Willum cēgen wē tō Feder, Feder
5 ēces wuldres, Feder mæhtigre gefe, scyld gebēgeð glidder, gehīowað dēde strece, tōð gebēgeð efes[tigne], fæl gewynsumie rǣðe, sęlle tō dōnne gefe. Mod stēoreð ǫnd ręceð clǣne getrēowum līchǫman. Se rehta gelēafa mid hǣtu walle. Fācnes ātur nyte. Qnd Crīst ūs sīe męte, ǫnd drync
10 ūr sīe gelēafa. Blīðe drincen wē geðungenlīce druncennisse[4]

[1] minra. [2] deaðes. [3] minnum. [4] drinc-.

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gāstes. Blīðe dęg ðes lēore, clǣnnes sīe ðæt on ǣrmargen, se rehta gelēafa swē swē midne dęg, dęgred mōd nyte. Dęgred ryne forðwegeð, dęgred all forðypeð. In Fęder all Sunu, ǫnd all in worde Fęder. Wuldur ðē, Fęder, wuldur ðǣm āncęndan somud mid ðȳ Hālgan Gāste in ðere ēcan 15 weorulde.

L.

God sęppend alra, ǫnd heofenes ręccere, gęrwende dęg mid wlitige lehte, næht slēpes gefe. Liomu tōlēsdu [1] ðæt sīe ręst āgefe gewinnes gewunan, ǫnd mōd wœrigu gelihte, ǫnd wōpas onlēse genęrwde. Đǫncas gedoenu nū-ðā dęge ǫnd næhte ūpcyme bœne gehātum scyldge ðæt ðū gefultume, hymen [2] 5 singende wē onlēsað. Đec [3] heortan ðā niðerlican hlēoðriað. Đec stefn smœðu hlȳdeð. Đec lufað clǣne lufe. Đec mōd weorðað geðungen. Ǫnd mit-te grund bilūceð dęg dim*m*nes næhta, se rehta gelēafa ðēostru nyte, ǫnd næht getrēowum lihteð, slēpan mōd ne lēt ðu. Slēpan scyld cunne; clǣne 10 gelēafa cœlende slēpes smēc gemetgie. Ongęred gehygde glidderre ðec heortan ðā hēan slēpað. Đȳlǣs fīondes ðęs *e*festgan fǣcne fyrhtu stille āwęcce. Crīst bidden wē ǫnd Fęder Crīstes, ǫnd Feadur gāst ān mǣhtig ðorh all, hirt biddende Đrīnes. Wuldur ðē, Fęder. 15

M.

Cyning ēce, Dryhten wīsena Sęppend, alra ðū wēre ǣr weorulde aa mid Fęder Sunu; ðū middangeardes in fruman [Ādām] gehīowades [4] mǫn*n*, ðǣm ðīnre onlīcnisse ǫndwliotan saldes gelīcne, ðone dīoful biswāc, fīond mǫnnesces cynnes; ðęs ðū hīow līchǫman genioman gemeode[mad] ðū wēre, 5 ðæt mǫn*n* ðū ālēsdes, ðone ǣr sōðlīce gehīowades; ǫnd ūsic tō

[1] tolesde. [2] humen. [3] ðæc. [4] -as.

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Gode gegadrades ðo[r]h flǣsces gemǣnnisse, ðone āçennedne
of fǣmnan forhtað ylc sāwul, ðorh ðone ūsic ārīsan holde mōde
wē gelēfað, sē ūs ðorh fulwiht forgēfe forgefen[n]isse, wē
10 earun numene mid bęndum gebundne mid in*n*gehygde; ðū
[rōde] fore męn*n* onfōn gemeodemad wēre, saldes ðīn blōd
ūre hǣlu weorð. Weotudlīce wāgrift ðes temples tōsliten is,
ǫnd all eorðe cwæcade. Ðū mǫnge slēpendra āwęhtes, Dryhten.
Ðū fīondes ðes aldan m*e*gen ðorh rōde dēaðes forðrǣstende,
15 mid ðere ūsic gesegnade on foranhēafdum gūðſǫnan gelēa[fa]n
wē beorað. Ðū hine frǫm ūs aa onweg ādrīfan ðū wēre
gemeodemad, ne æfre m*e*ge gedęrgan ālēsde mid ðīne blōde.
Ðū fore ūs tō hęl*l*wearum āstīgan gemeodemad ðū wēre,
ðæt dēaðes borggeldum līfes forgēfe gefe; ðē on margentīd
20 hymen wǣpende wē singað. Forgef ūs, Dryhten; forgef
ǫndettendum, for ðon ðū geweota ǫnd dǣma earð, ðone nǣnig
m*e*g biwǣgan. Ðā dēglan in*n*gehygde ūre gesīonde sw*e*ðe,
ðū ūra brēosta āna āspyrgend earð. Ðū wunda lūtiendra
gōd ætstǫndes lēce. Ðū earð ðū on cūðe tīd sęllende ęnde
25 weorulde. Ðū alra geeorningum rehtwīs geedlēanend earð.
Ðec sōðlīce ðū hālga wē hālsiað ðæt ūre hǣle wunde, ðū
earð mid F*e*der Sunu aa mid ðȳ Hālgan Gāste. Wuldur ðē,
F*e*der; wuldur āncendum sǫmud mid Hālgum Gāste in ðere
ēcan weorulde.

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XXXII.

KENTISH CHARTERS.

A.

OSWULF.

805–831.

Ic Ōsuulf aldormǫnn mid Godes gæfe, ǫnd[1] Beornðrȳð mīn gemęcca sęllað tō Cantuara-byrg, tō Crīstes-cirican, ðæt lǫnd æt Stānhāmstęde, xx swulunegа, Gode allmehtgum ǫnd ðēre hālgon gesǫmnuncgæ, fore hyhte ǫnd fore ædlēane ðæs ǣcan ǫnd ðæs tōwardon līfes, ǫnd fore uncerra sāula hēla ǫnd uncerra bearna. Ǫnd mid micelre ēaðmōdnisse biddað ðæt wit mōten bīon on ðēm gemānon ðe ðǣr Godes ðīowas siondan, ǫnd ðā mǫnn ðe[2] ðǣr hlāfordas wǣron, ǫnd ðāra mǫnna ðe hiora lǫnd tō ðǣre cirican saldon; ǫnd ðættæ mǫn unce tīde ymb tuælf mōnað mǫn geuueorðiae on godcundum gōdum ǫnd ǣc on ælmessan suǣ mǫn hiora dǣð.

Ic ðonne Uulfred mid Godes gæfe *arc. epis.* ðās forecuædenan uuord fulliæ, ǫnd bebēode ðæt mǫn ymb tuælf mōnað hiora tīd bǣga ðus geuueorðiæ tō ānes dæges tō Ōsuulfes tīde ge mid godcundum gōdum ge mid ælmessan, ge ǣc mid hīgna suēsendum. Ðonne bebēode ic ðæt mǫn ðās ðing sęlle ymb tuælf mōnað of Liminum, ðe ðis forecuædene lǫnd tō-limpeð, of ðǣm ilcan lǫnde æt Stānhāmstęde: cxx

[1] ond. [2] ða.

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huætenra hlāfa ǫnd xxx clēnra, ǫnd án hriðer dugunde, ǫnd IIII scæp, ǫnd tuā flicca, ǫnd v gōes, ǫnd x hęnnfuglas, ǫnd x pund cæses, gif hit fuguldæg sīe. Gif hit ðonne festendæg sīe, sęlle mǫn uuæge cæsa, ǫnd fisces, ǫnd butran, ǫnd ægera ðæt mǫn begeotan mæge, ǫnd xxx ǫmbra gōdes Uuęlesces aloð ðet limpeð tō xv mittum, ǫnd mittan fulne huniges, oðða tuægen uuīnes, suæ hwæder suæ mǫn ðonne begeotan mæge. Qnd of hīgna gemænum gōdum ðær æt hām mǫn gesęlle cxx gesuflra hlāfa tō ælmessan for hiora sāuia, suæ mǫn æt hlāforda tīdum dœð. Qnd ðās forecuædenan suæsenda all āgefe mǫn ðæm reogolwarde, ǫnd hē brytniæ swæ hīgum mæst rēd sīe ǫnd ðæm sāwlum sœlest. Æc mǫn ðæt weax ágæfe tō cirican[1], ǫnd hiora sāwlum nytt gedœ ðe hit man fore dœð. Æc ic bebēode mīnum æfterfylgendum ðe ðæt lǫnd hæbben æt Burnan ðæt hīæ simle ymb XII mōnað foran tō ðære tīde gegeorwien tēn hund hlāfa ǫnd swæ feola sufla ǫnd ðæt mǫn gedēle tō ælmessan æt ðēre tīde fore mīne sāwle ǫnd Ōsuulfes ǫnd Beornðrȳðe æt Crīstes-cirican, ǫnd him se reogolweord on byrg gebēode foran tō hwonne sīo tīd sīe. Æc ic bidde hīgon ðette hīe ðās godcundan gōd gedōn æt ðēre tīde fore hiora sāwlum: ðæt æghwilc messepriost gesinge fore Ōsuulfes sāwle twā messan, twā fore Beornðrȳðe sāwle; ǫnd æghwilc diacon ārēde twā passiōne fore his sāwle, twā fore hire; ǫnd[2] æghwilc Godes ðīow gesinge twā fiftig fore his sāwle, twā fore hire, ðætte gē fore uueorolde sīen geblitsade mid ðēm weoroldcundum gōdum ǫnd hiora sāula mid ðēm godcundum gōdum. Æc ic biddo hīgon ðæt gē mē gemynen æt ðēre tīde mid suilce godcunde gōde suilce īow cynlic ðynce, ic ðe ðās gesęttnesse sętte ge hueder ge for hīgna lufon ge ðeara sāula ðe hær-beforan hiora namon āuuritene siondon.

[1] ciricican. [2] ond.

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B.

ABBA.

835.

Ic Abba gerœfa cȳðe ǫnd wrītan hāte hū mīn willa ſs þæt mǫn ymb mīn ærſe gedœ æfter mīnum dæge.

Ærest ymb mīn lǫnd þe ic hæbbe, ǫnd mē God lāh, ǫnd ic æt mīnum hlāfordum begæt, is mīn willa, giſ mē God bearnes unnan wille, ðæt hit fœ tō lǫnde æfter mē, ǫnd his brūce mid mīnum gemęccan, ǫnd sioððan swǣ forð mīn cynn ðā hwīle þe God wille ðæt ðeara ǣnig sīe þe lǫndes weorðe sīe ǫnd land gehaldan cunne. Giſ mē ðonne giſeðe sīe ðæt ic bearn begeotan ne mæge, þonne is mīn willa þæt hit hæbbe mīn wiíſ ðā hwīle ðe hīa hit mid clēnnisse gehaldan wile; ǫnd mīn brōðar Alchhęre hire fultume ǫnd þæt lǫnd hire nytt gedœ; ǫnd him man sælle ān half swulung an Ciollan-dęne tō habbanne ǫnd tō brūcanne, wið ðan ðe hē ðȳ geornliocar hire ðearſa begā ǫnd bewiotige; ǫnd mǫn sęlle him tō ðēm lǫnde IIII oxan, ǫnd II cȳ, ǫnd L scǣpa, ǫnd ǣnne horn. Giſ min wiíſ ðonne hīa nylle mid clēnnisse swǣ gehaldan, ǫnd hire līoſre sīe ōðer hēmed tō niomanne, ðonne ſœn mīne mēgas tō ðēm lǫnde, ǫnd hire āgeſen hire āgen. Giſ hire ðonne līoſre sīe [on my]nster tō gánganne, oðða sūð tō ſaranne, ðonne āgeſen hīe twǣgen mīne mǣgas, Alchhęre ǫnd Æðel . . . . hire twā ðūsenda, ǫnd fōn him tō ðēm lǫnde. Qnd ágeſe mǫn tō Liminge L ēawa ǫnd V cȳ ſore hīe, ǫnd mǫn sęlle tō Folcan-stāne in*n* mid mīnum līce X oxan, ǫnd X cȳ, ǫnd C ēawa, ǫnd C swīna, ǫnd hīgum an sundran D pęndinga wið ðan ðe mīn wíſ þǣr benuge innganges swǣ mid mīnum līce swǣ sioððan yſerran dōgre, swǣ hwæder swǣ hire līoſre sīe. Giſ hīgan ðonne oððe hlāſord þæt nylle hire mynsterlīſes geunnan, oðða hīa siolſ nylle, ǫnd hire ōðer ðing līoſre sīe, þonne āgeſe mǫn tēn hund pęndinga inn mid

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30 mīnum līce mē wið legerstōwe ǫnd hīgum an sundran fīf hund pęndinga fore mīne sāwle.

Qnd ic bidde ǫnd bebēode swælc mǫnn se ðæt mīn lǫnd hębbe ðæt hē ælce gēre āgefe ðēm hīgum æt Folcan-stāne L ambra maltes, ǫnd VI ambra grūta, ǫnd III wēga spices ǫnd 35 cēses, ǫnd CCCC hlāfa, ǫnd ān hriðr, ǫnd VI scēp. Qnd swælc mǫnn sē ðe tō mīnum ærfe fōe, ðonne gedēle hē ælcum messeprēoste binnan Cęnt mancus goldes, ǫnd ælcum Godes ðīowe pęnding, ǫnd tō Sancte Petre mīn wærgeld twā ðūsenda. Qnd Freoðomund fōe tō mīnum sweorde, ǫnd 40 āgefe ðēr-æt fēower ðūsenda; ǫnd him mǫn forgefe ðēr-an ðrēotēne hund pęnding[a]. Qnd gif mīne brōðar ærfeweard gestrīonen ðe lǫndes weorðe sīe, þonne ann ic ðēm lǫndes. Gif hīe ne gestrīonen, cōðða him sylfum ælles-hwæt sāle, æfter hiora dege ann ic his Freoðomunde, gif hē ðonne līfes 45 bið. Gif him ęlles-hwæt sāleð, ðonne ann ic his mīnra swæstar suna, swælcum se hit geðīan wile ǫnd him gifeðe bið. Qnd gif þæt gesēle þæt mīn cynn tō ðan clāne gewīte ðæt ðēr ðeara nān ne sīe ðe lǫndes weorðe sīe, þonne fōe se hlāford tō ǫnd ðā hīgan æt Krīstes-cirican, ǫnd hit 50 mīnum gāste nytt gedōen. An ðās rēdenne ic hit ðider sęlle ðe se mǫnn sē ðe Krīstes-cirican hlāford sīe, s[ī]e mīn ǫnd mīnra ęrfewearda forespreoca ǫnd mundbora, ǫnd an his hlāforddōme wē bīan mōten.

C.

ÆLFRED.

871–889.

Ic Ælfred *dux* hātu wrītan ǫnd cȳðan an ðissum gewrite Ælfrede *regi* ǫnd allum his weotum ǫnd geweotan, ǫnd ēc swylce mīnum mēgum ǫnd mīnum gefœrum, þā mænn þe ic mīnes ærfes ǫnd mīnes bōclǫndes sœlest ǫnn, ðæt is þonne

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Wērburg mīn wif ǫnd uncer gemēne bearn. Þæt is þonne 5
et ærestan an Sǫndenstede ǫnd on Seles-dūne XXXII hīda, ǫnd
on Westarhām XX hīda, ǫnd on Cloppahām XXX hida, ǫnd on
Leangafelda VI hīda, ǫnd on Horsa-lǣge X hīda, ǫnd on
Netelāmstyde VI hīda. Ic Ælfred *dux* sęllo Wērburge ǫnd
Alhðrȳðe uncum gemēnum bearne æfter mīnum dǽge þās 10
lǫnd mid cwice ærfe ǫnd mid earðe ǫnd mid allum ðingum
ðe tō lǫndum belimpað. Qnd twā þūsendu swīna ic heom
sęllo mid þēm lǫndum, gif hīo hīo gehaldeð mid þāre
clǣnnisse þe uncer wordgecweodu seondan. Qnd hīo
gebręnge æt Sancte Petre mīn twā wergeld, gif ðæt Godes 15
willa sēo þæt hēo þæt færeld āge. Qnd æfter Wērburge
dæge sēo Alhðrȳðe þā lǫnd unbefliten on Sǫndemstyde
ǫnd on Selesdune ǫnd Leangafelda. Qnd gif hēo bearn
hæbbe, feo ðæt bearn tō ðǣm lǫndum æfter hire; gif hēo
bearn næbbe, feo ðonne an hire rehtfæderen sīo nēste hǫnd 20
tō þēm lǫnde ǫnd tō ðēm ærfe, ǫnd swā hwylc mīnra fædren-
mēga swā ðæt sīo þæt hine tō ðan gehagige þæt hē þā ōðoro
lǫnd begeotan mæge ǫnd wille, þonne gebygcge hē þā lǫnd
æt hire mid halfe weorðe. Qnd swē hwylc mǫn*n* swā ðæt
sīo þæt ðes lǫndes brūce ofer mīnne dæg on Cloppahām, 25
þanne gesęlle hē cc pęninga ēghwylce gēre tō Ceortes-ēge
for Ælfredes sāwle tō feormfultume. Qnd ic sęllo Æðelwalde
mīnum sunu III hīda bōclǫndes: II hīda on Huǣtedūne,
[āne]s hīdes an Gāta-tūne, ǫnd him sęllo þēr-tō c swīna; ǫnd
gif se cyning him geunnan wille þæs folclǫndes tō ðǣm bōc- 30
lǫnde, þonne hæbbe ǫnd brūce; gif hit þæt ne sīo, þonne
sęlle hīo him swā hwaðer swā hīo wille, swā ðæt lǫnd an
Horsa-lēge, swē ðæt an Leangafelda. Qnd ic sęllo Berhtsige
mīnum mēge án hīde bōclǫndes on Læncanfelda, ǫnd þēr-tō
c swīna; ǫnd gesęlle hīo c swīna tō Crīstes-cirican for mē ǫnd 35
fer mīne sāwle, ǫnd c tō Ceortes-ēge; ǫnd þone oferǣcan
mǫn gedǣle gind mynsterhāmas tō Godes ciricum in Sūþregum

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ǫnd in Cænt, þā hwīle þe hīo lēstan willæn. Ǫnd ic sęllo Sigewulfe mīnum mēge ofer Wērburge dæg þæt lǫnd an
40 Netelhæmstyde; ǫnd Sigulf gesęlle of ðēm lǫnde c pæninga tō Crīstes-cirican. Ǫnd ēghwylc þāra ærfewearda þe æfter him tō ðǣm lǫnde fǣ, þonne āgeofen hío þā ilcan *e*lmessan tō Crīstes-cirican for Ælfredes sāwle, þā hwīle þe fulwiht sīo, ǫnd hít man on ðǣm lǫnde begeotan mæge. Ǫnd ic sęllo
45 Ēadrede mīnum mēge þ*e*t lǫnd on Fearnlēge æfter Æðelredes dæge, gif hē hit tō him geearnian wile; ǫnd hē gesęlle of ðēm lǫnde xxx . . . . cornes ǣghwelce gēre tō Hrōfes-*ce*stre; ǫnd sīo ðis lǫnd gewriten ǫnd unbefliten æfter Ēadredes d*e*ge in Ælfredes rehtmeodren-cynn ðā hwīle þe
50 fulwiht[1] sīo on Angelcynnes ēalǫnde. Ðēos foresprēc ǫnd þās gewriotu þe hēr-beufan āwreotene stǫndað, ic Ælfred willio ǫnd wille þæt hīo sīon sōðfæstlīce forðweard getrymed mē ǫnd mīnum ærfeweardum. Gif ðæt ðonne God ælmæhtig getēod habbe, ǫnd mē þæt on lǣne gelīð þæt
55 mē gesibbra ærfeweard forðcymeð wēpnedhādes ǫnd ācænned weorðeð, ðanne ann ic ðǣm ofer mīnne dæg alles mīnes ærfes tō brūcenne swā him lēofust sīo. And swā hwylc mǫn*n* swā ðās gōd ǫnd þās geofe ǫnd þās gewrioto ǫnd þās word mid rehte haldan wille ǫnd gelǣstan, gehalde
60 hine heofones cyning in þissum līfe ǫndwardum, ǫnd ēac swā in þǣm tōwardan līfe; ǫnd swā hwylc mǫn*n* swā hīo wǫnie ǫnd breoce, gewǫnie him God almahtig his weorldāre ǫnd ēac swa his sāwle āre.

[1] fulwihte.

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XXXIII.

CODEX AUREUS INSCRIPTION.

In nomine Domini nostri Ihesu Christi, ic Ælfred aldormǫn*n* ǫnd Wérburg mín gefēra begētan ðās béc æt hæðnum hęrge mid uncre clǣne fēo; ðæt ðonne wæs mid clǣne golde. Ǫnd ðæt wit deodan for Godes lufan ǫnd for uncre sāule ðearf[e], ǫnd for ðon ðe wit noldan[1] ðæt ðās hālgan bǣc lęncg in ðǣre hǣðen[n]esse wunaden, ǫnd nū willað hēo gesęllan inn tō Crīstes-circan Gode tō lofe ǫnd tō wuldre ǫnd tō weorðunga, ǫnd his ðrōwunga tō ðǫncunga[2], ǫnd ðǣm godcundan gefērscipe tō brūcen[ne] ðe ín Crīstes-circan dæghwǣmlīce Godes lof rǣrað; tō ðǣm gerāde ðæt hēo mǫn árēde ēghwelce mōnaðe for Ælfred ǫnd for Wērburge ǫnd for Alhðrȳðe, heora sāulum tó ēcum lēcedōme, ðā hwīle ðe God gesegen hæbbe ðæt fulwiht æt ðeosse stōwe bēon mōte. Ēc swelce ic Ælfred *dux* ǫnd Wērburg biddað ǫnd hālsiað ón Godes almæhtiges nǫman ǫnd on allra his hāligra ðæt nǣnig mǫn*n* sēo tō ðon gedyrstig ðætte ðās hālgan bǣc ásęlle oððe áðēode frǫm Crīstes-circan ðā hwīle ðe fulwiht stǫndan mōte . .

Ælfre[d]. Wērbur[g]. Alhðrȳð *eorum* [*filia*].

[1] nolðan. [2] ðoncunca.

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XXXIV.

KENTISH PSALM.

*D*āvid wæs hāten *d*īormōd hæleð
*I*sraēla bræga, *æ*ðelæ and rīce
*c*yninga *c*ȳnost, *C*rīste līofost.
Wæs hē under *h*iofenum *h*earpera mǣrost,
ðāra wē an *f*olcum ge*f*rigen hæbben. 5
*s*angere hē wæs *s*ōðfæstest, *s*wīðe geðancol,
tō *ð*ingienne *þ*īodum sīnum
wið þane *m*ildostan *m*anna Sc̨eppend.
Wæs se *D*ryhtnes ðīowa *D*āvid æt wīge,
sōð *s*igec̨empa, *s*earocȳne man*n* [1], 10
*c*āsere *c*reaftig, þonne *c*umbulgebrec
on ge*w*innndagum *w*eorðan scoldan.
Hwæðere him ge*ī*ode, swá ful *o*ft gedēð
þætte *g*odferhte *g*ylt gefræmmað
þurh *l*īchaman *l*ēne geðohtas. 15
Gelamp þæt him an*s*ende [2] *s*āula N̨eriend
*w*ītgan mid *w*ordum *w*eorada Dryhten [3],
and *s*ęcgan hét, *s*elfum gecȳðan
ymb his *w*ǫm*m*dēda [4] *W*aldendes doóm:
þæt se *f*ruma wǣre his *f*ēores sceldig. 20
for ðām þe hē *Ū*riam hét *a*ldre benēman,
*f*rǫmne ferdrinc *f*ē[o]re beserode,
and him *B*ezabē *b*rohte tō wīfe

[1] mán. [2] mon án-. [3] dīs. [4] wó-.

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for gītsunga, þe hē Godes eorre
þurh his selfes weorc sōna anfunde.. 25
Him ðā ðingode þīoda aldor
Dāvid georne and tō Dryhtne gebæd
and his synna hord selfa ontēnde,
gyltas georne Gode andhette,
weoruda Dryhtne, and ðus wordum spæc: 30
'Miltsa ðū mē, meahta Walden[d],
nū ðū wāst . . . . manna geðohtas;
help ðū Hælend mīn handgeweorces
þīnes ānes, ælmehtig God[1],
efter þīnre miclan[2] mildhiortnesse. 35
Ond ēac efter męnio miltsa ðīnra,
Dryhten weoruda, ādīlga mīn unriht
tō forgefenesse gāste mīnum.
Āðweah mē of sennum, sāule fram wammum,
gāsta Sęppend, geltas geclānsa, 40
þā ðe ic on[3] aldre ēfre gefręmede
ðurh līchaman lēðre geðohtas.
For ðan ic unriht mīn eall oncnāwe[4]
and ēac synna gehwǣr selfum æt ēagan
firendēda geðrec beforan standeð, 45
scelda scīnað; forgef mē, Sęppen[d] mīn,
līfes liohtfruma ðīnre lufan blisse.
Nū ic ānum ðē oft syngode
and yfela feola ēac gefræmede
gelta gramhegdig, ic ðē, gāsta breogo, 50
hēlende Crīst helpe bidde,
ðæt mē forgefene gāstes wunde
an[5] forðgesceaft fēran mōte,
þȳ ðīne wordcwidas weorðan gefelde,

[1] gód. [2] ðara miclan. [3] ón.
[4] óncwawe. [5] án.

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ðæt ðū ne *w*ilnast *w*eora ǣniges dēað. 55
Ac ðū *sy*n*n*fulle *s*imle lǣrdes,
ðæt hīo *c*ęrrende *C*rīste hērdon,
and hiom *l*īf mid ðē *l*angsum begǣton;
swilce ðū æt *d*ōme *D*ryhten oferswīddest
eal*l*ra *s*ynna cynn[1], *s*āula Nęriend. 60
Ic on *u*nrihtum, *ēa*c ðan in synnum
ge*ēa*cnod wæs: ðū ðæt *ā*na wāst,
*m*æhtig Dryhten, hū mē *m*ōdor gebær
in *sc*ame and in *sc*eldum: forgef mē *Sc*ęppend mīn,
ðæt ic fram ðǣm *s*ynnum *s*elfa gecerre, 65
þā ðy mīne *æ*ldran *ǣ*r geworhtan,
and ic *s*elfa ēac *s*ioððan beēode.
Ac ðū *s*elva, God, *s*ōð án lufast;
þȳ ic ðē mid *b*ēnum *b*iddan wille
*l*īfes and *l*īsse, *l*iohtes aldor, 70
for ðan ðū mē *u*ncūðe *ēa*c ðan derne
þīnre *s*netera hord *s*elfa ontēndes[2].
Ðū mē, *m*eahtig God, *m*ilde and blīðe
þurh *j*sopon *eal*ne āhlūttra,
þonne ic ge*cl*ǣnsod *C*rīste hēro, 75
and ēac ofer *s*nāwe *s*elf scīnende
þīnre *s*ibbe lufan *s*ōna gemēte.
Ontȳn nū, *E*lm*e*htig, *ēa*rna hlēoðor,
þæt mīn ge*h*ērnes *h*ehtful weorðe
on ge*f*ēan bliðse *f*orðweard tō ðē; 80
ðanne bīoð on *w*enne, *W*aldend, simle
þā ge*b*rocenan bán, *b*ilwit Dryhten[3],
ðā þe on *h*ǣnðum ǣr *h*wīle wǣron.
Āhwerf nú fram *s*ynnum, *s*āula Nęriend,
and fram *m*isdēdum *m*īnra gylta 85
þīne *a*nsīone[4], *æ*lmeahtig God,

[1] cýnn. [2] ón-. [3] dūs. [4] án-.

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and ðurh *m*iltsunga *m*eahta þīnra
ðū *u*nriht mīn *ea*ll ādīlga.
†Æc ðū, Dryhten *C*rīst, *c*lǣne hiortan
in mē, *m*ehtig God, *m*ōdswīðne geðanc, 90
tō *ð*olienne *ð*īnne willan
and tō *h*ealdenne *h*ālige dōmas;
and ðū *r*ihtne gāst, *r*odera Waldend,
in *f*erðe mīnum *f*este genīowa.
Ne āw*e*orp ðū mē, *w*eoruda Dryhten. 95
fram *a*nsīone *ea*lra þīnra miltsa,
ne ðane *g*ōdan fram mē *g*āst hāligne
ā*f*erredne, *F*rēa ælmeahtig,
þīnra[1] *ā*rna mē *ea*ll ne bescęrwe.
Sæle nū *b*līðse mē, *b*ilewit Dryhten[2], 100
þīnre *h*ǣlo *h*eht, *h*elm alwihta,
and mē, *l*ifgende *l*iohtes hiorde,
†*g*āste ðīne, *G*od, selfa getreme,
ðæt ic *a*ldorlīce *á* forð sioððan
tō ðīnum *w*illan *w*eorðan mōte. 105
Simle ic ðīne *w*eog*a*s *w*anhogan[3] lǣrde,
ðæt hīe *ā*rlēase *e*ft gecęrdan
tō hiora *s*elfra *s*āula hiorde,
*G*od[4], selfa tō ðē *g*āstes mundberd
ðurh *s*ibbe lufan *s*eocan scoldan. 110
Befrēo mē an *f*erðe, *F*æder man*n*cynnes,
fram *b*lōdgete and *b*ealanīðum;
*G*od lifigende, *g*ylta geclānsa,
*h*ēlo and *h*elpend, *h*iofenrīces weard:
ðanne *t*unge mīn *t*rīow*f*est blissað 115
for ðīnes *s*elfes *s*ōð*f*estnesse.
Ontȳn nū, *w*aldend God, *w*eoloras mīne,
swā mīn *m*úð sioððan *m*æhte ðīne

[1] þinre. [2] dūs. [3] wán-. [4] gód.

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and *l*of georne *l*iodum tō blīðse
*s*ōð *S*igedryhten *s*ęcgende[1] wæs. 120
Ic ðē on*s*ęgednesse *s*ōna brohte,
*w*eoruda Dryhtne, ðēr ðū *w*olde swā,
ðā ðū þæt ne *l*ufedest, *l*ifes bretta,
ðæt ic ðē *b*ernelāc *b*re[n]gan mōste
*d*ēadra nēata *D*ryhtne tō willan. 125
Ac ðē *m*icle *m*ā, *m*ehtig Dryhten,
*l*ifiende Crīst, *l*icwerðe bīð
se ge*h*nysta gāst, *h*iorte geclānsod
and ge*ēa*dmēded *in*ngeþancum;
ðā ðū *ā*lmæhtig *ā*fre ne ǣwest. 130
Gedoo nū *f*ræmsume *f*rōfre ðīne
tō ðīnum *g*ōdan *g*āstes willan,
ðætte *S*iōne dún *s*igef*e*st weorðe,
and *w*eallas sīon *w*yn*n*fæste getremed
*H*ierusolimæ, *G*od lifiende! 135
Swā þū, *F*rēa meahtig, an*f*ēhst siþðan
*l*iofwende *l*ác *l*īoda þīnra[2],
*H*ǣlend manna! hīo ðæt *h*ālige cealf
on[3] *w*īgbed þín *w*illum āsęttað,
*l*iohtes aldor; forgef mē, *l*ifigende 140
*M*eotod *m*an*n*cynnes[4], *m*æhtig Dryhten[5],
ðæt ðā *s*orhfullan *s*āule wunde,
† þā ðe ic on *ā*lde *o*ððe on[6] giogeðe
in *f*lǣschaman ge*f*ræmed hæbbe,
*l*eahtra hegelēasra, mid *l*ufan þīnre 145
*g*āstæ for*g*eofene *g*līd[an] mōte,'
Swǣ *þ*ingode *þ*īode aldor
*D*āuid tō *D*ryhtne, *d*ēda gemyndig,
þæt hine *m*æhtig God *m*annum tō frōfre
ðæs *c*ynedōmes *C*rīst nęriende 150

[1] secc-. [2] þinre. [3] ón. [4] mán-. [5] dīs. [6] ón.

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*w*aldende God[1] *w*eorðne munde;
for ðon hē ge*b*ētte *b*alanīða hord
mid *ēa*ðmēde *in*ngeþance,
ðā ðe hē on[2] *f*erðe ge*f*ræmed hæfde,
*g*āstes wunde. Forgef ús, *G*od[1] mæahtig, 155
þæt wē *s*ynna hord *s*imle oferwinnan,
and ús ge*ea*rnian *ē*ce drēamas
an *l*ifigendra *l*andes wenne.

[1] gód. [2] ón.

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NOTES

I. CYNEWULF AND CYNEHEARD.

Earle's edition of the Chronicle has been re-edited by Mr. Charles Plummer (vol. i, text, appendices, and glossary, Clarendon Press, 1892), who has carefully collated all the texts afresh with the original MSS.

1. **hēr**, literally 'at this place' (in the series of entries in the Chronicle), comes to have a temporal meaning 'in this year.'

2. **wiotan** is nom.: 'Cynewulf ǫnd Westseaxna wiotan benāmon . . .' **Hamtūnseīr**, Hampshire.

3. **þe him lęngest wunode.** The reading *mid wunode* of the other MSS. is probably the correct one.

4. **Andred.** The great forest in Kent and Sussex, now the 'Weald.'

5. **Pryfetes flōda** has been doubtfully identified with Privet in Hants.

6. **ǫnd hē wræc þone aldormǫnn Cumbran.** In revenge for the death of Cumbra; *hē* referring to the 'swān.'

11. **Męrantūn**, Merton in Surrey.

18. **gebǣrum.** In all the other passages where it occurs *gebǣru* = 'gestures,' 'behaviour,' but here it clearly has the meaning of 'cries.' Cp. Layamon ii. 337/7, where for the words *mid rēouliche ibēren* of the older text, the later has *sǫre wēþinge*.

20. **ǫnd radost.** The exact construction here is doubtful. The later MSS. evidently felt the difficulty, for two of them omit the words altogether, and the two others omit *ǫnd*, giving *swā hwylc swā þonne gearo wearþ hraþost*. This is an evasion of the real difficulty, which lies in the *ǫnd*. The most probable explanation is that *hraþost* is not the adverb, but the adjective: 'whoever was ready and quickest,' which is, of course, equivalent to 'whoever was soonest ready.'

30. **hæfdon** refers not to the king's men, but to the æþeling's; this abrupt change of subject is quite in keeping with the rude archaic style of the whole piece.

31. **hē** is the æþeling.

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33. frǫm noldon. Observe the omission of the verb of motion. Cp. 21/317.

37. þæt tæt = *þæt þæt*, like *þætte* for *þæt þe* (Gr. § 139).

39. ēowre. Observe the sudden change from the indirect to the direct narration, so frequent in Icelandic.

II. STATE OF LEARNING IN ENGLAND.

2. hāte. This change of person occurs also in Ælfric's preface to his translation of the Heptateuch: 'Ælfrīc munuc grēt Æþelweard ealdormann ēadmōdlīce. þū bǣde mē lēof þæt ic sceolde . . .'

25. þissa woruldþinga simply = 'worldly affairs,' or 'these worldly affairs around us.' This use of *þes* for the definite article is not uncommon. Cp. Finnesburg, l. 7, 'nū scīneþ þes mōna waþol under wolcnum.'

to þǣm swǣ þū oftost mæge, as often as you can.

63. gē. Abrupt change of person. The plausible reading *gedōn* is inadmissible here: *gedōn* always implies causation or something analogous, as in 4/170.

68. tō nānre ǫþerre note ne mægen, cannot be set to any other employment.

77. andgit of andgiete. 'Sense by sense,' which = 'sentence by sentence.'

III. TRANSLATION OF THE CURA PASTORALIS.

8. tō sēceanne. The original has 'persecutanda.'

mǫnige refers to *scylda*; *hīe* in the next line is an abrupt transition from the sins to the sinners.

11. līcettan, 'nonnulla (vitia) dissimulanda sunt.'

eft, afterwards.

12. þonne must be translated 'then' here, although the Latin has *cum*. But the construction is so confused that it is not improbable that it was originally meant to translate *cum*, and to be correlative with the other *þonne*, l. 16. The original of the whole passage is 'ut cum delinquens et deprehendi se cognoscit et perpeti has quas in se tacite tolerari considerat, augere culpas erubescat, seque se judice punia', quem sibi apud se rectoris patientia elementer excusat.'

16. hē. The change from 'they' to 'he,' and the reverse, is very frequent in our text when an indefinite number belonging to a class is spoken of.

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32. **be þǣm** in this frequent collocation with *cwæþ*, *gecweden*, generally translates some causative particle, such as *unde*, *inde*, *hinc*. In one passage (131/11), where there is no *cweþan* following, there can be no doubt as to its causative meaning: 'be þǣm ēac Moyses . . . æt sume cierre Githro his sweor . . . hine tǣlde.' The Latin has 'hinc Moyses . . . Jethro alienigenæ reprehensione judicatur.' But in another passage (433/8) *hinc dicitur* is translated *ymbe þæt is gecweden*. These examples would justify us in translating either 'therefore,' according to the Latin, or 'about which,' according to the Old English.

42. **on þǣm anbīde þe hē hira fandige.** This sense seems to be, 'watch his opportunity of testing them,' but the construction is obscure. The Latin is entirely different: 'interveniente correptione articulo ex minimis majora cognoscat.'

75. **scnīcendan.** For this curious intrusion of a *c* compare *scmegan* for *smēagan* in the Vespasian Psalter (118/192), and the Icelandic *sclakkagile* for *Slakkagili*, and the other instances collected by Gíslason.

87. **eorþlicum.** The un-English omission of *þingum* cannot be explained from the original, which has *ad terram*; unless we suppose that Alfred's text read *ad terrena*.

107. **hwæs þū wēnan scealt.** This sentence seems to be loosely dependent on the preceding *ongietan*. There is nothing to correspond in the Latin.

134. **þrēagende** evidently has a passive meaning here:—'while being rebuked.'

138. **ryht**, 'duty'; the Latin has *debitum*.

141. **þæt** is pleonastic here, as is shown by the indicative *sceal*. For examples in the cognates see Grimm's Deutsche Grammatik, iv. 444.

177. **mǫn cwæþ** is here nothing but a periphrasis of the Latin passive, and therefore does not necessarily, like the German *man*, imply an indefinite subject.

186. **ārǣþ.** This form with elided *r* occurs again (123/13), but only in H. Compare *fo* for *for* in *folorenan* (123/11), *folēt* (99/24).

189. **hē him** seems to refer to *hīeremǫnna*, with the usual confusion of number (cp. note on l. 16 above).

208. **for gīemelēste gehīened.** The *for* is causal, 'through.' The Latin has 'damnari ex negligentia.'

231. **ofslieþ.** This dropping of *h* is not uncommon in these texts: other examples are *þur* for *þurh*, *fort* for *forht*, &c.

241. **mǫn** is here nearly equivalent to 'it'; the Latin has *plus quam necesse est*.

243. **gewundaþ.** The subject is the *hē* of the next line.

254. **þonne** is used here because the preceding *se* is equivalent to *gif hē* or *gif hwā*.

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IV. THE VOYAGES OF OHTHERE AND WULFSTAN.

The first part (OE text and Latin original)—all that is ever likely to appear—of my edition of Orosius has been published by the Early English Text Society (no. 79, 1883).

4. sīe, extends.

23. forþ bī þǣre ēa, past the river.

29. Beormas, Permians.

hæfdon . . . gebūd is simply the preterite. Cp. Beowulf 2707 (Grein). These are not cases of deliberate substitution of the pluperfect for the preterite: they point rather to an imperfect differentiation of the meanings of the auxiliary tenses.

35. sōþes for *sōþ*, attracted by the preceding *þæs*.

41. se hwæl, this (kind of) whale.

47. wildrum. C., which is here our only authority, has *wildeorum*, but with the *eo* written above the line.

49. hrānas. The real Norse form is *hrein* (or possibly at this early period *hrain*), whence (and not from the OE *hrān*) our *rein*(*deer*).

64. āwþer oþþe . . . oþþe. The two *oþþe's* are correlative, standing together in apposition to *āwþer*—'either-of-the-two, either . . . or . . .'

77. Swēoland, Sweden.

78. Cwēnas, Fins.

84. Hālgoland, Hālogaland.

87. Scīringes hēal, Skīringssalr.

91. Īraland has not been satisfactorily identified. Ireland can hardly be meant, still less Iceland, as some explain, altering into Isaland. Rieger thinks the Shetlands are meant.

93. Norþweg, Norway.

96. Gēotland, Jutland.

Sillęnde, Holstein.

99. æt Hǣþum, Heiþabœr, now Slesvig. This pleonastic use of *æt* with names of places occurs elsewhere in the older writings, as in the Chronicle (552), 'in þǣre stōwe þe is genęmned æt Searobyrg,' where the *æt* has been erased by some later hand, showing that the idiom had become obsolete. Cp. the German 'Gasthaus zur Krone,' Stamboul = *es tān pólin*.

100. Winedas, Wends.

101. Dęne, literally 'the Danes' = Denmark. So also *on Westseaxum* (7/8) = in Wessex, literally 'among the West-Saxons.'

108. wǣre on Trūsō on seofon dagum, reached T. in seven days.

109. Trūsō, Drausen.

110. Weonodland, Wend-land.

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111. **Langaland, Lǣland, Falster**; Langeland, Laaland, Falster.

112. **Scōnēg**, Skaanen (Schonen). The Old Norse is *Skāney*; in the OE form *ā* has become *ō* before *n*, as in *mōna* = ON *māni*.

113. **Burgenda land**, Bornholm (Burgenda = Burgundians).

ūs. Abrupt change from indirect to direct narration, as in 1. 39.

115. **Blēcinga ēg**, Blekingen.

116. **Mēore, Ēowland, Gotland**; Möre, Oeland, Gothland.

118. **Wīsle**, Vistula.

120. **Estas**, Esthonians.

līþ, flows. Cp. 8/9 and note.

122. **Ilfing**, Elbing.

123. **þe** is genitive: on whose shore.

124. **Estmęre**, Frische Haff.

145. Bosworth has designed the following illustration of the plan of these races:

'The horsemen assemble five or six miles from the property, at *d* or *e*, and run towards *c*; the man who has the swiftest horse, coming first to 1 or *c*, takes the first and largest part. The man who has the horse coming second, takes part 2 or *b*, and so, in succession, till the least part, 6 or *a*, is taken.'

154. **and tō þǣm mǣstan**, 'which is also the largest.'

160. **swīþost ealle**, nearly all. Cp. *mǣst ælc* (8/29).

162. **þæs þe** is loosely dependent on **legere** in the preceding line.

164. **geþēode**, literally 'language,' but here = language as a sign of *nationality*, and therefore = 'nation,' 'tribe.'

167. **þæt hīe** seems to mean 'who,' as in *þe hīe*.

168. **þæs** goes with the *þȳ* in the preceding line: *þȳ þæt* = 'because.'

V. ALFRED'S TRANSLATION OF OROSIUS.

A. 3. **Asiam**. The regular English genitive would be *Asie*, but the accusative of Latin words seems often to be taken to represent all the oblique cases indiscriminately: cp. ll. 27, 55 below, where *Asiam* is dative.

7. **ōþer oþþe . . . oþþe**. Cp. 4/64 above.

33. **tō þon þæt hīe . . . wrecan þohton**. This seems to be a con-

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fusion of two distinct constructions: (1) *tō þon þæt hīe wrǣcen* (in order to . . .), and (2) *for þǣm þe hīe wrecan þohton.*

42. **ymbe twęlf mōnaþ**, every twelve month, once a year. These words are nearly pleonastic after the previous *ǣlce gēare.*

51. **hātene.** This omission of a relative or personal pronoun is common in such supplementary sentences of naming. Cp. Orosius 92/2: 'þysne nyttan cræft . . . funde heora tictator, Camillis hātte.'

53. **Asiam**, genitive dependent on *dǣl.* Cp. l. 3 above.

65. **Ercol**, Hercules.

68. **dulmunus.** This word only occurs twice besides here in the Orosius (50/10; 80/6), and in both places in the gen. pl., so that its form cannot be determined with certainty. Perhaps we should read *dulmunas* (nom. pl. masc.). It is a corruption of the Lat. *dromundus* from Greek *drómos.*

77. **hwelc** is correlative to the preceding *swelc*: *swelc . . . hwelc* = 'such . . . as.'

83. **fol nēah** for *ful nēah* occurs also in the Pastoral (35/20).

95. **īowra** for *īower*, evidently due to the following *selfra.* This change of the genitive of a personal pronoun into the possessive occurs several times in the Pastoral: *ūrne hwelcne* (63/1) = *ūre hwelcne, ūres nānes* (211/14), *ūrra selfra* (220/5).

101. **þæt** seems to be here equivalent to *þonne*, or some such word.

107. **nāles þæt ān þæt . . .**: in this frequent phrase the second *þæt* is pleonastic.

110. **hū . . . hwelce.** This repetition seems to be the result of confusing the two distinct sentences, '*how* can ye think that they had peace?' and '*what* peace think ye they had?'

B. 1. **sægdon** in the un-English sense of 'mention.' The original has *commemoraveram.* Cp. however 25/1, where *sęcgan* is used in the sense of 'tell.'

19. **folc** is here used as a synonym of *fierd* (l. 16 above). Cp. Pastoral 129/8: 'se hęre biþ eall īdel, þonne hē on ōþer folc winnan sceal.' This usage is a tradition of the earliest times, in which the army consisted simply of the sum total of the men of a nation, and the ideas 'army' and 'nation' were therefore convertible.

on þǣre ēa gęng. The reading *ęn þǣm ēagęnge* would seem more natural; cp., however, *tō þǣre sǣ strande* (14/105).

23. **Membraþ.** The original has *Nemrod*, or, in some MSS., *Nebroth.*

40. **gelīce ęnd.** *ęnd* is here relative: 'just as if . . .'

47. **se Liþa cyning.** The original has *rex Lydorum*, but the scribe seems to have taken *lyda* or *lida* for the adjective *līþe*, and so to have added the definite article.

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VI. THE BATTLE OF ASHDOWN.

1. **hęre.** This word, being associated with *hęrgian* = 'harry,' came to be used only in a bad sense, and hence was specially applied to the Danish marauders. The native army was always called *fierd.*

Rēadingas, Reading.

10. **Æsces-dūn**, Ashdown.

11. **Bachsęcg.** The spelling with a *g* (line 14) seems to point to a name *Bāgseggr*, which would mean 'war-man.'

12. **Halfdęne**, an Anglicized form of the Norse *Halfdanr.*

16. **Sidroc**, perhaps a corruption of the Old Norse *Sigtryggr.*

17. **Ōsbearn** = ON *Ásbjørn*, *Ōs* (God) being a translation of *Ās.* *Frēna* = ON *Frāni* (the bright one). **Hareld** = *Haraldr.*

21. **Basingas**, Basingstoke.

24. **Męretūn**, Merton or Marden (?).

31. **Wīnburne**, Wimborne.

34. **Wiltūn**, Wilton.

VII. ALFRED AND GODRUM.

2. **Cippanhamm**, Chippenham.

7. **Inwær** = ON *Ívarr.* Observe that the OE spelling shows a more archaic form, with the original *n* retained.

8. **Defenascīr**, Devonshire.

12. **Æþelinga-ēg**, Athelney.

13. **Sumorsǣtan**, men of Somerset.

16. **Sealwudu**, Selwood forest.

17. **Wilsǣtan**, men of Wiltshire. **Hamtūnscīre**, genitive.

19. **Īglēa**, Highley (?).

20. **Ēþandūn**, Edington (?).

27. **Alor**, Aller.

28. **Guþrum**, probably a corruption of the ON *Guttormr*, with the usual shifting of *r*, the first syllable being perhaps identified with *gūþ.* The name *Ormr* itself appears regularly as *Urm* in English charters of Æþelstān (cp. Gr. § 82).

29. **Weþmōr**, Wedmore.

VIII. ALFRED'S WARS WITH THE DANES.

2. **Bunne**, Bologne.

4. **Limene-mūþa**, mouth of the Limen.

9. **līþ** here has the sense of motion = 'flows,' as in 4/120. Cp. the analogous change of meaning with *standan*, as in Beowulf 726 'him of ēagum stōd leoht unfæger.'

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10. **fram þǣm mūþan ūtanweardum,** from the outside of the mouth.

11. **inne on** = oninnan.

12. **on,** pleonastic.

15. **Middeltūn,** Milton in Kent.

16. **Apulder,** Appledore.

foregīsel. The precise meaning of this word has long been a subject of conjecture. It is generally assumed to mean 'foremost hostage,' 'hostage of high rank.' The analogy, however, of the common legal term *forcāþ*, translated *antejuramentum* in the Latin laws of Henry I, makes it more likely that the correct translation is 'preliminary hostage.'

22. **oþþe mid . . .** Either with (the other army), or on their own side only.

24. **þǣr þǣr . . .** The *for* in this passage seems to be used, as it frequently is, to signify *hindrance.* The general sense would then be: he pushed up his position between the two armies as near (far) as their entrenchments would allow.

26. **feld sēcan.** Come out into the open field.

28. **hī** refers here, as also l. 26 above, to the enemy: 'they were attacked by detachments both from the king's army and from the garrisons.'

36. **þā** refers to *hęrehȳþe.*

37. **ongĕan,** to meet the ships.

38. **Fearnhamm,** Farnham in Surrey.

41. **Coln,** the river Colne in Herts.

42. **hīe** refers to the fierd.

43. **stemn gesetenne,** had sat out (served) their term of service. (Earle.)

45. **þā . . .** **þā** seems here to be simply equivalent to 'then.'

53. **Exanceaster,** Exeter.

55. **gewalden,** inconsiderable. This word has hitherto been erroneously rendered 'powerful,' 'considerable,' although the context points clearly to the opposite meaning. There is a passage in the Pastoral which settles the question conclusively, *gē mōston drincan gewealden wīnes* (319/6), translating 'modico vino utere.'

ēasteweardes. Prof. Earle translates 'moving eastwards.'

59. **Bēamflēot,** Benfleet in Essex.

69. **Hrōfesceaster,** Rochester.

72. **onfangen,** received as sponsors.

84. **Sceōburg,** Shoebury in Essex.

88. **Sæfern,** the Severn.

92. **Pedrede,** the Parret.

95. **Buttingtūn,** Buttington in Montgomery (?).

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98. **Defnas**, men of Devonshire.

111. **Wīrhealas, Lēgaceaster**; Wirral, Chester.

127. **Męresīg**, Mersea in Essex.

130. **Cisseceaster**, Chichester.

134. **Lyge**, the Lea.

150. **Cwatbrycg**, Bridgenorth.

162. **Sigen**, the Seine.

163. **Godes þǫnces.** The usual translation, 'thanks be to God,' is inaccurate: *þǫnces* is the instrumental genitive of *þǫnc* = 'thought.' Translate 'by the grace of God.'

171. **Dorceceaster**, Dorchester.

172. **Winteceaster**, Winchester.

182. **on Fresisc**, on the Frisian model.

187. **forfōron.** A modern reader would be tempted to emend *forfaran*, but the abrupt change of construction is quite natural in Alfredian English.

194. **þe** goes with the preceding *for þȳ*.

196. **þe** is here used loosely in the sense of 'where.' The more usual construction would be *þe þā scipu on āseten wāron.*

197. **męhte**: omission of a verb of motion, as in 1/33.

IX. ALFRED'S TRANSLATION OF BOETHIUS.

4. **ongǫnn . . . sęcgan** is here a mere periphrasis for *sǣde*. Cp. Pastoral, 23/20 and 67/3.

10. **sceolde** is here used like the German *sollte*, to show that the speaker is merely quoting the statements of some one else without guaranteeing their accuracy. Alfred evidently wishes to warn his readers not to believe the story, for he afterwards (l. 55) characterises it as 'þās lēasan spell.'

19. **onginnan**: pleonastic, as in l. 4 above, and again further on.

33. **þā hī sęcgaþ þæt walden . . .** This anacoluthon seems to arise from a confusion between *þā, hī sęcgaþ, waldaþ . . .*, and *hī sęcgaþ, þæt þā* (= *hī walden . . .*

37. **þæs þe** – **þæs, þæs þe.**

57. **oþþe nā**, 'or rather not at all.'

X. ACCOUNT OF THE POET CÆDMON.

The OE Bede has now been re-edited by Dr. Thomas Miller (Parts I and II; Early E. T. S. nos. 95, 96, 1890/1), who, following up the suggestions of Sievers, has shown that it was originally Anglian, thus

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fully confirming my doubts—stated already in the first edition of this book—as to its being the work of Alfred.

5. þæt is correlative to the preceding *swā hwæt swā.*

18. þǣre. The reading *þā* with the un-English acc. may be the original one, due to slavish following of the Latin, which has 'religiosam ejus linguam decebant.'

23. **inting.** The Latin has 'laetitiae causa decretum.' The translator has evidently taken *causa* for the nom. instead of the abl.

40. The original Northumbrian text of Cædmon's Hymn is given further on (30).

52. **in þæt ilce gemet.** The Latin has 'eis (cuncta quae cantaverat) mox plura in eundem modum verba Deo digna carminis adjunxit.' The translation is stiff and unidiomatic: *in þæt ilce gemet* should be *on þǣm ilcan gemete; wyrþe* should govern the genitive; and the word-order is quite un-English. This passage alone is enough to prove that the translation is only nominally Alfred's.

59. **gecoren,** 'probaretur.'

60. **gesewen,** 'visumque est omnibus . . . .' These two words are used here in un-English senses, evidently suggested by the Latin.

68. **hæfde þā wīsan onfangene,** 'suscepto negotio.' Doubtful English.

75. **mid hine,** 'secum.' Both the accusative construction and the introduction of the words themselves seem due to the Latin.

77. **þā selfan** can only mean 'the same.' It is possible, however, that the original reading was *selfe,* 'his teachers themselves.' The Latin has 'doctores suos vicissim auditores sui faciebat.'

136. The Latin has 'illaque lingua que salutaria verba in laudem ipsius, signando sese, et spiritum suum in manus ejus commendando clauderet.'

XI. FROM THE LAWS.

17. **gebēte** is here used indefinitely; 'let a fine of thirty shillings be paid,' but the father is, of course, meant, to whom the *hē* in the next line refers.

45. **wer,** in the sense of 'capitis aestimatio,' seems to be merely a shortened form of the fuller *wer-gield.*

52. **gift.** The meaning of this word is not certain, as it may be taken either in that of 'marriage' (usually expressed by the plural) or of 'gift,' that is, in this case, the money given by the suitor to the bride's father; the former seems most probable.

64, 68. **fȳr biþ þēof . . . sīo æsc biþ melda.** Fire is a thief, because it does its work silently, while the axe is an informer, because it betrays its wielder by the noise it makes.

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XII. CHARTERS.

A. 1. **Ēadgifu** was the wife of Edward the Elder; see l. 39.

Crīstes-cyrce, Christchurch, Canterbury.

2. **Cūlingas**, Cooling, in Kent.

11. **ætsōc þæs fēos ǣgiftes**, denied that the money had been repaid to him.

12. **spræc hit**, urged the matter.

17. **þæs ǣgiftes** is here used rather loosely; we must translate 'with regard to the repayment.'

38. **Hamm, Lǣwe**, Ham and Lewes, in Sussex.

B. 102. **uncer Brǫntinges.** Cp. 22/142.

108. **rēdan.** Is this a derivative of *rōd*, 'to measure'?

XIII. ÆLFRIC: THE ASSUMPTION OF ST. JOHN.

16. **him.** Dat. instead of the regular passive construction *fram him.*

54. **ofseah hwǣr . . .** = 'saw a philosopher leading . . .' This peculiar use of 'where' is very common in O. Norse, not only after 'see,' but other verbs also: *þeir finna í hǫlli nökkvorum hvar gýgr sat*, 'they found a giantess sitting in some cave' (Snorru-Edda).

71. **hæfde**, subj. 'would have.'

88. **sealdon.** *Sǫllan* seems to be used here in the sense of 'sell.' Usually the meaning 'sell' is determined by some adverbial complement—*tō cēape sǫllan, wiþ weorþe sǫllan*; *sǫllan* alone meaning simply 'give,' 'give away.'

300. **þām.** *Lāran* generally takes a double accusative.

XIV. ÆLFRIC: THE NATIVITY OF THE INNOCENTS.

53. **sǫnde.** The omission of the personal pronoun is common in such a sentence, which may be regarded as a complement of the preceding one. Cp. Chronicle 8/15: *tō þām Lucius Bretene cyning sǫnde stafas: bæd þæt hē wǣre Crīsten gedōn.*

72. **him nāht tō þām cynecynne ne gebyrode.** The proper construction would probably be *him nāht tō þæt cynecynn ne gebyrode* (although *gebyrian* is otherwise only known as an impers. verb), *tō* governing *him.* In the sentence as it stands *tō* is made to govern the following subst., either from an error of the scribe or from some confusion in the mind of Elfric himself.

85. **þohte.** Cp. 53.

139. **gehwyrfon** = gehweorfon

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140. **tō wuldorbēagienne** is here passive, 'in order to be crowned.'
150. **mihte.** *hē* is understood from the preceding *him.*

XV. ÆLFRIC'S LIFE OF KING OSWALD.

2. **Ōswold** = earlier *Ōswald* from *ōs* 'god' and *wealdan*, the *a* being labialized by the *w* (Gr. § 94).
9. **tō sceame** appears to be half adverbial in this combination: transl. 'shamefully ill-treated.' Cp. 17/12.
85. **him**, for him, on his behalf.
90. **tō þām**, to that degree, so far.
91. **Eferwīc** (Eoforwīc), York.
107. **þe wæs.** This passage shows how the name of the inhabitants of a country gradually came to be used for the country itself, for the *wæs* evidently refers not to the word 'West-Saxons,' but to the idea of 'land.' Cp. l. 146, *on Myrcum* = 'in Mercia.' The German names *Sachsen*, *Baiern*, &c., all originated in this way.
113. **Dorcanceaster**, Dorchester.
124. **swā** is here pleonastic: transl. 'it happened through Penda making war on him.'
138. **tō þǣr**, to there where, to where.
144. **sancte.** This form is a genuine English modification of the Latin genitive *sancti*, which was introduced into English at a time when it still retained the old *i*-endings. Afterwards, when *ēci*, &c. became *ēce*, *sancti* was also made into *sancte.* The feminine gender *sanctæ* (17/16) also followed the other inflectional *æs* of the older language, and became *sancte.*
145. **Bębban-burh**, Bamborough.
148. **Lindesīg**, Lindsey.
201. **gelǣred** is simply the adj. 'learned.'
235. **Glēawceaster**, Gloucester.

XVI. WULFSTAN'S ADDRESS TO THE ENGLISH.

Cp. the text in *Wulfstan* hgg. v. Arth. Napier (Berlin, 1883), of which only the first part has appeared, consisting of the text and various readings.
12. **yfel æfter ōþrum**, one evil after another.
61. **þæs**, through it, thence.
114. **eft** pleonastic.
116. **ealre his mǣgþe.** Dat. commodi, 'for all his relations.'
141. **wordes**, instr. genitive.
189. **þæs þe** dependent on the preceding *mycel.*

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XVII. THE MARTYRDOM OF ÆLFEAH.

5. **Grantabrycgscīr,** Cambridgeshire.
7. **Cẹntingas,** men of Kent.
8. **Sūþrige,** Surrey.
12. **tō yfele** is here adverbial, but practically the subject of *dōn*; 'when they had done most mischief.'
17. **Cantwaraburh,** Canterbury.
19. **þe . . . his,** whose.
32. **swā lange oþ þone tīman þe,** all the time till (the time when) they . . .
37. **datarum.** All the MSS. agree in this reading.
45. **hūsting.** A Scandinavian word: *hūsþing* in Icelandic is literally 'house-meeting,' an informal meeting, as opposed to the *alþing*, of parliament.
48. **ȳre.** This word is explained by a passage in the Leechdoms (iii. 14/12), 'cnocie þā bān mid æxse ȳre,' evidently pointing to the meaning 'back of an axe' = Icelandic *öxarhamarr*.
57. **wīde swā.** We should expect *swā wīde swā*, but both MSS. agree in omitting the first *swā*.

XVIII. EUSTACE AT DOVER, AND THE OUTLAWRY OF GODWINE.

5. **Dofre,** Dover.
18. **cȳdde be dǣle,** gave a one-sided, partial account.
33. **Beofres-stān,** Beverstone, literally 'beaver's stone.'
38. **ætforan,** beforehand.
53. **ǣfre.** Here we see the beginning of the later use of 'ever' to form indefinite pronouns, as in 'whoever,' 'whenever,' &c.
56. **hit gefaran,** travel it, travel the distance.
66. **Bōsan-hām,** Bosham (in Sussex).
73. **Hwerwyllan,** Wherwell (in Hants).

XIX. CHARMS.

A. 1. **wiþ ymbe.** 'Against a swarm of bees'; that is, to prevent them from swarming.
2. **oferweorp.** Perhaps rather *forweorp*, as in l. 8.
B. 14. **īserne wund swīþe** refers to the knife—'wounded with iron'; that is, beaten with an iron hammer.

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XX. BEOWULF AND GRENDEL'S MOTHER.

Grein's work is now out of print; it is being re-edited by Professor R. Wül[c]ker (Part I, Cassel, 1883); as yet only a portion of the text has appeared. The most convenient edition of Beowulf is Part II of Holder's (*Beowulf* hgg. v. Alfred Holder, Tübingen, 1884), comprising text, critical apparatus, and glossary.

1. The name *Bēowulf* perhaps means literally 'Bee-wolf,' wolf or ravager of the bees, = 'bear.' Cp. *beorn*, 'hero,' originally 'bear,' and *bēohata*, 'warrior,' in Cædmon, literally 'bee-hater' or '-persecutor,' and hence identical in meaning with *bēowulf*. *Grǫndel* means 'destroyer,' from *grindan*, literally the 'grinder.'

2. **him** = 'them.'

10. **sē**. The poet gives Grendel's mother sometimes a masculine (l. 142, 4, 247), sometimes a feminine (43, 254) pronoun, to show her giant and demon nature, which is that of a woman, because she has borne a son, but otherwise has more of the elemental strength and wildness of a man. (Heyne.)

14. The metre requires dissyllabic *flē-on* or *flēo-an*.

19. **āglǣca** = Grendel. It may possibly mean Beowulf himself, as in l. 261.

22. **him tō ānwaldan āre gelȳfde**; literally, believed in mercy at (from) the Ruler for-himself, trusted in the Ruler's mercy.

35. The metre requires *geþrūen* in II (type A).

37. **andweard** may refer either to *sweord* (nom.) or *swīn* (acc.); the former seems more probable, in which case it may be translated 'face to face' or 'with direct stroke,' but the reading is altogether doubtful.

41. **þe hine**, he whom.

54, 5. Literally 'the exchange was not good, which they had to pay for on both sides with the lives of their friends (or relations).' These allusions to the old Germanic system of establishing a definite pecuniary compensation for every injury, including loss of life, are common in the poetry. Thus *feohlēas gefeoht* (Beow. l. 2441) is a homicide which cannot be atoned for by money—in this case an unintentional fratricide.

62. **eorla sum** refers to Beowulf—one of the earls = one among earls, accompanied by earls (warriors).

64. **wille**. The pret. *wolde* is more usual.

82. **eftsīþas**, cognate acc.—proceeded on his return.

88. **ealdres scyldig**, having forfeited his life.

94. **sēo þe ēow wel hwylera wilna dohte**: literally, which availed

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to-you of (for) nearly all joys = which was able to procure you every joy.

108. Here, as in many verses, the metre requires the elision of the inner vowel of *windige*, giving the older form *windge*.

120. **sęleþ** is not dependent on *ǣr*, for in that case it would be in the subjunctive, but *ǣr* is simply an adverb, correlative with the conjunction *ǣr* in the next line: 'he will (sooner) give up his life, before he will . . .'

121. **wille.** A verb of motion is understood after *wille*: 'ere he will plunge in, (in order) to hide his head.' It is possible that *hȳdan* is directly connected with *wille*: 'ere he will hide his head in it,' but this gives a much less forcible sense.

154. is too short: read with Sievers *þǣr hēo gęgnum fōr*.

188. **nīþa gehnǣged,** overcome (prostrated) by force. *Nīþa* is the gen. pl. used instrumentally. Cp. 16/141; 23/34.

195. **him.** *Hrēþre* being the object of *gescęþþan*, *him* must be regarded as the remoter dative of reference—'for him.' Translate 'his heart.'

207. **ān foran ealdgestrēona.** The sense seems to be 'pre-eminent among the old treasures,' but the construction is doubtful. Taking *foran* in its usual adverbial sense, the literal translation would be 'one of the old treasures in front.' But possibly *foran* is here a prep. with the gen.; 'one before the old treasures,' which would give an intelligible meaning.

209. The probable emendation *ātertēarum* 'with tears (drops) of venom' has been proposed.

215. **þæt** = *þæt þæt*, that which.

236. **brēac þonne mōste,** I had him (enjoyed his benefits), whilst I might.

251. **nō þȳ ǣr inn gescōd hālan līce,** none the sooner did she injure the sound body (lit. 'injure inside,' or 'injure into . . .').

269. **hǫnd** is here nom. Keep the MS. order: *hǫnd swęnge ne oftēah* (type D 2).

283. The metre requires *getrēowde*.

284. The metre requires the Angl. form *dōan*.

332. **ōþer swylc,** another fifteen.

355. **æfter,** in consequence of, from.

357. **gelīcost** is here an adj. agreeing with *hit*.

368. **wīghryre.** The reading *wīggryre* (cp. l. 34) is perhaps preferable.

392. **meodowǫng** may be explained as 'plain where the *medoburg* (mead-city) stands.' It is however possible that *meadowang* (meadow-plain) is the true reading.

393. **cōm inn gān,** came going in, entered. The metre requires *gangan*.

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XXI. THE BATTLE OF MALDON.

'The town [Maldon] lies on a hill; immediately at its base flows one branch of the river, while another, still crossed by a mediæval bridge, flows at a little distance to the north. The Danish ships seem to have lain in the branch nearest to the town, and their crews must have occupied the space between the two streams, while Brihtnoth came to the rescue from the north. He seems to have halted on the spot now occupied by the church of Heybridge, having both streams between him and the town' (Freeman).

34. **spēdaþ to þām.** Prof. Skeat suggests that this phrase is equivalent to the modern 'be good for an amount,' the whole passage signifying 'we need not destroy one another, if you are rich enough for it' (viz. paying the sum we demand).

45. **folc** is here equivalent to 'army,' 'band,' the ideas of 'nation' and 'army' being in early times convertible. Cp. *gefylce* 13/149.

67. **hwænne**, till when.

68. **Panta**, Blackwater.

68. **prass.** This obscure word occurs twice in the Saints' Lives of Ælfric. 'Hē þā Decius se cāsere, þā hē fōr intō Efese mid þrymme and mid prasse, hē þā his heortan āhōf swā upp ofer his mǣþe swilce hē God wāre' (106). 'Hwǣt þā Sisinnius mid swīþlicum prasse fērde, oþ þæt hē tō þǣre byrig cōm þǣr se bisceop on wæs' (165 a).

82. **hī**, accusative.

125. **feorh gewinnan**, reach the life, wound mortally. Cp. l. 142.

179. **fęrian.** This intransitive use of *fęrian* is very doubtful, although there are other examples as well (see Grein): we should probably read *fēran*.

198. **on dæg** seems to mean 'one day,' 'once.'

207. **ōþer twēga**, one of the two.

211. **on ęllen**, boldly.

241. **folc.** Cp. l. 45.

300. **Wīgelīn** seems to be another name of **þūrstān.** The preceding *him* is pleonastic; *læg him* = simply *læg*.

XXII. THE FALL OF THE ANGELS.

See remarks at the head of the text.

4. **giongorscipe**, OS.

9. **tō him**, next to him. Apparently an OS idiom.

13. **on þām leohte**, in this world. (Sievers.)

22. **geongerdōm**, OS.

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27. **ofermōdes**, inst. gen., 'in his pride.'

38. **geongerdōmes**, OS instr. gen.

39. **strīþ**, OS.

42. **fōn** is parallel to *geþęncan*: devise a plan, and grasp it (carry it out).

43. **hygesceaft**, OS.

74. **fyrnum**, OS.

fylde seems to be dependent on the preceding *man*, *hyra woruld wæs gehwyrfed* being parenthetical.

85. **befeallene**, OS (in this construction). So also *befælled*, l. 116.

115. **rōmigan**, OS.

122. **him** is pleonastic—'be for himself.'

142. **unc Adāme**. In this frequent construction *Adāme* is in apposition to *unc*: we-two, that is Adam (and I). The *unc* itself asserts 'I' and implies some one else, who is added in apposition.

154. **andan gebētan**, satisfy our vengeance.

156. **þæs þe**, by attraction, instead of the accus.

185. **gebodscipe**, OS.

187. **hearmscearu**, OS.

197. **æfter tō aldre**, OS.

XXIII. JUDITH.

As regards the origin of Judith all that we can say with certainty is that it is of Anglian origin—that is, it may be Mercian. As regards its age, the general character of the metre and the frequence of rhyme (lines 2, 29, &c.) seem to point to a comparatively late period—nearer 900 than 700. In the latest and best monograph on the subject (*Judith*, by T. G. Foster, Strassburg, 1892) the poem is assigned to Mercia, and the plausible guess is hazarded that its composition may have been due to the warlike exploits of *Æþelflæd*, sister of the great Alfred, who, on the death of Æþelred in 910, became queen of Mercia, and recovered 'the five cities' from the Danes.

1. Grein supplies *nō Tīrmetodes*.

11. **cōmon . . . fēran**, came travelling, or simply 'came.' Cp. 20/393.

34. **nīþa**, instr. gen.—mingled with hatred, hostile, cruel.

45. **inne** goes with the preceding *þær*.

53. **þe nēar**, 'the nearer,' the *þe* being quite pleonastic. Compare *þon mā* (1/39).

55. **swercendferhþe**, an emendation of Rieger's. Cp. l. 269.

65. **swylcne hē ēr æfter worhte**, such a one as he had worked after (deserved). *Swylcne* stands for the two correlatives *swylcne swylcum* . . .

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90. **morþres brytta**, murderer, lit. 'distributor of murder.'

92. **þon māran**, greater. The *þon* (=*þȳ*, 'the') is pleonastic. Cp. l. 53.

93. **torne . . . hāte.** The adv. instead of the adj., as in l. 97 below.

98. **hāligre** refers to Judith.

129. **on** goes with *þe*, two lines above. **þēawum geþungen**, distinguished for virtues, = 'virtuous,' or 'excellent.'

181. **mǣst.** The construction is involved, as both *mǫnna* and *morþra* seem to be dependent on *mǣst*, which appears to govern *mǫnna* as an adv., *morþra* as a neut. subst.

194. **fāgum.** Cp. l. 104.

225. **in heardra gemang**, lit. 'into the throng of the bold ones.' Here we clearly see the origin of the prep. *among*.

272. **þā wæs hira tīres ǫnde**; confusion of two constructions: *þā wæs hira tīres ǫnde* and *þā wæs hira tīr æt ǫnde*.

287. **nīþum.** The reading *niþþum*, 'with men,' is perhaps preferable.

291. **gewiton him sceacan** = simply 'hurried away.' Cp. l. 11, and for the pleonastic *him*, 21/300.

313. **wælscel.** Compare the Corpus gloss. no. 564 *concisium* : *scelle* (Second A. S. Reader, p. 23) and the German *zerschellen*; *wælscel* means 'slaughter' = Latin *strages*.

328. **hāre.** The meaning 'hoary' hardly suits here, unless we translate simply 'ancient.' Grein translates 'hellgrau.'

330. **mǣrra mādma.** The *þonne* shows that some comparison is understood: 'more of noble treasure than . . .'

XXIV. THE HAPPY LAND, FROM THE PHŒNIX.

28. **twǫlfum . . . fæþmrīmes**: literally 'by twelve of fathom-measure,' = twelve fathoms (ells).

74. **blōstman** here evidently means 'fruits,' or perhaps 'leaves.'

XXV. THE DREAM OF THE ROOD.

8. **æt foldan scēatum**; literally 'at the surface of the earth' = 'at the foot of the Cross.'

10. **þurh forþgesceaft**, through the future, in eternity.

26. **þæt**, how.

42. **ymbclypte.** The Old English idea of crucifixion was a very vague one, whence the inappropriate use of *ymbclyppan* here, and the general confusion of crucifixion with the gallows (l. 10) and hanging.

52. **þǫnian**, passive.

58. **tō ānum**, to him alone, in his solitude.

63. **hēafdum.** We have here a remnant of an old instrumental singular in *-um*. (Cosijn.)

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66. **of.** Perhaps rather *on* = 'in.'

banan. This word is probably a mistake for some other, possibly *beorg* (cp. l. 32), and the original reading may have been *on beorges sīdan.* If the reading *banan* be retained, in the sense of 'murderer,' it can only be understood to refer to the cross, although this is very improbable.

69. **mǣte weorode,** with a scanty retinue, that is 'alone.'

79. **bealuwara = bealu(w)ra** 'of the malicious ones.'

86. **ǣghwylcne ānra þāra þe him biþ ęgsa tō mē,** all who fear me. *Ǣghwylc ānra* is virtually one word, governing the gen. *þe him* = to whom.

XXVI. THE WANDERER.

The *Seafarer* will be found further on (no. 29).

4. **hrēran,** stir = row.

10. **þe . . . him,** to whom.

12. **þæt** seems to be the pronoun *þæt* correlative with the *þæt* (conj.) in the next line.

17. **drēorigne** goes with *hyge* in the line before.

25. **sohte sęle drēorig sinces bryttan.** *drēorig* is nom. agreeing with *ic*, *bryttan* is gen.: 'I sought in sorrow the hall of a distributor of treasure'; but the order is rather involved, and it is possible that the line requires emendation: *s. sęledrēamas sinces b.* (?).

46. **wegas.** Perhaps rather *wēgas*, the Anglian form of *wǣgas* (waves).

53. **sęega . . .** The sense of this and of the following line is very obscure.

58. **geond,** here simply 'in.'

83. **dēaþe gedǣlde.** The received explanation is 'gave to death' ('übergab dem Tode,' Grein). Perhaps it is simpler to read *dēadne*, 'divided when dead.'

XXVII. SELECTIONS FROM THE RIDDLES OF CYNEWULF.

The connection of the first riddle with Cynewulf seems very doubtful.

The answers to these riddles are—(1) a swan, (2) a cuckoo, (3) a horn (both drinking-horn and trumpet), (4) a Bible-codex, (5) the Moon and the Sun, (6) a book-worm, and (7) gnats.

C. 13. **frēolic fyrdsceorp,** as a . . .

E. 13. **forþ gewāt.** The context requires some such meaning as 'came forth,' 'approached.'

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XXVIII. GNOMIC VERSES.

43. **dyrne cræfte** seems to be merely an adverbial periphrasis, 'secretly,' 'clandestinely.'

45. **beāgum gebycge**, buys with rings (of gold), that is 'seek in marriage.'

sealte. Perhaps better *sealt* (adj.).

54. **synne stǣlan**: lit. 'institute sin' = 'wage hostility,' the ideas of 'sin,' 'injury,' 'hostility,' being convertible.

60. **bīdaþ.** Perhaps rather *bīdan.*

XXIX. THE SEAFARER.

The Seafarer, which is by common consent the finest of the Old-English lyric—or rather half-lyric—poems, offers many difficulties. Although it belongs to the same class of 'exile-poems' as *The Wanderer* and *The Wife's Complaint*, it has so marked a character of its own that we must regard it as the work of an otherwise unrepresented poet. The first difficulty is that in the MS. it does not end at line 108, but continues as follows :—

*St*īeran mǫn[1] sceal *st*rǫngum mōde and þæt on *st*aþelum healdan,
and ge*w*iss *w*erum *w*īsum clǣne. 110
Scyle *m*ǫnna gehwylc mid ge*m*ete healdan
† wiþ *l*ēofne and wiþ *l*āþne bealo,
† þēah þe hē hine wille *f*ȳres *f*ulne
† oþþe on *b*ǣle for*b*ærnedne
his ge*w*orhtne *w*ine. *W*yrd biþ swī[þ]re, 115
*M*eotud *m*eahtigra þonne ǣnges *m*ǫnnes gehygd.
Uton wē *h*ycgan hwǣr wē[2] *h*ām āgen,
and þonne ge*þ*ǫncan hū wē *þ*ider cumen,
and wē þonne ēac *t*ilien þæt wē *t*ō mōten,
in þā ēcan *ēa*dignesse, 120
þǣr is *l*if ge*l*ǫng in *l*ufan Dryhtnes,
*h*yht in *h*eofonum! þæs sȳ þām *h*ālgan þonc
þæt hē ūsic ge*w*eorþade, *w*uldres ealdor,
ēce Dryhten, in *ea*lle tīd! Āmēn.

It is evident that the majority of these verses could not have formed part of the original poem. If we stop, as is done in the present text, just before the text becomes corrupt, we get a conclusion, which, in form as well as spirit, bears the closest resemblance to that of the Wanderer.

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[1] mod. [2] se.

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The use of the first person throughout, and the absence of any descriptive or epic framing, led Rieger to the ingenious hypothesis that the poem is a dialogue between an old sailor, who in verses 1–33 warns an inexperienced youth, who replies in 33–38. Rieger then assigns the following passages to the older man: 39–47, 53–57, 72 to the end. Kluge also regards the poem as a dialogue, but assigns the whole passage 33–66 to the youth; the rest of the poem he assigns to an inferior poet—probably a monk.

The same objections apply to both theories: there are not only no headings or divisions in the MSS. to indicate such divisions, but there are no breaks or contrasts in the poem itself. On the contrary, the three parts of the poem are connected as closely as possible both by alliteration and the particle *for þon*, which, whatever its exact meaning may be in these passages, is certainly connective rather than disjunctive.

If we discard these theories, the simplest view of the poem is that it is the monologue of an old sailor who first describes the hardships of his seafaring life, and then confesses its irresistible attraction, which he justifies, as it were, by drawing a parallel between a seafarer's contempt for the luxuries of life on land on the one hand and the aspirations of a spiritual nature on the other, of which a sea-bird is to him the type. In dwelling on these ideals the poet loses sight of the seafarer and his half-heathen associations, and as inevitably rises to a contemplation of the cheering hopes of a future life afforded by Christianity.

16. Ettmüller assumes that this verse is the second in a full line, and inserts before it as a conjectural verse *wynnum beloren*. But there is no break in the sense or gap in the MS.

25. Grein restores the alliteration by reading *ne ǣnig* for *ǣnig*; Kluge by reading *heaswigfeþra* 'dusky-winged' for *ūrigfeþra*. Others assume an omission of two verses.

53. A striking parallel is afforded by a passage in Kennan's *Siberia* (Century Magazine, 38/176):—'For two or three months a . . . stream of escaping convicts runs from the Kara penal settlements in the direction of Lake Baikal. The signal for this annual movement is given by the cuckoo, whose notes, when first heard in the valley of the Kara, announce the beginning of the warm season. The cry of the bird is taken as an evidence that an escaped convict can once more live in the forests; and to run away, in convict slang, is to "go to General Kukushka [cuckoo] for orders" . . . With many convicts the love of wandering through the trackless forests and over the great plains of Eastern Siberia becomes a positive mania. They do not expect to escape altogether; they know that they must live for months the life of hunted fugitives . . . But in spite of all this, they cannot hear in early summer the first soft notes of the cuckoo without feeling an intense, passionate

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longing for the adventures and excitements that attend the life of a brodyag [vagrant or tramp].'

56. Some editors read *ēstēadig sęcg* with inadmissible alliteration of the weaker wave, which others get over by the curious emendation *sēftēadig*.

þā sume, 'some of those (who).'

98. Some editors read *byrgan* for *bycgan*; but the whole passage is obscure.

XXX. NORTHUMBRIAN FRAGMENTS.

A. Cædmon's Hymn. From the Moore MS. of Bede's History in the University Library, Cambridge. It is written at the top of a page containing a list of Northumbrian kings, which, from internal evidence, must have been written about 737, the hymn being in a contemporary hand. The MS. adds: 'Primo cantavit Cædmon istud carmen.' Compare the WS. text in 10.

B. Bede's Death-Song. Preserved in a St. Gall MS. of the ninth century, in the continental hand, evidently an accurate copy of an Old North. original.

C. Leiden Riddle. Written at the end of the MS. Voss. 106 at Leiden in a continental hand of the ninth cent., the writing being much worn, and illegible in parts. The following is the IWS. text of the Exeter book:

Mec se *w*ǣta *w*ǫng *w*undrum frēorig
of his *i*nnaþe *ē*rist cęnde.
Ne wāt ic mec be*w*orhtne *w*ulle flȳsum,
*h*ǣrum þurh *h*ēahcræft *h*ygeþǫncum mīn.
*W*undene mē ne bēoþ *w*efle, ne ic *w*earp hafu, 5
ne þurh *þ*rēata ge*þ*racu þrǣd mē ne hlimme*þ*,
ne æt mē *h*rūtende *h*rīsil scrīþe*þ*,
ne mec *ō*hwǫnan sceal *a*mas cnyssan.
*W*yrmas mec ne á*w*ǣfan *w*yrda cræftum,
þā þe *g*eolo *g*odwębb *g*eatwum frætwa*þ* 10
Wile mec mǫn hwæþre se*þ*ēah wīde ofer eorþan
*h*ātan for *h*æle*þ*um *h*yhtlic gewǣde.

4. The Exeter text improves the metre of II by substituting the gen. *mīn* for the possessive *mīnum*; and the former may be the real reading of the Leiden MS.

11. This line seems to give an undoubted example of *hw*- alliterating on *w*-.

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XXXI. MERCIAN HYMNS.

These are given entire from the interlinear version of the Psalms (with some hymns) in the Cotton MS. Vespasian A 1 in the British Museum, but without the Latin original, which, however, will be found in the text as printed in the *Second A.S. Reader*. The OE. version seems to have been written in the first half of the ninth century. It is, on the whole, as idiomatic as is possible in an interlinear version, although it not unfrequently mistranslates.

B. 8. **for þon** here, as often in this text, is an over-literal translation of the late Latin *quoniam* 'that.'

10. **hālig Israēl.** The Latin has 'sanctus Israhel.'

G. 24. **geclystre** is a mistranslation of *botyrum* = *butyrum* 'butter' which the glosser took for *botrus* = *botrys* 'grape,' or *botryo* 'cluster of grapes.'

I. 7. **þone swęrgendan āþ** 'jusjurandum.'

K. 3. **þrōwian** is a too close translation of the MS. reading *perpeti*.

XXXII. KENTISH CHARTERS.

These charters—which are all from contemporary MSS—give a faithful picture not only of the early Old Kentish dialect, but also of the life of the time. The places mentioned are mostly well-known names in Kent and Surrey.

XXXIII. CODEX AUREUS INSCRIPTION.

This deeply interesting entry in a beautiful Latin MS. of the Gospels now in the Royal Library at Stockholm tells its own tale. It is rendered additionally interesting by the fact that the three persons mentioned in it are the same as those of the preceding charter (32 c).

XXXV. KENTISH PSALM.

This free paraphrase is an interesting specimen of late Kentish, apparently of the tenth century. It is from the Cotton MS. Vesp. D. VI.

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GLOSSARY.

The following abbreviations require special notice:—

m., *n.*, *f.*, masculine, &c. noun.

Cases: *nom.*, *a.*, *d.*, *inst.*, *g.* *w.d.g.*, with dat. of person and gen. of thing, &c.

cp., *sp.*, comparative, superlative.

tr., *int.*, transitive, intransitive. *rfl.*, reflexive.

The parts of speech are not marked in the case of adjectives, pronouns and weak verbs, although pronouns are marked *no.* (noun) and *aj.* (adjective) when necessary, and irregular verbs are marked *vb.*, especially the preterite-present verbs, such as *cann.* Strong verbs are distinguished by the number of their class (*beran* 4).

The words are arranged in the alphabetic order of their Early West-Saxon forms. But the prefix *ge-* is ignored (*gebed* under *b*), being omitted before verbs, except when it distinctly affects their meaning. *ē* = *ǣ* is written *ǣ* but ranged under *ē*. *ǫ* must be sought under *a*, and *y* often under *ie*, *i*. W.S. *ǣ*. *ie* = Mercian *ē*, *ę*, *e* are written *ǣ*, *ię*, *iè* respectively.

Words in *-ing* *-ung* and in *-nes* *-nis* are generally given under *-ung*, *-nis*.

Such headings as **byrgen(n)** imply inflected *byrgenne*, &c.

~ denotes repetition of the head-word.

† marks words or meanings peculiar to poetry.

Words enclosed in [ ] are cognate Old English words, or else Latin originals of foreign words.

A.

ā *av.* 13/338, **āwa** 23/120, **ō** (for) ever: 'ne . . ō,' not (at all) 24/25.

abbod *m.* abbot 17/22.

abbudisse *f.* abbess 10/1, 68.

ā·belgan 3 *w. d.*: *ptc.* **ābolgen** angry 22/185.

ā·bēodan 7 *w. d.* announce 21/27, 49.

ā·beran 4 bear, support.

ā·berstan 3: 'ūt ~' break out 3/218.

ā·bīdan 6 await 31 g/2: remain (alive), be spared 15/208.

ā·blęndan blind.

ā·blinnan 3 cease 13/181.

ā·borgian borrow 12/4.

ā·brecan 4 take (city, fortress) 5/94; 8/11.

ā·bregdan 3 draw (sword) 23/79.

ā·brēotan 7 destroy, kill 20/48, 349.

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ā·brēoþan 7 fail 21/242: *ptc.* ābroþen (*instead of* -den) degenerate, reprobate 16/158.
ābūtan = onbūtan *or* ymbūtan.
ā·bysgian (i) occupy, trouble 3/124; 8/83.
ac *cj.* but: and 23/209.
āc *f.* oak.
ā·cęnnan bear (child) 13/131.
ā·cęnnednis *f.* birth 14/3, 61.
ā·ceorfan 3 cut—'on weg ~' cut away 3/238; 'of ~' cut off 5 b/87: cut down (tree) 11/70: cut off (head) 31/10.
ā·cięrran turn 31 g/36.
ā·cræftan devise 5/64.
ācsian *see* āscian.
ā·cwęccan shake *tr. and int.* 21/255; 14/190.
ā·cwelan 4 die 8/100; 9/10; 13/31.
ā·cwęllan kill 13/35: 14/4.
ā·cwęncan quench (fire) 16/22.
ā·cweþan 5 speak *tr.* 26/91—'~ fram' reject 22/59.
ā·cwięlman kill 17/47.
ā·cwincan 3 be extinguished.
ā·cȳþan make known 26/113.
ād *m.* funeral pile 4/142.
ā·dīl(e)gian (y) destroy: erase 13/185.
ādl *f.* disease 14/147.
ādlian be diseased 14/165.
ādlig sick 15/31, 167.
ā·dōn put 19 b/29.
ā·drǣfan drive, expel 1/4, 9; 7/3.
ā·dręncan drown.
ā·drēogan 7 pass (life, the night) 15/203; 14/161.
ā·drīfan 7 drive.
ādūn *see under* dūn.
ā·dwǣscan extinguish 13/216; 15/11.
ǣ(w) *f.* law 2/54 (of God); 11/7: marriage.
ā·ębbian, āh- ebb 8/198.
ǽbere open, public 16/182.
æcer *m.* field.
ǽdre *f.* vein.
ǽdre *av.* forthwith 23/64, 95.
ǣfæst pious 10/11, 93.
ǣfæstnis *f.* piety 10/3, 18.
ǽfen(n) *m.* evening 10/105; 31 c/7.
ǽfen-ręst *f.* evening-rest 20/2.
ǽfen-tīd *f.* evening time 25/68.
æf(e)st *f.* envy.
æfestig envious 31 k/6.
æfnan perform, accomplish 20/4, 214.
ǣfre, *av.* ever, always 3/80: 'ne .. ~' never 24/40.
æftan *av.* from behind 16/87.
æfter *prp.* (*av.*) *w. d.* after (following, pursuit) 2/42; 7/21: along 'æfter wudum fōr' 7/6: *of time,* after 6/29—æfter-þām *av.* afterwards 8/14; 16/96, æfter-þāmþe *cj.* after: *obj. of verb etc.* (ask after) 20/72.
æfter-cweþende speaking afterwards 29/72.
æfter-fylgend *m.* successor 32/34.
æfter-gęnga *m.* successor 15/8.
æfterra second 18/27.
æf-þanca *m.* grudge 23/265. [of-þyncan.]
ǣg *n., pl.* -ru, -era egg 32/24.
ǣgen = āgen.
ǣg-hwā each one 20/134. ǣghwæs *av.* entirely 24/44.
ǣg-hwǣr *av.* everywhere 16/28, 76.
ǣg-(hwæ)þer each (of two or more) 8/25; 20/386: '~ .. and' 21/224, '~ .. ge .. (ge)' 2/4, 8 both .. and.
ǣg-hwanon *av.* from (on) all sides 3/191.
ǣg-hwider *av.* in all directions 17/14.
ǣg-hwilc (e, y) each 3/170; 21/234; 23/50. '~ ānra' each 25/86.
ǣgift *n.* repayment 12 a/11, 7.
ǣ-gilde without payment, unatoned 16/119. [*cp.* æmęnn.]
ǣgþer *see* ǣghwæþer.
ǣht *f.* possession, property 4/46; 13/58.

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æl- *see* eall-.
ǣlan burn.
ǣlc *no.* each 2/84; 'ǣlc . . ōþer' one . . the other 4/154; 16/85: *aj.* each 13/142: any 8/40.
ǣled *m.* fire.
ælf *m.* elf, fairy 19 b/23, 5.
æl-fremede foreign, free (from) 13/329; 14/77.
ælf-scīene elf-sheen, beautiful as a fairy 23/14.
ælmes-georn charitable 13/46; 15/69.
ælmes-giéfu *f.* charity 16/58.
ælmes-riht *n.* almsright 16/53, 8.
ælmesse, -ysse *f.* alms 32/11; 15/76, 8.
æl-mihtig, -eg 13/31; 2/22; -ehtig 34/34: -eahtig 34/86; almahtig 32 c/62: allmectig 30/9: ǣllmæhtig 32 c/53 all-mighty.
ǣ-menne (without men), desert 5b/71. [*cp.* ǣgilde.]
ǣm(et)tig unoccupied 5/98.
ǣmetigian *w.a.g.* free, disengage 2/25.
ǣ-mynde, i *n.* forgetfulness 19/5.
ǣne, *av.* once 14/139.
ǣnig *no.* 24/59; 25/47: *aj.* 2/23; 8/26 any.
ǣnlic unique, excellent 9/4; 24/9.
ǣnne *see* ān.
æppel *m.* apple 14/189.
ǣr *prp. w. d.* before (time) 2/72. ǣr-þǣm-þe, ǣr-þon-þe *cj. w. sbj.* before, 2/33; 23/252.
ǣr *av.* formerly 2/39; *to denote pluperfect* (*Pr.* 46) 1/28: *cp.* ǣror formerly 13/212: *sp.* ǣrest first 2/54; -ist 30/5.
ǣr *cj. w. sbj.* before 1/12; 3/107; 8/34: *more rarely w. ind.* 13/214.
ǣr *n.* brass.
ærce-biscop, -ep *m.* archbishop 2/78: arce- 17/20, 7.
ǣr-dæg *m.* former day: dawn 20/61.
ǣrende *n.* errand, message 21/28. [ār.]
ǣrend-fæst bound on an errand 15/183.
ǣrend-raca -wreca *m.* messenger 5/5; 2/7.
ǣrend-*ge*writ *n.* letter 2/18.
ǣrest *see* ǣr, ǣrra.
ærig- *see* earh.
ǣr-gōd very good (?) 20/79.
ǣ-rist *fm.* resurrection 13/297.
ǣr-margen *m.* early morning 31 k/11.
ærn *n.* house 19 b/2.
ærnan ride 4/152: gallop 21/191. [*causative from* iernan.]
ǣrra *cp.* former 13/83, 193: *sp.* ǣrest 5 b/37: 'æt -an' first of all 32 c/6. [ǣr.]
ǣr-wacol early awake 13/299.
ǣr-*ge*winn *n.* former strife 25/19.
ǣs *n.* food, carrion 20/82; 21/107.
æsc *m.* ash-tree 12 b/68, 9: Danish war-ship 8/177, 9: †spear 21/43; 26/99.
æsc *see* eax.
†æsc-here *m.* (Danish) army 21/69.
†æsc-holt *n.* spear-shaft 21/230.
†æsc-plega *m.* battle 23/217.
†æsc-rōf warlike 23/337.
æstel *m.* book-mark 2/84, 6. [*L.* (h)astula.]
ǣ-swic *m.* (offence), sedition 16/151.
ǣt *prt. of* etan.
æt (ot 31 g/37) *prp.* (*av.*) *w. d.* at 1/5; 8/6: *deprivation, origin, source*, from, 'āniman æt' 'āborgian æt' 12/4; 'geliornian æt' 2/78: *motion*, to, 'gebrengan æt' 32 c/15: *specification, defining*, 'onfēng æt fulwihte' 7/28: *equivalence*, for 32 b/40: *instrumental*, by, 'ācweald æt his witena handum' 13/35; *of time*, at 8/184.
ǣt *m.* food 13/147; 23/210.
æt·beran 4 bring 20/311.

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æt·berstan 3 escape 13/85; 18/17.
æt·bregdan 3 *w. d.* (*inst.*) snatch away, deprive 13/126: *rfl.* 13/17.
æt·ēowan, otēawan 31 g/37, od. 31 f/4 show. [ēage.]
æt·ēowian appear 13/292; 14/36.
æt·foran *prp. w. d.* before 13/264: *av.* beforehand (time) 18/38.
æt·gædere *av.* together 16/199; 25/48.
æt-grǣpe aggressive 20/19.
æt·hlēapan 1 *w. d.* run away 16/116.
æt·īewan show 3/66; 23/174. [*cp.* ætēowan.]
æt-ręccan *w. a. d.* declare forfeited, deprive of 12/21.
ǣt(t)ren, ǣtterne poisonous, poisoned 20/367; 21/47 (ǣttrynne), 146. [ātor.]
æt·sacan 2 *w. g.* deny 12/11.
æt·samne *av.* together 10/104; 23/255.
æt·standan 2 remain 15/193: be present 31 m/24.
æt·windan 3 *w. d. or a.* escape from 14/140.
æt·wītan 6 *w. d.* reproach 21/220, 50. [*cp.* edwītan.]
æþel-boren of noble birth 14/72.
æþele noble, excellent 20/62; 4/39; 13/12.
æþeling *m.* noble, prince 1/9; 14/106: † man 20/44, 346.
æþelu *f.* lineage 21/216.
æþm *m.* breath.
æþre *fpl.* kidneys 31 g/26. [ǣdre.]
ǣ-þrȳt tedious 14/211. [āþrēotan.]
ǣw *see* ǣ.
ǣwan contemn 34/130.
ǣw-breca *m.* adulterer 16/184.
ǣw-bryce *m.* adultery 16/152.
ǣwe *f.* marriage. [ǣ.]
æx *see* eax.
ā·faran 2 go, travel 5 b/67; 8/63.
ā·feallan 1 fall 13/236; in battle 12/11; 21/202: fall off, decay 2/72.
ā·fēdan feed 13/47, 331.
ā·fiellan fell 11/65: kill 15/17; 16/119.
ā·fierran 24/5; 34/98; onweg ~ 31 a/11 remove: *w. d. a.* deprive of 22/134.
ā·fliegan put to flight, expel 13/124; 15/165.
ā·flieman put to flight 21/243: banish 5/24.
āfor harsh (to taste): fierce 23/257.
ā·fręmþung *f.* alienation 31 f/28.
ā·fyllan fill 5 b/88; 13/10, 177, 9.
āfyrht frightened 14/78; 15/156, 91. [*pret. partic. of* āfyrhtan.]
ā·fȳsan drive away, 21/3.
ā·galan 2 sing 20/271.
āg *vb.* possess 13/122; 21/175; 22/114: 23/91.
ā·gān *vb.* go 8/190.
āgen (ǣ) own 1/31; 2/38, 48; 14/185.
āgen *n.* property 16/55.
ā·gēotan 7 pour out, shed 13/168; 15/162: drain, exhaust (of) *w. g.* 23/32.
ā·giefan 5 *w. d.* give, render 10/67; 32/30: pay back, 12/9—eft ~ return 9/20; 8/71.
āginnan *see* onginnan.
āg-lāo (-ǣc) *n.* affliction.
āglǣca ǣg- *m.* (persecutor), monster 20/19: warrior 20/262.
āglǣc-wīf *n.* monstrous woman 20/9.
ā·gyltan sin 3/223; 13/200.
ah *av. of question*, numquid 31 f/15: *negative* ahne nonne 31 g/10, 63.
ā·hēawan 1 hew down 25/29.
ā·hębban 2 raise, lift up, *often with* ūp 3/76; 14/98; 21/106.
ā·hiędan harden 20/210.
ā·hlēapan 1 leap up 20/147.
ā·hlūttrian make pure 34/74.
ā·hōn 1 hang *tr.* 15/193; 23/48: kill by hanging 8/210.

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ā·hręddan save 15/17; rescue, recapture 8/39; 27 e/9.
ā·hrēosan 7 fall 13/246.
āht *see* āwiht.
ā-hwanon, ōwana from anywhere, on any side 30 c/8.
ā-hwǣr (-ār) *av.* anywhere, ever 16/216.
ā-hwæþer (āwþer, āþer) *no.* either (of two) 3/108: *av.* 'āþer, oþþe . . oþþe,' either . . or 4/64.
ā·hwęttan dismiss (?) 22/161.
ā·hwięrfan *tr.* turn away 34/84.
ā·īdlian (ȳ) annul 13/37.
ā·lǣdan lead, take (away) 8/153—eft ~ bring back 31 d/13.
ā·lêtan 1 relinquish 12/20.
ā·lęcgan lay, lay down 23/101; 25/63: overcome, refute 13/29.
ā·lēogan 7 *w. d. a.* deny 15/224.
ā·licgan 5 fail 20/278.
ā·līefan *w. d. a.* allow 21/90.
ā·līesan loosen 20/380: release, redeem, ransom 5/8, 108; 13/336.
ā·lies(ed)nis *f.* redemption 31 i/2.
altare *m.* altar 12/50.
ām *m.* weaver's reed 30 c/8.
amber *f.* a certain measure 4/60; 32/24. [*L.* amphora.]
ambiht *n.* office.
ambiht-scealc *m.* servant, retainer 23/38.
ambyre favourable (wind) 4/89. [=and-byre.]
ā·metan paint, draw 3/97.
ā·mięrran mar, ruin, destroy 18/24; 21/165: *w. g.* hinder from, in 22/133.
an *see* on.
ān one (*always strong*) 8/211: a certain one: an, a (*indef. art.*): alone (*both strong and weak*) 2/30; 28/43; *indecl.* 8/22: *g. pl.* ānra = 'singulorum' *in* 'ānra gehwilc' (*see* gehwilc): 'nā þæt ān,' not only 3/174.
ān-cęnned only (child) 31 k/15.
ancor *m.* anchor.
ancra *m.* hermit.
and, ęnd 30 a/2 *cj.* and: 'gelice ęnd . .' as if 5 b/40: but 12/27.
anda *m.* zeal, indignation 3/143, 196: injury, mischief, hatred 9/16; 22/154; 26/105.
and-bīdian wait 13/308.
andefn *f.* proportion 4/145 [gedafenian].
andettan, andhettan confess 14/111; 34/29. [=and-hātan.]
and-giêt *n.* intelligence, sense 2/77; 3/67; 14/170.
andgiętfullīce *av.* intelligibly 2/82.
and-lang *prp. w. g.* along, 12 b/70.
and-lēan *n.* requital 20/291.
and-saca *m.* adversary 22/75.
and-swarian (eo) *w. d.* answer 10/122, 8; 31 c/12.
and-swaru *f.* answer 10/37; 20/243.
and-weard present 3/169; 10/57; 20/37; 32 c/60 (-ward).
and-wlita *m.* countenance 13/99, 271; 31 m/3. [wlītan.]
and-wyrdan *w. d.* answer 2/49; 13/73.
and-wyrde *n.* answer 5/12.
an(d)-fęng *m.* seizing: receiving.
ān-floga *m.* solitary flier 29/62.
ānga *wk. aj.* only 20/12, 279.
Angel *n.* Anglen (in Schleswig) 4/100.
Angel-cynn *n.* English race, England 2/3, 5.
Angel-þēod *f.* English nation 10/11.
an-ginn *n.* beginning 13/228: enterprise 21/242.
Angle *mpl.* the English 15/89.
ang-sumlīce *av.* painfully 14/151. [ęnge.]
ang-sumnis *f.* pain 14/185.
ān-haga *m.* recluse 26/1; 28/19.
ān-lǣcan unite 15/90.
ān-līepe, -līpig single 2/21; 6/38.

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ān-mōd unanimous, resolute 19 b/4.
ān-mōdlīce *av.* unanimously 13/36, 189.
ann *vb. w. d. g.* grant 1/32; 16/57 (*w. a.*); 23/90, 183; 32 b/5, 45, c/430—'unnendre handa' voluntarily 12/33.
ānnis *f.* unity 13/229.
ān-pæþ *m.* one-by-one path 20/160.
ān-rǣd resolute 20/325; 21/44, 132.
ānrǣdnis *f.* constancy 13/11.
ān-streces *av.* continuously 8/110. [strec *m.* (?) 'stretch,' *cp.* stręccan.]
Antecrīst *m.* Antichrist 16/4.
an·þrācian dread 14/78.
an-þrǣce dreadful 13/181.
ānunga *av.* forthwith 23/250.
ān-wealda *m.* (monarch), the Lord 20/22.
ān-wędd *n.* security 12/6.
a·postata *m.* apostate 16/158.
a·postol *m.* apostle 13/28, 32.
apulder *f.* appletree 12 b/81. [æppel.]
ār *m.* messenger 21/26.
ār *f.* honour: property, revenue 4/54; 13/60: benefit, help 12/51; 20/22: prosperity 32 c/63: kindness: mercy 9/32; 26/114; 34/99.
ār *f.* oar 8/180.
ār *n.* bronze.
ā·rǣcan reach, hand 14/188.
ā·rǣd inexorable 26/5.
ā·rǣdan read 2/69; 32/43.
ā·rǣran raise, build 3/186.
arcebiscop, *see* ærce-.
ār(o)dlīce *av.* quickly 14/23, 106.
ā·ręccan raise up 31 i/2: expound, translate 2/19, 82.
ā·redian arrange 3/28.
ā·rōtan cheer, gladden 23/167. [rōt.]
ārfæst virtuous, good 3/238; 13/37: merciful 23/190.
ārfæstnis *f.* virtue 10/4.
ārian *w. d.* honour 31 e/1: spare, be merciful to 13/199.
ā·rīsan 6 arise 10/50; 13/49, 51.
ārlēas wicked 14/105, 142.
ārlēaslīce *av.* wickedly 14/186, 192.
ārlīce *av.* kindly 27 b/6.
arn *prt. of* iernan.
ārod quick, bold 23/275.
†ār-stæf *smpl.* honour 27 d/24.
ār-weorþ (u) venerable 15/45.
ārweorþfull (u) honourable 14/177.
ārweorþian (u) honour 15/122.
ārweorþlīce (u) *av.* reverentially, honourably 15/52, 144.
ārweorþnis (u) *f.* reverence, honour 15/140, 57; 17/54.
ā·scacan 2 shake 21/230.
āscian (x) ask 14/62.
*ge*āscian (hs, x) hear of, learn 1/10; 5 b/65; 15/147.
ā·scięrpan sharpen 31 g/77.
ā·scūfan 7 push 8/206.
āscung *f.* questioning 3/59.
ā·scunian *see* onscunian.
ā·sęcgan say, tell 21/198; 26/11.
ā·sęndan send 5/6.
ā·sęttan set, place 25/35; 'hī ā·ętton hī ofer,' they crossed 8/3; 'siþas ~,' travel 27 b/11: found, build 27 e/6.
ā·sīgan 7 sink 17/50.
ā·singan 3 sing 10/67.
ā·sittan 5 run aground 8/194. 5, 6.
ā·slēan 2 strike—of ~ strike off 15/135.
ā·slīdan 6 slip 31 g/65.
ā·smē(ag)an scrutinize; consider, treat of 16/195: survey, examine 17/26.
ā·smiþian forge, work 15/144.
ā·solcennis *f.* sloth 16/208. [āsolcen, *ptc. of* * seolcan, 'become torpid.']
ā·spęndan (ex)pend 4/159.

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ā·springan 3 arise 13/212; 14/122: spread *int.* 15/198: fail 31 f/36.
ā·spyrgend *m.* investigator 31 m/23.
ā·standan 2 stand up 20/306.
ā·stęllan put, set 5 b/40; 30/4.
ā·stīgan 6 rise, ascend 20/123; 31 f/17: descend 31 g/3.
ā·stingan 3 pierce: *int. w.* on lay claim to, usurp 12 c/18.
ā·stīþian grow up 12/45.
ā·stręccan stretch 13/157 (*rfl.*) 14/161 (*tr.*); extend 15/153.
ā·styrian stir, move 25/30 (*tr.*). āstyred agitated (in mind) 14/13: angry 17/41
ā·swāmian cease, 22/131.
ā·swębban put to sleep 23/322. [swefan.]
ā·swęrian 2 swear 17/56.
ā·swindan 3 disappear, wear away *int.* 31 e/26, g/45.
ā·tǣsan wear out, injure 19 b/22.
ā·tēon 7 draw 10/91: apply, do with 12/24; 16/54.
ā·tēorian fail, become exhausted 13/10; 14/75, 7.
ā·tīefran paint, draw 3/51, 88, 92. [tēafor, colour, paint.]
ā·timbran build 27 e/5.
atol dire, terrible 20/82, 252; 23/75, 246.
āt(t)or *n.* poison 13/255, 6; 14/154; 31 k/9.
ātorbǣre poisonous 13/266.
ātor-tān *m.* poisoned twig 20/209.
āþ *m.* oath 7/23; 8/19.
āþ-bryce *m.* perjury 16/154.
ā·þęncan devise, contrive 5/64; 22/155.
ā·þęne(d)nes *f.* extension 31 g/46.
ā·þęnian extend, stretch, spread 31 e/20, f/18, g/20.
ā·þēodan, -ēodde separate 33/17.
ā·þrēotan 7 be weary, fail.
ā þwēan 2 wash 15/162; 34/39.
āwa *see* ā.
ā·wacan 2 awake 15/180.
ā·wǣgan annul 15/222.
ā·weaxan 1 grow up 27 b/10.
ā·węccan awake, rouse 13/51; 23/258; 31 f/27: incite 10/92.
ā·wefan 5 weave 30 c/9.
āweg *see under* weg.
ā·wegan 5 carry (away) 13/304.
ā·węndan turn, direct 15/209: change, alter, transform 11/9; 13/12; 22/14; 13/104.93 (*int.*): translate 2/83: pervert 12/53.
ā·weorpan (u) 3 throw 22/175; 31 e/2: throw away 15/47: reject 34/95.
ā·wōstan lay waste 5/16; 5 b/4.
ā·więrgan curse 12/52. [wearg.]
ā·więrged cursed 13/175.
ā-(wi)ht aught, anything; 'tō āhte,' at all 16/22: *av.* at all 22/45.
ā·windan 3 slip 3/231.
ā·wrecan 5 avenge 18/37.
ā·wrītan 6 draw, write, compose, narrate 2/38; 3/158; 16/201.
āwþer *see* āhwæþer.

B.

bā *see* bēgen.
bǣdan compel.
bæc *n.* back; ofer ~ *av.* back 21/276; under ~ *av.* back 9/48, 50.
bæc-bord *n.* 'port,' left side of a ship 4/11, 29.
bæftan *see* beæftan.
bǣl *n.* funeral pile, fire 24/47.
bælc *m.* pride 23/267.
bær bare.
bǣr *f.* bier 13/48. [beran.]
*ge*bǣran behave, bear oneself 23/27. [beran.]
*ge*bǣre *n.* gesture: cry 1/18.
bærnan burn *tr.* 16/140; 31 g/44.
bærne-lāc *n.* burnt-offering 34/124.
bærnett *n.* burning *tr.* 11/61.
bǣtan furnish with bit, bridle 20/149. [bītan.]

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bæþ *n.* bath 13/27; 14/165.
bān *n.* bone 4/39 (ivory) 56 (whalebone); 4/165.
bana *m.* slayer, murderer 1/35; 21/299; 25/66.
†bān-cōfa *m.* body 20/195.
†bān-hring *m.* vertebra 20/317.
bannan 1a summon 12/7; 18/54; 27 c/4.
barn *pret. of* beornan.
bāt *m.* boat.
baþian bathe 26/47. [bæþ.]
be, bi, bī(g) *prp. w. d. of nearness*, by 8/52: *motion alongside*, 'be þǣm lande' 4/9: along, in, 'ēode be þǣre strǣte' 13/53: according to, after, 'ǣghwilc gilt be his gebyrdum' 4/58: *local specification (often half instrumental)*, 'gehæfted be þām healse' 22/140; 'bī wrītan,' copy 2/91: *to denote object of verb*, 'be þǣre hē āwrāt þā bōc þe is gehāten Apocalipsis' 13/33: *to form adverbs*, 'be fullan' 2/47; 'be hrēowsunge dǣdbētende' 13/191: *instrumental*, by, 'bī þǣre libban' 3/74; 10/316: 'be norþan' &c. *prp. w. d.* north of 4/9.
be-, bi- (bī) be-.
bēacen *n.* beacon, sign 25/6, 83.
†beadu *f.* battle, war 21/185; 23/175; 28/15.
†beadu-lāc *n.* battle 20/311.
†beadu-lēoma *m.* sword 20/273.
†beadu-mēce *m.* sword 20/204.
†beadu-rǣs *m.* onslaught 21/111.
†beadu-rinc *m.* warrior 23/276.
b(e)-æftan *prp. w. d.* behind 1/26: *av.* behind 5/58; 23/112.
bēag *m.* ring (as ornament and as money) 20/237; 23/36; 28/29. [būgan.]
†bēag-giéfa *m.* patron 21/290.
†bēag-giéfu *f.* liberality 28/15.
bēag-hroden (*ptc.*) ring-adorned 23/138; 27 c/9.
beald bold 23/17.
bealdlīce *av.* boldly 21/78, 311.
†bealdor *m.* prince, king 23/9, 49, 339.
bealu *n.* injury, evil.
bealu evil, malicious 25/79.
bealufull evil, malicious 23/48, 100, 248.
bealu-nīþ *m.* crime 34/112, 52.
bealo-sīþ *m.* hardship 29/28.
bēam *m.* tree 24/35; 25/6.
bēam-tęlg *m.* wood-dye, ink 27 d/9.
bearhtm *m.* clang, sound 20/181.
bearhtme *av.* instantly 23/39. [*Instr. of* bearhtm, 'twinkle,' 'eye-glance;' *cp.* beorht.]
bearm *m.* breast, bosom 28/25.
bearn *n.* child 8/66; 10/45; 27 d/18; 30/5: the Son 23/84.
bearn-myrþre *f.* infanticide 16/186.
bearu *m.* grove 24/71, 80; 28/18.
bearu-næss *m.* grove 27 g/5.
bēatan 1 beat 29/23.
be·bēodan 7 *w. d.* bid, command 2/24; 13/190; 23/144; 24/36: commit, entrust 10/139.
be·bod *n.* command 14/178; 15/204.
be·byr(i)gan bury 14/154.
bǣce *f.*, bōc-trēow *n.* beech.
be·cēapian sell, 13/70.
be·ceorfan 3 *w. a. inst.* cut off 20/340.
be·cięrran betray 17/19.
be·clȳsan shut up, confine 14/174, 80. [clūse, 'prison,' *from L.* clausum.]
be·cuman 4 come 13/91; 14/73; 23/134; 31 e/8.
be·cweþan 5 *w. a. d.* bequeath 12 a/9.
*ge*bed *n.* prayer 13/161, 323; 31 f/31.
be·dǣlan *w. g.* deprive of 16/33; *w. inst.* 20/25; 26/20.
będd *n.* bed 23/48, 63, 72.
będd-ręst *f.* bed 23/36.

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be·delfan 3 bury 25/75.
be·dīegl(i)an conceal 14/104.
be·diȩrnan conceal 22/16.
be·drēosan 7 *w. inst.* deprive 26/79; 29/16.
be·drīfan 6 drive 27 e/9: cover (with moisture) 25/62.
be·ȩbbian strand 8/200.
be·fæstan secure, make safe 8/108: apply 2/27: *w. d.* commit, entrust to.
be·fealdan 1 fold 31 c/4.
be·feallan 1 fall 22/85.
be·fēolan *w. d.* apply (oneself) to 2/67.
be·fiȩllan throw down 22/116.
be·fōn 1 embrace, encompass, seize 20/45; 23/200; 27 d/14.
be·foran *prp. w. d.* before 5 b/83: *av.* before, in front 5/6; 20/162.
be·frēon deliver 34/111.
be·frignan 3 (-inan 6) question 14/9, 21, 24.
be·gān surround 1/12: practise, do 34/67.
be·gang *m.* circuit 20/247.
bōegen both.
be·geondan *prp. w. d.* beyond 2/20; 18/1.
be·gēotan 7 pour over, flood 25/7, 49.
be·giellan 3 scream around 29/24.
be·giętan 5 find, obtain 5/105; 8/161; 13/178; 31 e/29; 32/24; 34/58: occupy 29/6.
be·ginnan 3 begin 13/173; 15/92.
be·grindan 3 polish 27 d/6.
be·gyrdan gird 31 d/9.
be·hangen (*ptc.*) *w. inst.* hung (with) 29/17.
be·hāt *n.* promise 13/299.
be·hātan 1 *w. d.* promise 15/104; 17/43.
be·hēafdian behead 23/290.
be·healdan 1 hold, keep 22/121: guard 20/248: behold, gaze on, observe 3/159; 15/154; 25/25.
be·heonan (-inon) *prp. w. d.* on this side of 2/17; 7/18; 18/6.
be·hindan *av.* behind 8/47.
be·hlīeþan deprive 27 c/10.
be·hrēosan 7 *w. inst.* cover (with) 26/77.
be·hrēowsian repent 13/201.
be·hringan surround 3/191.
bēhþ *f.* sign 23/174. [bēacen.]
be·hwięrfan *tr.* change, convert 13/55, 9.
be·hȳran hire 31 d/9.
be·iernan 3 run 13/167.
be·innan *see* binnan.
be·lęcgan cover 27 d/25.
be·lēosan 7 *w. inst.* lose 27 d/4.
belgan 3 *in ptc.* gebolgen angry 5 b/12; 20/181, 289.
be·līfan 6 remain.
be·limpan 3 belong 4/120; 10/4, 18.
be·līþan 6 *w. g.* deprive of 23/280.
be·lūcan 7 close 1/30; 31 l/8.
be·murcian murmur at 5/91.
bœn *f.* prayer, request 13/195; 15/42; 31 l/5; 34/69.
be·næman *w. g. or inst.* deprive of 5/71; 23/76; 34/21. [niman.]
bęnc *f.* bench 21/213; 23/18.
bęnc-sittende *m.* bench-sitter 23/27.
bęnd *mfn.* bond, chain 20/359; 31 f/27.
bęndan bind 16/140.
be·neah *vb. w. g.* enjoy, have privilege 32 b/25.
be·neoþan *prp. w. d.* beneath 14/152.
be·niman 4 *w. g.* deprive of 1/1; 4/125; 8/121; *w. inst.* 22/117.
†bęnn *f.* wound 26/49. [bana.]
benuge *see* beneah.
bēo *f.* bee.
bēod *m.* table.
bēodan 7 *w. d.* offer 1/21, 31, 5: command, decree 13/217, 86; 16/162: announce 32/39: bode 29/54.

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beofian *see* bifian.
bēor *n.* beer. [bēow.]
*ge*bēor *m.* reveller 15/186.
beorg *m.* hill 24/21; 25/32: mound 12 b/39.
beorgan 3 *w. d.* preserve, save.
beorht bright: clear(sounding), loud 13/245.
beorhte *av.* brightly 13/324.
†beorn *m.* man 25/66; 29/55.
beornan *see* biernan.
*ge*bēorscipe *m.* banquet, feast 10/22, 7; 11/35; 13/295.
bēot *n.* threat 21/27: boasting 21/15, 213; 26/70. [behāt.]
bēotian boast, vow, promise 5 b/8, 10; 21/290.
bēow *n.* barley.
be·pēcan deceive 14/52.
bera *m.* bear 28/29.
berǽdan deliberate on, prepare 19 b/8.
beran 4 bear, carry 3/31, 7, 148; 4/143, 59; 20/155.
*ge*beran 4 bear (child) 5/107; 14/110, 24.
bere *m.* barley.
beren of a bear 4/59, 60.
be·rīdan 6 *sv.* (ride round), surround 1/12.
be·rīepan *w. g.* despoil of, plunder 13/149; 16/32, 43.
berige *f.* berry.
bern *n.* barn [=bere-ærn, barley-house].
be·rōwan 1 row round 8/208.
berstan 3 burst: escape 25/36: resound 21/284.
be sciernian *w. g.* deprive 22/147, 9; 31 g/48, 50.
be·sciernwan deprive 34/99.
be·scūfan 7 thrust 13/26.
be·sencan sink *tr.* 31 e/7, 17.
be·sēon see 13/76 (*int.*); 9/49, 50 (*rfl.*).
be·settan set about, adorn 20/203.
be·siernwan ensnare, surprise 5 b/74; 16/48; deprive by treachery *w. a. inst.* 34/22.
be·sittan 5 besiege 3/147; 8/41.
be·smītan 6 defile 23/59.
be·smitennis *f.* defilement 13/310.
be·snyþian *w. inst.* deprive 27 d/1.
be·sprecan 5 speak about, complain of 5/91, b/52.
be·standan 2 surround 21/68.
be·stelan 4 *int. and rfl.* move stealthily, steal 5/70; 7/1.
be·stīeman moisten 25/21, 48. [stēam.]
be·strīepan *w. g.* strip of 16/44.
be·swīcan 6 deceive, betray, overcome 5/66; 16/92; 21/238.
be·sylian defile 25/23. [sol.]
bet *see* wel.
bētan mend 16/68: reform, atone for 3/25; 16/175; 34/152; *int.* 15/208.
be·tǣcan commit, entrust *w. d.* 12/5; 13/314: appoint 16/31.
betera, betst *see* gōd.
be·tellan *rfl.* exculpate oneself 4 b/47, 8; 18/63.
be·twēonum, -an *prp., w. d.* between 27 e/2; *tmesis*, 'be sǣm twēonum' 20/47: among 4/132; 16/227. [twi-.]
be·tweox(n), -t(w)ux, -tweoh, -t(w)uh, -twih *prp. w. d.* between 3/199, 214; 4/91, 100; 8/23: *of time*, '~ þisum' (meanwhile) 14/44; 15/5: *w. a.* 3/151; 31/1.
be·tynan finish 10/96, 139. [tūn.]
be·þeccan cover 23/213.
be·þencan consider, call to mind 16/194; *rfl.* reflect 16/217.
be þenian cover 27 d/12.
beþian foment, bathe *tr.* 14/167. [bæþ.]
beþung *f.* (hot) bath 14/168.
be·ūtan *see* būtan.
be·wāt *vb.* watch over, have charge of 15/76.
be·wāwan 1 blow upon 26/76.
be·wǣgan deceive 31 m/22.
be·weaxan 1 grow over 15/31.
be·wegan 5 kill 21/183.

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be·weorpan 3 throw 5 b/87; 21/148.
be·wœpan 1 bewail 14/134, 7.
be·węrian defend 15/305, 10, 531.
be·windan 3 brandish 20/211: encompass, surround 22/175; 23/115; 25/5.
be·witian watch over 32 b/14: accomplish 20/178.
be·wrēon 6 cover 25/17, 53; 26/23.
be·wyrcan cover 5 b/36.
bi, bī *see* be.
bīdan 6 *w. g.* wait (for), await 4/16; 20/18: *w. a.* endure, experience 16/15; 25/50: *int.* 29/30.
biddan 5 ask, beg, *w. a. g.* 5/97, 103; 13/307: command 18/20.
*ge***biddan** 5 *rfl.* pray 14/12; 15/96: *w. rfl. d.* 25/83.
bīegan bend, break, overcome 31 k/5, 6: convert 13/208, 51. [bēag, būgan.]
bięldan encourage 21/169, 209; 23/268; 28/15. [beald.]
*ge***bięlde** bold 13/269.
bierhtu *f.* brightness 31 f/8, 10.
biernan, eo 3 burn *int.* 31 g/42, 3.
bifian (eo) tremble 9/14; 25/36, 42.
bīg = **bī**.
bī(g)-gęng *m.* worship 13/248.
bī(g)-leofa *m.* food 13/139. [libban.]
bī(g)-spell *n.* example, parable, proverb.
bī(g)-wist *f.* sustenance 15/229.
bile *m.* bird's bill.
bil(e)-wit simple, innocent, kind 10/133; 34/82.
bilewitlīce *av.* simply, innocently 3/229, 37.
bill *n.* sword 20/307, 17.
*ge***bind** *n.* binding—'waþema ~' the frozen waves 26/24.
bindan 3 bind 29/9—*ptc.* **bunden** with the hilt adorned with gold chains 20/35.
binn *f.* manger 31 f/37.
b(e)innan *prp.* (*av.*) *w. d.* within, in 3/46, 79; 8/66: into 8/154: *of time*, within, in 23/64.
birce, beorc *f.* birchtree.
bisc(e)op (-ep) *m.* bishop 2/1, 79; 8/168. [episcopus.]
biscop-stōl *m.* bishopric 2/83; 15/113.
bi-smer (-or, y) *nm.* insult, ignominy 16/14, 63, 137; 18/30.
bism(e)r(i)an insult, ill-treat 25/48; 5 b/54; 31 g/42. [bī *and* smerian, 'besmear.']
bismerlīce *av.* ignominiously 17/47; 23/100.
bītan 6 bite: cut 20/204, 73.
bit(t)er bitter, severe, fierce 3/202; 20/181; 22/80; 29/4; 31 c/16. [bītan.]
bitternis *f.* bitterness 31 c/14.
blāc pale 23/278: white, bright 20/267. [blīcan.]
blāc-hlēor fair-cheeked 23/128.
blācian turn pale 29/91.
blācung *f.* pallor 13/271.
blæc black 12 b/83; 27 g/2.
blæd *n.* leaf, blade.
blǽd *m.* blast, breath: life 23/63: prosperity, glory 23/122; 29/79: riches 26/33. [blāwan.]
blǽdfæst glorious 20/49.
blǽst *m.* blowing, blast: flame 24/15. [blāwan.]
*ge***bland** *n.* mixture, tumult.
blandan 1 mix.
(*ge*)**blanden** (*ptc.*) mixed 23/34; 28/41.
blanden-feax grey-haired 20/344.
blāwan 1 blow 11/50 (horn).
blǽd *f.* fruit 24/35, 8; 28/34 (æ). [blōwan.]
bleoh *n.* colour, hue 25/22.
blęndan blind.
blœtsian(ds) bless 13/41, 106; 31 h/1. [blōd.]
blœtsung *f.* blessing 13/11.
blīcan 6 glitter, shine 23/137.
blind blind 13/125.

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blindlīce, *av.* blindly 5/100.
blinnan 3 cease. [=be-linnan.]
bliss, blīþs *f.* bliss, joy, 10/22; 17/31, 2; 34/80, 100. [blīþe.]
blissian (ts) rejoice, *w. g.* 13/175, 298; 14/176: make happy, endow 24/7; 32/45.
blīþe cheerful, glad, friendly 15/182; 23/58, 154; 31 k/10.
blīþ(e)-mōd cheerful, friendly 10/120, 3.
blīþnis *f.* joy 5 b/72.
blōd *n.* blood 14/184; 20/172, 366: vein 19/21.
blōd-gyte *m.* bloodshed 16/70; 34/112.
blōdig bloodstained 21/154; 23/126.
blōstma *m.* flower, fruit 14/121, 2; 24/21, 74. [blōwan.]
blōtan 1 sacrifice.
blōwan 1 bloom, 13/118; 28/34. *ptc.* geblōwen blooming, flourishing 24/21, 7, 47.
bōc *f.* book 2/36, 56, 75, 86; 33/2, 5: document, deed 12/3, 10, 21, 3. [bēce.]
bōcere *m.* scribe 10/5; 14/15.
bōc-land *n.* private land 32 c/4, 28.
*ge*bod *n.* command, 24/68. [bēodan.]
boda *m.* messenger 16/161; 21/49.
bodian *w. d.* announce, preach 3/174; 23/244, 51.
*ge*bodscipe *m.* message 22/185.
bodung *f.* preaching 13/28; 15/56.
boga *m.* bow 21/110; 31 d/8. [būgan.]
bohte *prt. of* byegan.
bold *n.* house. [botl.]
(*ge*)bolgen *ptc. of* belgan.
bolla *m.* bowl 23/17.
bolster *n.* bolster 10/131.
bōnda *m.* householder 11/9. [*Scand.* bōndi = būandi, *pres. partic. of* būa, dwell.]
†-bora *m.* bearer; traverser. [beran.]
bord *n.* board: † shield 21/15, 110; 23/192.
borda (?) *m.* fringe, ornament 27 c/9.
bord-weall *m.* phalanx 21/277.
*ge*boren (*ptc.*) born, 12/35.
borg *m.* pledge, security. [beorgan.]
borg-bryce *m.* breach of surety 11/56.
borg-giēlda *m.* 31 m/19 debtor.
bōsm *m.* bosom 14/118; 27 c/9, 15.
bōt *f.* mending, reform, remedy satisfaction 16/10, 4, 8, 20; 26/113. [bęt.]
botl *n.* house. [bold.]
botm *m.* bottom 20/256; 22/116.
brād broad 4/68, 70; 20/296.
*ge*bræc *n.* crash, noise 21/295. [brecan.]
brǣdan extend, dilate 26/47; 31 d/2. [brād.]
brand *m.* fire-brand: fire 22/80: †sword 20/204. [biernan.]
brastlian roar (of flames) 13/179.
breahtm *m.* noise, revelry 26/86.
brecan 4 break, cut 16/68; 20/261, 317; 31 c/10: curtail, injure, annul 24/80; 32e/62: *int.* break forth, burst forth 24/67.
bred *n.* board, tablet.
brēdan *see* bregdan.
*ge*bregd change, vicissitude 24/57.
bregdan (brēdan) 3 *w. a. or inst.* pull, 21/154: draw (sword) 20/314; 21/162; 23/229: throw (in wrestling) 20/289: *ptc.* gebrogden woven 20/193, 298.
†brego *m.* prince, chief 23/39; 34/2, 50.
brōme famous, noble 23/57.
brengan *see* bringan.
brēost *n.* breast, *mostly pl.* 14/117, 25; 21/144; 23/192.
†brēost-cearu *f.* heart-care 29/4.
†brēost-cofa *m.* heart 26/18.
†brēost-hord *n.* heart 29/55.
†brēost-nętt *n.* corslet 20/298.

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brēotan 7 break.
brēowan 7 brew 4/133.
brerd *m.* (border), surface 27 d/9.
Bret-walas *mpl.* (foreigners of Britain), Welsh 1/7.
bridd *m.* young bird, chick 31 c/9, g/20.
brim *n.* ocean, water 20/344; 28/45.
†**brim-ceald** ocean-cold 24/67.
†**brim-fugol** *m.* sea-bird 26/47.
†**brim-lād** *f.* ocean-path 29/30.
†**brim-līþend** *m.* sea-farer, pirate 21/27.
†**brim-mann** *m.* sea-man, pirate 21/49, 295.
†**brim-wielm** *m.* ocean surge 20/244.
†**brim-wylf** *f.* she-wolf of the sea (lake) 20/256, 349. [wulf.]
bringan (ę) bring 3/244; 4/39; 13/102; 23/54, 7; 32 c/15; 34/124.
Brittas (y) *mpl.* Britons 15/89.
Brittisc (y) British 1/23.
broc *n.* affliction, trouble 5/84; 15/181.
brōc *m.* brook 12 b/71, 87.
brōc *f.* **brēc** *pl.* breech(es).
brocian afflict 8/164; 15/178.
brōga *m.* terror, danger 20/41; 23/4; 30 c/13.
brosnian crumble, moulder away 5 b/53; 24/38.
brosnung *f.* decay 15/84, 143.
brōþor *m.* brother (literally and figuratively) 1/10; 10/122; 20/12: = monk 10/1, 126.
*ge***brōþru** *mpl.* brothers 13/54, 87, 170, 3; 21/305.
brūcan 7 *w. g.* use, enjoy, possess 13/137, 47; 14/142; 20/237; 32 b/5.
brūn brown 23/318; 27 d/9.
†**brūn-ęcg** brown-edged 20/296; 21/163.
bryce *m.* breakage 16/20: fragment 13/74, 6. [brecan.]
brycg *f.* bridge 12 b/61; 21/74, 8.
brycg-weard *m.* bridge-guard 21/85.
brȳd *f.* bride 13/15.
brȳd-guma *m.* bridegroom.
bryne *m.* burning, conflagration 16/21, 70, 229.
brytnian distribute 32/31.
†**brytta** *m.* distributor, giver 20/237; 23/30, 90, 3; 34/123. [brēotan.]
bū *n.* dwelling 12 b/81, 5.
bū *see* **bēgen.**
bucca *m.* he-goat 31 g/26.
bū(g)an *int.* dwell 4/2, 9; 8/49: *tr.* dwell, occupy 5/26; 27/2: cultivate 4/24, 5, 9, 68.
b(e)ufan *prp.* above, on, *w. d.* 4/139; 13/323: *of distance*, above 8/137: *w. a.* 13/277: *av. of mention* 32 c/51.
būgan 7 bow, bend, incline 4/14, 9 — '~ him swilces geongordōmes,' bow before him with such homage 22/38; 13/237; 16/218: join, go over to 17/59: flee 21/185, 276.
būgan *see* **būan.**
būne *f.* cup 23/18; 26/94.
būr *m.* bower, chamber 1/12; 20/60; 27 e/5. [būan.]
*ge***būr** *m.* freeholder 11/31, 2.
burg *f.* city, fortress 1/29; 8/30, 2; 13/43; 21/291; 32/39. [beorgan.]
burg-lēode *mpl.* citizens 23/175, 87.
burg-sæl *n.* city-hall, house 27 g/5.
burg-scīr *f.* city 14/84.
burg-sittende *m.* citizen 23/159.
burg-ware *pl.*, **-u** *sf.* citizens 8/58, 130; 14/13; 18/19, 22: city 26/6.
burne *f.*, **burna** *m.* stream, brook 12 b/60.
būr-*ge***teld** *n.* pavilion 23/57, 276.
būr-þegn (**-þēn**) *m.* chamberlain 21/121.
butere *f.* butter 19 b/2; 32/33.

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būton, -an *prp. w. d.* outside of, off 8/114, 6; 11/48, 9: without 8/40; 13/228: except 1/2; 8/32. [=be-ūton.]
būton, -an *cj. w. sbj.* unless, 2/89; 13/254: *w. ind.* except that, but 4/5, 15; 26/310: *without verb*, except 3/153; 20/364.
būtū *see* **bēgen.**
bȳ *see* **bū.**
bȳcgan buy 13/114, 6; 28/45.
bȳdel *m.* messenger 16/206. [bēodan.]
byht *n.* dwelling 27/3. [būan.]
bȳne cultivated 4/67, 8. [būan.]
***ge*byrd** *f.* birth, rank 4/58. [beran.]
byrde of high rank 4/58.
***ge*byrdelīce** energetically 3/165.
***ge*byrd-tīd** *f.* time of birth 14/6.
byre *m.* opportunity 21/121.
byr(i)gan bury 13/45.
byrgea *m.* one who gives bail, surety 11/55.
byrgels *m.* tomb 12 b/62, 2.
byrgen(n) *f.* tomb 13/303, 4, 24, 30.
***ge*byrian** *w. d.* be due, belong 14/73; 16/163; *impers.* befit.
byrne *f.* corslet 18/6; 20/379; 21/144.
byrn-ham *m.* corslet 23/292. [*cp.* līc-hama.]
byrn-wīggend *m.* corslet-warrior 23/17.
byrn-wiga *m.* corslet-warrior 23/39; 26/94.
byrst *m.* loss, injury 16/14, 64. [berstan.]
byrþen(n) *f.* burden 3/32; 13/101.
bysgian occupy, trouble: drive 24/62.
bysgu(i) *f.* occupation, trouble 2/75.
bysig busy 21/110.
bȳs(e)n *f* example 5 b/40.
bȳsnian(i) give example of, illustrate 3/229: give (good) example 15/61.
bytlan build 3/34, 5. [botl.]
***ge*bytle** *n.* building 13/149, 77.

C.

cāf bold 21/76.
cāflīce *av.* boldly 21/153.
camp *m.* fight 23/200. [*L.* campus.]
***ge*camp** *n.* fight 13/121; 14/138; 21/153.
camp-wīg *nm.* battle 23/333.
candel *f.* candle, lamp 20/322. [*L.* candela.]
cann *vb.* know 2/53; 20/127; 26/71, 113; experience 29/5: be able 2/17.
canōn *m.* canon: 'canōnes bēc,' canonical books 10/83.
Cant-ware *pl.* people of Kent 12/7.
carfull careful 13/51.
c(e)arian care, be anxious about 13/147; 20/286.
c(e)aru *f.* care, grief 20/53; 26/9, 55.
cāsere *m.* emperor, king 13/23, 38; 29/82; 34/11.
castel *m.* castel 18/29. [French.]
cēafl *m.* jaw 16/210.
ceald cold 21/91; 24/59; 28/5, 6.
cealf *n.* calf 34/138.
ceallian call 21/91.
cēap *m.* price 11/76: cattle 8/114, 22, 65.
cear-ȩld *n.* abode of care 29/5.
cearu, *see* **caru.**
cear-wiȩlle *m.* (?) 12 b/85.
ceaster *f.* city 3/158; 8/111; 28/1. [*L.* castra.]
cēlan cool 31 l/11. [cōl.]
cellod hollow 21/283.
cȩmpa *m.* warrior 14/107, 82; 20/62. [camp.]
cēne bold 21/215, 83; 23/333; 34/3.
cēnlīce *av.* boldly 15/11.
cȩnnan bear (child), produce 5/44: 28/28; 30 c/3.
cȩnning-stōw *f.* birth-place 14/15, 63.
Cȩnt *f.* Kent 8/6.

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cēol *m.* ship 28/24; 29/5.
ceorfan 3 cut (down), hew 3/230; 25/66.
ceorl *m.* (common) man 20/341; 21/132: husband 16/46.
cēosan 7 choose 5/65; 13/38; *w. g.* 25/22: 'Gode gecoren,' a chosen man in the sight of God 13/6: decide 10/59.
cēpan regard, desire, take to.
cīdan blame.
***ge*cīdan** quarrel 11/35.
cīegan call, name 13/30; 14/206; 31 b/6, i/11.
cięle *m.* cold 4/168, 9: frost 14/123; 31 h/8. [ceald.]
cięle-giecel *m.* icicle.
cīepan sell.
cierlisc plebeian 8/12. [ceorl.]
cięrm *m.* cry 21/107.
cięrman cry, call 23/270; 27 g/4.
cięrr *m.* turn: time, occasion 4/7; 8/184.
cięrran turn 31 b/1; 'him tō gecirdon,' reduced to subjection 7/4; *int.* turn, go 4/22; 23/312; turn back, return 13/38, 49, 203; 34/57. '(hine) eft gecyrran,' return to him 14/65: *rfl.* 34/107.
***ge*cięrrednis** *f.* conversion 15/111.
cīese *m.* cheese 32/22, b/35.
cild *n.* child 14/2, 24, 8, 51.
cild-cradol *m.* cradle 14/103.
cildhād *m.* childhood.
cir(i)ce *f.* church 2/34; 13/133, 238.
circlic ecclesiastical.
ciric-hata *m.* church-persecutor 16/158.
clǣne clean, pure 10/75; 13/19, 20.
clǣne *av.* entirely 2/16; 16/32, 43.
clǣnnis *f.* purity 13/5; 32 b/10.
clǣnsian cleanse, purify 13/275; 16/226; 31 g/86 (ǣsn); 34/40 (ǣns): justify, clear *w. a. g.* 12/15, 6. [clǣne.]
clamm *m.* bond, chain 22/128, 63: grip, grasp 20/85, 252.
clāne *av.* entirely 32 b/47. [clǣne.]
clāþ *n.* cloth 15/184.
clēofan 7 split 21/283.
cleopian *see* **clipian**.
clibbor adhesive, 28/13. [clifian, 'cleave to,' 'adhere.']
clif *n.* cliff, rock 29/8.
clipian (eo) call, exclaim 13/245, 72; 16/211; 21/25.
clūd *m.* rock.
clūdig rocky 4/66.
clūmian mumble 16/210.
clūstor *n.* prison 22/171. [*L.* claustrum.]
clyppan embrace 10/68; 26/42.
***ge*clystre** *n.* cluster 31 g/24.
cnapa *m.* boy, youth 15/231.
cnāwan I know 2/63 (understand); 16/1, 64, 113.
***ge*cneord** intent, diligent.
***ge*cneordlīce** *av.* diligently 13/59.
cnēoris(s) *f.* generation 31 c/4: tribe, people 23/324.
cnēo(w) *n.* knee 5 b/13; 26/42.
cniht (e) *m.* boy 8/75; 13/68, 165; 21/9: servant 31 i/3.
cnossian *int.* knock (against) 29/8.
cnyssan *tr.* beat 24/59; 26/101; 30 c/8; agitate 29/33: *int.* crash together 20/78.
cnyttan bind 16/130. [cnotta, 'knot.']
cocer *m.* quiver 30 c/14.
cofa *m.* chamber.
cohhettan cough (?), 23/270.
cōl cool.
cōlian grow cold 25/72.
collen-ferhþ proud 23/134; 26/71.
corn *n.* corn 8/116, 22, 42: grain 29/3.
corþor *n.* troop.
coss *m.* kiss.
***ge*cost** tried, trusty 23/231. [cēosan.]
cost(n)ian try, tempt.
cost(n)ung *f.* temptation 3/127, 40.
coþu *f.* disease 15/161.
cradol *m.* cradle.

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cradol-cild *n.* infant 16/50.
cræft *m.* skill, art, knowledge 3/29, 176, 80, 1: strength, courage 5/94; 13/289; 20/33.
cræftig powerful 5/78, 89; 20/216.
cræt *n.* chariot.
Crē(a)cas *mpl.* Greeks 2/55; 5 a/66.
Crēcisc *aj., n.* Greek 5/48.
crēopan 7 creep 3/49, 70, 1; 16/221.
cringan, crincan 3 fall (in battle) 20/87; 21/292, 302, 24.
crism-līesung *f.* chrism-loosing 7/28.
Crīst *m.* Christ.
crīsten Christian 2/59; 13/24; 16/103.
crīstendōm *m.* Christianity 5 b/55; 16/116.
cū *f.* cow 32 b/15.
cucu *see* **cwic.**
culfre *f.* dove, pigeon 31 c/10.
cuma *m.* stranger. [cuman.]
cuman come 7/16, 25; 13/41: *w. infin.* 'cōm swimman,' came swimming 20/373: 'cōm gangan,' came 20/390: come to oneself, recover 14/170: go, depart 26/92: ~ forþ come off, be carried out, 11/54.
cumb *m.* valley 12 b/67, 72.
cumbol *n.* banner 23/333.
cumbol-*ge*brec *n.* battle 34/11.
cumbol-wiga *m.* warrior 23/243, 59.
cumpæder *m.* god-father 8/77. [*L.* compater.]
cunne *see* **cann.**
cunnian *w. g. or a.* try, test, explore 20/176; 21/215; 23/259; 26/29.
cūþ known, familiar 20/53, 384; 26/55.
cūþian be known 31 f/3.
cūþlīce *av.* certainly 3/7.
cwacian quake 31 m/13.
cwacung *f.* quaking 31 e/25, 7.
cwalu *f.* killing, violent death 14/209; 16/72. [cwelan.]
cwealm *m.* death. [cwelan.]
cwealmbǣre deadly 13/255.
cweartern *n.* prison 13/263; 14/180.
cwęccan shake. [cwacian.]
cwelan 4 die 13/259.
cwęllan kill 20/84. [cwalu.]
cwęllere *m.* killer 14/53, 64.
***ge*cwǣme** agreeable. [cuman.]
cwǣn *f.* queen 5/50, 8, 9; 18/72.
cweþan 5 say, speak 1/33; 14/165.
***ge*cweþan** agree, resolve 13/233.
cwic, cucu alive 13/304; 23/235; 26/9; 32 c/11.
cwide *m.* speech, proposal 13/243.
†cwide-giedd *n.* speech, address 26/55.
cwidelēas speechless 14/170.
cwięld *f.* destruction, death 8/165. [cwalu.]
cwięlman make dead 31 d/12: afflict 14/185. [cwealm.]
cwięlmian suffer (*int.*) 14/146.
cwīþan bewail 25/56; 26/9.
c w)ōm *prt. of* **cuman.**
cȳf *f.* tub, vessel 13/25.
cylle *m.* vessel 5 b/87.
cyme *m.* coming 10/85; 24/47, 53. [cuman.]
***ge*cynd** *fn.* nature 3/114, 258; 13/193, 6, 203.
cyne-beald brave 20/384.
cyne-cynn *n.* royal family 14/72.
cyne-dōm *m.* government, kingdom 11/7; 34/150.
cyne-hlāford *m.* liege lord 18/34, 46.
cynelic royal 14/74, 6.
cyne-rīce *n.* kingdom, sovereignty 3/75; 14/142.
†cyne-rōf brave 23/200, 312.
cyne-setl *n.* throne 14/98.
cyne-þrymm *m.* majesty 31 f/19.
cyn(in)g *m.* king 1/11; 14/79; 23/155.

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cynn *n.* race, family 21/76, 266; 23/311, 24.
cynnlic suitable 32/48.
cynren *n.* kindred: progeny 28/28. [-ren = ryne.]
cyre *m.* choice.
cyrtel *m.* coat, tunic 4/60; 13/116.
cyssan kiss 26/42; 27 c/3. [coss.]
cyst *m.* the best of anything, ideal 20/309; 25/1: virtue.
cystig excellent, virtuous 15/70: charitable 13/46.
cȳpan make known, tell 3/190; 18/18, 21; 24/30.
cȳpnis *f.* testimony 31 i/7.
cȳþþ(u) *f.* native land, home 23/312.

D.

dǣd *f.* deed, action 1/2; 5 b/14; 22/195.
dǣd-bǣtan atone, repent 13/191. [dǣdbōt.]
dǣd-bōt *f.* reparation, repentance.
dǣd-cēne daring 20/395.
dæg *m.* day 8/29, 144; 20/350; 27 b/1; 31 c/1, 23: (life)time 32 b/2. ~es by day, 13/147: tō ~ to-day, 14/1.
dæg-hwāmlīce (ǣ) *av.* daily 16/11, 139; 33/9.
dæg-red *n.* dawn 23/204; 31 k/13.
dægþerlic 'on þysum ~an dæge,' on this very day 14/68.
dæg(e)-weorc *n.* day's work 21/148; 23/266.
dæl *n.* valley 12 b/55; 22/60, 176; 24/24.
dǣl *m.* part, division 2/48, 59; 7/13, 8; 27 d/10: 'be ænigum dǣle,' at all 16/169: 'be sumum dǣle,' partly 16/219. [gedǣl.]
dǣlan divide 31 e/14: tear 26/83 (?): distribute, give away 13/70, 144; 28/29: 'hilde ~,' fight 21/33: gain, get 22/51.
dafenian *w. d.* befit, suit 10/18.
*ge*dǣl *n.* separation. [dǣl.]
daroþ *m.* spear, javelin 21/149, 255; 28/21.
daru *f.* injury.
dēad dead 4/135, 61; 20/73.
dēadlic mortal 3/118.
dēah *vb.* avail, be worth 21/48—'ne dohte hit,' there was no goodness 16/69; *ptc.* **dugunde** strong 32/20; *w. d. g.* be equivalent to, able to procure 20/94.
dearr *vb.* dare, venture 4/23, 30; 16/26; 26/10.
dēaþ *m.* death 13/169; 20/138, 241.
dēaþbǣre, dēad- deadly 13/260.
dēaþ-dæg *m.* day of death 28/60; 30 b/5.
dēaþ-ręced *n.* grave 24/48.
dēaþ-wīc *n.* dwelling of death 20/25.
dēaw *m.* dew 27 e/12; 31 g/3.
*ge*dǣfe fitting. [dafenian.]
*ge*delf *n.* digging 5 b/18.
delfan 3 dig 13/303.
dǣma *m.* judge 3/257; 23/4, 59. [dōm.]
dǣman *w. d.* judge 3/15, 120; 30 b/5: decree 10/23: doom, condemn 23/196.
dǣmend *m.* judge 28/36.
Dęne *mpl.* the Danes 4/101; 20/73, 167.
Dęne-mearc (Dęna-) *f.* Denmark, 4/107, 112 (*plur.*).
Dęnisc Danish 6/8; 8/182.
dęnu *f.* valley 24/24.
dēofol *nm.* devil 13/94, 124; 16/7; 22/60; 31 m/4.
dēofolcund devilish 23/61.
dēofol-gield *n.* idol 13/240, 7; 31 g/40.
dēofol-gielda *m.* idolater 13/232.
dēofollic devilish 13/98.
dēofol-sēoc possessed of a devil 13/129.
dēogol *see* **dīegol.**
dēop deep 22/60, 176; 25/75.

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dēop *n.* deep water 8/195.
dēope *av.* deeply 26/89.
dēor *n.* (wild) beast 4/48 (reindeer); 9/7.
dēor brave 29/41, 76.
deore dark 25/46: sad, gloomy 26/89.
dēor-mōd brave 34/1.
dēor-weorþ (-wurþ) precious 13/55, 107: noble.
dęrian *w. d.* injure 13/257; 16/73, 85; 21/70; 31 m/17. [daru.]
diacon *m.* deacon 32/43.
dīc *mf.* ditch, moat 5 b/33, 4; 12 b/41, 76.
dīefan dip 27 d/3. [dūfan.]
dīegol secret, hidden 3/39, 102; 31 m/22: remote 5 b/68.
dīegollīce (ēo) *av.* secretly 3/13.
dīegolnis secrecy 31 f/29.
dīeran extol, praise 22/12. [dīere.]
dīere (ēo) beloved 20/59: precious, costly 4/50, 158; 20/278; 23/319.
dīerling *m.* favourite 13/1.
dięrne secret, hidden 20/107; 28/43, 62; 34/71.
dīersian make glorious 23/300. [dīere.]
diht *n.* command, direction.
dihtan appoint, direct: compose, write 15/225.
dimm dim.
dimmnis *f.* darkness, mist 31 l/8.
disc *m.* dish 15/75.
†dōgor *n.* day 20/145; 23/12; 26/63; *in prose* 32 b/26. [dæg.]
dohtor *f.* daughter 12/10; 27 b/12.
dol foolish 29/106: proud 22/95; 27 d/17. [*ep.* gedwolgod.]
dolg *n.* wound 25/46.
dolg-wund wounded 23/107.
dollīce foolishly, presumptuously 22/50.
dōm *m.* doom, judgement, sentence 13/65; 14/130; 28/60: dęcree, law 11/10, 14: opinion, decision 10/59: choice 1/31; 21/38: glory 20/138, 241; 28/21.
dōm-georn eager for glory 26/17.
dōmlīce *av.* gloriously 23/319.
dōn do, act 2/24, 64; 5/21, 35; 13/163: *in place of a verb* 13/159: cause 5/81; 22/159: put, place, &c. 2/71; 18/6, 286; 3/177; 27 d/3; 29/43 (dispose of): make, &c.—'dyde mē to gamene' *w. a.* diverted myself with) 29/20.
*ge*dōn encamp 8/88, 110.
draca *m.* dragon 13/179; 28/26; 31 g/62. [*L.* draco.]
drǣfan drive 16/97. [drāf.]
drāf *f.* drove 16/133. [drīfan.]
dragan 2 draw.
drēam *m.* joy 20/25; 23/350; 26/79.
dręccan trouble, afflict 8/175; 14/162; 16/74.
drǣfan make turbid 20/167; 27/2: trouble in mind, afflict 3/225; 5/31; 23/88.
dręnc *m.* drink 13/255, 60, 1. [drincan.]
dręncan give to drink, ply 23/29. [drincan.]
dręng *m.* warrior 21/149. [*Scand.* dręng-r.]
drēogan 7 do, perform 20/220.
drēor *m.* blood. [drēosan.]
drēorig blood-stained 20/167: sad 13/47, 95; 26/17, 25.
drēorig-hlēor with sad face 26/83.
drēorignis *f.* sadness 13/160.
drēosan 7 fall 24/34; 26/36, 63.
drepan 5 strike.
drępe *m.* stroke, blow 20/339.
drīfan 6 drive 16/94, 133.
drincan 3 drink 4/131, 2; 5 b/89 (y); 13/255, 8; 27 c/12.
*ge*drincan 3 drink up 13/269.
droht(n)ian pass life. [drēogan.]
drohtnung *f.* conduct, way of life 15/46.
drūgian *int.* dry.
drūgaþ *m.* drought.
druncen (*pte.*) drunk 17/44; 20/217; 23/67, 107.

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druncennis *f.* intoxication 31 k/11.
drūsian fall, decay: become languid 20/380.
drȳge *aj., n.* dry (land) 8/190; 31 e/36. [drūgian.]
dryht *f.* body of retainers. [drēogan.]
dryhten (i) *m.* king, lord 20/234; 23/21: the Lord 13/15; 20/304; 23/61, 300; 30/4. [dryht.]
dryht-folc *n.* people, nation 27d/17.
dryht-guma *m.* retainer, warrior 20/138; 23/29.
dryhtlic lordly 28/26; 29/85.
dryhtscipe *m.* valour 20/220.
dryne *m.* drink 5 b/67; 31 k/9.
*ge*dryne *n.* drinking 4/141, 4.
dryre *m.* fall 24/16. [drēosan.]
drysmian become obscure 20/125.
dūfan 7 dive.
duguþ *f.* excellence 5/61: benefit, help 21/197: body of retainers, flower (of a nation) 16/204; 23/61 (hosts); 26/79, 97; 29/80 (angels). [dēah.]
dulmun *m.* war-ship 5/68.
dūn *f.* hill, mountain 34/133—of **dūne** *av.* down 23/291; 28/30; **adūn** 12/83.
dūn-scræf *n.* hill cave 24/24.
duru *f.* door 1/14; 24/12; 28/36.
dūst *n.* dust 13/250; 15/164; 27 e/12.
dwæs foolish 16/176.
dwęlian lead astray 16/8. [dol.]
*ge*dwięld *n.* error 13/241; 15/150.
*ge*dwimor *n.* fantom 14/162.
*ge*dwol-god *n.* false god 16/27. [dol.]
*ge*dwol-mann *m.* heretic 13/213.
dyhtig strong 20/37. [dugan.]
dyne *m.* loud noise.
dynian resound 20/67; 23/23, 204.
dynt *m.* stroke 17/50.
*ge*dyrstig bold 33/16. [durran.]
dyrstignis *f.* audacity 13/216.
dysig foolish 31 g/9.
dys(ig)lic foolish 13/64; 15/203.

E.

ē *see* **ēa.**
ēa (ē) *f.* river 4/22, 3; 8/98, 147; 28/30.
ēac *av.* also, *with* and 7/23; 15/27; 32/11: *with* ge 8/30; 'ēac swilce,' also 10/10.
ēac *prp., w. d.* besides 8/173; 21/11—**ēac þan** *av.* also 34/61, 71.
ēaca *m.* increase, addition 3/177; 8/86.
†ēacen strong, great 20/371; 27b/8. [*Ptc. of* ēacan, grow.]
ēacian increase *int.* 3/182.
ēad *n.* riches: prosperity 22/156; 23/273.
ēad-hrœþig triumphant 23/135.
ēadig rich, happy, blessed 13/135; 14/111, 24.
ēadmōd *see* **ēaþmōd.**
eafera *m.* child 20/297.
eafoþ *n.* strength 20/216.
ēage *n.* eye 13/200, 1; 14/169.
eahta eight 4/43.
eahtian watch over 20/157.
ēa-lā *interj.* oh! 13/164, 5; 16/193.
ēa-land *n.* island 32 c/50.
eald old 3/140; 5/80, 1: ~ **fæder** grandfather 21/218. *cp.* **ięldra** 20/74 (*see also* **ieldran**); *spl.* **ięld(e)sta** oldest, highest in rank, chief 11/4; 13/253; 23/10, 242.
ealddōm *m.* age 5 b/56.
eald-fēond *m.* old foe 23/316.
eald-hęttende *mpl.* old foes 23/321.
ealdian grow old 29/89.
eald-*ge*nīþla *m.* old foe, 23/228.
ealdor *m.* prince, king 13/318; 14/173; 21/53.
ealdor *n.* life 20/88, 184 (vitals); 27 b/3—'(awa) tō ealdre,' for ever 22/182; 23/120.

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ealdor-biscop *m.* chief bishop 14/14.
ealdor-duguþ *f.* nobility, flower of the chiefs 23/310.
ealdorlēas lifeless 20/337.
ealdorlīce *av.* nobly 34/104.
ealdor-mann *m.* duke, magistrate 1/3; 6/3; 21/219; 31 g/81; 32/1; 33/1.
ealdor-þegn *m.* chief attendant, retainer 20/58; 23/242.
eald-*ge*strēon *n.* old treasure 20/131, 208.
ealdung *f.* growing old, age 5 b/52.
ealgian defend 21/52.
eall all 1/17, 23, 42: ofer ~, everywhere 21/256; mid ~e entirely 5 b/74; 8/4: *av.* entirely 34/99 —~ swā, quite as 16/132, 78: ~es *av.* entirely, quite 16/28: *gpl. w. spl.*—ealra (mǣst) most of all 16/91; 22/92, 106. *So also gsg.* ealles (swiþost) 8/165.
eall-gylden all-golden 23/46.
eallunga *av.* entirely 3/83; 13/47, 145.
eall-wealda *m.* ruler of all 20/64; 22/1, 83.
eall-wealdend *m.* ruler of all 15/22.
eall-wihta *fpl.* all creatures 34/101.
ealneg *see* weg.
ealoþ *g. of* ealu.
ealu *sn.* ale 4/133; ealoþ *g.* 4/169; 32/25.
eam = eom.
ēam *m.* uncle 15/6.
eard *m.* country, home, dwelling-place 5/28; 13/208; 20/127.
eard-geard *m.* dwelling-place, earth 26/85.
eardian dwell 4/68, 105.
eardiend *m.* dweller 31 c/4.
eard-stapa *m.* wanderer 26/6.
eardung *f.* dwelling 31 b/10.
eardung-hūs *f.* dwelling 31 e/30.
ēare, *n.* ear 34/78.
earfoþ *n.* hardship 16/56; 26/6.
earfoþe difficult 13/78.
earfoþlic difficult, full of hardship 26/106.
earfoþlīce *av.* with difficulty, scarcely 14/151, 7; 20/386.
earfoþ-hwīl *f.* time of hardship 29/3.
earg cowardly 21/238.
eargian shun, fear.
earglic bad 16/121.
earh *n.* arrow.
earh-faru, ærig- *f.* flight of arrows 30 c/13.
earm *m.* arm 15/28; 21/165.
earm poor, wretched, despicable 5/11, 77; 13/135; 26/40.
earm-cearig careworn 26/20; 29/14.
earming *m.* wretch 13/126.
earmlic wretched 15/206; 16/121.
earmlīce *av.* wretchedly 16/195.
earm-sceapen wretched 20/101.
earn *m.* eagle 21/107; 23/210; 31 g/19.
earnian earn, deserve, 9/47; 12/25; 16/15, 7; 32 c/46.
earnung *f.* merit 16/16, 8.
earon are.
*ge*earnung *f.* merit 15/32, 90; 31 m/25.
earþ *m.* arable land 32 c/11.
ēast *av.* eastwards 8/59.
ēa-stæþ *n.* bank 21/63.
ēastan *av.* from the east 4/122, 4: be ~ *w. d.* east of 8/91: wiþ ~ to the east 4/66.
ēast-dǣl *m.* the East 5 b/4; 14/8 24/2.
ēast-ende *m.* east end 8/6.
Ēast-engle *mpl.* East-Anglians 8/19, 125.
Ēaster-dæg *m.* Easter day 15/74.
ēasterne eastern 22/70.
ēaste-weard eastward 4/68, 9; 8/5, 55; 12 b/49.
ēast-healf *f.* east side 8/101.

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ēast-lang *av.* eastwards 8/7.
ēast-rīce *n.* east kingdom, empire 8/2, 18.
ēast-rihte *av.* eastward 4/14.
Ēastron *fpl.* Easter 6/30; 7/11, 5; 17/37, 9.
Ēast-seaxe *mpl.* East-Saxons 8/37, 126.
ēaþe *av.* easily 2/64; 16/194; 23/75, 102. *cp.* īeþ.
ēaþ-mœdan (d) humble 34/129.
ēaþ-mœdu (-mēttum 12/34), *f.* reverence (in plur.) 23/170.
ēaþ-mōd (d) humble 15/70; 25/60.
ēaþ-mōdian humble 31 d/13.
ēaþmōdlīce (d) *av.* humbly 3/12; 10/93.
eax, æx, æsc *f.* axe 3/231, 9, 41; 11/68; 17/49.
eax *f.* axle.
eaxl *f.* shoulder 20/287, 97; 25/32.
eaxl-*ge*spann *n.* shoulder-span (place where the two beams of the cross intersect (Grein)), 25/9.
eaxl-*ge*stealla *m.* shoulder-companion, intimate friend 20/76.
ębba *m.* ebb 21/65.
Ebrēas *mpl.* Hebrews 23/218, 53.
Ebr(ē)isc Hebrew 2/54; 23/241.
ēc *see* ēac.
ęce *m.* pain, ache.
ēce eternal 3/214; 13/68, 72; 30/4; 32/5.
ēcelic eternal 31 f/13.
ēcelīce *av.* eternally 13/118, 228; 14/146.
ęcg *f.* edge; † sword 20/209, 74; 21/60; 27 d/6.
ęcg-bana *m.* slayer 20/12.
ęcg-hęte *m.* violence 29/70.
ęcg-plega *m.* battle 23/246.
ēcnis *f.* eternity 3/209; 13/6.
ed-gift *n.* repayment 12/31.
ed-hwięrft *m.* reverse 20/31.
ed-lēan *n.* reward 14/128; 32/4.
edlēanian requite 31 g/78.
*ge*edlēan(ī)end *m.* requiter 31 m/25.
ed-nīwe renewed 22/69; 24/77.
edor *m.* enclosure, dwelling 26/77.
ed-staþelian re-establish 13/78, 80.
ed-węnden *f.* turn, change 24/40.
ed-wīt *n.* reproach, contumely 3/244; 23/215.
efen, emn even 5 b/27.
efen-eald of equal age 14/93, 191.
efenehþ *f.* plain 8/117.
efen-hlytta *m.* equal sharer 14/128.
efen-nīht, emniht *f.* equinox 18/52.
efen-lange (emn-) *prp. w. d.* along 4/67.
efen-sārig, ems- *w. d.* equally sorry with 5/36.
efes *f.* eaves: border 8/27.
efne *av.* behold 13/126, 154: just 10/17.
œfstan *wv.* hasten 20/243; 21/206; 31 e/24.
eft *av.* again 8/107; 20/306: afterwards 2/49: back 13/109; 23/146; 27 d/3.
eft-sīþ *m.* return 20/82.
ęge *m.* fear 5/62; 13/127; 16/169.
ęgesfull fearful, terrible 23/21, 257; 28/30.
ęgeslic fearful, terrible 9/25; 16/108; 20/399.
ęgeslīce *av.* fearfully, terribly 14/150.
ęglan molest, afflict 23/185.
ęg e)sa *m.* fear, terror 23/252; 25/86; 30 c/13.
œhtan *w. g.* pursue, persecute 3/234; 20/262; 23/237; 31 e/14. [ōht, 'persecution.']
œhtere *m.* persecutor 13/24; 14 b/118.
œhtnis *f.* persecution 14/3, 120.
œle *m.* oil 13/25; 14/167; 31 g/24. [*L.* oleum.]

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œle-trē(ow) *n.* olive 31 f/36.
ęllen *n.* †courage 20/243, 79; 21/211; 25/34; 28/16: zeal 25/60.
ęllen-dǽd *f.* deed of courage 23/273.
ęllen-mǽrþu *f.* fame of courage 20/221.
ęllen-rōf courageous 23/109, 46.
ęllen-þrīste courageous 23/133.
ęllen-weorc *n.* deed of courage 20/214.
ęllen-wōdnis *f.* zeal 10/95.
ęlles *av.* otherwise, else 3/51; 13/333—~hwæt anything else 32 b/43.
ęllor *av.* elsewhither 23/112.
ęllor-gāst (ǽ) *m.* alien sprite 20/99, 367, 71.
ęln *f.* ell 4/42, 3, 4.
ęl-þēod *f.* strange nation 23/237.
ęlþēodig foreign(er) 23/215; 29/38.
ęl-wiht (æ) *f.* strange monster 20/250.
embe *see* ymbe.
emn *see* efen.
ęnd = and.
ęnde *m.* end 13/230; 20/4; border 25/29: quarter, direction 8/77; 16/41.
ęnde-byrdan range in order, include.
ęnde-byrdnis *f.* order, succession 10/23; 31 f/22.
ęndemes *av.* together 13/523.
ęndian end, finish (*tr.*), 5 b/25; 10/97; 24/83: die 16/42.
ęnd-lufon, -leofan eleven.
*ge*ęndung *f.* end(ing) 15/131; 31 f/38.
ęnge narrow 20/160: severe 24/52.
ęngel *m.* angel 14/193; 25/9.
ęngel-cynn *n.* race of angels 22/1.
ęngellic *aj.* angelic 14/118.
Ęngle *mpl.* the English 16/125, 32, 203.
Ęnglisc English *n.* English language 13/223.
Ęnglisc-*ge*reord *n.* English language 10/7.
ęnt *m.* giant 5/65; 5 b/23; 26/87; 28/2.
ēode *prt. of* gān.
eodorcan *wv.* ruminate 10/57 (= ed-recian).
eofor *m.* wild-boar 28/19: image of a boar on a helmet 20/78.
eofor-sprēot *m.* boar-spear 20/187. [sprēot, 'sprout,' 'stake.']
†eoh *m.* horse 21/189.
ēored, (-ud) *n.* troop of cavalry 31 e/33, f/18. [= eoh-rād.]
eorl *m.* earl 6/2, 13, 5: †man 20/78; 21/6; 23/257.
eorl-*ge*wǽde *n.* armour 20/192.
eornost *f.* earnest: on ~ *av.* in earnest 16/135.
eornoste *av.* earnestly, fiercely 21/281; 23/108, 231.
eornostlīce *av.* in truth, indeed 14/142.
eorre *see* ierre.
eorþ-būend *m.* earth-dweller 27 e/8.
eorþe *f.* earth 13/161; 15/171; 20/282.
eorþlic earthly 14/95.
eorþ-rīce *n.* earthly kingdom 22/174.
eorþ-scræf *n.* earth-cave 26/84.
eorþ-tierwe *f.* bitumen 5 b/32.
eorþ-welan *mpl.* earthly prosperity 29/67.
eoten *m.* giant.
eotenisc of giants 20/308.
ēowan show, display 23/240.
ęrian plough 4/54, 64.
ēse *pl.* Gods 19 b/23, 25.
ęsne *m.* man 9/46.
ēst *f.* favour, grace 16/57; 24/46; 27 d/24.
ēst-ēadig prosperous, luxurious 29/56.
etan 5 eat 31 e/11, f/29, g/80.
ęttan graze 4/64. [etan.]

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ēþel *m.* country, native land 3/140; 21/52; 26/20; 29/60: territory 2/9.
ēþel-weard *m.* guardian of his country 23/321.
ēþre *see* **ǣþre.**
œxen *pl. of* **oxa.**

F.

*ge*fā *m.* enemy 11/79.
fācenfull treacherous 14/92.
fāc(e)n *n.* treachery, crime 5/85; 13/98; 28/56.
fadian arrange, order 16/80, 225.
fæc *n.* period of time, interval 10/6; 13/192, 4.
fæder *m.* father, God 13/319, 37: **eald ~** grandfather 21/218.
fæderen-mæ̀g *m.* paternal kinsman 20/13.
fæderlic paternal 31 k/1.
fæge doomed to death 20/318; 21/119; 23/209.
fægen *w. g.* glad 15/111; 20/383; 26/68.
fæger (ǣ?) beautiful 5 b/27; 24/64; 25/21, 73.
fægernis *f.* beauty.
fæg(e)nian *w. g.* rejoice 13/41; 14/181.
fæg(e)re *av.* beautifully, well 23/301; 28/56: prosperously *sp.* 29/13.
fægrian grow beautiful 29/48.
fǣhþ *f.* feud, hostility 20/83, 90; 21/225; 27 e/11. [fāh.]
fǣle faithful, amiable, good.
*ge*fǣlsian purify 20/370.
fǣmne *f.* virgin 28/44; 31 g/49.
fær *n.* journey 8/44; 14/66. [faran.]
fæ̀r *m.* (sudden) danger 22/89.
færeld *n.* journey 32 c/16.
fæ̀r-gripe *m.* sudden grasp 20/266.
fæ̀ringa *av.* suddenly, forthwith 20/164.
fæ̀rlīce *av.* suddenly 13/82,150; 26/61.
fæ̀r-sceaþa *m.* sudden enemy 21/142.
fæ̀r-spell *n.* sudden tidings 23/244.
fæ̀r-stice *m.* sudden stitch (pain) 19 b/1.
fæst fast, firm, secure 5 b/44; 20/40; 22/163.
fæste *av.* fast, firmly 16/130; 34/94.
fæsten(n) *n.* fortress 3/148; 8/12, 97; 21/194: fast 13/217, 8, 87.
fæsten-bryce *m.* breach of fasting 16/156.
fæsten-dæg *m.* fastday 32/22.
fæsten-geat *n.* fortress-gate 23/162.
fæstlīce *av.* firmly, bravely 12/13; 21/82, 254.
fæstnian fasten 25/33: conclude (peace) 21/35.
fæstnis *f.* firmness, massiveness 5 b/29.
fæstnung *f.* security 26/115.
fæt *n.* vessel, jar 13/11.
fætels *m.* vessel 4/169: pouch, bag 23/127.
fǣtt fat 31 g/28.
fǣttian grow fat 31 g/28.
fæþm *m.* embrace (outstretched arms), grasp 20/143; 27 d/24: protection 28/61: fathom.
fæþm-rīm *n.* measure 24/29.
fāg coloured, stained, variegated 20/36, 381; 28/22.
fāh hostile 20/213; 23/104 (?): proscribed, guilty 20/13. [īēon.]
fana *m.* banner.
fandian *w. g.* try, tempt 3/42; 4/7; 13/108.
fandung *f.* trying 3/55, 9.
faran 2 go, travel 7/6, 19; 13/114; 18/56; 31 c/1; 32 b/20 **—on ~** assail 29/91.
*ge*faran 2 take possession of (a country) 5/25: attack 5/67: die 6/30.
faru *f.* journey 14/42.
fēa wa) few 4/5; 13/230; 20/162.

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*ge*fēa (īa) *m.* joy 31 b/5; 34/80.
*ge*feah *prt. of* gefēon.
fealdan 1 fold 27 d/7.
fealg *prt. of* fēolan.
feallan 1 fall 13/85; 14/79; 26/63: on ~ assail 3/164: flow 4/94.
fealu fallow, dark 24/74; 26/46.
fealu-hilte fallow-hilted 21/166.
fearr *m.* bull 31 g/25.
fēa-sceaftig needy 29/26.
feax *n.* (head of) hair 20/397; 23/99, 281.
fęccan fetch 13/105: seek 15/196: gain, take 21/160.
fœdan feed 17/61; 27 b/9: foster, bring up 5/44.
fefer *n.* fever. [*L.* febris.]
fefer-fūge *f.* feverfew 19 b/1.
*ge*fœgan join 13/74.
fœhþ *3rd sg. of* fōn.
fe(a)la *w. g.* many 13/206, 27, 334; 20/15; 34/49 (eo).
fela-mōdig very bold 20/387.
fœlan feel 29/95.
fela-synnig very sinful 20/129.
feld *m.* field (of battle) 8/26; 21/241; 24/26; 31 f/11, 36.
fell *n.* skin, hide 4/56, 9; 19 b/20.
fęng *m.* grasp [fōn, gefangen].
†fęngel *m.* prince, king 20/150, 225.
fęnn *n.* fen 20/45; 28/42.
fęnn-*ge*lād *n.* marsh-track 20/109.
fęnn-land *n.* fen-land 5/16.
feoh *n.* cattle 28/47: money, property 1/21, 31; 13/148.
feoh-gīfre avaricious 26/68.
feohlēas without money 8/160.
*ge*feoht *n.* fight, war 5/8, 75; 23/189; 31 e/5.
feohtan 3 fight 1/17; 7/20; 21/16, 254: — on ~ attack, fight 6/19.
*ge*feohtan 3 fight 11/24: gain (by fighting) 21/129; 23/122.
feohte *f.* fight 21/103.
fēol *f.* file.
fēolan 4 enter, penetrate 1/41; 20/31. [=feolhan.]
fēol-heard hard as a file 21/108.
fēon hate 31 g/79.
*ge*fēon 5 *w. g. or inst.* rejoice 7/18; 10/110; 20/319, 74, 7; 31 b/9; d/1.
fēond enemy *m.* 23/195; 25/30: fiend 3/140; 22/61; 31 d/2. [*partic. pres. of* fēon.]
fēond-sceaþa *m.* enemy 23/104; 27 c/19.
feorh *mn.* life 20/43; 21/142; 34/20, 2.
feorh-bold *n.* body 25/73.
feorh-hūs *n.* body 21/297.
feorh-*ge*nīþla *m.* mortal foe 20/290.
feorm *f.* food: use 2/36.
feorm-fultum *m.* sustenance, support 32 c/27.
feorr *av.*=*aj. w. inst.* far (from) 20/111; 24/1; 26/21.
feorr *av.* far 4/12, 3; 21/3; 26/26; *sp.* fierrest 4/12: *of time*, far back, 26/90: in addition further 20/90 (?).
feorran(e) *av.* from afar 3/103; 20/120; 23/24; 25/57.
feorran-cumen from afar, strange 11/48.
feorr-cund from afar, strange 11/49.
fēorþa fourth 23/12.
feoþur- *see* fiþer-.
fēoung *f.* enmity 3/246. [fēon.]
fēower four 8/140; 20/387.
fēower-scīete square 5 b/28. [scēat.]
fēower-tīene fourteen 20/391.
fēowertig forty 17/40.
*ge*fœra *m.* companion 1/37, 9; 3/90; 26/30: *f.* wife 33/2.
fœran go, proceed 13/96, 284; 20/140, 382; 23/12: travel, set out 29/37: behave, act.
*ge*fœre accessible 24/4.
†fer(h)þ *mn.* heart, mind 20/383; 26/90; 27d/21; 34/94, 111.
ferhþ-gleāw wise 23/41.

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fer(h)þ-loca *m.* heart 26/13, 33.
fęri(g)an carry 8/36, 48; 13/152; 14/164: go (?), 21/179.
fers *n.* verse 10/39. [*L.* versus.]
fersc fresh 4/81; 5 b/7.
*ge*fœrscipe *m.* company 3/257; community of monks 33/9.
fętel *m.* belt. [fæt.]
fętel-hilt *n.* belted hilt 20/313.
fęti(g)an fetch 8/152; 15/29 (fętte *prt.*); 20/60; 23/35.
fetor *f.* fetter 26/21.
fœþa *m.* troop 20/77, 174; 21/88; 31 e/7.
fœþe *n.* movement 22/134.
fœþe-cęmpa *m.* foot-warrior 20/294.
fœþe-lāst *m.* step 20/382; 23/139.
feþer *f.* feather 4/56, 60: wing 26/47.
feþer-hama *m.* feather-coat 22/172.
fīc-trēo(w) *n.* figtree 31 f/34.
fięll *m.* fall 20/294; 21/71; 31 k/6 (æ): death 15/134; 25/56; slaughter 21/264. [feallan.]
fięllan fell, slay 23/194; 25/38, 73. [feallan.]
fīend *see* fēond.
fięrd *f.* (military) expedition, campaign 21/221; 22/163: militia, army 5/5; 6/5; 28/31, 52. [faran.]
fięrd-ham *m.* armour 20/254.
fięrd-hrægl *n.* armour 20/277.
fięrd-hwæt bold in war 20/391.
fięrdian campaign 8/45.
fięrdlēas undefended 8/28.
fięrd-lēoþ *n.* war-song 20/174.
fięrd-rinc warrior 21/140; 34/22.
fięrd-sceorp *n.* war-ornament 27 c/13.
fięrd-wīc *n.* camp 23/220.
fierd-wierþe distinguished in war 20/66.
fiergen-bēam *m.* mountain-tree 20/164.
fiergen-hēafod *n.* mountain-head 19 b/27.
fiergen-holt *n.* mountain-wood 20/143.
fiergen-strēam *m.* mountain-stream 20/109; 28/47.
fierlen distant.
fierrest *sp. of* feorr.
fierst *m.* period, time 13/22; 23/325; respite 15/210.
fīf five 8/193; 25/8.
fīfta fifth.
fīf-tīene fifteen 4/59; 20/332.
fīftīg fifty 14/183.
filde level 5 b/26. [feld.]
findan 3 find 2/55; 4/165; 20/17, 236; 22/21— ~ æt obtain from 12 a/18.
finger *m.* finger 20/255; 27 d/7; 28/38.
Finnas *mpl.* Fins 4/5, 28.
†fīras *mpl.* men 23/33; 24/3.
firen *f.* crime, violence: firnum excessively 22/71.
firen-dǣd *f.* crime 34/45.
fisc (fix-) *m.* fish 28/27.
fiscere *m.* fisher 4/27.
fiscoþ, fiscnaþ *m.* fishing 4/6, 130.
fiþer *see* feþer.
fiþer-tīeme (feoþur-) four-teamed 31 e/34. [fiþer = fēower.]
flǣsc *n.* flesh 3/118, 9, 258; 13/165.
flǣsc-hama *m.* body 20/318; 29/94.
flǣsclic carnal 3/113; 13/17.
flān *fm.* arrow 13/95; 21/71, 269; 23/221.
flān-boga *m.* bow 20/183.
flēam *m.* flight 8/105; 14/100; 23/292.
flœde full (river), 5 b/14. [flōd.]
flēogan 7 fly 19/9; 21/7; 22/172; 23/221: flee 21/275.
flēoge *f.* fly.
flēoh-nętt *n.* fly-net, curtain 23/47.
flēon 7 flee 3/250, 4; 8/40; 21/194.
flēos fleece 30 c/3.

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flēotan 7 float 26/54.
flętt *n.* floor, hall 20/290, 318; 26/61.
flętt-sittende *m.* guest 23/19, 33.
flicce *n.* flitch 32/21.
flīeman put to flight 8/39, 64, 130: drive, hunt 20/120.
flītan 6, *ge*flit *n.* quarrel, dispute.
flocc-mǣlum *av.* in troops 17/14.
flocc-rād *f.* troop-incursion 8/27.
flōd *m.* flood: flow of the tide 8/205; 21/65: tide generally 21/72: river 20/111; 31 h/12: † sea.
flōd-weg *m.* ocean path 29/52.
flōd-więlm *m.* flowing stream 24/64.
flōr *f.* floor, ground 20/66; 23/111.
flot *n.* sea 21/41.
flota *m.* sailor, pirate 21/72, 227: fleet.
flot-mann *m.* sailor, pirate 16/126.
flōwan 1 flow 14/155; 21/65; 28/47.
flyht *m.* flight 21/71.
fnǣst *m.* blowing, breath 24/15.
fōda *m.* food.
folc *n.* people, nation 20/172, 332; 34/5: army 21/45.
folc-*ge*feoht *n.* pitched battle 6/36.
folcisc of the people 9/31.
folc-lagu *f.* law of the people 16/41.
folc-land *n.* public land 32 c/30.
folc-*ge*stealla *m.* companions in war 22/26, 42.
folc-stęde *m.* battle-place 20/213; 23/320.
folc-toga *m.* leader of the people, general 23/47, 194.
folc-wiga *m.* warrior 27 c/13.
fold-āgend *m.* earth-possessor 24/5.
fold-būend *m.* earth-dweller 20/105.
folde *f.* earth, ground 23/281; 24/3, 8, 60: (dry) land 29/13.
fǣld-grǣg earth-gray 28/31.
fold-weg *m.* road 20/383.
folgian, fyl(i)gan *w. d.* follow 9/41; 13/16: obey 16/223: serve (guests) 23/33.
folgoþ *m.* body of followers, province 18/25, 29.
†folm *f.* hand 20/53; 21/150; 23/80.
fōn 1 seize, grasp, take 20/251, 287; *with* tō 21/10; 'fēng tō rice,' came to the throne 2/22; 5/74; 'him togēanes fēng,' clutched at him 20/292; 'tō-gædre fēngon,' engaged in battle 15/129; 'him on fultum fēng,' helped them 23/300: capture, make prisoner 4/50; 5/73.
for, fer 32.c/36; *prp. w. d.* (*inst.*) *local,* before 20/399; 23/192: in the sight of, before; 'rīce for worulde' 13/120: *causal;* 'forht for þǣre gesihþe' 25/21; 'for his intingaþ' 13/110; 'hi woldon cuman þider for þæs cynges swicdōme' (in order to betray) 18/40 — for-hwȳ, for-hwām, for-hwon wherefore? 10/107; for-þām, for-þon therefore 2/23, because 8/47; for-þām-þe, for-þon-þe because 8/71; 5 b/62; for-þām-þæt in order that 3/230; for-þȳ therefore 8/206; for-þȳ-þe because 8/121; for-þȳ-þæt in order that 14/94, 101.
for *av.* too, very 8/163.
fōr *f.* journey. [faran.]
foran(e) *av.* in front, before 5/46; 19 b/11—'~ forrīdan,' cut off advance 8/115, 88: *of time,* before 32/35.
foran-hēafod *n.* forehead 31 m/15.
for·bærnan burn *tr.* 15/195.
for·bēodan 7 forbid 17/43: *w. a. d.* 12/19.
for·beornan 3 burn up *int.* 15/192; 20/366.
for·beran 4 suffer 3/13: tolerate 3/7, 24.

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for·bīegan bend: humiliate 23/267.
for·būgan 7 escape, avoid 14/65; 21/325.
for·ceorfan 3 cut through, off 23/105; 31 c/5.
for·cierran avoid 14/34: **-ed** perverse 31 g/8, 38.
ford *m.* ford 8/40; 21/81, 8.
for·dōn destroy, ruin 5/8; 5/70; 16/204.
for·drīfan 6 drive, sweep away 5 b/10: impel, drive on 23/277.
fore *prp.* (*av.*) *w. d.* before (*place and time*) 30 b/1: because of. *w. a.* before (*place and time*): for, instead of 29/21, 2.
fore-bēacen *n.* portent, prodigy 31 e/20.
fore-cweden (*ptc.*) above-mentioned 32/13.
fore-gān 1 precede 31 i/11.
fore-genga *f.* attendant 23/127.
fore-gīsl *m.* preliminary hostage 7/22; 8/20.
fore-mǣre very illustrious 23/122.
fore-secgan mention before 15/141; 'se foresæda,' the aforesaid 15/30: predict 3/188.
fore-sprǣc *f.* preamble 32 c/50.
fore-spreca *m.* mediator 16/224; 32 b/52.
fore-sprecen (*ptc.*) aforesaid 8/136; 12/42.
for·faran 2 intercept 8/187: destroy, ruin 16/99.
for·flēon 7 avoid 14/101.
for·giēfan 5 give 13/125; 20/269; 21/139: forgive (sins) 34/46, 52.
for·giēf(en)nis *f.* forgiveness (of sins) 3/227, 59.
for·giēldan 3 requite 20/327; 23/217: pay for 11/66: buy off 21/32: give 20/291, 334.
for·gīeman neglect 22/82.
for·giētan 5 forget 3/123.
for·hæfednis *f.* continence, temperance 15/62.
for·healdan 1 withhold 16/26, 8, 60.
for-heard very hard 21/156.
for·hēawan 1 cut down, kill 21/115, 223; 21/288.
for·hergian, -rigan ravage 2/33; 5/9.
for·hergung, -riung *f.* devastation 5 b/53.
for·hogian despise 13/64, 123.
for·hohnis *f.* contempt 10/9. [= forhogodnis.]
for·hradian anticipate, frustrate 14/104.
forht afraid 25/21; 26/68.
forhtian be afraid 13/259; 21/21: fear 31 d/19.
forhtlīce *av.* with fear 23/244.
forhtung *f.* fear 13/272.
for·hwega *av.* about 4/146, 51. [*cp.* hwæt-hwegu.]
for·ierman reduce to poverty 16/46. [earm.]
for·lǣtan 1 leave, abandon 13/15, 31; 31 g/29; omit, neglect 2/51; let go 21/2: dismiss 31 j/9: remit, excuse 3/195: loose 2/42; 9/50: let 21/156, 321: **ūp** ~ 5 b/15 (direct upwards); **inn** ~ 23/150.
for·lǣt(en)nis *f.* remission 31 i/13.
for·lēogan 7 *in ptc. prt.* **forlogen** perjured 16/111, 55.
for·lēosan 7 lose 13/115, 65; *w. inst.* 20/220: *ptc. prt.* **forloren** ruined 16/155.
for·licgan 5 *in ptc. prt.* **forlegen** adulterer, fornicator.
for·ligere (e) *n.* adultery, fornication 16/153, 85.
for·loren(n)is *f.* perdition 31 g/66.
forma first 13/12; 14/5; 20/213: *sp.* **fyrmest** first.
for·nēah *av.* very nearly, almost 5/80.
for·nīedan compel 16/46.
for·niman 4 carry off, destroy 20/186; 26/80, 99: annul 16/52.

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for·rǣdan betray 16/94, 5.
for·rīdan 6 intercept (by riding) 8/38, 115.
for·rotian decay 15/84.
for·sacan 2 deny, refuse 15/158.
for·scamian *impers.*, *w. a.* be ashamed 3/15.
for·scięppan 2 transform 22/63.
for·scyldigian *ptc. prt.* -od guilty 13/151.
for·sēon 5 despise 14/107; 16/45, 62.
for·sēoþan 7 wither 14/124. [sēoþan, 'boil.']
for·sewennis *f.* contempt 13/57.
for·sīþian perish 20/300.
for·slēan 2 defeat 5/70.
for·spanan seduce 22/105.
for·spęndan squander 4/161.
for·spillan destroy, kill 16/98.
forst *m.* frost 14/123; 22/71; 24/15. [frēosan.]
for·standan 2 understand 2/81: avail, help *w. d.* 3/194: hinder, resist 20/209.
for·stelan 4 steal 27 c/18.
for·swǣlan burn, inflame *tr.* 14/148.
for·swāpan 1 sweep away 22/146.
for·swelgan 3 devour 27 f/3; 31 e/20.
for·swęrian 2 *ptc. prt.* -oren perjured 16/110.
for·syngian *ptc. prt.* -god sinful, sinner 16/146, 85, 93.
for·tęndan cauterize 5/46, 9.
forþ *av.* forth: forwards 20/382; 21/3, 150: away 27e/13 (?): *of time*, continually 23/120; 'forþ mid ealle' (forthwith) 13/189; 'swā forþ' so on 13/226; 32 b/6.
forþ-bringan produce 10/8; 31 k/1.
forþ-cuman 4 come forth, be born 32 c/55.
for·þēon (press down), overcome 25/54.
forþ-faran 2 die 14/196, 207.
forþ-fǣran die 8/167.
forþ-fōr *f.* death 10/99, 103, 8.
forþ-georn eager to advance, hurrying on 21/281.
ge-forþian accomplish 21/289.
for·þolian *w. inst.* go without, miss 26/38.
forþ-*ge*sceaft *f.* future 25/10; 28/61: future life 34/53.
forþ-sīþ *sm.* death 14/146, 81.
for·þrǣstan afflict, destroy 31 c/8, e/11.
forþweard in future 32 c/52; 34/80.
forþ-weg *m.* in ~e away 26/81.
forþ-wegan 5 carry forth 31 k/13.
forþ-*ge*witen (*ptc.*) dead 20/229.
for·þylman envelope with 23/118.
forþ-yppan display 31 k/13.
for·wegan 5 kill 21/228.
for·weornian wither 13/117.
for·weorpan 3 throw 19 a/7.
for·weorþan 3 perish 14/210; 16/100, 99, 213; 23/289.
for·więrnan *w. d. g.* prevent, refuse 5 b/62; 8/143.
for·wrǣgan calumniate 18/39.
for·wundian wound 8/211; 25/14, 62.
for·wyrcan dam up 8/145; close (a road), 22/136: ruin 16/212: *rfl.* incur guilt 16/174.
forwyrd *fm.* destruction 13/176, 84; 23/285. [forweorþan.]
fōstor *n.* sustenance 16/48. [fōda.]
fōstor-fǣder *m.* foster-father 14/36, 105.
fōt *m.* foot 13/85, 158; 21/247; 29/9; 31 i/16.
fōt-mǣl *n.* foot-measure 21/275.
fōt-swæþ *n.* foot-print, foot 13/188.
fox-hyll *m.* foxhill 12 b/44, 6.
fracadlīce *av.* with evil intent 30 c/14.
fracod (-oþ) bad, wicked 15/207; 20/325; 25/10.
*ge*frǣge famous 24/3. [fricgan.]
frægn *prt. of* frignan.

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frǣgnian make famous 20/83.
frætw(i)an adorn 13/93; 23/171; 27 c/11; 30 c/10.
frætwa (-e) *fpl.* ornaments, trappings, armour 24/73; 27 c/7; 28/27.
fram *prp., w. d.* (*inst.*) *motion* from 1/33: *origin* 'swā micel ȝe stōd dēoflum fram ēow' 13/128: *distance* 8/10: *figurative* (*release, deprivation, avoidance, &c.*), 'ālȳsan fram' 13/335; 'þæt hī heora handa fram þām blōdes gyte ne wiþbrūdon' 14/183: *agent* (*with passive*), 'geseah þæt hē wæs bepǣht fram þām tungelwītegum' 14/52; *av.* 'fram gān,' depart 1/36; 'fram ic ne wille,' I will not (run) away 21/317.
fram active, bold 34/22.
framlīce *av.* actively 23/41; 23/220.
framweard enterprising 29/71.
frān *pret. of* frignan.
franca *m.* spear 21/77, 140.
Francas *mpl.* Franks.
Franc-land *n.* France 15/199.
†frēa *m.* lord, king 20/69; 21/12 God (Christ) 23/301; 25/33.
†frēa-wrāsn *f.* splendid chain 20/201.
freca *m.* warrior 20/313.
frǣcednis *f.* danger 13/335.
frǣcenlic dangerous 20/109, 28.
*ge*frǣdan feel 14/187.
frǣfran console, cheer 14/59, 135, 8; 26/28.
frȩm(e)de, frȩmþe strange, foreign 4/163; 16/79; 31/8.
frȩmman, frȩmian *w. d.* benefit 13/75; 14/119, 20: *w. a.* do, perform, afford 13/206; 20/302; 22/148. [fram.]
frȩmsum beneficial 34/131.
frȩmsumnis *f.* benefit 10/89.
frȩmu *f.* benefit 16/48; 22/192.
frēo(h), *pl.* frīge free 2/66; 11/21; 13/327; 16/53.
frēod *f.* peace 21/39.
frēo(ga)n free 11/77; 31 e/22.
frēolic beautiful 27 c/13.
frēols *m.* freedom. [friheals.]
frēols-bryce *m.* breach of peace 16/156.
frēols-tīd *f.* festival 14/2.
frēo-mǣg *m.* (free) kinsman 26/21.
frēond *m.* friend, relative, lover 3/230, 243; 20/135; 25/76; 28/44. [*ptc. prs. of* frēon, 'love.']
frēondlēas friendless 26/28.
frēondlīce *av.* friendly 2/2; 13/3.
frēondscipe *m.* friendship 18/49.
frēorig cold, chill 23/281; 26/33; 30 c/1. [frēosan.]
frēo-rīht *npl.* rights of freemen 16/52.
frēosan 7 freeze.
Frēsisc Friesian 8/203: 'on ~,' in the Friesian manner 8/182.
fretan 5 devour, eat 8/100; 27 f/1. [=for-etan.]
frȩttan graze: 8/117. [fretan.]
fricgan ask 27 c/19. [frignan.]
frīend *pl. of* frēond.
*ge*frige (eo) *n.* hearsay, information 24/29. [fricgan.]
frīge *see* frēo.
frignan, frīnan ask 10/112, 26; 20/69, 72; 31 g/12.
*ge*frignan hear, learn 14/199; 23/7, 246; 24/1.
Frīsa *m.* Friesian 8/202.
friþ *m.* peace 5/41, 96; 21/39, 41.
friþ-āþ *m.* peace-oath 17/57.
friþe-mǣg *f.* protectress (?) 27 b/9.
(*ge*)friþian *w. a.* protect 3/260; 23/5; 27 b/5.
friþ-stōw *f.* sanctuary 3/233.
frōd wise 20/116; 21/140: old 20/56; 28/27:—*w. g.* 21/317.
frōfor *f.* consolation, help, joy 20/23; 23/83, 297.
froren, frūnen *ptc. of* frēosan.
frugnen, frūnen *ptc. of* frignan.
fruma *m.* beginning 10/79; 31 m/2: king, prince 34/20. [fram.]
frum-gār *m.* chief 23/195.

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frum-sceaft *f.* creation 10/37.
frymdig desirous: '~ bēon,' entreat, 21/179.
frymþ(u) *f.* beginning 13/223; 24/84: *in pl.* creation (*cp.* frum-sceaft) 23/5, 83, 189. [fruma.]
fuglere *m.* fowler 4/27.
fugol *m.* bird 4/56.
fugul-dæg *m.* fowl-day 32/22.
fuhton *prt. pl. of* feohtan.
ful *av.* very 8/179; 16/20; 20/2; 21/311; **fol** 5/83, 5.
fūl foul, unclean 12 b/71; 16/211; 23/111.
fūle *av.* foully 16/186.
ful·frǫmed (*ptc.*) perfect 13/70.
ful·frǫmman perfect, complete 9/59, 61.
ful·gān *w. d.*, accomplish, carry out 13/150; 22/4.
fulgon *prt. pl. of* fēolan.
fūlian decay 4/168.
full *w. g.* full 4/169; 9/60; 23/19; **be ~an** fully, perfectly 2/47.
fullian fulfil 32/14.
fullīce *av.* fully 9/59, 61; 16/119.
fullian, fulwian baptize 11/16; 13/86, 287. [fulluht.]
fulluht, fulwiht *m.* baptism 13/134, 252; 7/24, 28. [full *and* wīht, 'consecration.']
fultum *m.* help 20/23; 23/186, 301.
fultum(i)an help 10/15; 31 g/71; 32 b/11.
ful·wyrcan complete 15/91.
fundian hasten, set out 15/186; 29/47.
furh *f.* furrow 12 b/66.
furh-lang, fūrlang *n.* furlong 8/198. [='furrow-length.']
furþor *av.* further 2/70; 9/30; 21/247.
furþum, -on *av.* even 2/18, 21; 13/83; 8/147 (had just begun); 13/137 (as it is).
fūs *w. g.* ready, eager 20/225; 21/281; 25/21(?), 57; 29/50. [fundian.]
fūslic ready, prepared 20/174.
***ge*fylce** *n.* army, troop 3/149; 6/11, 25. [folc.]
fyl(i)gan *see* **folgian.**
fyllan *w. g.* fill 2/35; 14/57; 22/74; 27 c/8.
fyllo *f.* fill, feast 5 b/89; 20/83; 23/209.
fylstan *w. d.* help 21/265.
fȳr *n.* fire 20/116; 22/129.
fyrh *d. of* **furh** furrow.
fyrhtan fear. [forht.]
fyrhto *f.* terror 10/87. [forht.]
fȳr-leoht *n.* fire-gleam 20/266.
fyrmest *see* **forma.**
***ge*fyrn** *av.* formerly 8/1; 15/183.
fyrn-dagas *mpl.* former days 20/201.
fyrn-*ge*flit *npl.* former quarrels 23/264.
fyrn-gēar *npl.* former years 28/12.
fyrn-*ge*weorc *n.* former work 24/84.
fyr(e)st *sp.* first, chief 4/51. [fore, forma.]
fȳsan impel 21/268: put to flight 16/128: *rfl.* hasten, 23/189. [fūs.]

G.

gadrian *tr. and int.* gather, collect, assemble 8/22, 49, 84; 13/76, 143.
gǣlsa *m.* wantonness, pride 16/211 [gāl.]
gǣsne (ē) *w. g.* without 23/279: dead 23/112.
gæstlic ghastly, dreary (?) 26/73.
gǣþ *3rd sg. of* **gān.**
gafol *n.* tribute 4/55; 17/57; 21/32, 46: interest, profit 13/149. [giefan.]
gafol-gield a *m.* tax-payer 11/31.
gāl proud, wanton.
gāl *n.* pride 22/82.
galan 2 sing 20/182; 25/67.
gāl-ferhþ wanton 23/62.
gāl-mōd wanton 23/256.

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gālscipe *m.* pride 22/96.
gamen *n.* merriment, game 29/20.
†gamol old 20/147, 345.
†gamol-feax greyhaired 29/92.
gān, gangan go 1/14, 36; 3/47, 229; 13/101; 20/45; 32 b/19.
*ge*gān, gegangan go, come 23/54, 140: venture 20/212: gain, conquer, 5/53; 21/59: *impers. w. d.* happen 15/85; 34/13.
gang *pret. of* gān.
gang *m.* track, 20/141, 54: flow, stream 25/23: bed (of river) 5 b/20.
gār *m.* spear 21/296; 23/224; 28/22.
gār (?) 22/71.
gār-berend *m.* warrior 21/262.
gār-rǣs *m.* attack 21/32.
gār-*ge*winn *n.* battle 23/308.
gāst (ǣ) *m.* spirit, life 3/126; 13/218; 25/49; 27 b/8: the Holy Ghost 13/229; 23/83: demon, spirit 20/107.
gāstlic (ǣ) spiritual, holy 3/125; 14/137.
ge *cj.* and 4/136: 'ge .. ge,' both .. and 10/101.
gēa *av.* yes. [=gǣ.]
gēac *m.* cuckoo 29/53.
geador *av.*—on ~ together 20/345. [gegada.]
gealg sad.
gealga *m.* (gallows), cross 25/10, 40.
gealg-mōd sad 20/27.
gealla *m.* gall 31 g/61.
gēap (deep) steep, high 28/23.
gēaplīce *av.* (deeply), cunningly 14/48.
gē(a)r *n.* year 6/36; 8/119; 13/35; 28/9; 31 c/2.
gēara *av.* formerly, of yore 22/165; 25/28; 26/22.
gearc ready.
gearcian prepare 13/50.
geard *m.* enclosure, dwelling.
gēar-dagas *mpl.* days of yore 20/104; 26/44.
gearo ready 1/20; 13/176; 21/72; 23/2.
gearo-þancol wise 23/342.
gear(w)e *av.* well 9/48; 26/69, 71.
gearwian prepare 10/106; 16/231; 22/186; 23/199; 32/35.
geat, *pl.* gatu *n.* gate 1/30, 40; 13/317; 23/151; 31 c/1.
Gēat *m.* Goth 20/51, 301.
geatolic adorned, splendid 20/151, 312.
geatwa *fpl.* trappings, armour—-um splendidly 30 c/10.
geat-weard *m.* porter 9/25.
gęgnum *av.* forwards, direct 20/154; 23/132.
gęngan go 20/151, 62.
gēo, (g)iū *av.* formerly 2/3, 46: 13/92 (iū ǣr); 20/226; 25/28 (gēara iū); 29/83.
geoc *n.* yoke.
gēoc *f.* help, consolation 29/110.
geoguþ, iugoþ *f.* youth 15/3; 26/35; 28/50; 34/143: young men 2/65.
geolu yellow 30 c/10.
gēomor sad 23/87; 29/53.
gēomor-mōd sad 23/144.
geond, gind *prp., w. a.* throughout—*place* 2/5; 14/1; 15/71; 32 c/37: *time*, 13/321.
geond·faran 2 traverse 24/67: pass through *int.* 31 e/29.
geond·hweorfan 3 traverse 26/51.
geond·lācan traverse 24/70.
geond·scēawian consider 26/52.
geond·spręngan sprinkle over 27 d/8.
geond·þęncan consider 26/60, 89.
geong, iung young, 5 b/59, 61; 15/63; 31/1, g/49. *cp.* gingra; *sp.* gingest.
geongordōm *m.* allegiance 22/22, 38.
geongorscipe *m.* allegiance 22/4.
geongra *m.* disciple, follower 22/32, 46, 162.
geongre (ï) *sf.* attendant 23/132.

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georn *w. g.* desirous, eager 2/11; 23/210.
georne *av.* eagerly, willingly 22/42, 152: certainly 16/20, 162, 96.
geornfull eager 21/274.
geornfullic eager 3/59.
geornfulnis *f.* eagerness, zeal 3/228; 10/92.
geornlīce *av.* eagerly, willingly, zealously 3/8, 160; 13/169; 21/265. *cp.* 32 b/13 (-liocar.)
gēosceaft-gāst *m.* ancient spirit 20/16. [gēo-sceaft, 'former creation.']
gēotan 7 pour.
gēo-wine (iū-) former friend (lord) 29/92.
gēr *see* geār.
gēsne *see* gǣsne.
giedd *n.* song, word 27 f/3.
giefan 5 give 23/343.
gief-stōl *m.* throne 26/44.
giefu *f.* gift 10/61; 13/126: grace (of God) 10/2; 13/186, 204; 23/1; 31 k/5; 32/1.
giehþa *m.* itch 14/155.
gieldan 3 pay 5/14, 9; requite 23/263; 31 g/64, 86: pay for 11/67.
giellan 3 scream, sound 29/62; 19 b/9.
gielp *m.* boasting, pride 13/74; 26/69.
gielp-word *n.* boasting 21/274; 22/19.
gīeman *w. g. or a.* care for, take notice of, take care of 3/160; 13/20, 148; 22/104.
gīemelēas careless.
gīemelēast (-līest) *f.* carelessness, neglect 3/208; 13/31.
gīen 22/68, þā ~ 27 b/2 *av.* yet, now.
gierd *f.* rod, twig 13/101, 3.
gierede *prt. of* gierwan.
gierla *m.* robe, dress 14/213.
giernan *w. g.* desire, demand 17/2; 18/62; 23/347.
gierwan prepare 27 c/3— ~ ūp serve up (meal) 23/9; adorn 25/16: dress, arm 31 l/1; 20/191.
giese *av.* yes. [gēa.]
giest *m.* guest, stranger 20/191, 272.
giest-ærn *n.* guest-house 23/40.
giest-hūs *n.* inn 14/28.
giestran-dæg (eo) *av.* yesterday.
giestran-niht *av.* yesterday-night 20/84.
gīet (a) *av.* still 2/41; 13/274; 25/28; *w. cp.* 23/182: besides, further 3/197; 16/109. þā ~, still 4/13; 13/232: *w. negat.* yet 23/107.
gif *cj.* if *w. ind.* 2/61; 22/189: *w. sbj.* 8/26; 22/153: whether, *in indir. interr., w. sbj.* 20/69.
gīfernis *f.* greediness 3/77; 9/41; 14/149.
gīfeþe granted 23/157; 32 b/8. [giefan.]
gifre *w. d.* 27 d/28.
gīfre greedy 9/40; 20/27; eager 29/62.
gifta *ffl.* marriage, 13/8, 9; *sg.* 11/52, 4.
gīgant *m.* giant 20/312. [*L.* gigantem.]
gimm *m.* gem 13/107; 25/7, 16.
gimm-stān *m.* precious stone 13/56, 60.
gimm-wyrhta *m.* jeweller 13/112.
gind *see* geond.
gingra *see* geōng.
ginn spacious 20/301; 23/2, 149.
ginnfæst ample, liberal 20/21.
gīsel *m.* hostage 1/23; 18/57; 21/265.
git *prn.* ye two.
gītsere *m.* miser 13/136, 8.
gītsian desire 13/200.
gītsung *f.* avarice 13/140; 16/148, 207: greed, lust 34/24.
giū *see* gēo.
glæd glad 13/271.
glædlīce *av.* cheerful 10/115.
glæd-mōd cheerful 23/140.

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glēaw wise 23/13, 171, 334.
glēaw-hygdig, -hȳdig wise 23/148.
glęngan adorn 10/7.
glēowian *see* **glīwan.**
glīdan 6 glide 14/27; 34/146.
glidder slippery 31 k/5, l/12.
glīw, glīg *m.* joy, mirth.
glīwian joke, jest 10/111.
glīwian adorn, 27 d/13.
†glīwstafas *m. pl.* joy 26/52.
glōf *f.* glove 28/17.
gnornian mourn, lament 21/315; 29/92.
gnornung *f.* mourning, grief 5 b/78.
god *m.* God 2/7; 20/376: *n.* heathen god 9/19; 13/236.
gōd good 3/4; 21/315—'gōde hwile,' a long time 25/70: of high rank 6/28: *cp.* **bętera** 21/31: 'his bętera,' his lord 21/276: *sp.* **bętst** 4/43; 18/53 (of highest rank).
gōd *n.* good thing, benefit 13/321; 22/46; 32/11: property 10/72; 31 j/8.
god-bearn *n.* godchild 16/97.
godcund divine 2/4, 11; 16/44.
godcundlic divine 14/144.
godcundlīce *av.* divinely 10/15.
godcundnis *f.* divinity 13/210.
gōd-dǣd *f.* good deed 16/165, 6.
gōd-fyrht pious 16/167; 34/14.
gōdian improve *int.* 16/19.
gōdlic good 22/36.
gōdnis *f.* goodness 15/230.
god-sibb *m.* sponsor 16/97.
god-spell *n.* gospel 14/134.
god-spellere *m.* evangelist 13/1, 26.
godspellic evangelical 13/220, 227.
god-sunu *m.* godson 1/43; 8/71.
god(e)-wębb *n.* purple (cloth) 13/93; 30 c/10.
gold *n.* gold 23/171; 25/77.
gold-giefa *m.* lord 23/279.
gold-hord *n.* treasure 13/71; 31 g/64.
gold-sęle *n.* gold-hall (hall where gold is distributed) 20/3, 389.
gold-smiþ *m.* goldsmith 13/110.
gold-wine *m.* gold-giver, chief, king 20/226; 23/22; 26/35.
gōs *f.* goose 32/21.
Gota *m.* Goth 5/87.
grǣd grass 31 g/4.
grǣdig greedy 20/249, 72: eager 29/62.
grǣdiglīce (**grǣdel.**) *av.* greedily 13/148.
græf *n.* grave 29/97.
græs, gærs *n.* grass.
græs-wang *m.* grass-plain 24/78.
grāf *m.* grove 12 b/42.
grafan 2 dig.
gram *w. d.* angry, fierce, cruel, 5 b/11; 9/30; *w.* **wiþ** 18/19: enemy 21/100.
grama *m.* anger.
gram-hygdig fierce 34/50.
grānian groan.
grānung *f.* groaning 13/181.
grāp *f.* grasp, clutch 20/292. [grīpan.]
grāpian grasp 20/316.
grēat thick, massive 22/139.
gręmian irritate 3/203; 14/53; 16/203; 21/138. [gram.]
grǣne green 13/103; 24/13; 28/35.
grēot *n.* gravel, dust, earth 13/303; 21/315; 23/308.
grēotan 7 weep 20/92; 25/70.
grǣtan greet 2/1; 20/396; 26/52: (ill) treat 16/168.
grimm fierce, cruel 16/159; 20/249, 92; 21/61.
grimmlic fierce, cruel 16/5.
grindan 3 grind 21/109.
grindel *m.* bar 22/139
grīpan 6 grasp, seize, snatch 14/117; 20/251.
gripe *m.* grasp. [grīpan]
grīst-bitian gnash the teeth 23/271.
griþ *n.* peace 16/102; 18/48; 21/35: protection 18/68. [*A Scand. word.*]

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griþian *w. a.* protect 16/38.
griþlēas unprotected 16/42.
grund *m.* ground, bottom, depths 20/117, 144; 31 l/8: water 20/301: earth, plain 20/154; 21/287; 23/349.
grundlēas bottomless 22/145.
grundlunga *av.* from the foundations, completely 13/249.
grund-wang *m.* plain 20/246.
grund-wiergen *f.* water-wolf 20/268. [wiergen, *fem. of* wearg.]
grūt *f.* groats, coarse meal 32 b/34.
gryre *m.* terror 20/32.
gryre-lēoþ *n.* terrible song 21/285.
gryrelic terrible 20/191.
gryre-sīþ *m.* dangerous expedition 20/212.
guma *m.* man 20/134, 226; 25/49.
gum-cyst *f.* munificence 20/236.
gum-dryhten *m.* lord 20/392.
gum-fœþa *m.* troop 20/151.
†gūþ *f.* war 21/192; 23/306.
†gūþ-cearu *f.* war-trouble 20/8.
†gūþ-fana *m.* banner 23/219.
†gūþ-freca *m.* warrior 23/224.
†Gūþ-gēatas *mpl.* warlike Goths 20/288.
†gūþ-horn *n.* war-horn 20/182.
†gūþ-lēoþ *n.* war-song 20/272.
†gūþ-plega *m.* battle 21/61.
†gūþ-rǣs *m.* onslaught 20/327.
†gūþ-rinc *m.* warrior 20/251; 21/138.
gūþ-sceorp *n.* war-trappings 23/329.
gūþ-wǣrig war-weary 20/336.
gyden *f.* goddess 9/31. [god.]
gyfen, geofon *m.* ocean 20/144.
gylden golden 13/61, 192.
gylian yell 23/25.
gylt *m.* guilt, sin, crime, fault 18/22; 34/14, 40.
gyltend *m.* sinner 3/238.
gyrdel *m.* girdle 14/153.
gyte *m.* pouring out, shedding (of blood) 14/184. [gēotan.]
gyte-sāl *m.* joy at the pouring out of wine 23/22. [sāl = sǣl.]

H.

habban have, hold, keep, take 1/3; 2/90; 20/360: *w. ptc. prt. to form past tenses* 2/42; 13/155; 23/140: *with inflected ptc.* 1/18; 21/237.
hād *m.* rank, order 2/4, 11/71: condition, state 20/47: nature, character 20/85.
hād-breca *m.* violator of his order 16/184.
hād-bryce *m.* violation of one's order 16/152.
gehādod (*ptc.*) in orders, clerical, monastic 16/81; 17/23.
hādor bright, clear.
hādre *av.* brightly, clearly 20/321.
hæftan chain, hold captive 22/135, 40; 23/116.
hæft-mēce *m.* hilted-sword 20/207.
hæft-nīed *m.* captivity 31 g/81.
hægl, hagol *m.* 24/16, 60; 29/17.
hægl-faru *f.* hailstorm 26/105.
hægtesse *f.* witch 19 b/24, 6.
hǣlan heal 13/66, 7; 25/85: **-ende** *aj.* Saviour 34/51.
†hæle *m.* man 20/396.
hǣlend *m.* Saviour, Christ 13/10, 77; 25/25.
†hæleþ *m.* man 22/40; 23/56; 25/39; 30 c/12.
hǣlo *f.* health, prosperity 11/6; 31 d/3: salvation, saviour 34/101, 14.
hǣmed *n.* connection, marriage 32 b/17.
hǣr *n.* hair 27 d/5; 30 c/4.
hærfest *m.* autumn 8/141; 18/52; 28/8.
hǣs *f.* command 13/52, 128.
hæsl-wrid *n.* hazel-thicket 12 b/83.
hǣst violent 20/85.

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hǣste *av.* violently, fiercely 23/263.
hǣte *f.* heat 14/147.
hǣtu *f.* heat 22/144; 24/17.
hǣþ *f.* heath 28/29.
hǣþen heathen 6/12; 13/251; 23/179.
hǣþen-giēld *n.* idolatry 13/248.
hǣþen-giēlda *m.* idolater 13/235, 42.
hǣþen(n)es *f.* heathendom, heathens 33/6.
hǣþenscipe *m.* heathendom 13/234, 7.
hǣþ-stapa *m.* heath-stalker 20/118. [stęppan.]
†hafela *m.* head 20/77, 122, 71.
hafen *ptc.* of hębban.
hafenian hold, grasp 20/323; 21/42, 309.
hafoc *m.* hawk 21/8; 28/17.
haga *m.* hedge, enclosure.
*ge*hagian *impers. w. a.* be convenient (to) 32 c/22.
hagosteald-mann *m.* bachelor 27 c/2.
hāl whole, uninjured, healthy 20/253.
hālettan salute 10/31.
hālga *m.* saint 15/214. [hālig.]
hālgian consecrate 13/252; 18/72.
hālig holy 10/46, 62; 20/303; 30 a/6.
hālignis *f.* holiness 31 e/31: sanctuary 16/42.
hālsian address, admonish 13/268.
hālwęnde, -wynde salutary, healthy 10/136; 14/165; 31 g/30.
hām *m.* home, dwelling 21/292; 23/121; 27 e/9: *av.* home(wards) 13/50: 'æt hām,' at home 5/52; 8/31.
-ham(a) *m.* coat, covering.
hām-cyme *m.* coming home 1 b/70.
hamm *m.* ham: piece of land 12 b/45.
hamor *m.* hammer 20/35.
hāmweard *av.* homewards 5/17; 18/3.
hāmweardes *av.* homewards 8/46.
hana *m.* cock.
han-cred *m.* cock-crow 13/300. [cred = crǣd, *from* crāwan, 'crow.']
hand *f.* hand 3/240; 13/35; 31 a/2: 'on gehwæþere ~,' on both sides 6/7; 21/112: 'on ~ āgiefan,' hand over to 23/130: 'tō ~a lātan,' hand over 18/60.
hand-bana *m.* slayer 20/80.
hand-bred *n.* (palm of) hand 15/99.
hand-mægen *n.* might 22/2.
hand-*ge*mōt *n.* (hand to hand) meeting 20/276.
hand-scolu *f.* retinue 20/67.
hand-*ge*sęlla *m.* comrade 20/231.
hand-*ge*weorc *n.* hand-work 13/200; 34/33.
hangen *ptc. of* hōn.
hangian hang, *int.* 20/113; 27 c/11; 28/55.
hār hoary, grey, old 20/57; 21/169; 23/328 (?); 26/82.
hara *m.* hare 9/15.
hāt hot 13/27; 22/109; 28/7: inspiring 29/64.
*ge*hāt *n.* promise, vow 31 l/5.
hata *m.* hater, prosecutor.
hātan 1 command 21/2; 22/100; 25/31: name *w. nom.* 4/49; 5/51. hātte *pass. prs. and prt.* 5 b/61; 14/135: hātan *pass. infin.* 22/99.
hāte *av.* hotly 23/94.
hāt-heort passionate 26/66.
hātheortnis *f.* passion, fury 3/2; 31 b/2.
hatian hate.
*ge*hāt-land *n.* promised land 10/82.
hatung *f.* hate 14/121.
hāwian see, look out 8/144.
hēa *see* hēah.
hēadfodlēas headless 27 c/10.
hēafod *n.* head 20/389; 23/110; 25/63 (*pl.* = *sg.*): source 12 b/67.

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hēafod-mann *m.* leader 13 41.
hēafod-preim *n.* murder 23 309.
hēafod-weard *m.* chief 23 239.
hēah high 1 b 190; 20 88; 22 40, 51 b 8, 52 hēah 1 a 73; 8 181; 11 28. hēarra 22 37; *sup.* hē h st 13 4 309; 31 11.
hēah-cræft *m.* skill 30 4.
hēah-fæder *m.* patriarch 14 256.
hēah-gerēfa *m.* chief officer 19 262.
hēah-þungen of high rank 1 137.
heald inclined, bowed.
healdan 1 hold, possess, keep 3 29; 20 72; 32 b 8; guard 8 80; 13 309; preserve 1 57 56; 26 14; observe, keep 18 80; *imp.* hēal 20 21 100; *future* 21 b 5; inhabit 21 309; treat, behave to 11 23.
healdend *m.* ruler, general 23 200.
healf *f.* side 5 21 36, 7; 23 20.
healf half 3 b 80, 8 31, 1; 23 208; 32 b 22.
hēalle high, distinguished, proud 13 200; 23 130; 23 49.
heall *f.* hall 20 31; 21 114; 26 28.
heall-wudu *m.* hall-door 20 67.
healm *m.* straw 31 e 22.
heals *m.* neck 20 306; 21 140; 22 140.
hēam mean, abject, poor 23 130; 20 21; 23 134; 26 23.
hēam *adj.* exalt 21 b 14.
hēamlīc grumbling 21 23.
hēam-nes *f.* height, loftiness 14 26; grief *n.* f 20. [hēah.]
hēap *m.* troop 20 307; 23 163.
heard hard 3 36; 20 316; sharp 23 79; severe, cruel 20 93; brave 21 266; 23 108.
hearde *adv.* severely, fiercely 23 216, 216.
heard-ecg sharp 20 98, 240.
heard-hēort hard-hearted.
heardheortnis *f.* hard-heartedness 7 37.
heardlian harden *wk.* 31 e 12.
heardlīce *adv.* bravely 21 261.
heard-mōd brave 21 40.
heardnis *f.* hardness 3 30.
heard-sēlþ *f.* wickedness 3 63.
hearg *m.* idol 3 30. 80; 31 9.
hearm *m.* injury, affliction, grief 18 30; 21 235; 22 125.
hearm-scēa *m.* affliction 22 187. [scorn.]
hearpe *f.* harp 9 20; 10 24. 4.
hearpere *m.* harper 9 1. 10; 34 4.
hearpian harp 9 3. 14.
hearpung *f.* harping 9 24. 39.
+hearra *m.* lord 11 204; 22 40. 28 36.
hearste-panne (ie) *f.* frying-pan 3 130. 98. 111.
+heaþu *m.* war.
+heaþu-byrne *f.* corslet 20 302.
+heaþu-rīne *m.* warrior 23 179 212.
+heaþu-swāt *m.* blood 20 210. 316.
+heaþu-wīgelm *m.* fierce flame 22 79.
hēawan 1 hew, cut 3 237. 249; 15 101; 18 304; kill 21 181; 'æfan ~,' slander 16 87.
gehēawan 1 cut down, kill 23 90. 298.
hebban 2 raise, lift 20 40; 25 31 —ūp~ exalt 31 e 4.
hecge *f.* hedge 11 b 54.
hēdan *w. g.* look after 11 75.
hefeld *m.* thread for weaving.
hefeldian begin the web 31 c 6.
hefig heavy, severe 23 61; 26 49.
hefiglian make heavy, exaggerate 3 137; oppress, afflict 3 186; 10 100.
hefig-līcne severe.
hēg hay, grass 31 g 4.
hegge *m.* hedge 12 b 63.
helan, hēlan 4 cover, hide.
hell *f.* hell, Tartarus 9 11, 9; 22 74. 9. [helan.]
hell-dor *n.* gate of hell 22 135.
helle-bryne *m.* hell-fire 23 116.

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helle-wite *n.* hell torment [illegible] 58.
hell-sceaþa *m.* devil 21 180.
hell-waran *mpl.* -warn *f.* hell-dwellers 9 38. 43. 5: 30 g. 43.
helm *m.* helmet 20 36: 28 36: protector, lord 20 373: 27 2 27.
help *f.* help 20 302: 26 26.
helpan 3 *w. d. or g.* help 13 227: 16 232: 19 b 24.
helpend *m.* helper 34 114
*g*eheńde *w. d.* near 14 203: *gry.* *m. d.* by 21 294.
hēn *see* hēan.
henn *f.* hen [hens.]
hennu-fugul *m.* hen 32 21.
hēofan lament 14 177.
heofon, hefen *m.* heaven, sky (*gen. pl.*) 13 77. 7. 20 301: 28 48: 30 6: 31 g 2.
heofon-cyning *m.* king of heaven 22 194.
heofome *f.* heaven 13 1. 176.
heofon-feld *m.* field of heaven 13 33.
he o fonlic heavenly 3 262: 13 115.
heofon-rice *n.* kingdom of heaven 22 76: 24 20: 30 1.
heofon-tungol *n.* star 24 32.
hēofung *f.* lamentation 14 180.
heolfor *n.* gore, blood 20 32. 173.
heolfrig gory 23 130. 317.
heolstor *n.* darkness 20 23.
heolstor dark 23 222.
heolstor-cofa *m.* tomb 24 49.
heonan *av.* hence 20 111: 24 [illegible] ~ forþ henceforth [illegible] 19.
heord *f.* custody 10 28.
hēore pleasant, gentle 20 122.
heor ot *m.* hart, stag 9 15: 20 119.
heorot-scēl *n.* stag's wallowing-place 22 5. 49.
heorr *m.* hinge 32 5 17.
heorte *f.* heart 3 20: 13 283: 23 87.
heorþ *m.* hearth 28 13.
heorþ-genēat *m.* hearth-companion 20 390: 22 304.
heorþ-werod *n.* body of retainers 21 34.
heorn *m.* sword 20 35. [heorn-dencer fearless, resourcefulness]
heorn-gīfre greedy greedy 21 148.
heorn-grimm savagely fierce 20 314.
heorn-hōfdat with formidable heads harts 20 168.
heorn-swēng *m.* fierce smiter 20 340.
heorn-wǣpen *n.* sword 13 262
heorn-wēarg *m.* fierce wolf 20 17.
hēr *av.* here 3 42. 52: 23 177 at this date 1 1.
hēr-būende *m.* dweller on earth 21 36.
here *m.* army 3 271: 3 a 35 11 47 band of thieves: 20 70 (devastation): see here. the Danish army 5 1. 17: 8 131 battle 21 191. multitude, people 23 162.
here-byrne *f.* corslet 20 193
here-folc *n.* army 23 234 9.
here-geatu *f.* war-trapping, weapon 21 48.
here-hēp *f.* plunder 3 56: 5 9 39.
here-net *n.* corslet 20 193.
herenmis *f.* praise 20 38. 138.
hēr-rǣd, **hereræd** *m.* war-plan 23 303.
here-rēaf *n.* plunder armor 23 317.
here-sīercce *f.* corslet 20 201.
here-sīb *m.* war-expedition 27 2 4.
here-stunt *m.* arrow 20 183
here-togs *m.* [illegible] general 14 [illegible]
here-wēþa *m.* warrior 23 [illegible] 73.
hergāp *m.* harrying, devastation 23 73.
hergendlic praiseworthy 31 [illegible] 22.
hergian make a raid 5 [illegible] ravage 8 77 harry 18 8 [illegible].

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hęrgung *f.* harrying 17/3.
hęrian praise 10/41; 13/320; 30/1; 31 h/20.
hęr(i)ung *f.* praise 13/65.
hērra *cp. of* heāh.
hęte *m.* hate, persecution 16/73; 22/56. [hatian.]
hętelic violent 20/17.
hętelīce *av.* violently, severely 14/189; 16/113.
hęte-sprǣc *f.* speech of hostility 22/18.
hęte-þancol hostile-minded 23/105.
hętol hostile, violent 16/158.
hīd *f.* a land-measure, hide 11/58; 32 c/6, 29. [hīwa.]
hider *av.* hither 8/118; 21/57 28/64: '~ on lǫnd,' here 2/14.
hīehþu height 22/76.
hięldan bow, incline *rfl.* 25/45. [heald.]
hięlf *m.* handle, shaft 3/231, 9, 41.
hīenan treat with contumely, ill-use. humble 3/208 (condemn); 16/47, 139: fell 21/324. [hēan.]
hīenþu *f.* ignominy 34/83.
hīeran hear 1/25; 8/54; 13/313; 25/26 (heard how . . .): belong 4/100, 7, 12, 7: *w. d.* obey 34/75.
hierde (eo) *m.* shepherd, guardian 23/60; 31 c/5; 34/102.
hierde-bōc *f.* pastoral 2/76.
hīere-mann *m.* retainer, subject 3/5, 30. [hīeran.]
*ge*hīernis *f.* hearing 10/74; 34/79.
hięrstan fry, 3/202.
hięrstepanne *see* hearstepanne.
hięrsting *f.* frying 3/204.
hīersumian *w. d.* obey 2/7; 14/178.
*ge*hīersumnis *f.* obedience.
hięrwan vilify, abuse 16/167, 70.
hīgna *see* hīwa.
†hild *f.* war, battle 20/231, 338; 28/17.
†hilde-bill *n.* war-sword 20/270.
†hilde-dēor fierce 20/396.
†hilde-gicel *m.* war-icicle 20/356.
†hilde-grāp *f.* war-grasp 20/196.
†hilde-lēoþ *n.* war-song 23/211.
†hilde-nǽdre *f.* arrow 23/222.
†hilde-rinc *m.* warrior 20/57; 21/169; 25/72.
†hilde-tūsc (-tūxas) *m.* war-tusk 20/261.
hilt *n.* (*often pl.=sg.*) hilt 20/324, 64.
hind *f.* hind 12 b/47, 8.
hindan *av.* (from) behind: '~ offaran,' intercept from behind, cut off retreat 8/95, 112.
hin-gang *m.* departure 30 b/3.
·hin-sīþ *m.* (departure), death 23/117. [heonan.]
hīred *m.* family, household 11/40; 13/86; brotherhood (of monks) 12/1, 54. [hīw, 'family' *and* rǣd.]
hīred-mann *m.* retainer 21/261.
hirtan cherish 31 l/14. [heorte.]
hī(o)w *n.* hue, colour 24/81; 31 m/5.
hīwa, hīga *m.* member of a family: monk 32/17, 31, 47.
hī(o)w-beorht bright of hue, beautiful 22/21.
hī(o)wian form 31 k/6, m/3.
hladan 2 load 24/76: draw water 31 b/5.
hlæd *n.* mound 3/149, 84, 5. [hladan.]
hlǣfdige *f.* lady, queen 18/71. [hlāford.]
hlæstan load, adorn 23/36.
hlǣw *m.* mound, hill 19 b/3; 24/25: cave (hollow mountain) 28/26.
hlāf *m.* loaf, bread 31 d/9; 32/20.
hlāford *m.* lord, master, patron 1/34; 25/45; 32/8. [=hlāfweard.]
hlāforddōm *m.* patronage 32 b/53.
hlāfordlēas without a lord 21/251.
hlāford-swica *m.* traitor 16/91, 181.

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hlāford-swice *m.* treason 16/91, 93.
hlanc lank 23/205.
hleahtor *m.* laughter 29/21.
hlēapan 1 leap: run.
*ge*hlēapan 1 *tr.* leap on 21/189.
hlēo *see* **hlēow.**
hlēo-mǣg *m.* protector 29/25.
hleonian *see* **hlinian.**
hlēor *n.* cheek.
hlēoþor *n.* sound, melody, harmony 24/12; 27 c/4: song, cry 29/20: hearing 34/78.
hlēoþrian sound: speak 25/26; 31 l/6.
hlēow, hlēo *m.* shelter, protector 21/74.
hlēow-bord *n.* cover 27 d/12.
hlēow-sceorp *n.* dress 27 b/5.
*ge*hlǣþa *m.* companion. [hlōþ.]
hlīdan 6 cover.
hliẹhhan 2 laugh 21/147; 23/23.
hlīepe *f.* leap 12 b/47, 8.
hlīfian tower 24/23, 32; 25/85.
hlimman 3 resound 23/205; 29/18; 30 c/6.
hlinc *m.* hill 24/25.
hlinian (eo) lean, incline, slope 20/165; 24/25.
hlīsa *m.* fame, glory 15/198.
hliþ *n.* slope, hill-side.
hlot *n.* lot.
hlōþ *f.* band, troop 8/27; 11/46.
hlūd loud 13/285; 28/4.
hlūde *av.* loudly 23/205.
hlūt(t)or pure, clear 10/133; 13/11.
hlȳdan make a noise 23/23; 31 l/7.
hlynian vociferate 23/23.
hlystan listen 21/92.
hlytta *m.* partner. [hlot.]
hnǣgan lay low 20/24, 189. [hnīgan.]
hnæppian (a) doze, sleep 14/161.
hnęsce soft.
hnęscian *tr.* soften 3/57.
hnęscīce *av.* softly, gently 3/142.
hnęscnis *f.* frailty 3/119.
hnīgan 6 bow, incline 25/59.
hnītan 6 knock, collide 20/77.
hōc *m.* hook.
hōcor *m.* (?) derision 16/166.
hōcor-wyrde derisive 16/160.
hof *n.* court, dwelling 20/257.
hogian consider, think about, care 15/92, 202: intend, wish *w. g.* 21/133; 23/250, 73. [hyge.]
hol hollow 12 b/47.
hōl *n.* calumny, slander 16/72.
*ge*hola *m.* protector 26/31. [helan.]
hold gracious, friendly, faithful 21/24; 22/43; 27 b/4; 29/41. [heald.]
holm *m.* ocean, sea, water 20/185, 342; 26/82; 29/64.
holm-clif *n.* ocean-cliff 20/171, 385.
holt *n.* forest, wood 21/8; 24/73, 81; 25/29.
holt-wudu *m.* wood. forest 20/119.
hōn 1 hang (trans.)—**gehangen** *w. d.* hung with 24/38, 71.
hopa *m.* hope.
hopian hope 23/117.
hōr *n.* adultery.
hord *nm.* treasure 34/28.
hord-ærn *n.* storehouse 31 g/49.
hord-cofa *m.* heart, thoughts 26/14.
hord-fæt *n.* treasure 14/31.
hordian hoard 13/141, 2.
hōring *m.* adulterer, fornicator 16/186.
horn *m.* horn 20/119; 27 e/2: 32 b/15: trumpet 11/50; 20/173.
horn-boga *m.* horn-bow 23/222.
hors *n.* horse 4/54; 8/4, 100.
hors-hwæl *m.* walrus 4/38.
hors-þegn *m.* horse-attendant 8/173.
hosp *m.* contumely, insult 13/39; 23/216.
hrā(w) *see* **hrǣw.**
hrædlic soon 5/28; 14/102.
hrædlīce *av.* quickly, soon 13/117 65.

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hræd-wyrde hasty of speech 26/66.
hræfn (e) *m.* raven 21/106 (hremmas); 23/206.
hrægl *n.* dress, robe 4/160; 23/282.
hrǣw, hrā(w) *n.* corpse 20/338; 23/314; 25/53.
hrān *m.* reindeer 4/49, 51.
(h)raþe *av.* quickly 1/20 (radost); 3/246; 20/44; 23/37: most briefly 16/62 (hrædest).
hrēam *m.* clamour 20/52; 21/106.
hręddan rescue, recover 27 c/18.
hręmman hinder 13/62.
hrēo(h) fierce 20/314; 24/45, 58; 26/105.
hrēosan 7 fall 5 b/42, 56; 20/180; 24/60.
hrēoþan 7 — **gehroden** adorned 23/37; 24/79.
hrēow, hrēo(h) sad 20/57; 23/282; 26/16.
hrēowan 7 *impers.* repent, grieve 22/181 (mē *understood*).
hrēow-cearig sad 25/25.
hrēowig-ferhþ sad 23/249.
hrēowig-mōd sad 23/290.
hrēowlīce *av.* miserably 16/48.
hrēowsian repent 3/226.
hrēowsung *f.* repentance 3/226; 13/191.
hrępian touch 13/210.
hrǣran *tr.* move, stir 26/4. [hrōr.]
hrǣþ *m.* victory, glory, exultation.
hrǣþ-ēadig glorious, noble 28/8.
hreþer *m.* (?) heart, mind 23/94; 26/72.
hreþer-bealu *n.* heart-sorrow 20/93.
hreþer-loca *m.* breast 29/58.
hrīeman shout 11/50.
hrīm *m.* rime, hoar-frost 24/16, 60; 26/48.
hrīm-ceald rime-cold 26/4.
hrīm-gicel *m.* icicle 29/17.
hrīmig frosty 20/113; 28/6.
hrīnan 6 touch 20/265.
hring *m.* ring 20/253 (armour, coat of mail) 22/132 (fetter); 28/22 (ring): *pl.* rings of gold, both as ornaments and as money 20/257.
Hring-dęne *mpl.* (wealthy) Danes 20/29.
hring-loca *m.* corslet 21/145.
hring-mǣl ring-adorned 20/271, 314.
hring-þęgu *f.* receiving rings 29/44.
hrīsel *m.* shuttle 30 c/7.
hrīþ *f.* storm 26/102.
hriþer (y) *n.* cattle, ox 4/52; 17/47; 32/20, b/35.
hriþian be in fever 14/150.
hrōf *n.* roof 10/46; 23/67; top 27 e/7.
hrōf-sęle *m.* roofed hall 20/265.
hrōr strong, brave, 20/379. [hrēran.]
hrūse *f.* earth 26/23, 102; 29/32.
hrūtan 7 (snore), resound 30 c/7.
hrycg *m.* back 3/35, 8: ridge 12 b/79, 80.
hryre *m.* fall, death 24/16; 26/7.
hryþig ruined (?) 26/77.
hū *av.* how, *in dir. and indir. interr.* 2/5; 23/259; *intensitive w. aj.* 2/4; 13/199.
Humber *f.* Humber 2/17, 20.
hund *m.* dog 9/8; 20/118.
hund *n., w. g.* hundred 8/5, 50; 20/248.
hund·eahtatig eighty 5/2.
hund·nigontig ninety
hund·seofontig seventy.
hund·tēontig hundred.
hund·twęlftig hundred and twenty, 8/7.
hungor *m.* hunger, famine 8/100; 13/30; 16/70; 29/11.
hunig *n.* honey 4/130.
hunta *m.* hunter 4/27.
huntoþ *m.* hunting 4/6.
hup-seax *n.* hip-sword 23/328. [hup- = hype, 'hip.']
hūru *av.* perhaps 13/259: about 4/121: certainly, indeed 16/5, 86; 20/215; 25/10.

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hūs *n.* house 10/26, 27; 13/50.
hūs-bonda *m.* householder 18/10, 12.
hūsl *n.* eucharist 10/113, 4, 6.
hūsl-gang *m.* partaking of the eucharist 13/134.
hūs-ting *n.* hustings, dais 17/46. [= hūs-þing *Scand.*]
hūþ *f.* plunder, booty 27 e/2.
huxlic ignominious.
hwā *no. interr.* who 13/141, 3: *indef.* any one, some one 2/91; 13/64: each 21/2.
*ge***hwā** *no.* each one, every 20/115, 170; 23/186; 30/3.
*ge***hwǣde** slight: young 14/129.
hwæl *m.* whale 4/41, 57, 62; 31 h/13.
hwæl-hunta *m.* whale-fisher 4/12.
hwæl-huntaþ *m.* whale-fishery 4/43.
hwæl-weg *m.* whale's path, ocean 29/63.
hwǣr (ā) *av., cj. interr.* where 8/144; whither 26/91: anywhere 2/90: **wel ~** nearly everywhere 2/88; 8/186.
*ge***hwǣr** *av.* everywhere: always 10/8.
hwǣsan 1a wheeze 14/150.
hwæt *no. interr. w. g.* what 3/201: *indef. w. g.* something 3/82: *aj.* wherefore, why 22/33: *interj.* lo! 9/52; 16/19.
hwæt sharp: brisk, brave 5/78, 87; 20/351.
hwǣte *m.* wheat 31 g/26.
hwǣten wheat(en) 32/20.
hwæt-hwegu (**-hwugu**) *no.* something 10/32: *av.* somewhat 3/84, 218.
hwæt-hweguningas, -h(w)uguninges *av.* somewhat 3/72.
hwætscipe *m.* bravery 5/60, 95.
hwæþer *no. interr.* which of the two 4/15: 'swā ~ swā,' *indef.* whichever 8/27; 32/26 (d).
hwæþer, a *cj.* whether (*in indir. interr.*) 4/8; 10/112; 20/106.
*ge***hwæþer** *aj.* each 6/7; 21/112.
hwæþre *av.* however 10/12, 35; 20/20: 30 c/11.
hwanne (æ) *av.* when 21/67.
hwanon *av.* whence.
*ge***hwanon** *av.* from all quarters 15/77.
hwār *see* **hwǣr.**
hwealf concave, hollow 23/214.
hwearf *m.* crowd 23/249. [hweorfan.]
hwǣne *av.* somewhat 4/70. [hwōn.]
hwēol *n.* wheel 9/38.
hweorfan 3 turn, go, depart, wander 3/252; 20/323; 23/112; 29/58, 60.
hwęttan sharpen, incite; 29/63.
hwider, hwæder *av., cj. interr.* whither 20/81; 28/58: 'swā ~ swā' *indef.* wherever 14/214.
hwiȩrfan turn *tr.*, convert 3/221, 46; 10/64; 13/107: return *int.* 14/139. [hwearf.]
hwīl *f.* space of time, space 13/116; 20/245; 21/304; 25/24; **~e** for a time 34/83; **~um** sometimes 2/77; 21/270; 'þā ~e þe,' *cj.* while 2/68; 21/14; 'þā hwīle þe . . þā hwile' *correl.* 5 b/1.
hwilc (e) which, what, *interr.* (*aj.*) 10/114; *indef.* any one, some one 3/233; 'swā ~ swā,' whoever 1/20: 'swilc . . ~,' *correl.* 5/77.
*ge***hwilc** (e), *no.* each, all *w. g.* 1/21; 20/146; 'ānra ~' *w. g.* each 23/95: *aj.* 13/125; 14/173.
hwilpe *f.* a sea-bird 29/21.
hwīlwęnde transitory 13/123.
hwīlwęndlic transitory 15/94.
hwīlwęndlīce *av.* transitorily 13/118.
hwīt white, bright 14/213; 20/198.
hwon *inst. of* **hwæt.**
hwōn *av.* somewhat 4/16; 14/161. *n. w. g.* 29/28.
hwōnlīce *av.* slightly 15/95.

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hwȳ *av.*, *cj.* why 22/37.
hycgan think 21/4; 26/14; *w. g.* 22/152, 87. [hogian.]
hȳd *f.* hide 4/40, 57; 27 d/12.
hȳdan hide 3/41; 26/84.
*ge*hygd *fn.* thought, mind 26/72; 31 l/11.
hyge *m.* mind, heart, 22/21, 9; 26/16: pride 22/109. [hogian.]
hyge-blīþe glad 27 d/20.
hygelēast *f.* folly 22/86.
hyge-rōf brave 23/303.
hyge-sceaft *f.* heart 22/43.
hyge-þanc *m.* thought 30 c/4.
hyge-þancol wise 23/131.
hyht *f.* joy 23/98; 29/45; 32/4; 34/101. [hyge.]
hyhtfull joyful 34/79.
hyhtlīce *av.* joyfully 24/79.
hyht-wynn *f.* joy 23/121.
hyld(o) *f.* favour 22/37, 56; 23/4: allegiance 22/76. [hold.]
hyll *m.* hill 31 f/13, h/11.
hymen *m.* hymn 31 l/5, m/20.
hyngran be hungry 31 j/8.
hyrne *f.* corner 15/163. [horn.]
hyrned-nebba *wk. aj.* horny-billed 23/212. [horn.]
hyrst *f.* ornament, trappings 23/317; 27/4.
hys(s)e *m.* son, youth, warrior 21/2, 123. 41.
hyse-cild *sn.* male child 5/45; 14/54.
hȳþ *f.* booty: harbour.

I.

iegaþ, igeoþ *m.* eyot, island 8/41; 13/29.
īdel idle: empty, desolate 26/87: useless, vain 13/65, 7, 73: 'on ~,' in vain 13/142.
īdel-hęnde empty-handed 31 j/9.
īdelnis *f.* idleness, frivolity 3/90—'on ~se,' in vain 3/162.
†ides *f.* virgin, woman 20/9; 23/133; 28/43.
īecan increase *tr.* add to 3/164; 16/11; 23/183. [ēac.]
īe *see* ēa.
īeg-land *n.* island 4/91; 8/127; 24/9. [ēa.]
ięldan delay, hesitate 3/21, 30.
†ięlde *mpl.* men 26/85.
ięldra *cp. of* eald.
ięldran *mpl.* parents 13/55: ancestors 2/39.
ięld(u) *f.* age 14/111, 32, 3: old age 24/52; 28/50.
ięldung *f.* delay 3/18; 14/143.
ięlfe elves *see* ælf.
ięlfetu *f.* swan 29/19.
ięrfan demise, bequeath 12 c/19.
ięrfe *n.* heritage, property 11/25.
ięrfe-weard *m.* heir 32 b/41, 52.
ięrfe-weardnis *f.* heritage.
ięrgan dishearten 16/126. [earg.]
ięrgþu (h) *f.* cowardice 16/209; 21/6.
ięrmþ(u) *f.* poverty, misery 14/140; 16/17; 24/52: crime 16/105. [earm.]
iernan (eo) 3 run 1/19; 4/110, 152; flow 5 b/33. [=rinnan, *cp.* ryne.]
*ge*iernan *sv.* run up to, reach 4/156.
ierre (eo) angry, fierce 20/197, 282, 325; 23/225.
ierre (eo) *n.* anger 16/63, 113.
ierringa *av.* angrily, fiercely 20/315.
iersung (eo) *f.* anger 31 e/12.
īeþan lay waste, ravage 26/85.
īeþelīce *av.* easily 20/306. [ēaþe.]
īewan show 3/46. [ēage: *cp.* ēowan.]
ilca same 1/37; 8/77, 9.
in *prp. w. a. and d.* (*inst.*) in, into 7/26; 8/49; 10/71, 4; *of time* 24/77.
in-bryrdnis *f.* inspiration, ardour 10/7. [*cp.* onbryrdnis.]
inca *m.* grudge 10/118, 9.
in-dręncan intoxicate 31 g/79.
in-dryhten noble, excellent 26/12.

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in-dryhto *f.* nobleness, glory 29/89.
in-eardiende inhabitant 31 e/24.
in-gēotan 7 infuse 31 k/4.
Ing-wine *mpl.* the Danes 20/69.
in-*ge*hygd conscience 31 m/10, 22.
in-liehtan illuminate 31 i/15, k/2.
inn *av.* in 3/69; 20/394: 'inn on,' into 4/19, 22; 8/37.
inn *n.* dwelling, house 20/50; 23/70.
innan *prp., w. d.* in, within 8/155; 16/40.
innan(e), inne *av.* within, inside 3/66; 8/11: *w. motion,* inside 20/31.
innan-bordes *av.* at home 2/9.
innera *cp.* inner; *sp.* **innemest** 3/62.
inn-faru *f.* entrance 18/24.
inn-gang *m.* entrance 10/81, 125; 20/299.
innian take house, lodge 18/8.
innoþ *m.* entrails, body, womb 14/124, 56.
inn-*ge*þanc *mn.* thought 3/187; 16/226.
inn-weard internal, deep, sincere 13/182.
innweardlīce *av.* inwardly, deeply 13/16.
in-stæpe *m.* entrance 14/116. [stęppan.]
in-tinga *m.* cause, sake 10/23; 14/110.
in-tō *prp. w. d.* into 13/43, 304. [=inn tō.]
in-widd malicious, hateful 23/28.
inwidd-hlęmm *m.* wound of malice 25/47.
inwit-fęng *m.* hostile grasp 20/197. [inwidd.]
īren, īse(r)n *n.* iron, steel 3/201; 28/26.
īren, īse(r)n iron 3/151, 2; 20/209.
īren-bęnd *m.* iron bond, chain 22/126.
Īr-land *n.* Ireland 15/199.
īs *n.* ice 20/358.
īs-ceald ice-cold 29/14, 9.
īsern *see* **īren.**
īsig-feþera with icy wings 29/24.
iū *see* **gēo.**
Iūdēas *mpl.* Jews 3/18.
Iūdēisc Jewish 14/50, 75.

L.

lā *interj.* lo! 13/119; 16/19, 114: wā-lā-wā alas 9/51.
lāc *n.* gift 14/31: sacrifice, offering 16/31: booty 20/334.
***ge*lāc** *n.* play, tumult 29/35.
lācan 1 play, sport 28/39.
lācnian cure, treat 3/26, 8. [lǣce.]
lacu *f.* lake, pond 12 b/75, 6.
***ge*lād** *n.* path 20/160. [liþan.]
lādian excuse 3/16.
lādtow *see* **lāttēow.**
lǣcan seize 14/146.
lǣce *m.* physician 3/26; 14/158.
lǣcedōm *m.* medicine, treatment 3/28, 9; 13/66: salvation 33/12.
lǣdan lead 8/209; 13/54: carry, bring 16/140; 17 e/2: lift 25/5. [liþan.]
Læden (ę) *n.* Latin 2/18, 76. [Latinum.]
Læden-*ge*þēode *n.* Latin language 2/70, 72.
Læden-ware *mpl.* Romans 2/57.
lǣfan leave 1/28; 2/40.
lǣn *n.* loan 2/90: 'on ~e lēon,' grant 32 c/55. [lēon.]
lǣne transitory 20/372; 26/108: frivolous 34/15. [læn.]
lǣran *w. a. a.* teach 3/37, 61; 13/301 (*d. of person*): advise 13/69; 21/311 (exhort).
***ge*lǣred** (*ptc.*) learned 2/87; 16/205.
lǣrig *m.* (?) border (?) 21/284.
lǣs *av. n.* less 27 b/11; 'þȳ lǣs (þe),' *cj., w. sbj.* lest 14/211; 17/199.

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lǣssa *cp.* less 4/41; 5/27; 20/32. *sp.* lǣst 4/148; 5 b/38.
lǣstan last, suffice 32 c/38.
lǣstan perform, carry out 5/14; 5 b/14; 16/25; 32 c/59: help *w. d.* 21/11: furnish, pay, *w. d.* 12 c/5.
læt *w. g.* slow 20/279.
lǣt = lǣteþ *and* lǣdeþ.
lǣtan 1 leave (behind) 5/57: let go, send forth 21/108: allow, let 22/193; 31 l/10.
lǣþþu *f.* injury, trouble 23/158, 84. [lāþ.]
lǣwed lay(man) 15/67; 16/81, 206. [laicus.]
lāf *f.* remains, leavings 8/107; 31 c/2—'tō lāfe bēon,' remain over 4/143: heritage 20/238.
lagian appoint 16/27. [lagu.]
lagu *m.* water, ocean 20/380; 29/47.
lagu *f.* law 16/23, 37. [*Scand.* lǫg *from* lagu, *npl.*]
*ge*lagu *npl.* extent, tracts 29/64. [licgan.]
lagu-flōd *m.* flood, waters 24/70; 28/46.
lagu-lād *f.* watery way 26/3.
lagu-strēam *m.* water-stream 21/66; 24/62.
lāh, *prt. of* lēon.
lah-bryce *m.* breach of law 16/151, 206.
lahlīce *av.* lawfully 16/81. [lagu.]
lamb *n.* lamb 31 g/25.
land *n.* land, country 2/14, 52; 20/107, 373: estate 12/2.
land-ār *f.* landed property 13/115.
land-būende *m.* land-dweller, native 20/95; 23/226, 315.
land-hæfen *m.* land-holding 11/57.
land-lēode *mpl.* natives 5/29.
land-*ge*mǣre *n.* boundary 5 b/60; 12 b/36.
landscipe *m.* region 22/131.
lang long 4/4, 63; 21/273 (tall) 31 g/51. *cp.* lęngra 8/8; 23/184.
*ge*lang at hand, attainable 20/126.
lange *av.* long 2/87; 9/45: *cp.* lęng 22/46: *sp.* lęngest 1/3; 28/6.
langian summon 14/174.
langlīce *av.* long 13/162.
langsum long, lasting 13/161; 20/286.
langung *f.* longing 29/47.
lār *f.* (teaching), doctrine, science, learning 2/12; 13/67, 154: advice 11/2; 23/334.
lār-cwide *m.* advice 26/38.
lārēow *m.* teacher 2/23; 10/77; 13/68. [= lār-þēow; *cp.* lāttēow.]
lārēowdōm *m.* instruction 3/139.
lāst *m.* track, foot-print 20/152—on ~ *w. d.* behind, after 23/209: 'wræccan ~ um' as an exile 29/15.
lāst-word *n.* after-word, posthumous fame 29/73.
late *av.* late 23/275. [læt.]
latian *w. g.* delay 16/197. [læt.]
lāttēow, lādtow *m.* leader, general, prince 31 e/25. [= lād-þēow 'path-servant,' 'guide.']
lāþ hostile, foe 20/7; 21/86: hateful to, hated by 22/184; 23/45: noxious, loathsome, hateful 20/125; 23/72, 101: grievous, unpleasant 18/24.
lāþ *n.* injury, misfortune 5/85; 22/149; 24/53 (?).
laþian invite, summon 13/9, 302, 6, 17, 27.
lāþian be disliked 16/171.
lāþlic hateful 20/334.
lāþ-*ge*nīþla *m.* persecutor, foe 24/50.
*ge*laþung *f.* congregation, church 13/213.
lēad *n.* lead 31 e/17.
lēaf *f.* permission 11/69.
lēaf *n.* leaf 24/39.
*ge*lēafa *m.* belief, faith 3/253; 13/86; 23/6. *f.* leave 12 d/5.
*ge*lēaffull believing 13/79.
*ge*lēaflēas unbelieving.

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lēah (*f.*) *m.* meadow 12 b/45, 65, 9.
leahtor *m.* crime 13/67; 34/145.
leahtrian revile 16/167.
lēan *n.* reward, gift 20/334; 22/167, 90.
lēanian *w. d.* reward, requite 12/25; 20/130; 22/149.
lēap *m.* basket: carcass 23/111.
lēas without, free from *w. g.* 22/88; 23/121: false 9/55.
lēasung *f.* falsehood 10/16; 16/155.
leax *m.* salmon 28/39.
lęccan water 24/64.
lęcgan lay 3/146; 14/168; 26/42; on ~ *w. d.* accuse of 18/64.
lę̄de *prt. of* lęcgan.
leger *n.* lying 4/161: illness 24/56. [licgan.]
leger-stōw *f.* resting-, burial-place 32 b/30.
lęncten *m.* spring 28/6.
lęndan proceed, go 8/79.
lęng(ra) *see* lang, lange.
lēo *mf.* lion 9/15; 31 c/8. [*L.* leo.]
†lēod *m.* prince 20/182, 242, 362.
lēod-biscop *m.* bishop of the people 13/215.
lēode (-a) *pl.* people 15/9, 40; 20/73; 21/37.
lēod-hata *m.* tyrant 16/159; 23/72.
lēof dear, beloved 1/34; 13/18; 20/46: pleasant—'him ~re wæs,' they would rather 5/13.
leofian *see* libban.
lēofwęnde amiable 34/137.
lēogan 7 lie, tell untruth 3/19; 31 f/35.
leoht light (of weight) 4/83.
leoht bright, beautiful 22/11. 20.
leoht *n.* light 13/132; 20/320; 25/5.
leoht-fæt *n.* lamp.
leoht-fruma *m.* creator of light 34/47.
leohtlic bright 27 e/3.
lēoma *m.* ray of light 13/325; 20/320; 23/191.
lēon 6 lend 20/206: grant 32 b/3; 32 c/54.
lēoran go, pass (away) 31 e/28, h/11.
lēor(ed)nis *f.* passing over 31 f/34.
leornere *m.* learner, disciple 10/57.
leornian learn 10/5, 21; 13/59.
leorning *f.* learning 2/12. 67.
leorning-cniht *m.* disciple 13/18.
lēosan 7 lose.
lēoþ *n.* song 10/17, 58.
lēoþ-cræft *m.* art of poetry 10/14.
lēoþ-sang *m.* poem, poetry 10/8, 64.
leoþo- *see* liþo-.
lęttan *w. a. g.* hinder 5 b/6; 21/164. [læt.]
leþer *n.* leather.
libban live 3/74; 13/318; 14/217; 20/116; 23/297; 29/78; 31 c/3, 14; 34/102, 13.
līc *n.* body 20/253; 22/20: corpse 13/44, 47.
*ge*līc *w. d.* like 20/358; 22/11.
*ge*līce *av.* alike 24/37.
līcettan (dis)simulate 3/5, 11.
licgan 5 lie 1/29; 3/75; lie dead 1/23; 26/78: extend 4/8, 21: flow 4/120; 8/9.
līc-hama *m.* body 3/75; 13/138, 46.
līchamlic, līcumlic corporeal, bodily 10/99; 13/329.
līchamlīce *av.* bodily, personally 14/107.
līcian *w. d.* please 3/216.
līc-mann *m.* bearer 13/157, 60.
*ge*līcnis *f.* likeness 14/169.
līc-ręst *f.* sepulchre 15/151.
līc-þēnung *f.* funeral 14/117.
līc-wierþe acceptable 34/127.
lid *n.* ship. [liþan.]
lid-mann *m.* sailor, pirate 20/373; 21/99, 164.
līefan allow 2/29.
*ge*līefan *w. a. or g.* believe 20/22; 22/156: *ptc.* -ed believing 13/46; 15/2.

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līefan weaken: -ed infirm 10/21. [lēf, weak.]
līeg *m.* fire, flame 13/180; 22/88; 24/39.
līegitu *f.* lightning 31 f/23, g/77, h/9.
liehtan shine 31 l/10.
liehtan alleviate 3/136: cheer 31 l/3. [leoht.]
līesan release, redeem 21/37; 25/41. [lēas.]
līf *n.* life 5/61; 20/137; 24/53—'~es biþ,' is alive 32 b/44.
līfan 6 remain.
līf-dagas *mpl.* life-days 20/372.
lifde *prt. of* **libban.**
lifer *sv.* liver 9/42.
līffæstan endow with life 31 c/15.
lif(i)gend *m.* living one 29/73.
līflic of life 13/186.
lihtan alight 21/23.
lim *n.* limb, member 10/29; 15/181; 31 l/2.
*ge***limp** *m.* calamity 16/141.
limpan 3 happen 3/219: 13/9, 232; 29/13: **tō** ~ belong to 32/19, 25.
*ge***limplic** suitable 10/29.
lim-wœrig limb-weary 25/63.
lind *f.* lime-tree: †shield 21/99, 244; 23/214.
†**lind-hæbbende** *m.* warrior 20/152.
†**lind-wīg(g)end** *m.* warrior 23/42.
linnan 3 *w. inst.* cease from, yield up 20/228.
liss *f.* favour, love 27 d/25. [līþe: *cp.* bliss *from* blīþe.]
list *m.* art, skill: ~um cunningly, skilfully 23/101; 27 e/3.
līþ *n.* limb.
līþan 6 go.
līþe gentle, sweet 5 b/68.
līþelīce *av.* gently 3/8, 111.
līþian soften, moderate 3/117.
li(o)þo-bęnd *m.* fetter 22/137.
liþo-sięrce (eo) *f.* coat of mail 20/255.
līxan shine, glitter 20/320; 24/33.
loc *n.* lock: enclosure, sheepfold. [lūcan.]
-loca *m.* enclosure. [lūcan.]
locc *m.* lock (of hair).
lōcian look, 1/15; 3/78; 5 b/27; 31 c/3.
lof *m.* praise, glory 20/286; 22/11; 29/73.
lof-sang *m.* hymn 14/216.
lōgian place 16/101; ~ **ūpp** lay by, deposit 15/159.
*ge***lōme** *av.* often 16/28; 23/18.
losian be lost, *w. d.* 9/55; 22/189: perish 15/224; 23/288: escape 20/142.
lūcan 7 lock, close 20/255; 21/66 (flow together).
lufe *f.* love 10/91; 27 d/25; 31 l/7.
lufian love 2/29, 30, 9; 13/3.
luflīce *av.* lovingly 2/2.
lufu *f.* love 3/253, 60.
Lunden-burg *f.* London 8/67.
lungre *av.* forthwith 20/380; 23/147, 280.
lust *m.* desire, lust 13/17, 150; 14/149; 29/36.
lustlīce *av.* willingly 5/96.
lūtan 7 bend.
lūtian lurk, hide 3/41, 14; 31 m/23.
lybb *n.* poison.
lyft *f.* air 23/348; 24/39, 62—'ōn ~' aloft 25/5.
lyft-fæt *n.* air-vessel 27 e/3.
lyft-helm *m.* mist, air 28/46.
lyge *m.* falsehood. [lēogan.]
lyre *m.* loss 24/53. [lēosan.]
*ge***lystan** *impers. w. a g.* desire 9/18; 23/307. [lust.]
lȳt *av.* 29/27: *w. g.* little 26/31.
lȳtel little 1/11; 4/53, 83; 13/116.
lȳt-hwōn little *av.* 15/201: *no. w. g.* 23/311.
lytig treacherous 3/163. 88.
lytigian dissimulate 21/86.
lȳtlian lessen *tr. and int.* 16/60; 21/313.
lȳtling *m.* little one 14/119, 92.
lȳþre wicked 16/209; 34/42.

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M.

mā *see* **micel.**

macian make, arrange.

*ge*maca *mf.* companion: mate, consort.

mǣden *see* **mægden.**

mādm *see* **māþum.**

mæg *vb.* can, am able 10/36, 101; 14/25; 20/128; 26/26—'~ wiþ,' avails against, cures 19/5.

mǣg (*pl.* **māgas, ǣ**) *m.* kinsman 20/280; 21/114; 32 b/18: son 20/89.

mǣg-burg *f.* family, 11/78.

mægden, mǣden *n.* virgin, girl 13/20, 314.

mægden-cild *n.* female child 5/45.

mægen *n.* strength, capacity, virtue 3/181; 20/20: troop, force 21/313; 23/253, 61.

mægen-byrþen *f.* mighty burden 20/375.

mægen-ēacen mighty 23/293.

mægen-fultum *m.* mighty help 20/205.

mægen-rǣs *m.* vigorous attack 20/269.

mægen-þrymm *m.* glory 13/106; 31 e/10.

mǣglic belonging to a kinsman 13/4.

mǣg-rǣs *m.* attack on relatives 16/151.

mǣg-slaga *m.* slayer of his relatives 16/181.

mægþ *f.* maiden 23/35, 43, 335: †woman 20/33.

mǣgþ *f.* tribe, nation 4/166; 14/77; 23/325: family (gens) 16/119.

mægþhād *m.* virginity 13/5, 7.

mǣl *n.* measure: time, occasion 20/361—'~a gehwylce' always 29/36: speech 21/212: †sword 20/366: mark, ornament.

mǣlan speak 21/26, 43, 230.

mǣnan complain.

*ge*mǣne common, general 13/135; 16/61, 4; 32 c/5.

*ge*mǣnelic common 13/130, 2.

*ge*mǣn(e)līce *av.* in common, universally 13/217.

gemǣnnis *f.* community 31 m/7.

mǣran make famous 10/2; 27 d/16.

mǣre glorious 5/75; 5 b/39; 20/51, 224.

*ge*mǣre *n.* boundary, border 9/53; 14/46.

mǣrlic glorious 14/98.

mær-pytt *m.* loam-pit 12 b/54.

mǣrsian proclaim 14/2.

mǣrþu *f.* glory, glorious deed 16/230; 20/280; 23/344.

mæsse *f.* mass 13/301; 17/17; 18/28.

mæsse-prēost *m.* mass-priest 2/80; 15/199; 32/41.

mæst *m.* mast 28/24.

mǣst *see* **micel.**

mǣtan *impers.* dream 25/2.

mǣte moderate, small 20/205; 25/69. [metan.]

mǣþ *f.* honour, reverence 16/33, 102: fitness, right 21/195.

mæþel *n.* council, meeting.

mæþel-stede *m.* place of council: †battle-field 21/199.

mǣw *m.* seagull 29/22.

maga *m.* son, descendant 20/224.

māga *g. pl. of* **mǣg.**

māge *f.* kinswoman 20/141.

†**magu** *m.* son 20/215: man 26/92.

†**magu-þegn** *m.* retainer, man 20/155; 23/236; 26/62.

*ge*mā(h)lic disgraceful 5/10.

man *see* **mann.**

*ge*man remember 2/54; 21/196; 25/28; 26/34; 31 b/8, i/6.

mān *n.* wickedness, crime 16/190.

*ge*māna *m.* community 32/7.

mancus *m.* a coin 2/85; 32 b/37.

mān-dǣd *f.* wicked deed 10/91; 16/148.

mān-fremmende *m.* evil-doer 24/6.

mānfull wicked 12/46; 14/118.

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mānfullīce *av.* wickedly 14/190.
*ge*mang *n.* troop, crowd 20/393; 23/225, 304.
manian admonish, exhort 3/123; 10/69; 21/228, 31.
manig (æ) many *w. pl. no.* 2/19; 8/104: *w. sg. no.* 4/128; 20/39: *without no.* 31 d/11 (*pl.*).
mani(g)feald (mæ.) manifold, various 5/60; 13/138, 321.
manigfealdian multiply 31 d/5.
mann *m.* man, vassal 1/12; 18/4; 20/284; person 32 c/3: man *indef.* one 2/13, 41; 22/73.
manna *m.* man 23/98, 101.
manna *n.* manna 13/330.
mann-cynn *n.* mankind 5 b/41; 13/19; 25/33.
mann-drēam *m.* joy of men 20/14.
mann-dryhten *m.* lord of men 26/41.
mann-sięlen *n.* betrayal of men 16/149. [sęllan.]
mann-slaga *m.* man-slayer, murderer 16/181.
mann-sliht *m.* man-slaying, murder 3/254; 16/152.
mann-þwǣre gentle, kind.
mann-þwǣrnis *f.* gentleness 3/3, 126.
mān-scaþa *m.* enemy 20/89.
mān-swara *m.* perjurer 16/183. [swęrian.]
māre *cp. of* micel.
martyr *m.* martyr 14/121, 213.
martyrdōm *m.* martyrdom 14/126.
martyrian martyr 14/69; 17/34.
maþa *m.* worm 14/153.
maþelian harangue, speak 20/71, 133. [mæþel.]
māþ(þ)um, mādm *m.* treasure, object of value 2/34; 20/232, 78.
māþm-æht *f.* valuable possession 20/363.
māþþum-giéfa *m.* giver of treasure 26/92.
māþþum-giéfu *f.* gift of treasure 20/51.
māwan 1 mow.
meahte *prt. of* mæg.
mealt *n.* malt 32 b/34.
mearc *f.* mark: boundary 12 b/74: march, borderland, waste land: field, plain 27 c/6.
mearcian mark, mark out 20/14: determine 22/118; create 22/150.
mearc-stapa *m.* march-stalker 20/98.
mearg *n.* marrow.
†mearh *m.* horse 21/188, 239, 26/92.
mearn *prt. of* murnan.
mearþ *m.* marten 4/59.
*ge*męcca (æ) *f.* wife 32/2. [gemaca.]
mēce *m.* sword 21/167, 236; 23/78. [ē = æ.]
†męcg (æ) *m.* man. [magu.]
med- middling, moderate.
mēd *f.* reward 23/335, 44.
*ge*medemian condescend 31 m/5, 11.
med-micel small 10/6, 131. [midde.]
med-trum *see* mettrum.
me(o)du *m.* mead 4/132; 21/212.
medu-burg *f.* mead-city 23/167.
medu-dryne *m.* mead-drink 29/22.
medu-gāl mead-excited, drunk 23/26.
medu-heall *f.* mead-hall 26/27.
medu-wang *m.* mead-plain (?) 20/393.
medu-wœrig overpowered with mead 23/229.
męhte *prt. of* mæg.
melda *m.* informer 11/68.
meltan 3 melt 20/358, 365.
męnen *n.* handmaid 31 j/2.
męngan mingle 20/343; 28/24 (*int.*): join, visit 3/258 (*rfl.*); 20/199.
męn(i)gu, męniu *f.* multitude 2/35; 13/89, 247; 31 e/10; 34/36. [manig.]

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mǫnnisc human 3/167; 15/149. *n.* race, people.
mǫnniscnis *f.* state of man 10/83.
meolc, milc *f.* milk 4/131; 31 g/24.
mēos *n.* moss 15/30.
†mēowle *f.* virgin, woman 23/56, 261.
mǫre *m.* sea, lake 4/80, 2; 20/112.
mǫre *f.* mare 4/131. [mearh.]
mǫre-flōd *m.* sea 24/42; 28/24.
mǫre-grund *m.* depths of the sea 20/199.
†mǫre-hǫngest *m.* ship 27 c/6.
mǫre-wǣrig sea-weary, -worn 29/12.
mǫre-wīf *n.* sea-woman 20/269.
mǫrgen *see* **morgen.**
mǫrgþ *see* **miǫrgþ.**
***ge*met** *n.* measure 10/52—'tō þǣm ~e,' to that degree 31 g/13.
metan 5 measure, traverse 20/383.
mētan find 1/29; 3/255; 4/25; 11/48; 13/113.
***ge*mēting** *f.* assembly 31 b/7.
mǫte *m.* food 8/42, 3; 14/149; *pl.* **mǫttas** 31 f/36.
mǫtelīest *f.* want of food 8/99.
***ge*metgian** moderate, temper 3/117, 30; 31 l/11.
***ge*metgung** *f.* moderation 3/116; 5 b/72.
***ge*metlīce** *av.* moderately 10/101.
me(o)tod *m.* Creator 10/42; 20/361; 26/2; 30/2.
mǫtsung *f.* feeding, food 17/2.
met-trum (med-) unwell, ill 3/205; 15/161.
mettrumnis *f.* illness 3/128.
mǣþe weary 25/65, 9.
micel (y) great 2/35; 22/35; 25/34: *no. w. g.* much 5/40, 58. **micle** *av.* much *cp.* 5 b/69; 20/329; 34/126. **miclum** greatly 7/30; 13/4. *cp.* **māra** greater 3/76; 14/49: more 13/309: **mā, mǣ** more *av.* 31 c/3; 34/126, *n.* 4/52; 14/208. *sp.* **mǣst** greatest 4/44; 7/4; most 8/29: *av.* 32/31—'mǣst ǣlc,' nearly every one 16/87: *no. w. g.* 29/84.
micellīce *av.* grandly 31 b/9.
micelnis *f.* greatness, size 5 b/28; 31 e/27.
micle *see* **micel.**
miclian extol 31 j/1.
mid (mip 30 c, 12) *prp.* (*adv.*) I. *w. d.* with, among, 'mid hǣþenum lēodum' 16/35: *determinative,* 'hū him spēow mid wīge' 2/10; *instrumental,* 'mid fēo weorþian' 7/30: *to form adverbs,* 'mid ealle' entirely 8/4. II. *w. a.* (*rare*): 10/6. III. **mid-þām-þe** when 13/43; **mid-þām-þæt** through (that) 8/165; **mid-þȳ (þe), mit-te** when, while 10/109; 31 c/6, 1/8.
middan-(g)eard, middun- *m.* world, earth 5 a/79; 13/78, 209; 30/7.
midde mid(dle) 7/1; 25/2—**in midum** *w. g.* in the midst of 31 b/10, c/1.
middel *n.* middle 24/65—**in midle** in the midst of *w. g.* 31 f/2.
midde-niht *f.* midnight 10/112.
middeweard middle 4/70; 5 b/17.
miǫltan melt 19 b/19.
Miǫrce *mpl.* Mercians 15/125, 47.
miǫrce dark 20/155.
miǫrcels *m.* mark 15/136. [mearc.]
miǫrgþ *f.* mirth, joy 9/17; 13/2; 16/230.
miht (ea, æ) *f.* might, power 10/42; 13/81, 237; 30/2; 31 j/6; 34/31, 118.
mihtig (ea, æ) mighty 20/269; 22/8, 97; 31 j/4; 34/63, 73.
mīl *f.* mile 4/146, 8; 18/5.
milde mild, merciful 21/175; 34/8.
mild-heort merciful.
mildheortnis *f.* mercy 13/197; 31/6, f/5.
mīl-gemearc *n.* distance of a mile 20/112.

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miltestre *f.* harlot 16/185.
milts, milds *f.* mercy 9/34; 16/222; 23/85, 92.
miltsian, mildsian *w. d.* have mercy on, pity 13/198, 9.
miltsung *f.* mercy 13/186, 286; 34/87.
mis-bēodan 7 *w. d.* ill-treat 16/35.
mis-dǣd *f.* misdeed 16/147, 66, 76; 34/85.
mis(t)lic various 2/74; 14/133; 16/90.
mis-līcian *w. d.* displease 3/128.
mis-limpan 3 *impers. w. d.* go wrong 16/143.
missenlic various 26/75.
†missere *n.* year 20/248.
mist *m.* mist 22/146.
mis-węnde erring 13/173.
mitta *m.* a measure 32/25.
mīþan 6 conceal 3/5.
mōd *n.* heart, mind 2/44; 10/9; 20/353: courage 21/313: pride 22/91.
mōd-cearig sorrowful 26/2.
mōdig proud 21/147; 23/26; 24/10; 26/62: brave 20/258; 21/80.
mōdiglīce *av.* proudly 21/200.
mōdor *f.* mother 13/18, 160, 315.
mōderlic mother's 14/117.
mōd(d)rige *f.* aunt 13/3. [mōdor.]
mōd-sefa *m.* mind, heart 26/10, 9; 29/59.
mōd-swīþ resolute 34/90.
mōd-*ge*þanc *m.* thought 10/42; 30/2.
mōd-*ge*þoht *m.* thought 22/8.
mōd-wlanc proud 29/39.
mold-ærn *n.* sepulchre 25/65.
molde *f.* earth, mould 15/195: world 25/12, 82: land, country 24/10, 66.
mōna *m.* moon 13/132.
mōnaþ *m.* month 4/88; 8/17; 23/325; 32/10.
mōr *m.* moor 4/66, 7; 20/98.
mōr-fæsten *n.* moor-fort 7/6.
morgen(n) (e, a) *m.* morning, next day 1/25; 15/20, 156; 31 c/7, 8.
morgen-colla *m.* morning terror (?) 23/245.
morgen-tīd (a) *f.* morning 23/236; 31 m/19.
morþ *n.* murder, homicide.
morþ-dǣd *f.* murder 16/148.
morþor *n.* murder, homicide 20/14: crime, injury 23/181: punishment, torment 22/52, 97.
morþor-wyrhta *m.* murderer 16/183.
mōste *prt. of* mōt.
***ge*mōt** *n.* meeting, assembly, †battle 18/55; 21/199, 301.
mōt may, be allowed, have opportunity 4/157; 5/98; 13/308; 20/237: 'mōste ic,' would that I might! 22/124.
moþþe *f.* moth 27 f/1.
***ge*mun** *w. g.* mindful 5/84.
mund *f.* † hand 20/211; 23/229: protection 16/33.
mund-bora *m.* protector 20/230; 32 b/52.
mund-byrd *f.* protection 23/3; 34/109.
mundbyrdan protect 9/27.
***ge*munde** *prt. of* geman.
†mund-gripe *m.* grasp 20/284.
munt *m.* mountain, hill 9/13; 24/21; 31 h/10.
munuc *m.* monk.
munuchād *m.* monastic orders 10/70.
munuclic monastic 15/46.
munuclīce *av.* monastically 15/67.
murnan 3 care, reck 20/192, 287; 12/96: mourn 20/135; 23/154.
mūþ *m.* mouth 3/134; 13/267; 28/37.
mūþa *m.* mouth (of river) 8/5, 15, 188.
mylier *m.* (?) 12 b/59.
***ge*mynd** *nf.* memory 10/51; 26/51.

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*ge*mȳndig *w. g.* mindful 20/280; 23/74; 26/6.
myne *m.* memory, love: '~ witan,' love 26/27. [gemunan.]
mynet *f.* coin, money.
*ge*myn(e)gian remember 10/75: remind 14/201.
mynster *n.* monastery 2/87; 10/1, 71: cathedral 15/91.
mynster-hām *m.* monastery 32 c/37.
mynster-hata *m.* persecutor of monasteries 16/182.
mynsterlic monastic 15/71.
mynster-līf *n.* monastic life 32 b/28.
mynster-mann *m.* monk 15/149.
myntan intend, mean 14/51, 67: think 23/253. [gemunan.]
myrre *f.* myrrh 14/32.

N.

nā, no *av.* not, no 3/19, 20; 6/39; 8/112; 24/80.
nabban *see* habban.
naca *m.* boat 29/7.
nacod naked 13/130, 1, 51.
nǣd(d)re *f.* snake 31 g/62.
nǣfre *av.* never 1/35; 13/110.
(h)nǣgan address, speak to 20/68.
nægel *m.* nail, 25/46.
næglian nail 14/99.
nǣnig no-one, none, no, *no. w. g.* 1/22; 11/8; 16/80: *aj.* 1/34.
næs *av.* not 19 b/17.
næss *m.* headland, promontory. 20/108, 10, 89, 350: earth 23/113.
næss-hliþ *n.* headland-slope 20/177.
nāge = ne āge.
nāht *see* nāwiht.
nāhte = ne āhte.
nā-hwǣr *av.* nowhere, never 13/311.
nā-hwæþer, nō-, nā(w)þer, nā-þor *cj.* neither—'~ ne .. ne,' neither .. nor 2/28; 8/182; 16/82.
nā-lǣs (-es) *av.* not (at all) 5/107; 10/13; 26/32, 3.
nama *m.* name 2/29; 20/207.
namian name: appoint 14/182.
nān (nǣnne *a.*) none, no (one), *no. w. g.* 8/197; 23/257: *aj.* 2/48; 17/42.
nānuht *see* nāwiht.
nāt = ne wāt.
nātes-hwōn *av.* not 14/18.
nāt-hwilc *aj. indef.* (I know not which) some 20/263.
nā(n)-wiht, nō-, -(w)iht, nāht, nōht *av.* not (at all) 2/19; 14/72: *no. w. g.* nothing 2/37; 5 b/44; 10/16—*inst.* nāhte *w. cp.* nothing 3/195.
nāwþer *see* nāhwæþer.
ne (ni 30 c/3) *av.* not: nor 30 c/5, 6: *cj.* ne .. ne, neither .. nor.
nēadian compel 13/234; 14/181. [nīed.]
nē(a)h *av., prp. w. d.* near. *of place*: *of time* 18/27; 23/287: nearly 4/37: *cp.* nēar 23/53: *sp.* nīehst, nēst *av., prp. w. d.* 4/148; 8/24; *aj.* 23/73; 32 c/20; æt nīehstan *av.* next 13/162; 31 g/37 (ot nēstan): nīehsta *m.* neighbour 3/234.
*ge*neahhe *av.* often 21/269; 23/26; 26/56.
nēah-þēod *f.* neighbouring nation 5/63.
nēalǣcan *w. d.* approach 14/102, 201; 23/34—tō-nīol. 31 f/3.
nēalǣcung *f.* approach 14/187.
n(e)alles *av.* not (at all) 20/192. [ne *and* ealles.]
nearon *see* earon.
nearu narrow 20/159: full of hardship 29/7.
nearulīce *av.* accurately 3/39.
nearwian afflict, press hard 20/188.
nēat *n.* cattle, animal 3/85; 9/16; 10/28.

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*ge*nēat *m.* companion 8/204; 21/310; 22/39.
nēa-wist (nēowest) *fm.* neighbourhood, presence 5/35; 10/102; 14/200; 31 f/24.
nębb *n.* face.
nefne, nemne *cj.* unless, except 20/103, 302; 29/46.
nemþe, nymþe, nybþe *cj.* unless 23/52; 26/113; 31 g/51, 8.
nēh(st) *see* nēah.
nele *see* willan.
nęmn(i)an name, call 8/174 (nęmde); 10/31; 23/81.
nēo-będd *n.* corpse-bed, bed of death 22/98.
nēod *see* nīed.
nēod *f.* desire, zeal.
nēod-laþu *f.* (friendly) invitation 20/70.
nēolnis *f.* abyss, depths 31 f/21. [neowol.]
nēos(i)an *w. a. or g.* visit, go to 23/63; 31 i/1, 14.
nēosung *f.* visitation 13/2, 135.
nēotan 7 *w. g.* use, enjoy 21/308; 22/156.
neoþan, neoþone *av.* beneath, down 22/66, 130. [niþer.]
neowol low, deep down 20/161; 23/113.
nęrgend, nęriend *m.* saviour (God, Christ) 23/45, 73, 81; 34/16, 150 (-iende).
nęrian save, preserve 1/43; 8/105; 17/19 (*w. d.*); 31 g/74.
*ge*nesan 5 escape from 19 b/5.
nese *av.* no.
nest *n.* nest 31 g/19.
nest *n.* provisions, food 23/128.
nętele *f.* nettle 19 b/1.
nętt *n.* net.
nœ̄þan venture on, dare 5/67; 23/277: *w. inst.* risk 20/219.
nicor *m.* sea-monster 20/177.
nicor-hūs *n.* nicor-dwelling 20/161.
nīed, nēad, nēod *f.* need, necessity 14/127; 23/277; force, violence 5/57; 31 c/11. nīede *inst.* necessarily 3/241; 16/3, 21.
nīedan compel 5/18; 31 g/39.
nīed-beþearf necessary 2/61.
nīed-faru *f.* compulsory journey 30 b/1.
nīed-gield *n.* forced payment 16/121.
nīed-þearf *f.* need, necessity 3/116, 249; 16/22.
niętwan curtail 16/53: harass 31 l/4. [nearu.]
nīeten *n.* animal 3/50, 70; 10/75; 31 f/2. [nēat.]
nigon nine 8/187; 13/291.
nigoþa ninth.
niht (ea, æ) *f.* night 23/34; 31 h/7: *w. numbers* = 'day' 6/2; 13/287. -es by night 23/45.
niht-helm *m.* shades of night 26/96.
nihtlic nightly 14/162.
niht-scūa *m.* shades of night 26/104; 29/31.
niht-waco *f.* nightwatch 29/7.
nille *see* willan.
(*ge*)niman 4 take, capture 4/155; 5/33; 8/65; 31/5; 32 b/17: take away, carry off 20/231, 41, 362: receive 21/71: produce *w. d.* 29/48.
*ge*nip *n.* mist 20/110. [nīpan.]
nīpan 6 grow dark 26/96, 104; 29/31.
nīþ, *m.* anger, hatred, malice, indignation 3/130; 23/34; 29/75: violence, war 19 b/5; '~e rōf,' strong in war 23/53.
niþer *av.* down 20/110; 22/98.
niþerian throw down 23/113: condemn 13/65.
niþerlic low 31 l/6.
nīþ-heard bold 23/277.
nīþ-hycgende hostile 23/233.
*ge*nīþla *m.* enemy. [nīþ.]
nīþ-sęle *m.* hostile hall 20/263.
†nīþþas *mpl.* men 27 d/27; 27 g/6.
nīþ-wundor *n.* dire wonder 20/115.

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nīwe new 5/82; 8/187; 14/216.
nī(o)winga *av.* recently 31 g/32.
nīwian renew 20/53, 72; 23/98; 34/94.
nō *see* **nā.**
*ge*nōg enough; much, many 4/134; 25/33: *av.* very, 5/98, 99.
nolde = ne wolde.
nōn *f.* noon 20/350. [*L.* nona hora.]
norþ *av.* northwards, in the north, north 4/4, 12; 8/51; 22/30; *cp.* ~or 4/69; *sp.* ~mest 4/2.
norþan *av.* from the north 4/16; 18/42: be . . ~ *prp. w. d.*, wiþ . . ~ *prp. w. a.* north of 4/85; 12 b/55.
norþ-dǣl *m.* north 5/5.
norþeweard *aj.* (*av.*) northward 4/71, 7; 12 b/38.
Norþ-hymbre *mpl.* Northumbrians 8/18, 124.
Norþ-hymbre Northumbrian 15/9.
Norþ-hymbrisc Northumbrian 15/58.
Norþ-mann *m.* Norwegian 4/2, 63.
norþmest *sp. of* **norþ.**
norþ-rihte *av.* direct north 4/8, 9.
Norþ-sǣ *f.* North Sea 8/52.
Norþ-wēalas *mpl.* North Welsh 8/120.
Norþ-weal(h)-cynn *n.* inhabitants of North Wales 8/94.
norþweard northward 4/3.
norþweardes *av.* northwards 8/36.
notian consume 8/43.
notu *f.* use 5/99: employment 2/68. [nēotan.]
nū now *av.* 2/14; 16/7: nū-gīet still 5 b/55; 31 c/6: *cj.* now that, since 5 b/38, 42; 22/159; nū . . nū, *correl.* 15/206.
*ge*nyht *f.* abundance. [be-neah.]
*ge*nyhtsum sufficient 13/120.
*ge*nyhtsumian *w. d.* suffice 13/136; 31 g/16.
*ge*nyhtsumlīce *av.* sufficiently 13/231.
*ge*nyhtsumnis *f.* sufficiency 13/137.
nylle *see* **willan.**
nyste, nyte *see* **wāt.**
nyten ignorant 13/81.
nytennis *f.* ignorance 13/169.
nytt *f.* use, utility 27 d/27. [nēotan.]
nytt useful, profitable 32/33, b/11.
nytt-wierþe useful 8/183.

O.

o- *see* **a-.**
ō *see* **ā.**
odeawan *see* **ætēowan.**
of (**ob** 31 c/2) *prp.* (*av.*), *w. d.* (*inst.*) *motion*, from 7/19: *origin*, 'þā mǫnn of Lundenbyrig' 8/152: *departure, privation, separation, etc.* 13/51, 169: *partitive*, 'scōf on hālig wæter of þām trēowe' 15/217: *cause*, 'of yflum willan syngian' 3/112: *material*, 'of tigelan geworht' 5 b/32: concerning, about, 'sǣdon him fela spella of heora lande' 4/33: *time*, from 15/96.
of·drǣdan 1 fear: *ptc.* **ofdrǣdd** afraid.
ofen *m.* oven: furnace.
ofer *prp.* (*av.*), *w. d. and a.* above, over 15/151: *motion across*, 'ofer land ēodon' 8/150: *extension*, throughout, 'ofer ealne þone ymbgǫng' 5 b/35: *superiority* 31 d/2: *rule*: against, contrary to, 'ofer þā trēowa' 8/20; 'ofer willan' 27 e/10: *time*, after, 'ofer twelftan niht' 7/1: during, 'ofer ealle þā niht' 15/154.
ōfer *m.* shore, banks 20/121; 21/28.
ofer·cuman 4 overcome 20/23; 23/235.
ofer·drǫncan ply excessively 23/31.
ofer-ēaca *m.* surplus 32 c/36.
ofer-færeld *n.* passage 5 b/6, 61.

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ofer·faran 2 traverse 5 b/9.
ofer·fœran traverse 4/74, 5.
ofer·folgian *w. d.* persecute 3/247.
ofer·frēosan 7 freeze over 4/170.
oferfyll *f.* gluttony 16/212.
ofer·gān traverse 20/158: overspread 14/152; 17/4.
ofer-giętol, -geotul forgetful 31 g/34.
ofer·helman overshadow 20/114.
ofer·hęrgian overrun, devastate 5/93.
ofer-hoga *m.* despiser 16/159: proud one 31 j/7.
ofer-hygd *fn.* contempt, pride 22/83.
oferlīce *av.* excessively 16/203.
ofer-mœde *n.* pride 22/48. [mōd.]
ofer-mœtto *f.* pride 22/87, 92.
ofer-mōd *n.* pride 21/89; 22/27.
ofer-mōd proud 22/17, 93.
ofer-sēon *sv.* see over 4/95.
ofer-sprǣce *f.* loquacity 3/221.
ofer·stīgan 6 *sv.* excel 13/220.
ofer·swīþan overcome 13/256; 14/140; 31 d/8; 34/59.
ofer·weorpan 3 throw over 19/1: stumble 20/293.
ofer·winnan 3 overcome 23/320.
ofer·wlęncan, *ptc.* -ed haughty 5/11. [wlanc.]
ofer·wrēon 6 cover 31 e/7, f/7.
ofet *n.* fruit 24/77.
of·faran 2 intercept 8/95, 112.
of·fęrian carry off 20/333.
offrian sacrifice 13/191.
of·giękan 5 relinquish 20/350; 26/61; 27 b/1.
of·hrēowan 7 *w. g.* pity 13/160; *w. nom.* 15/217.
of·lǣtan 1 give up, relinquish 20/372.
of·lystan desire: *ptc. w. g.* oflyst pleased with 9/29.
of(o)st *f.* haste 16/2; 20/42; 23/10, 70.
of(o)stlīce *av.* with haste 21/143; 23/150, 69.
of·scēotan 7 shoot, hit 21/77.
of·sendan summon 18/20.
of·sēon 5 see 13/54.
of·sittan 5 press down 20/295.
of·slēan 2 slay 1/3, 18.
of·stingan 3 stab 1/5.
oft *av.* often 1/7; *cp.* 8/33; *sp* 16/161.
of·tēon 7 *w inst.* withhold 20/270.
of·torfian pelt to death 17/48.
of·þyncan *impers., w. d. g.* be displeased, weary of 3/144; 14/162. [æfþanca.]
ōga *m* fear, terror. [ęge.]
ō-ęccan *w. d.* flatter, soothe, propitiate 9/20; 22/45.
ōlęccung *f.* soothing 3/2.
oll *sn.* (?) contumely 16/168. [*cp.* Ælfric's Hom. II. 166/15.]
om- *see* am-.
on (an 32 b/12; 34/5) *prp.* (*av.*), *w. d.* (*inst.*) *and a.*, on(to) 1/11; 8/41: besides, in addition to 32 b/40: in, into 8/4, 47: *hostility*, against, 'woldon rǣdan on hi' 18/44; 6/18; *specification, definition*, 'þæt gafol biþ on deōra fellum' 4/55: *instrumental*, 'wurdon on flǣame genęrede' 8/105; 15/165: *to form adverbs*—'on riht' rightly 20/305: *time* 8/1, 17.
on- *see* an-.
on·ǣlan inflame 3/121, 96, 208.
on·bærnan set fire to, inflame 3/204: incite 10/10.
on·bīdan 6 wait for, await 3/42.
on·bryrdan excite, inspire 13/14; 23/95. [bryrdan, 'sharpen,' *from* brord, 'point.']
on·bryrdnis *f.* inspiration, ardour 15/97.
on·būtan *prp., w. d.* about, around 3/172.
on·cann *vb.* reproach: be indignant with 12/21.
on·ciękran reverse, change, annul 29/103.
on·cnāwan 1 acknowledge, understand 13/81; 21/9; 34/43.

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on·cweþan 5 address, answer 21/245; 29/23.
on·cȳþ *f.* sorrow, pain 20/170.
on·drǣdan 1 fear 3/131, 7; 5/90; 13/129; 31 f/1.
on·ōgnan fear 30 c/13.
on·emn *prp., w. d.* alongside of 21/184. [efen.]
ōnettan hasten 23/139, 62: be brisk, revive 29/49. [anda.]
on-fægnian fawn 9/23.
on·findan find out, discover, experience 1/13, 8; 20/43, 247; 34/25.
on·fōn 1 *w. g. or a. or inst.* receive 7/28; 13/261, 316; 20/244; 21/120; 34/136.
on·foran *prp. w. a.* (*d.*) before (time) 8/108.
on·gē(a)n (ongægn 31/7) *prp. w. d. and a.* towards 8/37; 14/40: against (*hostility*) 17/42; 18/46; 21/100. *av.* opposite 4/96: back, 'gecierde ~' returned 13/39; 18/18; 21/137 —'eft ~' back 21/156.
on·giēldan 3 atone for 20/1; 22/50; 28/56.
on·giȩrwan strip, undress 25/39; 31 l/11.
on·giētan 5 understand, perceive, see 2/37; 20/262, 68: assail 20/41.
on·ginnan (āg.) 3 begin 2/74; 13/86: attempt 5/67; 9/19.
on·hǣtan inflame 23/87.
on·hiȩldan bow 10/131.
on·hlīdan 6 open, reveal 24/12, 49.
onhrǣran touch 29/96.
on·innan *prp., w. d.* (*av.*) within 23/313; 27 b/3.
on·lǣtan relax 20/359.
on·lēon 6 *w. d. g.* lend, give 20/217; 22/113; 23/124.
on-līc like 20/101.
on-līcnis, an- *f.* likeness 22/151: image, picture 3/49, 69; 13/249 (idol).
on·liehtan enlighten, illuminate 13/310.
on·līesan relax 31 l/4.
on·lūcan 7 open 3/56, 61.
on·lūtan 7 incline (*int.*) 2/44; 3/73, 86.
on·man *vb. rfl. w. g.* care for 1/39.
on-*ge*·mang *prp., w. d.* among 2/74; 9/12.
on·mǣdlan *pl.* pomps 29/81.
on-rǣs *m.* attack 31 f/17.
on-rīdan 6 ride 6/39.
on·sægdnis, -sęg(e)d- *f.* sacrifice 31 g/70, 1; 34/121.
on-sǣge assailing 16/69. [sīgan.]
on·scunian fear, detest 9/15; *rfl.* fear, be afraid 9/9.
on·scunigendlic detestable 3/50, 70.
onscuning *f.* detestation 31 g/31.
on-scyte *m.* calumny 16/87, 175.
on·sęegan sacrifice 31 g/31.
on·sendan, an- send 2/84; 20/233; 34/16: give up 25/49.
on-sīen, -sīon *f.* face 29/91; 31 f/10; 34/86, 96.
on-sīen *f.* want, lack 24/55.
on·slǣpan sleep 10/30, 131.
on·springan 3 spring forth 24/63.
on-stāl *m.* supply 2/23.
on·stęllan institute 10/44.
on-stīgend *m.* mounter, rider 31e/2.
on·styrian stir, agitate 3/121; 31 f/11.
on-sund, an- sound, uninjured 13/5, 282; 24/20.
on-sundnis *f.* soundness 13/75.
on·sundran *av.* separately 32 b/24, 31.
on·tȳnan open 3/102, 5; 31 f/29; 34/28. [tūn.]
on·ufan *prp., w. d.* (up)on 23/252.
on·uppan *prp., w. d.* upon 3/35.
on·wacan 2 awake 23/77.
on·wǣcan soften 22/158. [wāc.]
on·wæcnan awake 26/45.
on-weald, an- *m.* authority, rule 2/6, 8; 5/95.

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on·weg *see* weg.
on·wẹndan subvert 5/83; 24/82; transgress 22/160: change (to the worse), *tr.* 22/186: deprive *w. d. g.* 22/155.
on·windan 3 unwind, loosen 20/360.
on·wrēon 6 uncover.
on·wrigennis *f.* revelation 13/33.
on·wrīþan 6 uncover 23/173.
open open, evident 24/11; 25/47.
openian open, reveal 3/141; 13/317; 14/31.
openlīce *av.* openly, publicly 3/24, 36; 13/13.
ōr *n.* beginning 30/4.
ōra *m.* border, shore.
orc *m.* pitcher, flagon 23/18. [*L.* urceus.]
ord *m.* point, spear 20/299; 21/47: beginning 10/44: *collective*, first men, the flower 21/69: line of battle 21/273.
·or-eald very old 9/26.
ōrett *m.* (?) battle.
ōretta *m.* warrior 20/282.
ōrett-męcg (æ) *m.* warrior 23/232.
orf *n.* cattle.
orf-cwealm *m.* cattle-plague 16/72.
or-feorme *w. inst.* without 23/271.
organan *pl.* a musical instrument 31/3. [*L.* organum.]
or-lęge *n.* war 20/76. [*originally* 'fate,' 'decision,' *from* licgan.]
or-mête intense 14/184.
or-mōd despairing.
ormōdnis *f.* despair 3/223, 44.
oroþ *n.* breath.
or-sāwle lifeless 23/108.
or-sorg *w. g.* unconcerned, careless 3/254; 13/137.
or-þanc *m.* device; work 28/2.
orþian breathe 14/152.
or-wœna *indecl. aj. w. g.* hopeless, despairing of 20/315.
or-wœne *w. g.* hopeless, despairing of 14/172.
otēawan *see* ætēowan.
oþ (ot 31 c/9) *prp., w. a.* (*rarely w. d.*) *place*, up to 7/21; 8/10: *time*, until 15/86; oþ-þæt, oþ-þe *cj.* until 1/5; 8/57; 14 b/75.
oþ *cj.* until 1/3; 4/154; 23/293.
ōþer second 5/147; 13/53: other 7/4; 20/88: *corr.* the one .. the other 6/11; 8/34: *adv.* 'ōþer oþþe .. oþþe,' either .. or 5/7, 21.
oþ·fæstan set (to task) 2/67.
oþ·feallan 1 fall off, decline 2/16, 51.
oþ·rōwan 1 row away 8/206.
oþ·standan 2 stand still 9/39.
oþþe (oþþa 30 b/4, ęþþa 30 b/4) *cj.* or 25/36; 26/26; *corr.* either .. or 8/22, 67, 68.
oþ·þringan 3 *w. d. a.* deprive 23/185; 29/71.
oþ·wẹndan *w. d. a.* deprive 22/158.
oþ·windan 3 escape 8/192.
ō-wæst(e)m *m.* shoot, twig 31 g/60.
ōwana *see* āhwanon.
oxa *m.* ox 31 f/37, g/24.

P.

pād *f.* (?) coat.
pællen of purple 13/116. [pæll *m. from* pallium.]
pæþ *m.* path.
palm-twig *n.* palm-twig 14/215.
panne *f.* pan 3/200, 4.
pāpa *m.* pope 15/103.
papol-stān *m.* pebble 13/105.
pęni(n)g, pęnding *m.* penny 32 b/25, c/26.
Peohtas *mpl.* the Picts 15/88.
plantian plant 31 e/29.
plega *m.* play, pleasure, festivity 4/141, 4; 13/150.
plegian play 9/24.
port *m.* port, harbour 4/86, 99. [portus.]
post *m.* post 15/187, 92.

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prass *m.* (?) array, pomp 21/68.
prēost *m.* priest. [presbyter.]
prōfian assume to be 11/51. [probare.]
prūt proud.
prȳte *f.* pride 16/177.
pund *n.* pound, *weight*: *money* 12/5, 9.
pytt *m.* pit.

R.

racente *f.* fetter 22/127, 89.
racu *f.* narrative 13/8; 14/4.
rād *f.* ride, raid, expedition 6/39; 15/179.
*ge*rād *n.* reckoning, account—'tō þæm ~e þæt,' on condition that 33/10.
radost *see* **hraþe.**
rǣcan reach, obtain, overtake 5 b/20; 8/25, 125: take (a city) 5 b/20: hit 21/142, 58.
rǣd *m.* advice 18/36; council 18/62: help 20/126; benefit 32/31: good fortune 22/179: plan, scheme 14/87; 22/41: sense, understanding 23/68.
rǣdan advise 21/18: decree 13/36; 18/47; decide, agree to 21/36: plot 18/44: rule 22/44.
rǣdan read 13/7.
rǣd-bora *m.* councillor 20/75.
rǣde ready (?) 23/97.
*ge*rǣde *n.* trappings, ornaments 21/190.
rǣden(n) *f.* condition 32 b/50.
rǣdend *m.* ruler 20/305.
rǣding *f.* reading 15/63; 16/195.
ræfnan perform, do 23/11.
rǣpan bind. [rāp.]
rǣpling prisoner 17/29. [rǣpan.]
rǣran raise 31 d/15; 33/10: do 16/12. [rīsan.]
rǣs *m.* rush.
rǣsan rush 1/16.
†rǣswa *m.* chief 23/12, 178.
ramm *m.* ram 31 g/25: battering-ram 3/150, 84.
rand *m.* border: †shield 21/20; 28/37.
rand-wiga *m.* warrior 20/48.
rand-wīg(e)end(e) *m.* warrior 23/11, 20, 188.
rāp *m.* rope 31 g/16.
rārian lament 13/157.
raþe *see* **hraþe.**
rēad red 13/104; 23/339; 17 d/15.
rēaf *n.* dress, armour 21/161.
rēafere *m.* robber, plunderer 16/188.
rēafian rob, plunder 16/140.
rēaflāc *n.* robbery, plundering 16/73, 206.
rēc *m.* smoke 22/80. [rēocan.]
ręccan *prt.* **rohte** *w. g.* reck, care 16/144; 21/260.
ręccan *prt.* **re(a)hte** explain, interpret 15/55: tell, narrate 15/27: tell, direct 12/14: declare, decree 12/46, 7: guide 31 i/16: govern 31 k/7. [racu.]
ręccelēas careless 2/50.
ręccere *m.* ruler 3/1. 17; 31 l/1.
ręced *n.* house, chamber 20/322.
rēcels *m.* incense, frankincense 14/32.
recene, ricene (y) *av.* instantly 21/93; 23/188; quickly 26/112—'swā ~swā' as soon as 14/178.
rēdan 12 b/78.
*ge*rēfa *m.* governor, officer 8/201; 17/21; 32 b/1.
reg(e)n, rēn *m.* rain 31 g/2.
regen-scūr, rēn- *m.* shower of rain 13/133.
regol *m.* rule (of conduct) 11/11. [regula.]
regol-bryce *m.* breach of rules 16/206.
re(o)gollic according to rules 10/93.
regollīce *av.* according to rules 16/81.
re(o)gol-w(e)ard, -word *m.* 32/30, 8.
rēn *see* **regen.**
*ge*rēne *n.* ornament 27 d/15.

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*ge*rēnian adorn 21/161; 23/339.
rēocan 7 stink, be putrid 23/314.
reord *f.* voice 29/53: language.
*ge*reord *n.* voice 27 c/16: language 15/55, 8.
reord-berend *m.* man 25/3, 89.
*ge*reordnis *f.* refection 31 e/23.
*ge*reordung *f.* meal 13/50.
rēotan 7 weep 20/126.
rǫst *f.* rest, bed 10/29, 110; 25/3; 31 l/2.
rǫstan rest *absol. and rfl.* 10/107: 25/64, 9; 31 f/33: remain 23/322.
rœþe fierce, severe, zealous 3/217; 5/88; 14/64, 120; 31 k/7.
rœþnis *f.* fierceness, zeal 3/143, 240.
ribb *n.* rib 13/97.
rīce of high rank 4/130; 13/133; 20/48.
rīce *n.* sovereignty, kingdom 1/1, 8; 2/22; 26/106.
rīcene *see* recene.
rīc(e)etere *n.* ambition 14/96.
rīcsian *see* rīxian.
rīdan 6 ride 1/26; 4/156; 22/127 (of fetters).
*ge*rīdan 6 occupy (a country) 7/2, 4.
ridda *m.* rider 15/176. [rīdan.]
rīepan spoil, plunder 16/140; 17/15.
rīepere *m.* spoiler 16/73, 188.
riht (y, e) right, true 22/44; 23/97; 25/89.
riht (y, e) *n.* right 16/163; 22/115: on ~, rightly 11/13: duty 3/138.
rihtan correct 3/36.
rihte (y, e) *av.* rightly 3/43; 16/84; 21/20: exactly 5 b/28.
*ge*rihte *n.* right, law 13/301; 16/24, 43: on ~, straight on 12 b/39; 23/202.
riht-fæderen, reht- direct descent on father's side 32 c/20.
rihtlǣcan (y, e) direct, guide 15/114.
riht-lagu *f.* just law 16/160.
rihtlic right, righteous 3/82, 187; 13/240.
rihtlīce rightly 3/91, 197; 14/209.
rihtmǣdren-cynn, reht-direct descent on mother's side 32 c/49.
riht-norþan-wind *m.* direct north wind 4/18.
riht-regol *m.* right rule of conduct 11/12.
riht-wīs righteous 3/257; 31 g/7.
rihtwīslic righteous 3/196.
rihtwīsnis *f.* righteousness 3/203; 31 e/21.
rīm *n.* number 31 g/15.
rīman count 6/39.
rīnan, rignan rain.
†rinc *m.* man 21/18; 23/54; 27 c/16.
rīp *n.* harvest 8/143.
rīpan 6 reap 8/142.
rīpian ripen 14/113.
rīsan 6 rise.
*ge*rīsan 6 befit, be proper.
risc, rix- *f.* rush 12/83, 4.
*ge*risen *f.* due 16/44. [gerīsan.]
*ge*risenlic proper, suitable 3/83, 93; 10/3.
rīxian rule, reign, prevail 6/31; 13/22, 229; 14/199; 16/9. [rīce.]
rōd *f.* cross 13/80; 15/14; 25/44.
rōde-hǫngen *f.* cross 13/19; 14/99. [hangian.]
rōde-tācn *n.* sign of the cross 10/130; 13/267.
rodor *m.* sky, heavens 20/126, 305, 22.
†rōf strong, brave 22/41; 23/20, 53.
rohte *prt. of* rǫccan 'reck.'
Rōmana *g. pl.* '~ rīce,' Roman empire 13/23.
Rōmanisc Roman 14/45.
Rōme-burg *f.* Rome 15/100.
rōmian *w. g.* possess 22/115.
Rōm-ware *mpl.* Romans 5/91.

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rōse *f.* rose 13/117. [rosa.]
rōt glad.
rotian rot 3/27.
rōtlīce *av.* cheerfully 10/115.
rōw sweet, gentle 27 g/3.
rōwan 1 row.
rūm spacious 23/349; 24/14; 28/37.
rūm *n.* opportunity 23/314.
rūme *av.* roomily 23/97.
rūn *f.* rune: mystery: council 23/54; 26/111.
rūn-wita *m.* councillor 20/75.
rȳman extend 2/9; 15/87: clear (a way) 21/93; 25/89.
rȳmet *n.* room, space 8/24.
ryne *m.* running, course 31 k/13. [iernan.]

S.

sacan 2 fight, contend 28/53.
sācerd *m* priest 3/173. [sacerdos.]
sācerd-bana *m.* priest-slayer 16/181.
sacu, sæcc- *f.* strife, war 20/368; 23/289; 24/54.
sǣ *fm.* sea 8/118, 27; 26/4; 29/14; 31 e/34.
sæcce *see* **sacu.**
sǣd *n.* seed 31 j/11.
sǣ-dēor *n.* sea-beast 20/260.
sǣ-draca *m.* sea-dragon 20/176.
sǣ-fōr *f.* sea-journey 29/42.
sǣgan lay low 23/294. [sīgan.]
sǣgon *prt. pl. of* **sēon.**
sæl *n.* hall.
sǣl *mf.* prosperity, happiness 20/72: occasion, time 13/91; 15/73; 25/80: opportunity 12/30.
sǣ-lāc *n.* sea-booty 20/374.
sǣlan bind 23/114; 26/21. [sāl.]
sǣlan *w. d.* happen 32 b/43, 5.
sǣ-lida *m.* pirate 21/45, 286.
***ge*sǣlig** happy, blessed 14/109; 22/166.
***ge*sǣliglic** happy, blessed 2/5; 22/7.
***ge*sǣliglīce** *av.* happily 14/114.
***ge*sǣlp** *f.* happiness.
sǣ-mann *m.* pirate 16/132; 21/29, 38.
sǣne *w. g.* slow 20/186.
sǣ-rima *m.* coast 8/186.
†sǣ-rinc *m.* pirate 21/134.
sǣ-strand *m.* sea-strand 13/203.
sǣt(i)an *w. g.* lie in wait for 3/170. [sittan.]
sǣte, -an *mpl.* dwellers. [sittan.]
Sæternes-dæg *m.* Saturday 17/41.
sǣting *f.* ambush, snares 3/188.
sāl *m.* rope, chain 22/127, 33.
salu sallow, dark.
salu-pād dark-coated 27 g/3.
saluwig-pād dark-coated 23/211.
sam *cj.—corr.* whether..or 4/171.
same *av.* similarly, 'swā ~,' similarly 2/57; 22/154; 'swī ~ swā,' in the same way as 5 b/82.
samnian collect, assemble 4/150; 8/34; 10/56.
***ge*samnung** *f.* assembly, association 10/72; 11/5; 32/4 (monks).
samod *av.* together 4/123; 13/84: 14/148 (entirely).
samod *prp., w. d* together with, at (of time) 20/61—'~ mid,' together with 31 g/82, 3.
sām-worht (*ptc.*) half-built 8/12.
sanct *m.* saint 15/150.
sand *m.* sand.
sand *f.* sending: course (of food) 15/79.
sang *mn.* song, poem 10/52, 76; 27 g/3; 29/19.
sang-cræft *m.* poetry 10/15.
sangere *m.* singer, poet 34/6.
sār grievous, sad 23/182; 25/80.
sār *n.* pain 29/95: grief 3/234.
sāre *av.* grievously 16/47; 20/1; 25/59.
sārettan be vexed 3/34.
sārgian wound 8/208: grieve 31 f/20.
sārig sorry, sad 5/30; 9/11.
sārlic grievous, sad 15/206.
sārnis *f.* pain, 13/328.

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sāwan 1 sow.
sāw(o)l *f.* soul, life 13/165, 85; 16/92; 21/177.
sāwollēas lifeless 20/156.
sc(e)acan 2 shake: hasten *int.* 23/292.
*ge*scādan (ēa) 1 b separate: decide 20/305.
sc(e)adu *f.* shadow 25/54.
*ge*scād-wīs (ēa) sagacious 3/1.
*ge*scādwīslīce (ēa) *av.* sensibly 5 a/9.
*ge*scādwīsnis (ēa) *f.* sagacity 15/68.
scæd *n.* shade.
scær *prt. of* scieran.
scafan 2 shave, scrape 15/217.
sc(e)amian *impers., w. a. g.* shame 3/207; 16/165, 73, 91.
sc(e)amu *f.* shame 3/17; 10/25: disgrace 16/114.
sc(e)and *f.* disgrace 3/47, 64, 5.
sc(e)andlic disgraceful 5/76; 16/87.
sc(e)aþa *m.* thief 13/274: enemy 23/193. [sceþþan.]
sceaft *m.* shaft 21/136.
*ge*sceaft *f.* creature, being 13/219: creation 20/372 (existence); 25/12, 55: decrees (of fate, of God) 26/107; 28/65. [scięppan.]
sceal, scæl *vb.* shall, have to, must 3/107; 4/18, 58; 33 a/1: *to express future* 13/152; 14/79—*without infin.* 16/11, 20 (is required); 28/16 (belongs).
scealc *m.* servant, man 21/181; 23/230.
*ge*sceap *n.* creation 10/79: limb 14/153: *pl.* fate, nature 27 b/7. [scięppan.]
scēap *n.* sheep 4/53; 31/2; 32/21.
scearn *n.* dung 31 d/15.
scearp sharp 3/193; 23/78. [scieran.]
scearplic sharp 3/54, 191.
scearpnis *f.* sharpness 13/30.
scēat *m.* lap: shelter 27 b/7: surface, tract 24/3; 25/8, 37, 43.
sceatt *m.* tribute, payment, money 12/9; 14/183; 21/40.
scēaþ (ǣ) *f.* sheath 21/162; 23/79.
scēawian look at, survey, examine 3/126, 236; 13/325; 20/163: decree, grant 18/65.
scēawung *f.* surveying 4/38.
sceндan shame, injure 3/206; 16/138. [scand.]
sceo- *see* sco-.
sceocca, scucca *sm.* demon 13/175.
sceorp *n.* dress, ornament.
scēot *m.* shooting, darting 28/40.
scēotan 7 shoot 21/143, 270.
scēotend *m.* warrior 23/305.
scepen *n.* stall 10/28.
sceþþan 2 *w. d.* injure 20/197, 252, 74, 337; *prt.* sceþede 20/264. [scaþa.]
sciéld *m.* shield 21/98; 23/204; 28/37.
sciéld-burg *f.* phalanx 21/242; 23/305.
scielfan 3 shake 30 c/7.
sciene beautiful, fair 22/20; 23/317.
scięppan 2 make 8/182: create 10/45; 24/84; 30/5.
scięppen(d), scępen *m.* creator 10/39, 46; 23/78; 30/6; 34/8, 46.
sciéran 4 cut 20/37, 276; 23/305.
scięrian decree, appoint 22/13, 179.
scildan protect 5 b/55; *rfl.* 19 b/5; 31 g/84.
*ge*scildend *m.* protector 31 e/2, g/72.
Scildingas *mpl.* (sons of Scield), the Danes 20/71.
*ge*scildnis *f.* protection 13/26
scilling *m.* shilling 11/17; 14/183.
scīma *m.* light, brightness 25/54; 31 k/3. [scīnan.]
scīnan 6 shine 13/94; 20/267; 25/15: be conspicuous 34/46.

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scin-hī(o)w phantom, illusion 31 f/21.
scip *n.* ship 4/81, 3; 21/40, 56.
scip-hęre *m.* fleet 8/98.
scipian furnish with ships 8/3.
scip-rāp *m.* ship-rope 4/40, 57.
scīr *f.* office, administration: district, shire 4/84; 8/44; 15/155.
scīr bright 21/98; 23/193; 25/54.
scīr-mǣled brightly adorned 23/230.
scīr-mann *m.* governor of a shire, ruler 3/52.
scīr-*ge*rēfa *m.* governor of a shire, sheriff 12 c/13.
***ge*scōd,** *prt. of* **sceþþan.**
sc(e)ōp *prt. of* **scieppan.**
scop *m.* poet.
scop-*ge*reord *n.* poetical language 10/6.
sc(e)orian refuse 13/253.
sc(e)ort short.
***ge*scot** *n.* shot 19 b/23, 5.
Scottas *mpl.* Irish: Scots 15/89.
Scott-land *n.* Ireland: Scotland 15/4.
scotung *f.* shooting 31 f/23.
scræf *n.* cave.
scrēadian peel 14/188.
scrid *n.* chariot 31 e/5.
scrīn *n.* shrine 15/144, 59.
scrincan 3 shrink.
scrīþan 6 go, wander 28/13, 40.
scrūd *n.* dress 13/139.
scrȳdan clothe 17/61.
scu(w)a *m.* shadow, shade.
scūfan 7 push 18/67; 21/136.
scūr *m.* shower 23/221; 28/40: scouring (?) 23/79.
scyld *f.* guilt, sin 3/5, 13, 22; 34/46.
scyldig *w. g.* guilty 3/144: having forfeited 11/24; 20/88; 34/20.
scyld i gian sin 3/23.
***ge*scyldru** *pl.* shoulders 31 g/21.
scyle, scylun *see* **sceal.**
scyte *m.* shooting 5/47. [scēotan.]
Scyttisc Scotch 15/57.
sē, se he 21/150—'þæt wǣron Finnas,' they were Fins 4/28: *rel.* who 20/17, 46: *def. art.*—*w. voc.* 20/224. **þæs** *av.* from then, afterwards 6/2. 4: thence (*causal*) 16/63. **þæs-þe** *rel.* since, afterwards 8/17; 23/13: because, that 20/378; 22/58: as 20/91, 100; *to express proportion*, the. **þon** the *w. cp.* (*often pleonastic*): 'þon mā' 1/39; 3/195. **þȳ** therefore 16/68: because 3/213: the, *w. cp.* 16/78—'þȳ . . þȳ' *corr.* the . . the 2/52.
sealm *m.* psalm 15/65; 31 c/22. [psalmus.]
sealm-scop *m.* psalmist 3/33.
sealt *n.* salt.
sealt salt 28/45.
sealt-strǣt *f.* road to salt 12 b/70.
sealt-ȳþ *f.* salt-wave 29/35.
sēar withered.
sēarian wither 29/89.
searu *nf.* art, skill 27 e/6: artifice 5/29: armour 20/307.
searu-cēne *aj.* brave 34/10.
searu-crǣft *m.* artifice 16/150.
searu-fāg *m.* variegated by art 20/194.
searu-þancol wise 23/145, 331.
searu-wręnc *m.* treachery 17/18.
sēaþ *m.* pit 25/75: pool 31 c/19.
seax *n.* knife 14/188; 27 d/6: sword 20/295.
Seaxe *mpl.* Saxons 4/100.
(*ge*)sōcan seek 3/30; 14/86; 34/110: visit 4/48; 20/200: attack 5 b/65; 8/29.
†sęcg *m.* man 20/129; 21/159; 26/53.
sęcgan say, tell 8/81; 23/342; 25/1; 29/2; 31/4: signify, mean.
sefa *m.* mind, heart 20/92; 26/57.
sǣfte gentle, pleasant.
segel *mn.* sail 4/110.
segel-gięrd *f.* mast 28/25.
segel-rād *f.* sea 20/179.

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seglian, siglan sail 4/14, 8, 20, 88.
segnian, sēnian mark 31 m/15: cross (oneself) 10/130, 8. [segen.]
se(o)h-þe *av.* behold! 31 b/2, c/16.
sœl *aj.* (*av.*) good *only in cp. and sp.* 8/166; 20/134, 39; 32/32, c/4 (*av.*).
sęld *n.* hall 20/30.
seld *n.* seat 31 j/8.
seld- seldom-.
*ge*sęlda *m.* retainer, man 26/53.
seldan, -on *av.* seldom 15/66.
seld-cūþ rare 9/29.
seld-sīene rare 5 b/66.
sęle *m.* hall 20/390; 26/25.
sęle-drēam *m.* festivity 26/93.
sęle-gięst *m.* hall-guest 20/295.
sęle-rǣdend *m.* hall-ruler, house-owner 20/96.
sęle-sęcg *m.* retainer 26/34.
self (eo, i, y) (*strong and weak*) self 2/28; 8/183; 20/218; 32 b/28; 34/18: *aj.* same 10/77; 13/143.
self-willes *av.* voluntarily 15/222.
sęllan (y) give 2/26; 8/19; 13/140; give up, yield 21/184: sell 13/88; 16/103.
sellic rare, strange 20/176; 25/4, 13. [=seld-lic.]
sœman reconcile 21/60.
sęmninga forthwith 20/390. [ge-samnian.]
sęndan send 3/149; 14/53; 23/190, 224; *absol.* 17/1; 18/60. [siþ.]
sēnian *see* segnian.
sēo, sīa *f.* pupil (of eye) 31 g/19.
sēoc sick, ill 3/206; 20/353.
seofian sigh 29/10.
seofon, syfan seven 4/42.
seofoþa seventh 7/15.
seolfor, silfor *n.* silver 25/77; 27 c/2.
seolh *m.* seal 4/58, 62.
seomian rest, stand 24/19; 28/25.
sēon 5 see 4/36; 13/84; 20/25: see fit, decree 33/13.
set *n.* seat, entrenchments 8/33, 5. [sittan.]
*ge*set *n.* seat, dwelling 26/93; 28/66.
setl *n.* seat, throne 20/39; 22/166. [sittan.]
*ge*sęt(t)nis *f.* foundation 15/72: law 13/36: narrative 13/221: settlement, will 32/49.
sęttan set 3/151, 210; set down 13/48: found 5/82: appoint 13/121: people 22/151: create 22/7: compose 10/137; 13/216, 31.
sibb *f.* peace 2/8; 5/107: relationship 13/4.
*ge*sibb akin 16/78; 27 d/22; 32 c/55.
sibb-leger *n.* incest 16/153, 84.
sibbling *m.* relative 14/180.
sibbsum peaceful 5/96.
*ge*sibbsum peaceful 5/109.
sīcettung *f.* sighing 14/151.
sīd wide 20/41, 194; 23/338.
sīde *av.* widely 16/164; 25/81.
side *f.* side 25/49.
sidelīce *av.* fitly 3/25, 30.
sīd-rand *m.* wide shield 20/39.
sidu *m.* morality 2/8.
sīeclian sicken 15/170.
sīefre pure.
*ge*sīene visible 16/67; 20/5, 153.
sięrce *f.* shirt.
sięrwan plot 14/94, 191, 7: arm 21/159. [searu.]
sięrwung, syr(e)wung *f.* artifice 14/73, 92, 100.
siex six 13/10; 19 b/16.
siexta sixth.
siextig sixty 4/45.
sīgan 6 sink, 19/8; 20/1.
sige *m.* victory 6/4, 22.
sige-bēam *m.* tree of victory 25/13.
sige-cęmpa *m.* victorious warrior 34/10.
sige-dryhten *m.* Lord of victory 34/120.
sige-ēadig victorious 20/307.

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sigefæst victorious 14/139; 27 d/19.
sige-folc *n.* victorious people 23/152; 28/66.
sige-hrœþig rejoicing in victory 20/347.
sigelēas unvictorious 16/126; 22/67.
sige-þūf *m.* banner of victory 23/201.
sige-rōf victorious 23/177.
sige-wang *m.* plain of victory 23/295; 24/33.
sige-wīf *n.* victorious woman 19/8.
siglan *see* **seglian.**
†sigor *m.* victory 23/89, 124, 299. [sige.]
†sigor-ēadig victorious 20/61.
†sigor-lēan *n.* reward of victory 23/345.
***ge*sihþ** *f.* sight 3/161; 13/57, 125.
silf *see* **self.**
silfor *see* **seolfor.**
silfren of silver, 15/75.
sīn = his.
sinc *n.* treasure, gold 20/235; 23/30; 25/23.
sin-cięldu *f.* perpetual cold 24/17.
sinc-fāg bright with gold 27 c/15.
sinc-giēfa *m.* giver of treasure, lord 20/92; 21/278.
sinc-þęgu *f.* receiving treasure 26/34. [þicgan.]
sinder cinder 27 d/6.
sin-gāl continual 14/160; 15/93.
singāllīce *av.* continually 16/138.
singan 3 sing. compose poetry 13/216; 23/211; 29/22.
sittan 5 sit, encamp, settle 20/174 (sit down); 26/111; 7/22; 8/12; 23/15; on ~ assail 16/17, 113.
***ge*sittan** 5 sit out, finish 8/43: occupy 7/3: possess 31 g/10.
sīþ *m.* journey, voyage, motion 20/28, 179; 27 b/11; 29/2: fate 27 e/14: time (once, &c.) 8/34; 20/213.
sīþ *av.* late 23/275. [*cp.* siþþan.]
***ge*sīþ** *m.* companion 20/47, 63; 23/201.
sīþ-fæt *m.* journey 23/336; 31 f/13.
sīþian journey 21/177, 251.
si(o)þþan *av.* since, afterwards 2/69; 8/26; 34/67: beyond that (number) 11/47: *cj.* when 2/57. [siþ- = *sīþ 'since.']
slæd *n.* valley 5 b/84; 12 b/77.
slǣp *m.* sleep 13/51; 23/247; 24/56; 31 l/2.
slǣpan 1, *and weak* sleep 20/331; 31 l/10, o.
slǣplēast *f.* sleeplessness 14/160.
slagen (æ) *ptc. of* **slēan.**
slāw slow.
slēan 2 strike 20/315: kill 3/256; 5/40, 5: forge 19 b/13; forge 22/138.
***ge*slēan** 2 strike down 23/31: 'wæl ~,' make a slaughter 6/7.
slęge *s.* killing 5 b/78; 14/67, 108: defeat 15/13.
slęge-fǣge death-doomed 23/247.
slięht *m.* slaying. [slēan.]
slītan tear 9/42; 29/11.
slīþen cruel, dire 26/30.
slīþ-heard severe 22/133.
smæl narrow 4/64, 9, 72; 12 b/42.
smēa(ga)n consider, reflect 3/39, 96; 14/209; 16/196 (*tr.*); 31 c/10.
smēa(g)ung *f.* contemplation 13/62.
smēalic careful 3/55.
smēalīce *av.* carefully 3/7, 194.
smēocan 7 smoke.
smeoru *n.* fat, tallow 31 g/25, 6.
smǣþe smooth 31 l/7.
smīec *m.* smoke, vapour 31 l/11.
smierenis *f.* ointment 31/6.
smierwan grease, anoint 31/6.
smiþ *m.* smith 19 b/13; 20/202; 27 d/14.

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smiþþe *f.* smithy 13/108.
smylte gentle, mild 10/117, 33; 24/33.
snǣd *f.* morsel, food. [snīþan.]
snǣdan take a meal 18/4.
snāw *m.* snow 24/14; 26/48.
snell bold 21/29; 23/199.
snīcan 6 creep 3/75.
snīþan 6 cut 27 d/6.
snīwan snow 29/31.
snot(t)or wise 20/63; 26/111; 28/11, 54; 31 g/9.
snotornis *f.* wisdom 14/131.
snotor-wyrde plausible 14/48.
snūde *av.* quickly 23/55, 125, 99.
snytru *f.* wisdom 34/72.
sōfte *av.* comfortably, easily 21/59; 22/188. [sēfte.]
sol *n.* mud, wallowing-place.
sōn *m.* sound 9/17, 30. [sonus.]
sōna *av.* soon, forthwith, then 2/49; 3/147; ~ swā as soon as 8/75; 15/39.
sorg *f.* sorrow 20/72; 24/56: *w. g.* anxiety (about) 29/42.
sorgfull sorrowful 20/28, 179: lamentable 34/142.
sorgian sorrow 20/134; 22/102.
sorg-lēoþ *n.* song of sorrow 25/67.
sōþ true 4/35; 13/74; 23/88; tō ~e in truth 26/11.
sōþ *n.* truth 16/209; 28/10. 64.
sōþfæst true: righteous 34/6.
sōþfæstlīce *av.* truly, faithfully 32 c/52.
sōþfæstnis *f.* truth 3/227; 13/312.
sōþ-gièdd *n.* true song, true tale 29/1.
sōþlīce *av.* truly, indeed 31/9.
spanan 2 allure, entice 22/29.
*ge*spang *n.* bond, chain 22/132.
sparian *w. a.* spare 23/233.
spearca *m.* spark 15/189.
specan *see* sprecan.
spǣd *f.* success: riches 4/47; 13/64, 100, 15. [spōwan.]
spǣdan prosper, succeed 21/34.
spǣd-dropa *m.* useful drop 27 d/8.
spǣdig rich 4/46; 24/10.
spell *n.* story 4/33; 10/62; 21/50.
spẹndan spend. [expendere.]
spere *n.* spear 21/108, 37.
spic *n.* bacon 32 b/34.
spillan destroy 21/34.
spor *n.* track, footprint 2/44.
sporettan kick 31 g/27.
spōwan 2 *impers. w. d.* succeed 2/10; 23/175, 274.
sp(r)ǣc *f.* speech 14/26: transaction 12/36.
*ge*sprec *n.* speech 31 g/2.
sp(r)ecan 5 speak 5/76, 100; 13/154; 18/2; 20/216; 34/30.
sprẹngan scatter: sow: break *int.* 21/137.
springan 3 spring 20/338; 21/137.
spurnan 3 kick, stamp.
spyrian go 2/42; 27 d/8. [spor.]
staca *m.* stake 15/139.
stæf *m.* staff: *pl.* learning 10/5.
stǣl *n.* place, stead 20/229.
stǣlan institute 20/90; 28/54: *w. d.* accuse of 22/146.
stæl-gięst *m.* thievish stranger 27 f/5.
stæl-hẹre *m.* predatory army 8/177. [stelan.]
stæl-hrān *m.* decoy-reindeer 4/49.
stæl-wierþe serviceable 8/154. [*cp.* stẹdefæst.]
stǣnen of stone, 5 b/36; 13/11.
stǣr(ē) *n.* history 10/73, 80. [*L.* historia.]
stæþ *n.* shore 4/123; 21/25. [standan.]
stalian steal 11/38, 40.
stalu *f.* robbery 11/37; 16/71, 149.
stān *m.* stone, rock 13/202; 20/165; 25/66.
stān-bryeg *f.* stone bridge 12 b/61, 75.
stān-clif *n.* cliff 24/22; 29/23.

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standan 2 stand 2/34; 4/99; 20/184; 21/171: arise, come 13/128; 14/157; 'lēoht stōd,' a light shone 20/320.
stān-hliþ *n.* rocky slope 20/159; 26/101.
starian gaze 20/235. 353; 23/179.
staþelian establish, confirm, strengthen 29/104, 8.
staþol *m.* foundation 25/71; 27 f/5; 31 g/44: security 11/6. [standan.]
st(e)aþolfæst firm 31 g/49.
***ge*steald** *n.* dwelling. [steall.]
steall *mn.* place.
***ge*steall** *n.* foundation, extent 26/110.
stēam *m.* vapour, exhalation 14/157: moisture 25/62.
stēap steep, lofty, deep 23/17; 24/22; 28/23.
stearn *m.* tern 29/23.
stęde(y) *m.* place 21/19; 22/111. [standan.]
stędefæst steadfast 21/127, 249.
stęde-heard steadfast 23/223.
stefn, stemn *f.* voice 3/139; 27 c/18: *m.* term of (military) service 8/43.
stęfn *m.* stem: foundation, roots 25/30.
stefn(a) *m.* prow 29/7.
stefnian *w. d.* summon 18/54, 56.
stelan 4 steal.
stęllan place. [steall.]
stemn *see* **stefn.**
stemnettan stand firm (?) 21/122.
stęnc *m.* odour: stench 13/181: fragrance 24/8, 81. [stincan.]
stęng *m.* stake. [stingan.]
stēor *f.* steering: government.
stēor-bord *n.* starboard 4/10, 27.
steorfa *m.* pestilence 16/72.
steorfan 3 die.
steorra *m.* star 14/11, 81: 22/11.
steort *m.* tail 9/23; 12/70 (of land).
stęppan 2 go 13/43; 21/131; 23/212.
stęrced-ferhþ stout of heart 23/227.
stīele *n.* steel.
stīel-ęcg steel-edged 20/283.
stīeran (ēo) *w. d. g.* govern 31 e/21: restrain: deprive of 3/143; 23/60.
stięrne, stięrn-mōd stern 23/227.
stīg *f.* path 20/159. [stīgan.]
stīgan 6 move on, ascend 25/34, 40—'ofdūne ~' descend 31 c/19.
stihtan incite 21/127.
stillan cease 9/41, 4: become still 31 c/4.
stille still, quiet 9/8; 31 l/13.
stillnis *f.* quiet 2/65; 10/132.
stincan 3 *int.* smell (well or ill) 14/154, 7: rise (of dust, &c.) 27 e/12.
stingan 3 pierce 21/138.
stīþ strong 20/283: fierce 21/301.
stīþ-hycgende brave 21/122.
stīþlic severe 3/242.
stīþlīce *av.* fiercely 21/25.
stīþ-mōd brave 23/25; 25/40.
stocc *m.* stump, stake 12 b/58, 64, 5; 15/215.
stōl *m.* seat, throne 22/15, 28, 36.
stōp *prt. of* **stęppan.**
storm *m.* storm 26/101; 29/23.
stōw *f.* place 2/39; 4/65; 20/122.
stræc strenuous 31 k/6.
stræclīce *av.* severely 3/9.
strǣl *m.* arrow 23/223; 25/62; 31 g/45.
strǣt *f.* street, road 20/384.
strand *m.* shore 13/105.
strang strong 3/213; 5 b/44; 31 d/4, 8; *cp.* **stręngra** 5/47; *sp.* 20/293: brave 25/40.
strangian strengthen 31 d/19.
stranglic strong 22/121.
stranglīce *av.* strongly 3/209.
strēam *m.* stream 5 b/10, 34; 20/11.
stręccan stretch.
strēgan strew, spread 29/97.

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stregdan 3 scatter, sprinkle 31 f/20.
strȩnge *m.* string.
strȩnglic strong 22/28.
strȩngra *cp. of* **strang.**
strȩngu *f.* strength 20/20, 283; 31 b/4.
*ge***strēon** *n.* possessions 4/159; 13/55.
strīc *n.* sedition 16/72.
strīenan (ēo) *w. g. or a.* beget 5/43; 32 b/42: acquire, gain 13/309.
strīþ *m.* strife 22/29.
strūdung *f.* spoliation, robbery 16/149.
stund *f.* time 21/271; **~um** from time to time 20/173.
stycce *n.* piece.
styccemǣlum *av.* piece-meal: here and there 4/5.
styde *see* **stȩde.**
styrian stir, move 9/6; 20/124.
styrman storm 23/25, 223. [storm.]
sūcan 7 suck 31 g/23.
sufl *n.* what is eaten with bread, relish 32/36.
*ge***sufl**—'~hlāf' loaf of fine flour (?) 32/28.
sulung *n.* a Kentish measure of land 12/26.
sum *no.* a certain one, some one 20/182; 27 c/15; 'sixa sum,' one of six 4/45; 7/26: *aj.* some 8/93; 'sum hund scipa' about 8/50, 114; 'sume þā tēþ' some of 4/39.
sumor *m.* summer 4/6, 171; 28/7.
sumor-lida *m.* summer army (one that does not winter in the country) 6/29.
sund *n.* swimming 5 b/9; 20/186: sea, water 20/176, 260.
*ge***sund** sound, healthy, unhurt 1/36; 13/304; 20/378.
sund-*ge***bland** *n.* commotion of the sea 20/200.
*ge***sundfull** unimpaired 15/86.
*ge***sundfullnis** *f.* health 14/143.
sundor *av.* apart 26/111.
sundor-ięrfe *n.* private property 23/340.
sundor-seld *n.* separate throne 31 d/16.
sundor-sprǣc *f.* private conversation 14/21.
Sunnan-ǣfen *m.* Sunday evening 17/46.
Sunnan-dæg *m.* Sunday 13/296.
Sunnan-uhte *f.* Sunday morning 13/299.
sunn-bēam *m.* sunbeam 15/154.
sunn-bearu *m.* sunny grove 24/33.
sunne *f.* sun 13/131; 24/17; 27 d/4.
sunn-wlitig sun-bright 28/7.
sunu *m.* son 3/44; 8/69; 20/300; 32 c/28.
sūpan 7 sup, drink 15/218.
susl *n.* torment, torture 14/145; 23/114.
sūþ *av.* south(wards) 8/50, 2, 161; 32 b/19.
sūþan *av.* from the south 4/124; **be ~** *prp. w. d.* south of 2/21; 17/7; **wiþ ~** *w. a.* south of 4/93.
sūþ-dǣl *m.* south 5/3.
sūþerne southern 21/134.
sūþeweard southward 4/76, 86.
sūþ-rihte *av.* direct southwards 4/19, 20; 12 b/58.
Sūþ-seaxe *mpl.* South-Saxons 8/171, 207.
sūþ-stæþ *n.* south bank 8/176.
swā, swǣ *av.* so 7/25; *intensitive,* 'swā clǣne .. þæt' 2/15; 16/127; *emphatic,* 'wīne swā druncen' 23/67: as 2/24, 25; **swā** .. **swā** *correl.* as .. as 8/20, 179 (*also in* 'swā hwā swā' &c.; *see* **hwā** &c.); as if 23/68: **swā** .. **swā** *w. cp.* the .. the, 'simle swā norþor swā smælre' 4/69; 16/3: although 22/146; **ēac-swā** also 8/74; **swā same** in the same way 2/57; **swā-swā** as 2/78:

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so that 2/81; 8/125; 'swā . . swā-swā' *correl.* so . . as 2/87.
swǣ *see* swā.
swǣs beloved, own 26/50; 27 b/11.
*ge*swǣs gentle 13/243.
swǣsendu *npl.* dainties 23/9; 32/17, 30.
swǣtan sweat: †bleed 25/20. [swāt.]
swæþ *n.* track, footprint 2/41. [swaþu.]
swān *m.* herdsman 1/5.
swāpan 1 sweep.
swār heavy, grievous 24/56.
swāt *m.* sweat: †blood 20/36; 25/23.
swāt·ig †blood-stained 20/319; 23/338.
swā·þēah *av.* however 3/245; 14/69; 30 c/11.
swaþu *f.* track, footprint 31 m/22; on -e behind 23/322. [swæþ.]
swealwe *f.* swallow 31 c/9.
sweart black, dark 22/67, 146; 27 g/3.
sweart-lāst with black tracks 27 d/11.
swefan 5 sleep 20/30.
swef(e)n *fn.* sleep (*often pl.*) 10/30; 14/194, 201: dream 10/58; 25/1.
swefl *m.* sulphur.
swēg *m.* sound, melody 9/6; 29/21.
sweg(e)l *n.* sky, heavens 23/80, 345; 28/7.
swelc *see* swilc.
swelgan 3 *w. inst.* swallow 27 c/15; 27 f/6.
sweltan 3 die 14/114, 69; 20/367.
swęncan afflict, molest 14/156; 20/118, 260.
*ge*swęncednis *f.* tribulation 31 f/33.
swęng *m.* stroke, blow 20/270; 21/118.
sweofot *m.* sleep 20/331. [swefan.]
Swēo-land *n.* Sweden 4/77.
Swēon *mpl.* Swedes 4/117.
swēora *m.* neck 23/106.
swēor-bān, swīr- *n.* neckbone 31 f/27.
sweorcan 3 darken, become clouded 26/59.
sweorcend-ferhþ gloomy of mind 23/269.
sweord (u, y) *n.* sword 14/126; 20/36; 21/15.
sweord-freca *m.* warrior 20/218.
sweord-*ge*swing (u) *n.* sword-brandishing 23/240.
swe(o)stor (u, y) *f.* sister 13/21; 14/174; 21/115; 32 b/46.
*ge*sweostor *npl.* sisters 5/72.
swēot *n.* troop, army 23/299.
sweotol (u) distinct, clear 3/28, 31; 16/67; 28/10.
sweotole *av.* clearly 23/177; 26/11.
sweotolian (u) display, show 13/32; 14/145; 23/285.
sweotollīce (u) *av.* clearly 14/4; 23/136.
swęrian 2 swear 31 g/76, i/7, 7.
swēte sweet 5 b/69; 10/76: *n.* 29/95.
swēetnis *f.* sweetness 10/6, 87.
swīcan 6 fail 20/210, 74: cease *w. g.* 13/241; 17/3.
swicdōm *m.* deceit, betrayal 5 b/70; 14/73; 18/41. [swīcan.]
swician be treacherous 16/85.
swicol deceitful 14/89.
swięlt *m.* death 20/5, 186. [sweltan.]
swięrman swarm 19/7.
swift swift 4/150; 8/181; 28/3.
swīg(i)an (ū) be silent 3/21, 3, 219; *w. g.* 16/209.
swilc (e, y) such *no.* such a one, he 14/125; *relative* which 23/65; 'swilc . . hwilc,' *correl.* such . . as 5/76: *aj.* 22/38.
swilce (e, y) *av. cj. w. sbj.* as if 2/38; 23/31; *w. indic.* as 5 b/22; 29/83; 34/59: (so) also

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20/177; 29/53— ~ ēac 23/18, ēac ~ 32 c/2 also.
swīma *m.* swoon 23/30, 106.
swimman 3 swim 20/374; 26/53.
swīn *n.* wild boar: hog 4/53: image of a boar 20/36.
*ge*swinc *n.* labour, hardship 22/72.
*ge*swinc-dagas *mpl.* days of hardship 29/2.
swincan 3 labour, toil 15/92.
swīn-līca *m.* image of a boar (on helmet) 20/203.
swinsian sound melodiously 27/7.
swinsung *f.* melody, harmony 10/64.
swīþ strong, severe 22/7; 28/5; *cp.* swīþre right (hand, side) 5/46; 23/80; 31 e/7, 8.
swīþe (ȳ) very, severely 3/132; *cp.* -or more 13/199; 23/182; *sp.* -ost most 4/160 (nearly); 13/210 (chiefly); 22/92 (eallra -ost).
swīþlic vigorous, excessive 14/163; 23/240.
swīþlice *av.* severely, excessively 3/9; 5/31.
swīþ-mōd stout-hearted 20/374; 23/30, 340.
swiþrian weaken, destroy 23/266.
swōgan sound 27 a/7.
sworen *ptc. of* swęrian.
swūgian *see* swīgian.
swu- *see* sweo-.
sȳcan suckle 14/125. [sūcan.]
syfan *see* seofon.
symbel *n.* banquet 10/25; 23/15; 26/93: on ~ always 23/44.
sym(b)le (i) *av.* always 3/78; 8/31; 13/15; 22/71; 34/56.
synderlic special.
synderlice, *av.* specially 10/1; 13/4.
syndrig separate: various 15/96.
syngian sin 3/112; 16/174.
synn *f.* sin 3/170; 13/134; 34/39: †injury, hostility 24/54; 28/54.
synn-dǣd *f.* sin 16/169.
synnfull sinful 3/33, 5.
synn-lēaf *f.* impunity in sin 16/179.
*ge*synto *f.* health, salvation 23/90 (*pl.*). [gesund.]

T.

tāc(e)n *n.* token, sign 3/40; 13/79, 83: miracle 13/12, 14.
tācnian signify, represent 3/52, 152: show 23/197, 286.
tǣcan show, direct 3/150, 211: teach 13/197; 16/176.
*ge*tæl *n.* number 12 c/7: narrative 10/73.
tǣlan blame 3/12, 131; 16/168; 31 f/25.
tǣsan tease (wool), pluck to pieces: wound 21/270.
*ge*tǣse pleasant 20/70.
tam tame 4/48; 9/7.
tealt unstable 16/76.
tēam *m.* progeny, race.
tēar *m.* tear 13/168.
*ge*tel *n.* number: narrative.
tela *av.* well 10/129. [til.]
*ge*teld *n.* tent 15/150; 31 c/5.
tęlg *m.* dye, colour 27 d/15.
telga *m.* branch 24/76.
tęllan reckon 13/209.
Tęmes *f.* Thames 8/37, 40.
tempel *n.* temple 13/246, 9.
tęngan hasten 13/262.
*ge*tęnge resting on 27/8.
teohhian appoint 20/50.
teolung *see* tilung.
tēon 7 pull 20/189; 23/99; draw (sword) 20/38: go 9/12; 20/82.
tēon adorn 20/202: create 10/48; 30 a/8: decree 32 c/54.
tēona *m.* injury, insult.
tēoþa tenth.
teran 4 tear 23/281.
tīd *f.* time 5/24, 9; 21/104: hour 13/270: anniversary 32/15.
tīeman bring forth 28/48. [tēam.]

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tīen ten 32/35.
tīen-wintre ten year old 11/41.
tigele *f.* tile 3/146, 54; 5 b/32.
til good 20/54; 26/112; 28/20. [tela.]
til *prp. w. d.* to, for 30/6.
tilian *w. g. d.* gain, provide 23/208.
tilung (eo) *f.* tillage, husbandry 13/149.
tīma *m.* time 3/25, 7, 30; 13/58.
*ge*timbre *n.* building 22/31.
timbr(i)an build 5/54, 82; 5 b/26; 8/178.
tīmian happen 14/209; 15/178.
tin-treg *n.* torment.
tintr(eg)ian torment 5/86.
tintreglic full of torment 10/87.
tīr *m.* glory 21/104; 23/93, 157.
tīrfæst glorious 24/69; 28/32.
tīþ *f.* giving '~e frǫmian,' grant 23/6.
tīþian *w. g. d.* grant 13/336; 15/42 (*d. of thing*), 44.
tō *prp.* (*av.*) I. *w. d. motion*, to 7/15, 16: *rest*, at, 'þā hǫrgas wǣron þā gegadˇerode tō Sceōbyrig on Eastseaxum' 8/84; 18/74: *figurative direction, object of verb*, 'cweþan tō' 3/43; 'tēng tō rīce' 2/22: *definition, destination*, 'būton hīo (sīo bōc) hwǣr tō læne sīe' 2/90; 'worhte hit him tō wīte' 22/73: *to form adverbs*, 'tō āhte' at all 16/22: *time*; 'tō midre niht' 25/2; 'tō dæg' 'tō langum fierste' for a long time 15/115: *with the gerund in* -enne (-anne) *to express, purpose, necessity* &c. II. *w. g.* 14/22 (time). III. **tō-þām, tō-þæs** *intensitive*, so, 'hīe wǣron tō þǣm gesārgode þæt' 8/208; 14/153; 'sweord ǣr gemealt . . , wæs þæt blōd tō þǣm hāt' 20/366; **tō-þām-þæt, tō-þȳ-þæt** in order that 5/33, 97; **tō-þæs-þe** when 20/335.
tō *av.* too 16/8, 9.
tō·berstan 3 burst, break *int.* 14/148; 15/28; 21/136.
tō·blāwennis *f.* inflation 14/156.
tō·brecan 4 break in pieces 8/68; 13/60; 21/242 (break through): violate 16/111.
tō·bregdan 3 *w. inst.* shake off 23/247.
tō·clēofan 7 cleave asunder 12 b/39, 91.
tō·cnāwan 1 know 13/247.
tō·cwīesan crush 13/56, 73.
tō·cwīesednis *f.* crushed condition 13/83.
tō-cyme *m.* coming 14/79, 103; 16/4.
tō·dǣlan divide 4/143; 5/51.
tō·ēacan *prp.* (*av.*) *w. d.* besides 4/37; 5/60; 16/194.
tō·emnes *prp. w. d.* alongside 4/76, 8; 12 b/52.
tō·faran 2 disperse *int.* 8/159.
tō·fœran disperse *int.* 17/57.
tō-flōwan 1 flow away, melt 31 f/12, 3.
tō·foran *prp. w. d.* before (time) 17/37.
-toga *m.* leader. [tēon.]
tō·gædere *av.* together 16/135; 21/67. [gadrian.]
tō gēanes *prp.* (*av.*) *w. d.* towards 13/44; 20/251: against (hostility): before 24/11.
tō-hopa *m.* hope 3/253, 60.
*ge*toht *n.* battle 21/104.
tohte *f.* fight, battle 23/197.
tō·licgan 5 separate 4/119.
tō·līesan loosen, relax 31 l/2: dissolve, destroy 31 g/69.
tō middes *prp. w. d.* in the midst of 15/189; 22/79.
tō·niman 4 divide 8/31.
torht bright, beautiful, noble 23/43; 24/28.
torhte *av.* clearly 27/8.
torhtlic glorious 23/157.
torht-mōd glorious, noble 23/6, 93.

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torn *m.* anger 23/272; 26/112.
torne *av.* angrily 23/93.
tō·samne *av.* together.
tō·slītan 6 tear open 3/60; 31 f/19.
tō·slūpan 7 slip asunder, relax 14/168.
tō·standan 2 be put off 11/53.
tō·stregdan 3 disperse 31 g/14, 50, j/6.
tō·swellan 3 swell 14/154.
tō·twǣman separate 21/241. [twā.]
tōþ *m.* tooth, tusk 4/39.
tōþ-mægen *n.* strength of tusks 28/20.
tō-w(e)ard, -word future 14/39; 23/157; 31 g/55; 32/5, c/61.
tō-weard *prp. w. d.* towards 4/152; tō . . weard 18/14.
tō·weorpan 3 destroy 5/81; 13/238.
træf *n.* pavilion 23/43, 255, 68.
tredan 4 tread 20/102, 393: traverse 27 g/5.
trēow *n.* tree, wood 3/230; 24/76; 25/4.
trēow *f.* faith, agreement 8/20 (*pl.*); 26/112; 28/32.
*ge***trēowe** faithful, honest 27 d/23; 31 g/6.
trēowfæst faithful 34/115.
trēow(i)an (ū) *w. d.* trust, be confident 5 b/63; 20/283; 22/3; 31 g/70.
*ge***trēowlīce** (īw) *av.* faithfully, honestly 12/28; 16/84; 31 b/3.
trēowþ (ȳ) *f.* faith, fidelity.
*ge***trēowþ** (ȳ) *f*(*pl.*) faith, fidelity 16/8, 77, 227.
trum firm, strong 20/119; 23/6; 28/20.
*ge***trum** *n.* troop 28/32.
*ge***truma** *m.* troop 6/14, 5.
truwian *see* **trēowian.**
trym *n.* (?) step 21/247. [*cp. Past.* 441/27, wiþtremþ = wiþtrymþ.]
tryme(d)nis *f.* firmament 31 h/22.
trymian, trymman strengthen, encourage 10/124; 15/12: prepare, array, arm 3/165, 171; 18/45; 21/17, 22: build 22/31: establish, create 11/8; 22/3; 31 g/83; 32 c/52; 34/103, 64.
trȳwe *see* **trēowe.**
tū = **twā.**
tūcian ill-treat 15/9.
tuddor *n.* progeny.
tūn *m.* (enclosure): farm: village 4/147, 149.
tunece *f.* tunic 13/277, 81.
tunge *f.* tongue 10/18, 136; 34/115.
tungol *n.* luminary, star 13/132; 28/48.
tungol-wītega *m.* astrologer 14/9, 21.
tunne *f.* cask.
tūn-*ge***rēfa** *m.* bailiff 10/53.
turf *f.* turf 24/66.
tūsc *m.* tusk.
tuwa *av.* twice 8/33. [twi-.]
twǣfan *w. g.* separate from 20/183. [twi-.]
twǣgen two 31 f/2—'on twā' into two (parts) 5 a/51—**twā** *av. of measure* twice 8/179.
twelf twelve 24/28, 69; 32/10.
twelfta twelfth 7/2.
twœntig twenty 4/52, 3.
twēo *m.* doubt 22/31. [twi-.]
twēo(ga)n *w. g.* doubt 23/1, 346. [twi-.]
twēolice *av.* doubtfully 3/98.
twēonian *impers.* doubt 13/274.
twēonung *f.* doubt 13/276.
twig *n.* twig.
twī-wintre two years old 14/55, 84.
tydernis (i), *f.* frailty 3/118.
tydran bring forth, produce 28/48. [tuddor.]
tydre tender.
tyhtan entice, persuade 13/244. [tēon.]
tyncen *n.* small cask 5 b/9. [tunne.]

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þā *av. cj.* then 1/4, 10: 'þā . . þā,' *correl.* when . . then 2/32; 9/54: **þā-þā** when 2/22.

þæc *n.* roof.

þǣgon *prt. pl. of* **þicgan.**

þǣr *av., cj.* there 1/12; 8/3: thither 8/59; *indef.* 'þǣr cōmon six scipu' 8/184; *pleonastic* (*often with rel. prn.*) 4/143; 8/105: where 1/29; 13/92: (thither) whither 16/54, *similarly* 15/173 (thither where): *of time*, then 15/177: when 16/210: if 22/143: because, since 34/122.

þǣr·rihte *av.* forthwith 13/14, 259.

·þæs *see* **se.**

þæt *cj.* that; 'þæt (*prn.*) . . þæt (*cj.*),' *correl.* 20/247; *pleonastic* 4/139.

þæt-te *cj.* that 2/19; 24/69. [te = þe.]

***ge*þafa** *m.* consenter 22/169.

þ(e)afian consent to, tolerate 3/12, 22; 10/71; 23/60.

***ge*þafung** *f.* permission 13/38; 16/127.

þāg *prt. of* **þicgan.**

þā-gīet *see* **gīet.**

þan *see* **þon, þonne.**

þanc *m.* thought: grace, mercy 8/163: thanks 2/22, 88; 21/120, 47.

***ge*þanc** *mn.* thought, mind 16/173; 21/13; 23/13; 34/90.

þancian *w. g. d.* thank 13/306, 321; 20/147; 21/173.

***ge*þancol** thoughtful: desirous 34/6.

þancol-mōd thoughtful 23/172.

þanc-snottor wise 30 b/2.

þancung *f.* thanks 33/8.

þanc-wierþe memorable 23/153.

þanne *see* **þonne.**

þanon e), þonan *av.* thence (place, time, origin), away 4/4; 20/15, 42; 23/132; 27 d/3.

þanonweard, þonan- departing thence 9/49.

þe, þi 30 c/10, **þy** 34/66, *rel. prn. and cj.* who *n. and a.* 1/25, 28; *rarely for other cases*: *inst.* with which: 'sē þe,' who, *rel. prn.* 3/248, 57: he who 2/66, 70. *w. pers. prn.* 'þe hē,' who 23/6; 25/86; 26/10: *cj.* when 4/141; 17/34: because 20/84, *and in various other meanings.*

þēah *pret. of* **þēon.**

þēah *av.* though, yet 8/20: *cj.* although 8/173: if 4/169: 16/116: that 16/143; **þēah-þe** *cj.* although 14/107, 13: 'þēah-þe .. þēah,' *correl.* 3/22.

þēah·hwæþre *av.* yet, however 3/11.

***ge*þeaht** *n.* design 14/105: counsel, advice, 11/1; 31 g/54. [þencan.]

þ(e)arf *f.* need 20/206; 21/233; 30 b/2; 32 b/14 (interests)—'tō ~e' *adv.* as is needed 21/232: benefit 15/52: trouble, hardship 20/227, 275. [þurfan.]

þearf *vb. w. g.* need 21/34, 249; 22/45.

þearfa *m.* poor man 13/46, 70; 15/50.

þearfende in want 23/85.

þearflēas useless. *av.* in vain 14/94.

þearl strong, severe 3/256.

þearle *av.* severely, very 14/53; 16/73; 25/52.

þearllīce *av.* severely 3/220.

þearl-mōd severe 23/66, 91.

þēaw *m.* custom, habit 3/66; 5/42: *pl.* morality 2/31; 23/129.

þeccan cover 24/42; 27 b/4; 27 c/1; 31 g/19. [þæc.]

þegen, þēn *m.* servant 10/105, 7; 16/34: officer 1/19, 25; 18/59: freeman, master (as opposed to slave) 16/118, 9: †man 20/91, 169.

þegenlīce *av.* bravely 21/294.

þegenscipe *m.* service 22/81.

þegnian (**þēn-**) *w. d.* serve 10/104.

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þegnung (þēn-) *f.* service, ministration 13/21; 14/119: mass, mass-book 2/17.
þegnung-mann, þēnig-*m.* serving-man 13/10.
þēh *see* þēah.
þēn- *see* þegen-.
þęncan think (of) 2/21, 7; 26/58: intend 20/285; 21/258.
þęnden while 23/66.
†þęngel *m.* prince, king 20/257.
þęnian stretch 25/52; 31 f/18.
þēnian *see* þegnian.
þēod (īe) *f.* people, nation 2/59; 31 g/14.
þēodan join, associate 10/53, 72; 13/90.
*ge*þēode *n.* language 2/38, 48.
†þēoden *m.* prince, king 20/348; 21/120; 23/11. [þēod: *cp.* dryhten.]
†þēoden-māþum (-ādm) *m.* princely treasure 22/164.
†þēod-guma *m.* warrior 23/208, 332.
*ge*þēodnis *f.* association 10/9.
þēod-scaþa *m.* injurer of the people 16/189.
þēodscipe *m.* nation 16/146; 18/37: discipline 10/93; 31 g/59.
þēod-wita *m.* sage, historian 16/201.
þēof *m.* thief 11/43, 4; 13/263; 16/188; 28/42.
þēon 6 flourish 3/171; 28/44.
þēon push.
þēosterfull dark 13/179.
þēostre (īe) dark 23/34; 28/42.
þēostru (īe) *f.* darkness (*often pl.*) 9/53; 25/52.
þēow *m.* slave, servant 2/35; 16/33.
þēowa *m.* slave, servant 4/132; 13/120, 45; 34/9.
þēowdōm *m.* servitude 5/108, 9.
þēowen *f.* servant 23/74.
þēow(i)an, þīwan *w. d.* serve 10/134; 13/145, 280; 22/19; 31 i/9.
*ge*þēowian enslave 16/51.
þēowincel *n.* little servant 31 d/10.
þēow-mann *m.* serf, slave 11/20.
þēowot *n.* servitude 11/41.
þēowotdōm *m.* service 2/12.
þēow-wealh *m.* serf 11/72, 3.
þerscan 3 beat 3/149.
þes this; 'ǣr þissum,' formerly 2/72.
þicce close together, thick 31 f/6.
þiegan 5 take, receive, accept 1/22; 15/168; 23/19.
þider *av.* thither 1/19.
þiderweard *av.* thither 4/101.
þiderweardes *av.* thither 8/44, 5.
þīefþ *f.* theft 11/41; 16/51. [þēof.]
þīestre *see* þēostre.
þilc, þyllic such 14/190.
þīnen(n) *f.* servant 23/172. [þegen.]
þing *n.* thing 3/25, 39; 23/153 (event); 'mid nānum ~um,' not at all 3/258; '~a gehwilce' under all circumstances, anyhow 29/68; 'for his ~um,' for his sake 3/206: deed 23/60.
þingian *w. d.* intercede (for) 15/211; 34/7: *w. a. and d.* mediate 12/31: *refl.* reconcile oneself (with) 16/218.
þingung *f.* intercession, mediation 13/336; 14/212.
*ge*þoht *m.* thought 3/62, 72; 29/34. [þęncan.]
þolian suffer, endure 20/275; 23/215, 272: *int.* hold out 21/201, 307.
þon, *inst. of* se.
þonne (a, æ) *av. cj.* then 5/91, 2, 142; 32 c/23: *correl.* when . . (then) 3/29, 127: *pleonastic* (*not at the beginning of a sentence*) 3/138; 8/28: than *w. cp.* 4/41, 2; 30 b/2 (þan).
þorn *m.* thorn(-bush) 12 b/42, 2.
þorneht thorny 12 b/52.
þoterung *f.* wailing 13/182; 14/58.
*ge*þræc *n.* crash 30 c/6; 34/35.

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þrǣd *m.* thread 30 c/6.
þrǣl *m.* serf 16/55, 116, 8. [*Scand.* þrǣl.]
þrǣl-rīht *n.* serf's right 16/52.
þrāfian reprove, correct 3/9.
þrāg *f.* time 20/7; 23/237: ~um sometimes 24/68; 28/4.
*ge***þrang** *n.* throng 21/299. [þringan.]
þrēa *f.* 1*a* misery, calamity 22/144.
þrēa(ga)n reprove 3/18, 111; 13/173; 31 c/15.
þrēa(g)ung *f.* reproval 3/1, 60, 117.
þrēapian reprove 3/220.
þrēapung *f.* reproval 3/247.
þrēat *m.* troop 23/62, 164: violence, attack 30 c/6.
þrēatian reprove 3/8, 31, 246.
þrēatung *f.* reproval 3/201, 42.
þrī (þrēo) three 3/232; 8/157.
þridda third.
þringan 3 throng 23/164, 249; advance 23/287: afflict 29/8.
þrīnis (y) *f.* trinity 23/86; 31 l/15.
þrīt(t)ig thirty 13/156; 15/124.
þrīwa *av.* thrice 13/163.
þrosm *m.* smoke, vapour 22/81.
þrōwian suffer 13/153; 14/101; 20/339.
þrōwung *f.* suffering 10/84; 14/129; 33/8.
þryccan afflict 10/100.
þrymm *m.* strength, courage 23/332; 28/4 (*pl.*): torrent 24/41: crowd 23/164: glory 23/86; 26/95.
þrymmfæst glorious 25/84; 27f/4.
þrymmfull glorious 23/74.
þrymmlic glorious 23/8.
þrymmlīce *av.* gloriously 24/68.
þrymm-setl *n.* throne 14/214.
þryscan afflict, oppress 3/223. [þerscan.]
þrȳþlic strong, noble 20/377.
þrȳþu *f.* strength, glory 26/99 (*pl.*).
þūf *m.* banner.
*ge***þungen** excellent, distinguished 8/173; 23/129; 31 l/8. [*ptc. of* * þingan.]
*ge***þungenlīce** *av.* virtuously 31 k/10.
þunor *m.* thunder 28/4.
þūren *ptc. of* **þweran**.
þurh, þorh 31 e/10, **þer(i)h** 30 c/4. 6. *prp.* (*adv.*), *w. a. motion,* through 21/145: *extent,* throughout: *time,* 'þurh swefn' (in sleep) 10/30: *causal* (*agent, means, instrument*) 2/40, 58; 3/138, *also in* **þurh-þæt-þe** 16/101.
þurh·drīfan 6 pierce 25/46.
þurh·dūfan 7 dive through 20/369.
þurh·faran 2 traverse 3/67.
þurh·fōn 1 penetrate 20/254.
þurh·iernan 3 traverse 14/127.
þurh·scēotan 7 shoot through 13/95.
þurh·tēon 7 carry out 3/136; 13/119.
þurh·þȳrelian pierce 3/44, 5.
þurh·wacol sleepless 14/160.
þurh·wadan penetrate 20/317; 21/296.
þurh·wunian continue.
þurst *m.* thirst 31 g/17.
þus *av.* thus 13/77; 23/93.
þūsend *n.* thousand 6/18; 13/139.
þūsend-mǣlum *av.* in thousands 23/165.
*ge***þwǣre** gentle.
*ge***þwǣrian** *w. d.* agree to, allow 18/24.
*ge***þwǣrlǣcan** *w. d.* agree to 13/243.
þwēan 2 wash 15/158.
þweorh perverse 31 g/8, 38.
þweorhnis (y) *f.* perversity, obstinacy 13/254.
þweran forge; *ptc.* **geþūren, -þrūen** 20/35.
þy = þe.
þȳ *see under* **se.**
þyhtig strong 20/308.
þȳ-lǣs *see* **lǣs.**
*ge***þyld** *f.* patience 3/17, 32; 20/145. [þolian.]

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*ge*þyldig patient 26/65.
þyle *m.* orator 20/206.
þȳn press: stab 14/189.
þyncan *impers.*, *w. d.* appear, seem 2/60, 61; 8/183; 20/91; *absol.* 13/241; 16/146.
*ge*þyngþo (-ncþ) *f.* dignity, rank 14/74; 15/94. [geþungen.]
þynne thin.
*ge*þynnian make thin 31 c/10.
þȳrel pierced 3/104.
þȳrelung *f.* piercing 3/54.
þyrs *m.* giant 28/42.
þyrstan *w. g.* thirst 5 b/88. [þurst.]

U.

ufan *av.* from above 20/250; 22/63: above 22/130: '~on þæt' besides 12/35.
ufan-cumende coming from above 31 i/15.
ufeweard further up 8/189; 12 b/48.
ufor *av.* further away 13/244. yferra *aj. cp.* later 32 b/26.
uforian delay 14/67.
uhte *f.* early morning, dawn 22/70; 26/8.
uht-sang *m.* matins 10/127; 15/95.
un-āberendlic intolerable 14/155.
un-āgiefen (*ptc.*) unpaid 12/9.
un-ālīefed (*ptc.*) unlawful 3/68.
un-andgietfull senseless 31 g/59.
un-āsęcgendlic indescribable 13/180; 17/24.
un-beboht (*ptc*) unsold 4/48.
un-befliten undisputed 32 c/17, 48.
un-befohten (*ptc.*) unopposed 21/57.
un-be(o)rende barren 31 d/10.
un-*ge*boren unborn 12/36.
un-bięldo *f.* diffidence 3/114.
un-coþu *f.* disease 13/125; 16/72. [un-*intensitive*, *and* coþu 'disease.']
un-cræft *f.* weakness 16/228.
un-cūþ unknown 5 b/66; 20/160: uncertain 2/87.
un-cyst *f.* vice 13/140.
un-dǣd *f.* crime 16/173.
under *prp.* (*adv.*), *w. d. and a.* under 25/55; 23/113; 20/166: *subjection, inferiority*; *time during* 5/41.
under·fōn 1 receive 3/156; 13/204; 16/224.
under·giętan 5 understand 13/97.
undern *m.* morning 13/300.
undern-mǣl *n.* morning time 20/178.
under-standan 2 understand 16/7, 109, 22.
under·þēodan (īe) subject 3/119; 5/4; 10/94.
un-dięrne manifest 11/66, 71.
un-earg brave 21/206.
un-ēaþe *av.* with difficulty 9/51.
un-*ge*ęndod (*ptc.*) endless 13/321.
un-fæstlīce *av.* not firmly 3/98.
un-*ge*fōge *av.* excessively 4/158.
un-*ge*fōglic impetuous 5 b/33.
un-forbærned (*ptc.*) unburnt 4/135, 9, 65.
un-forcūþ noble, excellent 21/51.
un-forht dauntless 21/79.
un-forhtmōd without fear 13/261.
un-forworht (*ptc.*) innocent 16/50.
un-*ge*frǣglīce *av.* incredibly 9/3.
un-friþ *m.* war, hostility 4/24; 18/21.
un-*ge*fullod (*ptc.*) un-baptized 15/128.
un-gearu unready; 'on ungearwe,' unawares 5/70.
un-gilde *n.* excessive tax 16/74. [gieldan.]
un-*ge*hǣle(n)dlic incurable 31 g/46, 63.
un-hēanlīce *av.* nobly 1/15.
un-hold unfriendly, hostile.
un-īeþelīce *av.* with difficulty 7/6; 8/195.
un-lǣd poor: wretched 23/102.
un-lagu *f.* bad law 16/12, 51, 61.
un-*ge*lēaffull unbelieving 13/233.
un-*ge*lēaffullnis *f.* unbelief 14/123.

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un-*ge*līc *w. d.* unlike 22/111.
un-*ge*līefedlic incredible 5 b/21, 29.
uu-*ge*līefendlic incredible 14/156.
un-lifigende (*ptc.*) dead 23/180, 316.
un-*ge*limp *n.* misfortune 16/123.
un-lybba *m.* poison 13/263, 8. [lybb 'drug.']
un-lȳtel much 16/21.
un-*ge*met *n.* excess: *av.* (*a.*) excessively 22/68.
un-*ge*metgod (*ptc.*) excessive 3/222.
un-*ge*metlīce *av.* excessively 3/247; 9/40.
un-*ge*myndig *w. g.* unmindful 14/86.
unne *f.* granting, consent 12 d/6.
un-nytt useless 3/221.
un-orne old 21/256.
un-rǣd *m.* bad policy, folly 17/10 (*pl.*).
un-riht (y, e) wrong, wicked 1/2; 31 f/27.
un-riht (e) *n.* wrong, sin, injustice 16/9, 46, 77; 34/37.
unrihtlic wrong 5/10.
un-rihtlīce *av.* wrongly 16/86.
un-rihtwīsnis *f.* unrighteousness 3/109; 31 g/6.
un-rīm *n.* countless number, host 22/90.
un-*ge*rīm *n.* countless number, host 16/190.
un-*ge*risenlic improper 3/93.
un-*ge*risenlīce *av.* improperly 3/86.
un-rōt sad 23/284.
un-rōtnis *f.* sadness 3/243.
un-*ge*sǣlig unhappy 13/136.
un-*ge*sǣlþ *f.* misfortune 17/10.
un-scæþþig innocent 14/192, 212. [scaþa.]
un-scyldig innocent 16/99.
un-*ge*sibb not related, strange 27 b/8.
un-sidu *m.* vice 16/150.
un-sīefre impure 23/76.
un-smǣþe rough 24/26.
un-snotornis *f.* folly 16/208.
un-sōfte *av.* severely 23/228.
un-spǣdig poor 4/131.
un-stille restless 9/38.
unstillnis *f.* disturbance 1/19.
un-swǣslic cruel 23/65.
un-swicen (*ptc.*) unbetrayed, safe 18/58.
un-tīma *m.* wrong time 3/26.
un-*ge*trēowþ (y) *f.* (*pl.*) treachery 16/89.
un-trum weak, ill 10/122; 13/66.
*ge*untrumian weaken, make ill 15/204; 31 d/11.
untrumnis (y) *f.* weakness, illness 3/114; 10/100; 15/226.
un-twēogendlīce *av.* without doubt 5/6.
un-þanc *m.*—'his ~es,' against his will 18/9.
un-þēaw *m.* vice 3/106; 13/67.
un-þegenlīce *av.* unmanlily 16/86.
un-þinged *aj.* (*ptc.*) unexpected 29/106.
un-wāclīce *av.* vigorously 21/308.
un-wærlīce *av.* carelessly 3/248.
un-wærscipe *m.* carelessness, folly 13/178.
un-wæstm *m.* failure of crops 16/75.
un-*ge*wealdes *av.* involuntarily 3/113, 231.
un-wealt steady 8/181.
un-wearnum *av.* irresistibly 29/63.
un-weaxen (*ptc.*) not grown up 21/152.
un-weder *n.* bad weather 16/74.
un-wȩmme undefiled 24/46; 31 g/8. [wamm.]
un-*ge*wȩmmed (*ptc.*) undefiled 13/6, 27.
un-weorþlīce (u) *av.* unworthily 22/195.
un-windan 3 unwind 13/164.
un-wīs foolish 31 g/42.

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un-wīsdōm *m.* folly 3/112.
un-*ge*wisses *av.* unconsciously 3/113.
un-*ge*wīt(t)ig unreasoning 14/129.
un-wiþmetenlīce *av.* incomparably 13/121.
ūp(p) *av.* up, upwards: up (to a place) 6/2; 8/4, 9.
ūp-āhæfen exalted 31 h/22.
up-āstigennis *f.* ascension 10/84.
ūp-āwęnd (*ptc.*) upturned 15/98.
ūp-cyme *m.* rising 31 l/5.
ūp-gang *m.* rising (of the sun) 15/97: approach 21/87.
ūp(p)lic lofty 3/139, 61.
uppe *av.* above; '~ on,' up on, above on 8/190; 25/9.
uppon, -an *prp.* (*av.*) *w. d. and a.* (up)on 13/281; 18/11, 2: 'wiþ ~,' *av.* above 4/66.
ūp-rodor upper sky, æther 29/105.
ūp-stige *m.* ascent 13/22.
ūrig-feþera dewy-winged 23/210.
urnon *prt. of* iernan.
ūt *av.* out (motion) 8/206: 'ūt of,' out of 16/97; 18/58: outside, abroad 2/9.
ūtan *av.* outside 20/253; '~ besittan, begān,' surround, besiege 1/12; 3/148; 8/42.
ūtan-bordes *av.* abroad 2/13.
ūtane, -one *av.* externally 3/66.
ūtanweard external 8/10.
ūte *av.* out (motion) 8/33: outside, abroad 8/32, 127.
ūt(t)era *cp.* outer; *spl.* ȳtemest last 10/137.
ūte-weard external 8/191.
ūt-gang *m.* departure 10/81.
ūt-lag(-h) *m.* outlaw 18/54. [lagu.]
uton, wuton *interj.* let us 9/46; 10/129; 16/198. [*Originally subj. of* gewītan = 'let us go.']
ūtor-męre, ūter- *m.* (outer sea), open sea 8/188.
ūþe *prt. of* ann.
ūþ-wita *m.* philosopher 13/54.

W.

wā *interj.* woe; 'wā lā wā,' alas 9/51.
wāc weak 21/43 (slender); 26/67: insignificant, mean 14/18.
wacan 2 awake: originate 20/15.
wacian awake, watch.
wācian become weak 21/10.
wāclic mean 13/96.
wāc-mōdnis *f.* weakness of mind 3/114.
wācnis *f.* insignificance 13/194.
wacol awake.
wadan 2 go, advance 21/96, 130; 26/5, 24: wade 5 b/13.
wæccan watch; -ende watching, watchful 20/18; 23/142. [wacian.]
wǣd *f.* dress 25/15, 22.
*ge*wǣde *n.* dress 27 b/4; 30 c/12.
wǣdl *f.* poverty 24/55.
wǣdla, wēþla *m.* poor man 13/88; 15/50; 31 d/14.
wǣdlian be poor 13/95, 118.
wǣfels *m.* covering, dress 13/96.
wæfer-sīen *f.* spectacle, display 13/57; 25/31.
wǣfre wandering, restless 20/81.
wǣg *m.* wave 29/19. [wegan.]
wǣgan afflict 8/99.
wǣg-bora *m.* wave-traverser 20/190.
wǣge *n.* wey (a weight) 32/23.
wǣg-rāp *m.* wave-bond 20/360.
wǣg-sweord *n.* wave-sword (sword with wavy pattern) 20/239.
wæl *n.* slaughter 6/6: field of battle 21/279, 300.
wǣl *n.* whirlpool, pool 28/39.
wæl-cyrige *f.* witch, sorceress 16/187. [*literally* 'chooser of the slain' (cōosan), originally a heathen goddess.]
wæl-drēor *n.* blood of battle 20/381.
wæl-gæst *m.* murderous stranger 20/81.

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wæl-gīfre greedy for slaughter 23/207, 296; 26/100.
wæl-hrēow cruel 14/70, 100; 16/51.
wæl-ręst *f.* bed of slaughter 21/113.
wæl-scęl slaughter 23/313.
wæl-sleaht (-sliht) *m.* slaughter 6/26; 26/7, 91.
wæl-spęre *n.* war-spear 19 b/16; 21/322.
wæl-stęng *m.* spear 20/388.
wæl-stōw *f.* battlefield 6/8, 27, 35; 21/95.
wæl-wulf *m.* warrior 21/96.
wǣpen *n.* weapon 4/160; 5/33; 26/100.
wǣpenian arm 13/267.
wǣpen-wiga *m.* weapon-warrior 27 c/1.
wǣpen-*ge*wrīxl *n.* hostile encounter 16/118.
wǣpnedhād *m.* male sex 32 c/55.
wǣpned-mann *m.* male, man 5/34, 9; 20/34.
wǣr *f.* security, treaty.
wær wary.
wærlīce *av.* carefully 3/4; 16/226.
wǣr-loga *m.* traitor 16/189; 23/71. [lēogan.]
wæst(e)m *mn.* growth, stature, form 14/131; 20/102 (*pl.*); 22/10: fruit 24/34; 31 f/35.
wǣt wet 30 c/1: *n.* liquid, drink 13/147.
wǣta *m.* moisture 19 b/29; 25/22.
wǣtan wet 27 d/2.
wæter *n.* water 4/170; 24/41, 61.
wæter-ęgesa *m.* water-terror 20/10.
wæter-fæsten(n) *n.* water-protection 8/25.
wæter-sēocnis *f.* dropsy 14/152.
wāg *m.* wall 3/45; 27 c/12.
wagian *int.* move 9/6.
wāg-rift tapestry, curtain 31 m/12.
wā-lā *interj. w. g.* alas 16/131.
wamb *f.* stomach 13/139; 31 f/31.
wamm *m.* defilement 23/59; 25/14; 34/39.
wamm-dǣd *f.* sin 34/19.
wammfull defiled, impure 23/77.
wandian care, hesitate 21/258, 68. [windan.]
wang *m.* plain, field 20/163; 24/7, 13; 30 c/1.
wan-hāl sick 15/168, 228.
wan-hoga *m.* thoughtless one 34/106.
wan-hygdig, -hȳdig careless, rash 26/67.
wanian diminish *tr.* curtail, injure 16/29; 20/87; 32 c/62, 2 (*w. d. g.*): diminish *int.* decline, fade 16/40; 20/357; 24/72.
wann dark 20/124; 23/206; 25/55.
wan-spǣdig poor 13/149.
war(e)nian warn 14/33: *rfl.* take warning 16/214. [wær.]
warian guard, inhabit 20/3, 15/108; 26/32. [wær.]
waru *f.* defence 15/123.
-waru *f.* **-waras** (**-an**) *pl.* dwellers.
wāt *vb.* know 4/15, 6; 27 e/14; 31 g/33: 'andan, incan, ęge ~' dislike, have a grudge, fear 9/16; 10/120; 16/102: observe 20/100.
waþum *m.* wave 26/24.
wēa *m.* woe, grief, trouble 20/146; 28/13. [wā.]
*ge***wealc** *n.* rolling 29/46, 61.
wealcan 1 roll, fluctuate 3/79.
weald *m.* forest 8/9; 23/206; 24/13.
*ge***weald** *n.* power, command 5 b/73; 16/50; 20/360; 21/178.
wealdan 1 *w. g. or inst. or a.* rule, govern, possess 9/33; 14/46, 78; 16/54 (control their own actions); 21/95; 34/151: wield 20/259: cause 16/74; 20/304.
*ge***wealden** inconsiderable 8/55.
wealdend *m.* ruler, king 13/119; 25/53; 26/78; 34/19 31 (-en).

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weald - swaþu *f.* (forest-track), forest-path 20/153.
wealh *m.* foreigner.
wealh-stod *m.* interpreter, translator 2/58; 15/56.
weall *m.* wall, rampart 3/149; 5 b/28; 31 e/13.
weallan 1 boil 13/25; 16/230; 22/108: swarm 14/153.
weall-geat *n.* rampart-gate 23/141 (-gat).
weall-stān *m.* wall-stone 28/3.
weall-steall *m.* foundation 26/88.
wealt shaky.
wealwian roll *int.* 15/171, 2.
weard *m.* guardian, possessor 10/41; 20/140; 23/80; 30/1.
weard *f.* watch 23/142.
weard *av.* towards; 'wiþ hire ~,' towards her 23/99; 15/99.
wearg *m.* wolf: felon, criminal 25/31; 28/55.
wearg-cwe(o)delian revile 31/9.
wearm warm 24/18.
wearn *f.* reluctance.
wearp *m.* warp 30 c/5.
wēa-*ge*sīþ *m.* companion in evil 23/16.
wēa-spell *n.* tidings of grief 20/65.
wēa-tācen *n.* sign of grief 24/51.
weax *n.* wax 32/32.
weaxan 1 grow, increase 3/181; 13/146.
w(r)ęccan awake, arouse 23/228, 43. [wacan.]
węcg *m.* wedge 13/61.
wędd *n.* pledge, agreement 16/111, 226.
wędd-bryce *m.* breach of agreement 16/154.
wędd-loga *m.* violator of agreement 16/189. [lēogan.]
Weder-gēatas *mpl.* Goths 20/242.
wefan 5 weave 31 c/6.
wefl *f.* warp 30 c/5.
weg *m.* way, road 4/156; 25/88. **ealne weg** (**ealneg**) *av.* always 2/89. **on weg** (**a·weg**) *av.* away 8/105; 17/22; 20/180.
wegan 5 carry 21/98; 23/326.
weg-brāde *f.* dock (plant) 19 b/2.
weg-farende (*ptc.*) wayfaring 15/169.
weg-nest *n.* viaticum 10/125.
wel *av.* well 2/69; 3/18; 26/114: nearly 2/88: pleonastic 8/74 (**eāc wel**); *cp.* **bęt** 16/24.
wela *m.* wealth, riches (*often pl.*) 2/40, 43; 24/55.
weleg *m.* willow 12 b/59.
we(o)ler *m.* lip 31 c/15; 34/117.
***ge*wel-hwǣr** *av.* nearly everywhere 16/33.
wel-hwelc nearly every 20/94.
***ge*wel-hwilc** nearly every 16/71, 124.
welig wealthy 5 b/5; 13/118; 31 j/9.
***ge*weligian, weoleg-** enrich 31 d/13.
wel-*gel*īcian please well 31/7.
wel-willende benevolent 15/50.
wēman entice 15/43.
węmman defile. [wamm.]
***ge*węmmednis** *f.* defilement 13/329; 14/215.
wēn *f.* 1 *b* hope.
wēnan *w. g.* think, expect 3/107; 20/346, 354; 21/239.
węndan turn; *tr.* translate 2/48: bring about, compass 22/183: *rfl.* go 8/54: *int.* 14/195: go 5/17; 13/52, 298.
węnian accustom, treat; '~ mid wynnum,' treat kindly 26/29; '~ tō wiste,' feast, entertain.
wēofod, wīgbed *n.* altar 13/303; 34/139. [wīh-bēod, 'idol-table.']
weorc *n.* work, action 3/93, 108; 5 b/39; 30/3; 31 h/1: affliction, persecution 25/79; **~um** with difficulty 20/388.
***ge*weorc** *n.* work, fortification 7/12; 20/312; 28/3.
weorce *av.* grievously 20/168.

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weorpan (u) 3 throw 8/209; 20/281.
weorþ(e), **wierþe** worthy *w. g.* 10/52; 32 b/7; 34/151: of high rank 10/52.
weorþ (u) *n.* worth, price 13/70, 75; 16/106; 31 m/12; 32 c/24.
weorþan (u) 3 happen 16/105; 20/30, 52 (arose); 34/12, 105: become 5 a/75; 'wearþ on fielle,' fell 20/294; 23/21: be 16/5 (will be): *impers. w. a.* 'hū hine hæfde geworden,' how he had fared 23/260; *w. g.* 'þæs mǫnige gewearþ,' it appeared to many that . . 20/348.
weorþian (u) honour, worship 7/30; 10/2; 13/273: commemorate 32/10: adorn 20/200; 25/15.
weorþlīce (u) *av.* honourably, nobly 21/279; 25/17.
weorþ-mynd (wurþ~, ~mynt) *fm.* honour, glory 13/337; 15/229; 23/343.
weorþscipe (u) *m.* honour 16/138.
weorþung (u) *f.* honour, worship 16/27; 33/8.
weoruld *see* **woruld**.
wǣpan 1 weep 9/14; 13/175; 25/55; 31 m/20. [wūþ.]
wer *m.* man 13/40; 20/6: husband 5/22, 33.
wer *m* **wer-geld, wær-** *n.* capitis aestimatio, the legal money-equivalent of a person's life 11/45, 58, 78; 32 b/38, c/14.
węrg- *see* **wearg-**.
węrian defend 1/15; 20/77; 21/82.
wǣrig weary 21/303; 26/15, 57; 31 l/3.
wǣrig-ferhþ disheartened 23/291.
wǣrig-mōd disheartened 20/293.
werod *n.* troop 1/11; 23/199; 31 e/6; 34/17, 30.
wesan *vb.* be: happen 10/112; 18/71.
west *av* westwards, west 8/54, 98; 21/97.
westan *av.* from the west 8/58; **be~, wiþ~** *prp. w. d.* west of 5/17; 12 b/82.
wǣstan ravage 5/20.
westan-wind *m.* west wind 4/16.
west-dǣl *m.* west quarter 5 b/2.
West-dęne *mpl.* West-Danes 20/328.
wǣste waste 4/5; 5/99; 26/74.
wǣsten(n) *n.* wilderness, desert 4/9; 13/332; 20/15; 31 g/17.
west-lang *av.* westwards 8/7.
West-sǣ *f.* west sea 4/3.
West-seaxe *mpl.* West Saxons 1/1; 6/1; 15/101.
west(e)weard *av.* westwards 8/2; 12 b/38.
wēþla *see* **wǣdla**.
wīc *n.* dwelling 20/54, 362: camp 7/19.
wicce *f.* witch 16/187.
wīc-gefēra *m.* bailiff 8/172.
†wicg *n.* horse 21/240; 27 c/5, 14.
wice (**wucu**) *f.* week 4/74; 7/15, 25.
wīcian dwell 4/5, 31; 18/9: encamp 8/23, 141: anchor 4/88.
wīcing *m.* pirate 16/117; 21/26, 73. [wīg.]
wīc-stōw *f.* camp 5 b/64, 67.
wīd wide.
wīd-cūþ widely known 20/6, 239.
wīde *av.* widely, far and wide 20/153; 23/156; 25/81; 29/57; 30 c/11.
*ge***wider** *n.* tempest 20/125. [weder.]
wīd-gille extensive 15/172.
wīdl *n.* (?) impurity 23/59.
wīd-sǣ *f.* (open) sea 4/11, 28, 103; 31 e/7.
widuwe (**wu.**) *f.* widow 13/44, 155; 16/45.
*ge***więldan** overpower.
Więlisc foreign 18/28, 38: Welsh 11/57, 58; 32/25. [wealh.]

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więlla *m.* well, fountain 24/63. [weallan.]
więllan boil *tr.* 19 b/2. [weallan.]
więlle, wǣlle *m.* well, spring 12 b/48, 49, 52; 31 b/5, k/2. [weallan.]
więlm *m.* boiling: fervour 3/200; 10/95. [weallan.]
więlwan roll, huddle 16/134. [wealwian.]
więrdan injure 20/87; 24/19.
więrnan *w. g. d.* withhold 12/12; 18/64; 21/118. [wearn.]
*ge***więrpan** recover from 15/218.
więrpe *m.* change, recovery 20/65. [weorpan.]
wiers *see* **yfel.**
wiersian become worse, deteriorate 16/41.
wierþe *see* **weorþ.**
wīf *n.* woman 1/18: wife 9/10; 8/69.
wīf-cȳþþ(u) *f.* company of a woman 1/11.
wīfian marry 13/8, 155.
wīf-mann *m.* woman 5/62, 8, 86.
wīg *n.* war, 12/7, 8, 10; 20/18, 87; 26/80.
wiga *m.* warrior 21/75; 26/67.
wīg-bill *n.* sword 20/357.
wīg(g)end *m.* (*ptc.*) warrior 23/69, 283.
wīg-gryre *m.* war-terror 20/34.
wī(g)-haga *m.* phalanx 21/102.
wīg-heard warlike 21/75.
wīg-hryre *m.* fall in battle 20/369.
wīg-hūs *n.* battlement 5 b/36.
wīg-plega *m.* battle 21/268, 316.
wīg-sigor *m.* victory 20/304.
wiht (u) *f.* creature, being 3/49, 71; 27 e/1: aught *w. g.* 24/26: *av.* at all 23/274: ~e *d.* (*inst.*) at all 27 f/6.
Wiht *f.* Isle of Wight 8/185.
wilde wild, desert 4/50, 66; 28/18.
wild(d)ēor *n.* wild beast 20/180; 31 g/47, h/14: deer, reindeer: *d. pl.* **wildrum** 4/47.
wil-*ge***hlǣþa** *m.* beloved companion 27 c/5. [hlōþ.]
*ge***will** *n.* will; 'on heora āgen ~,' at their own will 5/83.
willa *m.* will, desire 3/112—~um willingly 34/139: 'hiere ~um,' of their own accord 5/103: joy, pleasure 22/155; 23/296—'him tō ~an,' to please him 34/125.
willan *v.* wish, desire 1/8 (tried to . .) 2/89: *to denote habit, repetition*, be used to 3/80; 15/95: *to express the future* 14/181: wolde *in subordinate clauses instead of the past subj.* = would 14/233; 14/97: nyllan = ne willan 3/133; 15/149.
willian desire 32 c/52.
willsumnis *f.* willingness 10/134.
wilnian *w. g. or a.* desire 13/68, 307; 14/163; 34/55.
wilnung *f.* desire 2/51.
*ge***wilnung** *f.* desire 3/77, 81.
win *n.* wine 5 b/67; 23/67.
wīn-bęr(i)ge *f.* grape 31 g/61, 1.
wind *m.* wind 4/89; 26/76; 27 c/14.
windan 3 *tr.* wind: 'wunden gold,' twisted, made into rings 20/132; 26/32: brandish 21/43: *int.* turn 3/240: fly (of birds, spears, &c.) 15/190; 21/106, 322; 22/173: roll 23/110: slip 3/239.
windig windy 20/108; 24/61.
wīn-*ge***drinc** *n.* wine-drinking 23/16.
wine *m.* friend, protector, lord 20/168; 21/228, 250.
wine-dryhten *m.* lord 21/263; 23/274; 26/37.
winelēas friendless 26/45.
wine-mǣg *m.* kinsman 21/306; 26/7.
wīn-gāl flushed with wine 29/29.
wīn-geard *m.* vineyard 31 f/35.
wīn-hāte *f.* invitation to wine 23/8.
winn *n.* war 22/14.

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*ge*winn *n.* war, tumult 4/132; 20/219; 25/65: toil 31 l/3: trouble affliction 24/55; 28/55.
winnan 3 fight 3/175; 5/39; 7/12: toil 22/33.
*ge*winnan 3 win 16/56; 22/58, 157.
*ge*winn-dagas times of war 34/12.
wīn-sæd satiated with wine 23/71.
wīn-sæl *n.* wine-hall 26/78.
winter *m.* winter 4/6; 28/5; 29/15: year 1/8; 21/210.
winter-cearig winter-sad (*or* sad with old age?) 26/24.
winter-scūr *m.* winter-shower 24/18.
winter-stund *f.* winter-hour 22/125.
winter-*ge*weorp *n.* winter-storm(?) 24/57.
wīn-trēo(w) *n.* vine 31 g/60.
wīr *m.* wire 27 d/14.
wīr-boga *m.* wire-bow 27 d/3.
wīs wise 2/58; 26/64.
wīsdōm *m.* wisdom, learning 2/10, 14; 24/30.
wīse *f.* manner 10/94; 16/35: affair 10/65: thing 31 m/1.
wīse *av.* wisely 26/88.
wīsian *w. d.* guide 21/141.
*ge*wiss *w. g.* certain (of) 10/140.
wissian guide 14/20.
*ge*wisslīce *av.* certainly 20/100.
wist *f.* being, substance: feast 13/177. 306; 26/36. [wesan.]
wist-fullian feast 13/294.
wita *m.* wise man, councillor 1/2; 2/3; 17/1; 26/65; 32 c/2.
*ge*wita *m.* witness 14/113; 31 m/21: accomplice 11/42.
*ge*wītan 6 depart 5 b/42: *pleonastic w. infin.* (vb. of motion) 20/13; 23/291: die 13/131, 265: 'ūp ~,' ascend 25/71.
wīte *n.* punishment, torment 2/27; 9/44; 25/61: fine 11/22.
wīt e ga *m.* wise man 24/30: prophet 3/19.
wītegung *f.* prophecy 14/57.
*ge*witennis *f.* departure, death 10/98.
wītig wise 20/304.
wītnian torment 9/43.
*ge*witnis *f.* testimony 3/215: witness 12 c/8: knowledge 11/40.
witodlīce (eo) *av.* truly, indeed 31 m/12.
*ge*witt *n.* intelligence, understanding 22/5.
*ge*witt-loca *m.* mind 23/69.
wiþ *prp.* (*adv.*) *w. d. and a.* (*g.*) *motion* towards: *rest*, opposite, facing, 'æt Alre, ǫnd þæt is wiþ Æþelinga-ēge' 7/27; near, by 12/38: *motion along*, *extension*, 'fērde wiþ þone feld' 15/169; on þǣm lande wiþ þā West-sǣ' 4/3: *figurative direction—hostility, association*, &c. 'wann wiþ heofnes Waldend' 22/58; 8/98; 'hū hine wiþ þā hālgan mægþ hæfde geworden' 23/260: *defence*, 'healdan wiþ besmitenisse' 13/309: *exchange, price*, 'wē willaþ wiþ þām golde griþ fæstnian' 21/35; 16/106: so *also in* wiþ-þām-þe, in consideration of, provided that 17/3: *w. g.* towards, 'beseah wiþ þæs wifes' 9/55; 21/8: 'wiþ . . weard' *see* weard.
wiþ·bregdan (~ēdan) 3 snatch away: *rfl.* abstain from 14/184.
wiþer-broca *m.* adversary 31 d/20, e/11.
wiþer-lēan *n.* requital 21/116.
wiþer-saca *m.* adversary 16/158.
wiþer-sæc *n.* hostility 15/53.
wiþer-trod *n.* retreat 23/313.
wiþerweard rebellious 3/169.
wiþig-wiellə *m.* willow-well 12 b/51.
wiþ·innan *prp. w. d.* (*av.*) within 18/14.
wiþ·lǣdan take away 31 c/4.
wiþ·lǣdnis *f.* abduction 31 g/68.
wiþ·standan 2 *w. d.* withstand, resist 5/64; 26/15.
wiþ·ufan *prp. w. d.* above 12 b/75.

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wiþ-uppan *see* uppan.
wiþ-ūtan *prp. w. d.* (*av.*) outside 5 b/34; 14/147; 18/14.
wlæc lukewarm 14/167.
wlanc *w. inst.* proud 20/82; 23/16; 28/27.
wlītan 6 see, look 20/322, 42; 23/49.
wlite *m.* beauty 24/75. [wlītan.]
wlite-sēon *f.* spectacle 20/400.
wlitig beautiful 23/137; 24/7, 72.
wlitigian become beautiful 29/49.
wōd mad 15/171.
wōdnis *f.* madness 15/165.
wōh crooked 27 c/3.
wōh-dōm *m.* unjust decision 16/208.
wōh-*ge*strēon *n.* unjust acquisition 16/207.
wolcen *n.* cloud 23/67: 24/27, 61; 31 h/10.
wōma *m.* (noise), terror 26/103.
wōp *m.* weeping 13/47; 24/51; 31 l/3.
word *n.* word 2/1, 77: command 25/35.
word-*ge*cwid *n.* agreement 32 c/14.
word-cwide *m.* saying, command 34/54.
wōrian wander: crumble 26/78.
worn *m.* troop, multitude 23/163; 26/91.
w(e)oruld *f.* world 2/28; 13/322; 14/133; 32/45: (way of) life 22/73.
woruld-ār, weorld- *f.* worldly prosperity 32 c/62.
woruld-buēnd *m.* world-dweller 23/82.
woruld-caru *f.* worldly care 15/47.
worulddcund worldly, secular 2/4; 32/46.
woruld-gielp *m.* pride 3/86.
woruldhād *m.* secular life 10/20, 70.
woruldlic worldly 13/57, 64, 94.
woruld-rīce *n.* world 26/65.
woruld-*ge*sǣlig worldly prosperous 21/219.
woruld-scamu *f.* public disgrace 16/132, 5.
woruld-strȩngu *f.* world-strength 27 d/2.
woruld-strūdere *m.* world-spoiler, spoliator 16/188.
woruld-þing *n.* worldly affair 2/25; 3/94.
woruld-wīsdōm *m.* worldly wisdom 13/59.
wracu *f.* revenge, vengeance 22/148; 31 g/64: punishment 14/144: cruelty, misery 24/51. [wrecan.]
wræc *n.* misery. [wrecan.]
wræcfull wretched 14/109.
wræc-lāst *m.* (track of) exile, wandering 20/102; 26/5, 32; 29/57.
wræc-sīþ *m.* exile 13/29, 32.
wrǣtt *f.* ornament 20/281.
wrǣttlic ornamental, wondrous 20/239, 400; 24/63; 27 c/3.
wrǣttlīce *av.* splendidly 24/75.
wrāþ angry, hostile 20/369: grievous, cruel 25/51; 26/7—~um fiercely 27 c/17.
wrāþlic grievous, severe 22/110.
wrecan 5 avenge 1/6; 5 b/11; 23/92; 31 g/35: punish 3/15, 258; 9/32 (*d.*).
wręcca *m.* exile 19/15. [wrecan.]
wręccan *see* węccan.
wrecend *m.* avenger 20/6.
wrēgan accuse 14/45.
wręnc *m.* trick.
wrēon 6 cover 27 b/5; 27 d/11.
wrīdan 6, -ian grow, flourish 24/27.
*ge*writ *n.* writing, scripture 2/69; 14/86; 24/30: document 32 c/1.
wrītan 6 write, draw 3/146, 54.
wrīþan 6 twist, wrap.
wrīxendlīce *av.* in turn 10/121.
*ge*wrīxle *n.* exchange, purchase 20/54.
*ge*wrīxlian obtain 22/90.

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wroht *f.* accusation, crime. [wrēgan.]
wrohtlāc *n. pl.* accusation, calumny 16/88.
wucu *see* **wicu**.
wudu *m.* forest, wood 3/230; 8/6, 7; 20/166: tree 25/27.
wudu-bēam *m.* forest-tree 24/75.
wudu-fæsten(n) *n.* wood-fastness, forest-cover 8/24.
wudu-holt *n.* forest, wood 24/34.
wu- *see* **weo-, wi-**.
wuldor *n.* glory, praise 3/139; 13/94; 23/59, 343.
wuldorbēagian crown 14/140.
wuldor-blǣd *m.* glorious success 23/156.
wuldor-fæder *m.* glorious father 10/43; 30/3.
wuldorfæst glorious 31 e/19.
wuldor-fullīce *av.* gloriously 14/68.
wuldorlīce gloriously 31 e/1.
wuldor-*ge*steald *n.* glorious dwelling 27 d/16.
wuldrian glorify 31 d/6, f/38.
wulf *m.* wolf 25/206, 96; 28/18.
wulf-hliþ *n.* wolf-slope 20/108.
wulle *f.* wool 30 c/3.
***ge*wuna** *m.* habit 16/165; 31 l/3.
wund *f.* wound 3/26; 21/139, 293.
wund wounded 19 b/14; 21/113, 44.
wunden-feax with braided hair 20/150.
wunden-locc with braided locks 23/103, 326.
wunden-mǣl with twisted ornaments 20/281.
wundian wound 1/16, 24; 3/243; 18/10; 31 g/80.
wundor *n.* wonder, marvel 10/43; 16/143; 20/259 (monster); 23/8 (splendour)—**wundrum** wondrously 30 c/1.
wundorlic wonderful, wondrous 5 b/39; 20/190.
wundorlīce *av.* wondrously 27e/1.
wundrian *w. g.* wonder 2/45; 10/107; 15/155.
***ge*wunelic** usual 13/58.
wunian dwell, remain, continue 1/4, 5; 5 b/76; 13/21; 28/18; 29/15: be in the habit of 10/3.
wunung *f.* dwelling 13/179.
wur- *see* **weor-**.
wynde-cræft *m.* art of embroidery 30 c/9.
wynn *f.* joy 24/7, 12, 70; 34/81: ~**um** beautifully 25/15. [wine.]
wynnfæst pleasant 34/134.
wynn-land *n.* land of joy 24/82.
wynnlēas joyless 20/166.
wynnlic pleasant, beautiful 22/10; 24/34.
wynnsum pleasant 10/77; 24/13, 65.
***ge*wynnsumian** make pleasant 31 k/6.
wyrcan work, do, make 4/168; 8/18; 18/28 (build); 31/3: strive after *w. g.* 20/137; 28/21.
wyrd *f.* fate 9/33; 28/5: event, phenomenon 27 f/2. [weorþan.]
***ge*wyrdelic** historical 13/7.
wyrd-wrītere *m.* historian 14/44.
***ge*wyrht** *nf.* desert, merit 9/33; 16/115. [weorc.]
wyrhta *m.* worker, maker 24/9.
wyrm *m.* serpent, dragon 20/180; 23/115: worm, insect 27 f/3; 30 c/9.
wyrm-cynn *n.* serpent-kind 20/175.
wyrm-līc *n.* serpent's body 26/98.
wyrmsan fester 3/27.
wyrm-sęle *m.* hall of serpents 23/119.
wyrt *f.* (herb), crop: root 20/114.
wyrt-truma *m.* root 12 b/63.
wȳscan wish 20/354.

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Y.

yfel evil, bad 3/112; 16/164: *cp.* **wiersa** 5/101; 16/3, 215: *sp.* **wier(re)st** 3/48; 13/168.

yfel *n.* evil, wickedness, crime, mischief 3/110; 8/185; 21/133; 34/49.

yf(e)le *av.* badly, ill 22/142: *cp.* **wiers** 5/91.

yfelian get bad 16/4.

yfelnis *f.* wickedness 15/11.

yferra *see* **ufor.**

ymb·beorgan 3 shield 20/253.

ymb·clyppan embrace 25/42.

ymb(e), emb(e) *prp. w. a.* around, about—*place* 1/40: *time*—'~ twelf mōnaþ,' every twelve months 32/10: *object of verb* 2/12; 3/96; 13/210: *av.* 'hū hē ~ wolde,' how he would act 14/92.

ymbe *n.* swarm of bees 19 a/1.

ymb-gang *m.* circuit, circumference 5 b/30, 35; 12 b/36.

ymb-hwyrft *m.* circuit, world 14/1; 24/43; 31 d/17.

ymb·hycgan consider 30 b/3.

ymb·lǣdan lead round 31 g/18.

ymb-ryne *m.* revolution: lapse (of time) 14/70.

ymb·sittan 5 besiege 3/165, 166; 8/51.

ymb·ūtan *prp. w. a.* around (outside), about 3/173; 4/34 (ymb hie ūtan); 5 b/32: *av.* 8/50, 1, 3.

yppan raise up 31 e/22.

yppe evident, known 11/63.

ȳr back of axe 17/49.

ȳsope *f.* hyssop 34/74.

ȳtemest *see* **ūtera.**

yteren otter- 4/60. [otor.]

ȳþ *f.* wave 10/187, 219; 29/6.

ȳþ-*ge*bland *n.* surge 20/123, 343.

ȳþ-faru *f.* flood 24/44.

ȳþ-*ge*winn *n.* life in the waves 20/184.

THE END.

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