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3867
maþne he þa maþra þon þa
oþer þone onzear dazū zpendel n. a
fold buende no he fæder cunnon
him onz þas ær acenned dypþra za
he dazgel lond þaþgead þulf lileþu þa
naſſas þæne þen gelad ðær þyzen
ſcream undeþ naſſa zempu mþer zep
þlad undeþ foldan niſ þæon heo non niſ
meþ ceſ þæ meþe ſtanded oþer þæm ho
ziad hþinde beap þaſ þudu þyþu þæ
þæþer oþer helmad þæ meþ nihta ze hþem
nið þundon ſeon þy on þode no þæſ þuod
leopad zume na beapna þþone zþund þæ
ðeah þe hæð ſcraþa þuindū zþpenced heoþer
hoþ nū zþunniholt þudu ſæce þeþu þan ze
þlymed æþ he þeþu þeled aldon on oþre æþ
he in þille haþelan niſ þþeþu ſcop þonon
þd ze blond upzæged þonzo þole nūm þon
þind ſþyþeþ lad ze þidþeþ od þlyþe dypþra
þodeþaſ þeodad niſ ſe þæd ze lanþ æþ æ

181
dop þu pine folca æt minū þu
genam heold mee 7 hæfde hweðel
geaf me pine 7 symbel sibbe gemund
naþ ic hū to lufe ladra ophte bōwun
bungū þōn his bawna hpylc. hie be
7 hued cūn. oddē hū zelac min pæs þu
7 bestan unze de felice mages dæd
mon þon bed sƿud syddan hūne hæde
op honn bozan. hū þu pine flane
spæc te misse mæc elses 7 hū mæg o
sette bnodon oðerne blodigan zane þu
þu hū lais gefæht þu nū zesyngad. hū
hū ge mede scwoldæ hweðne þu þu
lung un pæcen wænes luman spæc
ge wōn lie gomelū eowle to ge bidan
þu hū wūne nide gūng on galgan þōn
zūd pæc fængne þu hū þōn hūssun
hūngad hū hūne talwone 7 hū hū helpe
ne mæg. aito 7 hū þu dænge ze þu nū
þu hū bid ze mūngad monna gehpylc

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BEOWULF

AND

THE FIGHT AT FINN

EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION, BIBLIOGRAPHY,
NOTES, GLOSSARY, AND APPENDICES

BY

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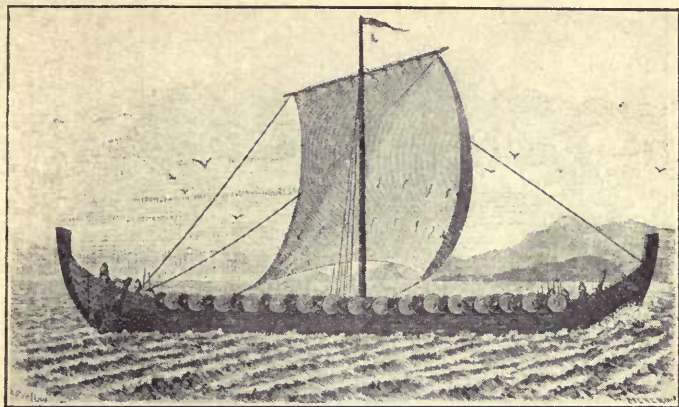


FIG. 1.—THE GOKSTAD BOAT (*cir.* 900 A. D.; reconstructed).
Found in a grave mound near Gokstad, southern Norway, and preserved in
Christiania.

From O. Montelius, *Die Kultur Schwedens in vorchristlicher Zeit*.
Berlin, G. Reimer. 2 ed., 1885, p. 174.



FIG. 2.—BRONZE PLATE FROM ÖLAND (Viking period).
Preserved in the National Museum, Stockholm.

From Montelius, p. 151.



FIG. 3.—IRON HELMET WITH BRONZE PLATES.

From Vendel, Uppland (*cir.* close of 7th century).

From *Studier tillägnade Oscar Montelius af Lärjungar*. Stockholm,
P. A. Norstedt & Söner, 1903, p. 104.



FIG. 4.—GOLD COLLAR FROM ÖLAND (5th to 8th century).

Preserved in the National Museum, Stockholm.

From Montelius, p. 124.



FIG. 5.—ENTRANCE TO A STONE GRAVE (*jættestue*), Zealand.

From M. Hoernes, *Die Urgeschichte des Menschen*.

Wien, A. Hartleben, 1892, p. 302.



THE GEOGRAPHY OF BEOWULF.

INTRODUCTION

I. Argument of the Poem

PART I. BĒOWULF THE YOUNG HERO

(His exploits in Denmark)

1. *The Fight with Grendel*

*Bēowulfe wearð
gūðhrēð gyfepe.* (818 f.)

1-188. *Introductory. The building of Heorot by Hrōðgār; the ravages of Grendel.* The poem opens with the story of Scyld, the mythical founder of the Scylding dynasty, whose glorious reign and magnificent sea-burial are vividly set forth. — (53-85.) His line of descendants is carried down to king Hrōðgār, who builds the great hall Heorot for feasting and the dispensing of gifts. — (86-188.) Before long a fiendish monster, Grendel, angered by the daily sounds of rejoicing, comes to destroy the happiness of the Danes. One night he surprises them in their hall and kills thirty of the sleeping men. He repeats his murderous attack on the following night. For twelve years he continues his ravages. No one may with safety sleep in the hall. Hrōðgār, the good king, is bowed down by grief, his councilors can devise no help, his warriors are unable to check the visits of the demon.

189-661. *Bēowulf's voyage, reception in Denmark, and entertainment in the royal hall.* When Bēowulf, the nephew of Hygelāc, king of the Geats, hears of the doings of Grendel, he resolves to come to the assistance of Hrōðgār. An eminently fit man he is for that enterprise, since he has the strength of thirty men in his hand-grip. With fourteen chosen warriors he sails to the land of the Danes. On their arrival they are challenged by the coast-guard; but when the leader makes known their peaceful purpose, they are readily shown the way to Heorot. Bēowulf announces his name to the king's herald, Wulfgār, who in turn tells his lord. Hrōðgār bids that they be welcomed; Wulfgār bears the message. The Geats enter the royal hall. Bēowulf greets Hrōðgār and offers to cleanse Heorot. The king replies graciously and invites the Geats to the feast. — (499-661.) *Incidents at the banquet.* A dispute started by the Danish courtier, Unferð, gives Bēowulf an opportunity to narrate the true story of his daring swimming adventure with Breca and to predict his victory in the coming contest. In response to the courteous greeting of queen Wealhþēow he avows his determination to conquer or to die.

662-709. *The watch for Grendel.* At nightfall the Danes retire ; Bēowulf with his men remains in charge of the hall. All the Geats fall asleep save Bēowulf. He watches for the demon. — **710-836.** *The fight.* Grendel sets out from the moor, approaches the hall, swings the door open, and quickly seizes and devours one of the Geats, Hondsciōh, but on seizing Bēowulf finds himself in the power of the hero's mighty grip. Long and bitter is the wrestling between the two ; the hall rings with the sound of their fighting and seems on the point of tumbling down. Grendel gives forth a terrible howl of pain. Bēowulf by sheer strength tears off Grendel's arm. The demon escapes to his joyless abode, mortally wounded.

837-924. *Rejoicing of the retainers.* In the morning many of the warriors follow the tracks of Grendel and ride to see the blood-stained pool into which he had plunged. As they return, a court singer recites lays about Sigemund and Heremōd. — **925-990.** *The king's blessing.* Hrōðgār, who has proceeded to the hall, views the arm and claw of Grendel (hung up as a trophy) and utters a speech in praise of the hero's deed, to which Bēowulf makes appropriate reply. — **991-1250.** *Royal entertainment.* A feast is prepared in the hall. Rich presents are bestowed on Bēowulf and his band ; the scop relates the Finnsburg tale ; Wealhþēow, taking part in the entertainment, presents Bēowulf with costly gifts and bespeaks his kindness for her sons. After the banquet Hrōðgār as well as the Geats leave the hall, which is once more placed in guard of the Danish warriors.

2. *The Fight with Grendel's Mother*

Ofslōh ðā æt þære sæcce . . . huses hyrdas. (1665 f.)

1251-1320. *Attack by Grendel's mother.* That night Grendel's mother makes her way into the hall to avenge her son ; she carries off Æschere, a favorite thane of Hrōðgār, and, taking Grendel's arm with her, escapes to the fenland. In the morning Bēowulf is sent for by the king.

1321-1398. *Conversation between Hrōðgār and Bēowulf.* Hrōðgār bewails the loss of Æschere, describes graphically the weird haunt of the demons, and appeals to the Geat for help. Bēowulf, like a true hero, is ready to meet the monster at once.

1399-1491. *The expedition to Grendel's mere.* With a troop of Danes and Geats the king and the hero proceed to the lake. Bēowulf arms himself and addresses a few parting words to Hrōðgār. — **1492-1590.** *The fight.* He plunges into the water, at length reaches the bottom, and is carried by the troll-wife into her cavern. There they have a desperate struggle. The creature has him all but in her power, when he finds a curious giant-sword, with which he puts her to death. With it he also cuts off the head of the dead Grendel. — **1591-1650.** *The sequel of the fight and the triumphal return to Heorot.* In the meanwhile

many of those on the shore having surmised Bēowulf's death from the discoloring of the water, the Danes depart to their hall. Bēowulf's faithful followers wait for him, until swimming upwards he comes to the surface, carrying with him Grendel's head and the golden hilt of the wondrous sword, whose blade has melted in the poisonous blood. They march with their trophies back to Heorot.

1651-1784. *Speeches by Bēowulf and Hrōðgār.* Bēowulf recounts his thrilling experience and assures the king of the completeness of the delivery. Hrōðgār replies by a lengthy moralizing discourse. — **1785-1887.** *The parting.* After the feast Bēowulf enjoys a much needed rest. In the morning friendly farewell speeches are exchanged, whereupon the Geats start for the shore.

3. Bēowulf's Home-Coming and Report to Hygelāc

Hū lomp tōw on lāde, tōfa Bīowulf . . . ? (1987.)

1888-1962. *Home-ward voyage.* The fourteen warriors embark and in due time reach the land of the Geats. The mention of queen Hygd leads the poet to intersperse the legend of the haughty and cruel Þryð.

1963-2151. *Bēowulf's narrative.* Arrived at Hygelāc's court, Bēowulf relates his adventures and weaves in the account of events which are bound to happen in connection with the engagement of Frēawaru to Ingeld.

2152-2199. *Bēowulf and Hygelāc.* The presents he has brought from Denmark he shares with Hygelāc and Hygd and receives liberal gifts in return. He makes his home in Geatland, greatly honored and beloved by the king his uncle.

PART II. BĒOWULF'S DEATH

(The Fight with the Dragon)

*Sceolde lændaga
æpeling ærgōd ende gebīdan,
worulde lifes, ond se wyrm somod. (2341 ff.)*

2200-2323. *The robbing of the hoard and the ravages of the dragon.* After the death of Hygelāc and of his son Heardrēd, Bēowulf has ruled over the Geats for fifty years. Then it happens that the rich hoard (the early history of which is narrated in part) of a dragon is robbed by a fugitive slave, and the enraged monster in revenge lays waste the country by his fire.

2324-2537. *Preparation for the fight.* The veteran warrior-king, still young in spirit, resolves to meet the enemy single-handed. He has a strong iron shield made for this purpose and, accompanied by eleven men, sets out for the cave of the dragon. — (2417-2537.) Filled with forebodings of his end, he in a long speech reviews the days of

his youth, especially the events at the Geat court and the feud with the Swedes, and bids farewell to his comrades.

2538-2711. *The fight.* He calls the dragon out of the barrow and attacks him stoutly with his sword, but finds himself overwhelmed by deadly flames. His terrified companions flee to the wood, all save Wiglāf, who, mindful of the obligations of loyalty and gratitude, hastens to the assistance of his kinsman. Together they contend against the dreadful foe. Wiglāf deals him a decisive blow in the lower parts, and Bēowulf cuts him in two. But the king himself has received a fatal wound. — **2711-2820.** *Bēowulf's death.* Wiglāf tends his dying lord, and at his bidding brings part of the precious hoard out of the cave. Bēowulf gives thanks for having won the treasure for his people; he orders that a mound be built for him on the headland, and, after bequeathing his battle-gear to his faithful kinsman, he passes away.

2821-3030. *The spread of the tidings.* Wiglāf, full of sorrow and anger, rebukes the cowardly companions and sends a messenger to announce the king's death. The envoy foretells the disaster that will follow this catastrophe, recalling at length past wars with Franks and Swedes. — **3030-3136.** *Preliminaries of the closing scene.* The Geat warriors repair to the scene of the fight — the ancient curse laid on the gold having been grievously fulfilled — and at Wiglāf's command carry out the remaining treasure, push the dragon into the sea, and bear the king's body to the headland.

3137-3182. *The funeral of Bēowulf.* A funeral pyre is built. The hero is placed upon it and given over to the flames amid the lamentations of his people. Then they erect over the remains a royal mound in which they hide the dearly bought dragon's hoard. Twelve noble warriors ride round the barrow, lamenting their lord and praising his deeds and kingly virtues.

II. The Fabulous or Supernatural Elements ¹

*Hæfde þā gefǣlsod sē þe ær feorran cōm,
snotor ond swyðferhð sele Hrōðgāres. (825 f.)*
*oð ðone ānne dæg,
þē hē wið þām wyrme gewegan sceolde. (2399 f.)*

The subject-matter of *Beowulf* comprises in the first place, as the main plot, three fabulous exploits redolent of folk-tale fancy (the first two forming a closely connected series)² and secondly, a number of

¹ Cf. L 4.41 ff.; in particular Panzer, Boer (L 4.58 & 140); besides, Mühlhoff, Sarrazin St., Schück L 4.39, Symons L 4.29, Brandl, Chadwick H. A., Heusler L 4.37.2, Berendsohn L 4.141.1.

² Outside the main action also, various supernatural elements are found, such as Sigemund's dragon fight (see note on 875-900), Scyld's mysterious arrival (see note on 4-52), the notion of *eotenas*, *entas*, etc. (883, 2717, 2774, 112, etc., cf. *Angl.* xxxvi 169f.). Special mention should be made of the motive of

apparently historical elements which are introduced as a setting to the former and by way of more or less irrelevant digressions.

BĒOWULF'S FIGHT WITH GREDEL AND HIS MOTHER ¹

Bēowulf's wonderful adventures with the Grendel race have called to mind folk-tales in various languages.² A systematic study of this aspect of the epic material has been undertaken by Panzer, who recognizes in the *Beowulf* story a version (raised to heroic proportions) of the time-honored, widespread 'Bear's Son Tale.'³ The substance of this tale as extracted from over two hundred (European and other) variants is as follows.

(Introduction : ⁴) A demon appears at night in a house which has been built by an aged king. The elder sons of the king are unable to cope with the intruder, but the youngest one successfully gets hold of him. The demon is wounded but manages to get away. A bloody trail shows the way to his abode. — (Central part :) The hero fights in a strange place, which in a great many instances is under the earth, against one or two demons (often a male and a female one). By this successful exploit he frees several maidens, who are then safely restored to the upper world. But he is himself betrayed by his faithless companions and must remain in the realm of monsters, until he finds means of escape. [The conclusion tells of the punishment of the traitors and the marriage of one of the maidens to her deliverer.]

Panzer thought he could show the ultimate derivation of numerous elements of the *Beowulf* narrative from the introductory and central parts of the Bear's Son Tale.⁵ Thus, the building of the gold-decked royal invulnerability (in encountering ordinary weapons, 804 f., 1522 ff.). Neither mythology nor history is to be appealed to in the case of the Breca episode (see note on 499 ff.).

¹ Additional special references: Gering L 4.48.1, Laistner L 4.50, Bugge 55 ff., 360 ff., Sarrazin L 4.32.4 & 5, Lawrence L 4.60, Lehmann L 4.57.

² Cf. W. Grimm L 4.41, Mone L 4.23.281 ff., Simrock L 3.21.177 ff., Laistner *l.c.* § 39. — Parallels from Irish legend were cited by Cook (L 4.55 = P. Kennedy, *Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts* [London, 1891], pp. 200 ff.; cf. Panzer 386 ff.), Brooke L 4.6.1.84 f., Deutschbein L 4.36. A Japanese version was pointed out by Powell L 4.56. Kittredge (in addition to Celtic variants) referred to a North American Indian tale (*Harvard Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature* viii 222 ff.) (229: "the defence of a hall or a hut against the demon that haunts it is a simple theme, to which the theory of 'independent origins' must apply if it ever applies to anything.")

³ The name is derived from the hero who in some versions is the son of a bear. A more appropriate title would be 'Dat Erdmänneken,' 'the fairy of the mine' (No. 91 of the Grimm collection of tales), denoting the strange demon whom the hero overcomes.

⁴ Of the Introductions to this tale which have been arranged by Panzer in three groups, the B-formula stands nearest to the *Beowulf*

⁵ See his detailed comparison, pp. 254 ff. It should not fail to be noted that the

hall, the nightly depredations of the giant demon; the watch against the monster; the character of the hero, who in his boyhood is looked down upon as sluggish and good for nothing, but gives an early proof of his extraordinary strength; the manner of the (first) fight, the enemy's loss of a limb, its exhibition and inspection; the mother of the monster, the fight in the cave under the water, the part played by the magic sword, the departure of the companions,¹ etc.

While these similarities are after all remote and generally vague, a genetic relation of some kind must clearly be admitted between the *Beowulf* and certain Scandinavian stories attached to Grettir and Ormr respectively.

The *Grettissaga* (dating from about 1300) is concerned with a historical personage, a headstrong, adventurous outlaw, who died in the year 1031, but it includes obvious fabulous elements derived, according to Panzer, from folk-tales of the 'Bear's Son' and the 'Doughty Hans'² type. Chapters 64-66³ relate two successive exploits of the Icelandic hero — 'the strongest man in the land of his age,' ch. 93 — which in several respects form the nearest parallel to the fight with Grendel and Grendel's mother.

At Yule-tide, so the story runs, the young wife Steinvör at Sandhills (at *Sandhaugum, í Bárðardal*) had gone to worship at *Eyjardalsá* and left her husband at home. In the night the men heard a huge crashing in the house; and in the morning it was found that the husband had disappeared, and no one knew what had become of him. The next year the same thing happened to a house-carle. Grettir the Strong heard the tale, and at Yule-eve he betook himself to the haunted place. He asked permission to stay there and called himself Gestr. The goodwife wished to go to church again, but thought it impossible to cross the river. It thawed fast abroad, and the river was in flood, and therein was the drift of ice great. But Grettir went with Steinvör and her little daughter and carried them both with one arm through the raging river, while with the other he pushed back the ice-floe.⁴ He then returned to Sandhills and lay down at night, but did not take off his clothes.

parallels are gathered from widely scattered and varying versions (most of them modern), no single specimen or group answering precisely to the type represented by the *Beowulf*.

¹ That is, the Danes only, 1600 ff. They are supposed to represent the faithless companions of the tale.

² Thus Grettir (and likewise Ormr) as a boy shows himself lazy and of a violent disposition and displays uncommon bodily strength.—It may be mentioned that Grettir gains fame by killing a mighty bear which no one else could overcome (ch. 21; also Biarco slays a big bear, Saxo ii 56, see Par. § 7). The bear's cave is described as being 'in a cliff by the sea where there was a cave under an overhanging rock, with a narrow path leading to the entrance.' (Hight's transl.)

³ The version given here is in part a summary and in part follows the translation of Magnússon and Morris (L 10. 6).

⁴ It is exceedingly doubtful whether this feat — a preliminary demonstration of

Towards midnight Grettir heard great din without, and thereafter into the hall came a huge troll-wife, with a trough¹ in one hand and a chopper wondrous great in the other; she peered about when she came in, and saw where 'Gestr' lay, and ran at him; but he sprang up to meet her, and they fell a-wrestling terribly, and struggled together for long in the hall. She was the stronger, but he gave back with craft, and all that was before them was broken, yea, the cross-paneling withal of the chamber. She dragged him out through the door and labored away with him down towards the river, and right down to the deep gulfs. All night they wrestled furiously; never, he deemed, had he fought with such a monster; she held him to her so hard that he might turn his arms to no account save to keep fast hold on the middle of the witch. But now when they had come to the gulf of the river, he gives the hag a swing round, and therewith got his right hand free, and swiftly seized the short-sword (*sax*) that he was girt withal, and smote the troll therewith on the shoulder, and struck off her arm; and therewithal was he free, but she fell into the gulf and was carried down the 'force.'

After Yule-tide Grettir went with the *Eyjardalsá* priest (who doubted his tale and would not believe that the two men who had vanished had gone into the gulf) to the scene of his victory. When they came to the force-side, they saw a cave up under the cliff; a sheer rock that cliff was, so great that in no place might man come up thereby, and well-nigh fifty fathoms was it down to the water. Grettir bade the priest watch the upper end of a rope, which he let sink down into the water; then he leapt off the cliff into the gulf. He dived under the force, and hard work it was, because the whirlpool was strong, and he had to dive down to the bottom, before he might come up under the force. But thereby was a rock jutting out, and thereon he gat; a great cave was under the force, and the river fell over it from the sheer rocks. He went up into the cave, and there was a great fire flaming from amidst brands; and there he saw a giant (*jötunn*) sitting, marvelously great and dreadful to look on. But when Grettir came anigh, the giant leapt up and caught up a glaive and smote at the newcomer, for with that glaive might a man both cut and thrust; a wooden shaft it had, and that fashion of weapon men called then, heft-sax (*hepti-sax*). Grettir hewed back against him with his short-sword (*sax*), and smote the shaft so that he struck it asunder; then was the giant fain to stretch aback for a sword that hung up there in the cave; but therewithal Grettir smote him afore into the breast, and smote off well-nigh all the breast bone and the belly, so that the bowels tumbled out of him and fell into the river, and were driven down along the stream; and as the priest sat by the rope, he saw

strength, cf. the Bear's Son parallels, Panzer 34 ff. — can be regarded as an analogue of the Breca adventure (Brandl 994). Grettir's superiority as an endurance swimmer is mentioned in ch. 58.

¹ For holding her food — the human victim. Grendel brought a bag (*glöf*) for the same purpose with him (2085 ff.).

certain fibers all covered with blood swept down the swirls of the stream; then he grew unsteady in his place, and thought for sure that Grettir was dead, so he ran from the holding of the rope¹ (which had been fastened to a peg), and returned home. — In the meantime Grettir went up the cave; he kindled a light and examined the place. The story does not tell how much he got therein, but men deem that it must have been something great. He also found the bones of the two men and put them in a bag. Then he made off from the cave and swam to the rope and shook it, and thought that the priest would be there yet; but when he knew that the priest had gone home, then must he draw himself up by strength of hand, and thus he came up out on to the cliff. Then he fared back to *Eyjardalsá*, and brought into the church porch the bag with the bones, and therewith a rune-staff with verses cut on it. (The last verses: 'For from its mighty shaft of tree The heft-sax [*hefti-sax*] smote I speedily; And dulled the flashing war-flame [*gunn-logi*] fair In the black breast that met me there.')

(Chap. 67.) Grettir was thought to have done great deeds for the cleansing of the land (*mikla landbreinsun*).

Like Grettir, Ormr the Strong is known to have been a real person, but in the *Orms páttir Stórolfssonar*² remarkable deeds of a fabulous character are ascribed to him.

Orm's sworn brother, Ásbjörn, we are told, sails to the Norwegian island Sandey (Saudey), where a man-eating giant Brúsi and his mother (in the shape of an enormous cat) dwell in a cave.³ (He is slain by Brúsi after a severe struggle.⁴ Twenty of his men are torn to pieces and devoured by the terrible fire-breathing cat.) When Ormr at his home in Iceland gets news of his friend's death, he determines to avenge him and sails to Brúsi's island. He enters the cave and fights first with the mother — the cat, who attacks him with her piercing claws.⁵ He reels back, but when he calls on God and St. Peter for help,⁶ he gets the better of the monster and breaks her back. Thereupon he struggles with Brúsi and overcomes him by sheer strength of arm. After cutting with his sword (*sax*) the 'blood-eagle' into the dead giant's back, he leaves the cave with two chests of gold and silver.

The same story has been traced in the modern versions of two Faroe and two Swedish ballads.⁷

¹ This motive recurs in the story of Grettir's encounter with the ghost of Kárr, which in the manner of the fighting resembles also the Glamr incident (see below, p. xvii) and the first part of the *Sandhaugar* episode. — It may be mentioned that a submarine contest in the *Þorsteinssaga Víkingssonar* has been cited as a parallel to Bēowulf's fight with Grendel's mother (C. N. Gould, *MPh.* vii 214).

² See L. 10. 7. Ormr and Grettir are mentioned together as two of the strongest men ever known in Iceland, *Grettissaga*, ch. 58: See note on l. 901.

³ The cave is near the sea; in the Faroe versions it is reached by means of a small boat. See Bugge 361 ff.

⁴ Bugge thought this Ásbjörn ultimately identical with Æschere, *Beow.* 1323 ff.

⁵ Cp. *Beow.* 1501 ff.

⁶ Cp. *Beow.* 1553 ff.

⁷ An interesting detail of the Faroe ballads, viz. the exclamation in praise

Of less significance, yet worthy of mention, as a parallel to the Grendel fight, is the *Glámr* episode of the *Grettissaga* (chaps. 32-35), which tells of how Glámr, a shepherd, who (had been killed by an evil spirit and who afterwards) haunted and made uninhabitable the house and farm of Þórhallr, was slain by Grettir in a mighty contest.

Grettir when told of the hauntings rode to the place (*þórhallsstaðir*) and in the night awaited Glámr in the hall. When a third part of the night had passed, he heard a great noise without, then one went up upon the house, and afterwards came down and opened the door. Grettir lay quiet; Glámr went up to him and tried to pull him out of the house. They struggled wondrously hard, and seats and benches were broken before them. Glámr wanted to get out. Grettir resisted with all his might and finally succeeded in making his fiendish opponent reel back and fall open-armed out of the house. By drawing his short-sword (*sax*) and cutting off Glám's head he disposed of the hateful revenant. (But before he could do it, he beheld with terror in the moonlight Glám's horrible face and heard his dying curse, which was to be of disastrous consequences to him.)

The points of contact between the foregoing extracts and the *Beowulf* are unmistakable and need not be gone over in detail. The *Sandhau-gar* episode in particular gives a strikingly similar description¹ of the monster's cave under a waterfall, and moreover seems to show a verbal agreement in the use of (the nonce word) *heptisax*, recalling the (equally unique) *hæstmæce*, *Beow.* 1457.² The latter analogy, however, is not complete and may be merely accidental, especially as the separate elements of both compounds are well known in their respective languages. In some points, it should be noted, this important and highly instructive version presents an obscuration of the original folk-tale elements;³ viz. in making not the male but the female monster (who, by the way, is not stated explicitly to be the giant's mother) provoke the first fight by attacking the house, the natural rôles of the two demons being thus reversed; in motivating the hero's visit to the cave by mere curiosity; in omitting all mention of the wounded she-demon in the second adventure; and in completely blurring the motive of the wonderful sword which is found hanging in the cave.

Some noteworthy innovations in the *Beowulf* account — apart from the general transformation incident to the epic setting and atmosphere —

(blessing) of the hero's mother after the slaying of the giant, has been connected (by Bugge) with *Beow.* 942 ff., but the coincidence need not be considered of importance.

¹ It serves indeed to make clear the *Beowulfian* representation of the Grendel abode, see Lawrence L 4.62. Cf. also above, pp. xiv n. 2, xvi n. 3.

² The former is used by the giant, the latter by *Bēowulf*; a *seax* is used also by Grendel's mother (1545), as a *sax* is several times by Grettir. The kenning *gunnlogi* reminds us of *beadolōma*, *Beow.* 1523.

³ Cf. Panzer 319.

are the following. The mother of the slain Grendel leaves her cave, appears in the hall, and avenges her son in heroic fashion, — an evident amplification (including a partial repetition) of the narrative. Again, Grendel, though (mortally wounded by Bēowulf and) found dead in the cave, is as it were slain again (1576 ff.) and definitely disposed of by beheading. In the original form of the story, it appears, the male demon had been merely wounded; when the hero had made his way to the dwelling place of the monsters, he put the wounded enemy to death (and afterwards killed the mother). A number of minor incongruities possibly arising from an imperfect remodeling of old folk-tale motives are pointed out in the Notes, see ll. 135, 703, 736 ff., 839 ff., cf. 1260. The theory that the Anglo-Saxon poet worked up different versions (relating to Grendel and to Grendel's mother respectively) has been repeatedly proposed as a means of accounting for disparities of the narrative; see especially Schneider (L 4.135) and Berendsohn (L 4.141.1.14 ff.).

Different and in a certain respect closer is the relation of *Beowulf* to the late *Hrólfs saga* (see Par. § 9, L 10.8). It is true, Bǫðvar's contest with a peculiar fanciful beast (chap. 23) has not nearly so much in common with the Grendel fight as Grettir's adventure in the cave has with Bēowulf's second encounter. Yet only in the *Hrólfs saga* do we find a story at all comparable to the Grendel part placed in a historical setting comparable to that in the Anglo-Saxon epic and attributed to a person who is possibly after all identical with Bēowulf himself.¹ Mani-

¹ Additional special references: ten Brink 185 ff., Olrik i 134 ff., Lawrence L 4.60, Olson L 4.65. — The value of the *Hrólfs saga* for purposes of comparison and the identity of Bǫðvarr and Bēowulf (insisted upon above all by Sarrazin) have been recognized by a number of scholars. It has been claimed that a comparison of Saxo (ii 56, Par. § 7; cf. above, p. xiv n. 2: *Grettissaga*, ch. 21), the *Hrólfs saga*, and the *Bjarkarimur* (Par. § 9.1) with each other, and with the *Beowulf* helps to throw light on certain elements of confusion in the Saga. The wings of the monster are thus considered to be a modern embellishment of the story. Besides, the real and the sham fight might seem to have arisen from a series of two real encounters, in the second of which the (previously wounded) troll was killed (in accordance with the supposedly older form of the Grendel part, see Panzer 371 f.). Furthermore, it has been supposed that in the original story the fighter's own sword actually failed him (cp. Par. § 9 with *Beow.* 1523 ff.), but a wonderful, gold-hilted sword brought him victory (cp. Par. § 9 with *Beow.* 1557 ff.). Sarrazin suggested that the two 'war-friends' (*Beow.* 1810), the unsuccessful *Hrunting* and the victorious *Gylden hilt* (*Gullinhjalti*), were developed by a process of personification into the dual figure of *Hǫttur-Hjalti* (coward-champion), cf. *E. St.* xxxv 19 ff. However, the correspondence of the *gylden hilt* (1677) of the Beowulfian sword and the name *Gullinhjalti* has been shown to be merely accidental by Olson, who denies any connection between the slaying of the winged monster and the Grendel fight. In fact, Olson has presented strong arguments tending to prove that the *Bjarkarimur* have no independent value in this connection, that the earliest type of Bjarki's fight is the one found in Saxo, and that the form of the monster overcome in the *Hrólfs saga* is derived from the Siward saga.

festly the relation of Bǫðvarr to Hrólfr is not unlike that of Bēowulf to Hrōðgār—both deliver the king from the ravages of a terrible monster, both are his honored champions and friends, Bǫðvarr the son-in-law, Bēowulf the ‘adopted son’ (946 ff., 1175 f.). Nor should the following parallels be denied consideration. Bǫðvarr goes from Gautland, whose king is his brother, to the Danish court at Hleiðra; Bēowulf goes from the land of the Geats, who are ruled by his uncle Hygelāc, to the court of the Danish king at Heorot. Bǫðvarr makes his entrance at the court in a brusque, self-confident manner and at the feast quarrels with the king’s men; Bēowulf introduces himself with a great deal of self-reliance tempered, of course, by courtly decorum (407 ff.), and at the banquet has a dispute with an official of the king (499 ff.); also his scornful retort of ll. 590 ff. is matched by Bǫðvar’s slighting remarks, 68.17 ff. (Par. § 9).

In addition, certain features in the Norse tradition of Bǫðvarr have been instanced as confirming the original identity of the two heroes.¹ The bear nature of Bǫðvarr which must be supposed to be his own by inheritance² and which is implied by his strange behavior in the great *Bjarkamál* battle (Saxo ii 59 ff., *Hrólfs saga*, chaps. 32 f.) has been compared to Bēowulf’s bearlike wrestling propensities, dwelt upon in his contest with Grendel and with the Frankish warrior Dæghrefn (2501 ff.). Also the fact that Bǫðvarr Bjarki (with other champions of Hrólfr) aids Aðils in his war (*Skáldskaparmál*, *Skjöldungasaga*, *Bjarkarímur*, Par. §§ 5, 8.6, 9.1³) is paralleled, in a measure, by Bēowulf’s ‘befriending’ the Swedish prince Eadgils (2392 ff.).

The perplexing question of the precise relation between *Beowulf* and the various (late) Scandinavian stories briefly considered here has given rise to manifold earnest and ingenious discussions, and conflicting conclusions have been arrived at. On the whole, it seems safest to attribute the undeniable parallelisms to the use of the same or similar Scandinavian sources both in the Old English and the Old Norse accounts. There existed, we may assume, on the one hand a tale—made over into a local legend⁴—of the freeing of the Danish court from a strange

¹ See Chadwick H. A. 120 f.; Clarke L 4.76.49 ff.

² On the use of this bear motive (which is not unknown in folk-tales, cf. above, p. xiii n. 3) in the *Gesta Herwardi*, in Saxo (x 345), and in the story of Siward, see Lawrence, pp. 234 ff.; Olrik i 215 ff., & *AfNF*. xix 199 ff.; Deutschbein, *Studien zur Sagengeschichte Englands*, pp. 249 ff.; and especially Olson, who, with Olrik, traces Bǫðvar’s bear-ancestry to the Siward saga. — Did Bēowulf inherit his wrestling strength from his father (cp. *handbona* 460)? Incidentally, it may be noted that he became the forerunner of wrestling heroes celebrated in English literature (as in *The Tale of Gamelyn*, Lorna Doone, etc.).

³ The fame of Bjarki is attested also by the *Series Runica* and the *Annales Ryenses* (Par. § 8.4 & 5). That he came to be known in North England, is shown by the occurrence of the name *Boduwar Berki* in the *Liber Vitae Ecclesiae Dunelmensis* (in a 12th century entry); cf. also A. Bugge, *ZfdA*. li 35.

⁴ For such a legend (showing at least a slight similarity) attached to the bay of Roskilde see Sarrazin St. 10 ff.

monster through the prowess of a mighty warrior, and another one — like the former going back to a primitive folk-tale — about a similar adventure expanded to a fight with two monsters¹ and placed in picturesque Scandinavian surroundings. Both kinds of narrative circulated orally in the North. In course of time they were attached to various persons (two of whom are unquestionably historical characters), *Bǫðvarr*, *Grettir*, *Ormr*, *Bēowulf* respectively. A comparatively early combination of the two sets was perhaps effected in Scandinavia, though it is actually traceable in the Anglo-Saxon epic only. The artistic *Beowulf* version represents the final result of this formative process.

Attention, however, should be called also to the significant suggestion made from time to time, that the substance of the Grendel part goes back ultimately, if not directly, to Irish models.² Even a definite Irish analogue has been detected,³ viz. Cuchulinn's adventures in the saga of *The Feast of Bricriu*, though the parallelism noted is certainly not conspicuous.⁴ Again, the motives and the general atmosphere of the second adventure have been alleged to point in the direction of Celtic sources. Indeed, the brilliant picture of the monsters' mysterious haunt (1357 ff.) might well remind us of Celtic fancy.⁵ The notion of the female monster, — Grendel's mother, foreshadowing 'the devil's dam,' has been cited in the same connection.⁶

Other analogies have been mentioned, such as the elegiac tone of certain passages (2247-66, 2435-71),⁷ the mystic element of the Scyld legend (see note on 4-52), the position of the court *hyle*.⁸ Moreover, in the selection of the peculiar kind of plot (supernatural adventures) and even in the general style and manner of the narrative the influence of Celtic types has been supposed to be visible.⁹ Also the possibility of Celtic elements in the language of *Beowulf* has been discussed.¹⁰

¹ The figures on a 6th century tablet found in Öland have been interpreted by Stjerna (31 f.) as representing a counterpart to Bēowulf's contest with the 'she-wolf,' Grendel's mother.

² Cf. e.g., Brooke L 4. 6.1.84 f., see above, p. xiii n. 2; v. Sydow, *Anz. f.d.A.* xxxv 129 f. (Parallel British versions: Freymond, "Artus' Kampf mit dem Katzenungetüm," *Festgabe für Gröber* (1899), pp. 311 ff.)

³ Deutschbein L 4. 36, cf. *Anz. f.d.A.* xxxvi 224 f. A direct influence of the Irish saga (which has not been claimed) would be entirely out of the question on chronological grounds. Zimmer (*ZfdA.* xxxii 331 f.) had assumed, on the other hand, an (indirect) influence of the Bēowulf legend on that of Cuchulinn.

⁴ See Olson L 4. 63.

⁵ The picturesque kennings for the sea have been instanced as suggesting the quality of Celtic imagination (Rankin, *JEGPh.* ix 75, 82).

⁶ Ker L 4. 120. 1. 198 f.; Lehmann L 4. 57. 428; von der Leyen L 4. 67. n. 5. 122; v. Sydow, *l.c.*

⁷ Bugge 77 ff. (Some minor details are added.) But this is very questionable, see Sieper L 4. 126. 2. 58 f.

⁸ Deutschbein, *l.c.*

⁹ Deutschbein, *l.c.*

¹⁰ Sarrazin Kād. 69 ff. (Thus *Gärmond* 1962, in place of *Wærmund*, is ex-

While these observations and hypotheses are exceedingly interesting, it is only fair to say that so far no tangible proof has been produced.

BĒOWULF'S FIGHT WITH THE DRAGON¹

Dragon fights are events of such ordinary occurrence in medieval literature that it may almost seem otiose to hunt for specific sources of the Beowulfian specimen. But mention has been very properly made of numerous modern parallels of folk legends² — the nearest of which is a Danish one, — and more especially of Frotho's dragon fight³ in Saxo's History (ii 38 f., Par. § 7) as indicating a probable Danish origin of the story. It is true, one of the most sagacious students of Scandinavian legend⁴ has pronounced the similarities between Saxo's account and the *Beowulf* version entirely irrelevant, imaginary, or commonplace, emphasizing at the same time the fact that the stories taken as a whole are of a totally different order, — Frotho, who wages the fight for the sake of the dragon's treasure and who by this victory first establishes his fame, representing the Sigurðr type,⁵ and, on the other hand, Bēowulf, who undertakes the venture primarily to save his people and, although victorious, loses his life, exemplifying in the main the Þórr type.⁶ Yet it appears quite credible that some such lay as the one which Saxo deliberately turned into Latin verse was known to the Anglo-Saxon poet and perhaps even suggested to him Bēowulf's third great adventure. There is a notable agreement in a number of features which can hardly be accidental, — thus, in the description of the dragon (cp. *Beow.* 2561, 2569 ff., 2827, 2582 f.; 2304, 2524, 2580); the report of a countryman (cp. 2214 ff., 2280 ff., 2324 ff., 2404 ff.); the use of a specially prepared shield (cp. 2337 ff., 2522 ff.); the hero's desire to engage in the contest without help from others (cp. 2345 ff., 2529 ff.); the manner of the fight itself (cp. e.g., the details: 2699, 2705). It is also evident that far-reaching alterations would be deemed requisite by the poet who fitted this theme into the story of Bēowulf's life. Nothing could be more natural than that the high-minded slayer of the Grendel

plained as a Celticism, cf. also *E St.* xlii 17.) The MS. spellings *comes* 107, *camp* 1261 were thought, without sufficient reason, to evidence a Celtic source of information. (Bugge 82; cf. Emerson, *Publ. MLAs.* xxi 925, 885 n. 3.)

¹ Additional special references: Sievers L 4. 33, Olrik i 305 ff., Sarrazin L 4. 32. 1 & 5, Bugge and Olrik L 4. 51, Bugge 45 ff., Berendsohn L 4. 141. 1. 1 ff.

² Panzer 294 ff. All of these parallels belong to the so-called Þórr type. Most of them are localized in Germany, a few in Denmark.

³ Sievers, *l.c.* (Cf. Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.* vii 439; Müller L 10. 4. ii. 74; Sarrazin St. 88.) A similar, briefer version is the dragon fight of Fridlevus, Saxo vi 180 f.

⁴ Olrik, *l.c.*

⁵ See *Reginismál*, *Fáfnismál*; *Skáldskaparmál* (Prose Edda), ch. (37,) 38; *Völsungasaga*, ch. (14,) 18.

⁶ See *Völuspá* 55 (56) f.; *Gylfaginning* (Prose Edda), ch. 50.

kin should appear again, above all else, in the rôle of a deliverer from distress, a benefactor of men. And when this great deed was added as the crowning event to the record of his long life, what better motivation of his death could have presented itself? The introduction of an associate in the person of Wigláf served to provide not only a welcome helper in the fatal struggle, but an eyewitness and assistant at the king's pathetic death, besides an heir and executor who directs the impressive closing scene of the poem. Of course, if Sarrazin's thesis (see below, pp. xxiii, xlv) be adopted, Wigláf (Viggo, Vöggr) must be considered one of the original figures of the Scandinavian legend.¹

It has been conjectured² that certain instances of an imperfect adaptation of the Danish original can be detected in our text of the *Beowulf*, viz. the reference to the *ēalond* 2334 (see note), answering to Saxo's island, and the puzzling line (*þone se ær gebēold . . .*) *æfter hæleða bryre bawate Scildingas* 3005 (see note), which is supposed to show that the dragon fight was originally attributed to the Danish king Bēowulf (I)³ of ll. 18 ff., 53 ff., the predecessor of Healfdene, just as it was attached (Saxo ii 38) to Haldanus' predecessor Frotho. The latter assumption has been endorsed by Berendsohn, who — improving upon the formula 'combination of the Þórr and the Fáfnir (or Sigurðr) type' (Panzer) — suggests that two versions have been fused in the epic (itself), the hero of the first being originally Bēowulf I = Frotho, whilst the second was concerned with an aged king who fights a fiery dragon in order to save his people. It is one of a number of possibilities.

In some respects the other dragon fight told in the *Beowulf*, that of Sigemund (884 ff.), exhibits a closer affinity to Saxo's Frotho parallel. Both belong in the 'Sigurðr' class, being the adventurous exploits of conquering heroes. Sigemund, like Frotho, is really alone in the fight (888 f.). He loads a boat with the dragon's treasures, just as Frotho is bidden to do by his informant (Par. § 7). (The scene of Bēowulf's fight is near the sea, but the boat is replaced by a wagon, 3134.⁴)

Several minor parallels between Bēowulf's and Sigemund's dragon fight should not be overlooked. Cp. *under bārne stān*⁵ (. . . *āna genēode . . .*) 887; 2553, 2744, 2213, 2540. — [*draca*] *morðre swealt* 892, 2782. — *wyrm hāt gemealt* 897 (see note), cf. 3040 f.: *wæs se lēgdraca . . . glēdum beswæled*. (Similarly the victorious sword which

¹ We may add that both the detailed story of how the hoard came into the possession of the dragon and the motive of the curse laid on the gold put us in mind of Scandinavian analogues, — even though the circumstances of the former are not at all identical. (See notes on 2231 ff., 3051 ff.) Cf. *Reginismál*, *Fáfnismál*, *Skáldskaparmál*, chs. 37 ff.

² See Sievers, *l.c.*; Boer L 4. 58. 69 n., L 4. 140. 112.

³ Or Bēowa (see below, pp. xxiii ff.), which Sievers (*l.c.*) also took for granted.

⁴ Sigurðr has his horse carry the treasures (*Fáfnismál*, *Skáldskaparmál*, ch. 38, *Völsungasaga*, ch. 19).

⁵ In the *Nibelungenlied* the hoard is carried *az eime holn berge*, 90.

avails against [Grendel and] Grendel's mother, is melted by the monster's hot blood, 1605 ff., 1666 ff.)¹ — . . . *selfes dōme, sǣbāt gebleōd* 895; *him on bearm bladon . . . sylfes dōme* 2775 f. — (*bordes byrde* 887, cf. *beorges byrde* 2304.)

That both 'Bēowulf's death' and 'the fall of Bøðvarr Bjarki'² (Saxo ii 59 ff., *Hrólfs saga*, chaps. 32 ff., Par. §§ 7, 9) go back ultimately to historical legend commemorating the fight between Hjørvarðr (= Heorowearð) and the Geat [king] Bøðvarr (Bjarki) (= Bēowulf), that is, practically a war — the final, disastrous one — between Swedes and Geats,³ has been argued with great keenness by Sarrazin (*E St.* xlii 24 ff.), who is supported by Berendsohn (*l.c.* 12 f.). Through subsequent intrusion of supernatural folk-tale elements, it is further assumed, the whole character of the legend underwent a radical metamorphosis, although the persistent allusions to the Swedish-Geatish affairs in the second part of the *Beowulf* serve as reminders of the actual historical background.

THE TWO BĒOWULFS. MYTHOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION⁴

The mention of Bēowulf the Dane (who may be designated as Bēowulf I in contradistinction to the hero Bēowulf [II] the Geat) has caused much perplexity to students of the poem. In the opening canto Scyld Scēfing and his son Bēowulf are given the place of honor in the genealogy of the Danish kings. Practically the same names, viz. Scēaf (Scēf), Scyld (Scyldwa, Sceldwea), Bēaw (Beo, Beowi(n)us, etc.)⁵ occur among the ancestors of Wōden in a number of Anglo-Saxon and, similarly, Old Norse genealogies (Par. §§ 1, 5, 8. 1). That those names in the Scandinavian pedigrees are derived from Anglo-Saxon sources, is clearly proved by their forms and by the explanatory translations which have been added. Again, a local appellation *Bēowan hamm*⁶ is men-

¹ The light in the cave (2769 f.) recalls the second adventure (1570 ff.).

² That is, before the latter became connected with the story of Hrólf Kraki.

³ Cf. below, pp. xl f.

⁴ Special references: Kemble L 4. 43, Müllenhoff L 4. 25. 2, 3, 5 (besides L 4. 19. 1 ff.), Sarrazin L 4. 32. 3, Olrik i 223 ff., ii 250 ff., Binz, Lawrence L 4. 60, Heusler L 4. 37. 2.

⁵ For the variant forms see Grimm D. M. iii 389 (1722); Kemble ii, p. xii.

⁶ First pointed out by Kemble (L 9. 1. i. 416) and turned to full account by Müllenhoff (*ZfdA.* xii 282 ff.). — *ham(m)* = 'dwelling,' 'fold,' perhaps 'piece of land surrounded with paling, wicker-work, etc., and so defended against the stream, which would otherwise wash it away' (see B.-T.); cf. H. Middendorff, *Ae. Flurnamenbuch* (1902), pp. 63 f. — Place-names like *Beas broc*, *Beodun* and, on the other hand, *Grindles bec*, *Grendeles pyt* and the like (Haack L 4. 30. 51 ff.; Binz 153 ff.; Napier and Stevenson, *Crawford Charters* (1895) i. 14, 3. 5, and note on p. 50), occurring without any relation to each other, cannot be used as evidence.

tioned in the neighborhood of a *Grendles mere* in a Wiltshire charter issued by King Æðelstān in the year 931.¹ From these facts, aided by etymological interpretations of the name *Bēaw-Bēow(a)* (*Bēowulf*), it has been inferred that the hero of the poem was originally the same as *Bēaw* (*Bēowa*, *Bēowulf I*), i. e., a divine being worshiped by the Anglo-Saxons and credited with wondrous deeds of the mythological order, and who by contamination with a historical person of the name of *Bēowulf*, the nephew of king Hygelāc, was transformed into the mortal hero of the poem. Originated by Kemble and very generally accepted for generations (though varied in minor details), this hypothesis seemed to furnish the very key to a true understanding of the unique epic poem. It was enunciated by Müllenhoff, as a kind of dogma, in the following precise and supposedly authoritative formulation.

Bēaw (whose name is derived from the root *bbū* [cp. OE. *būan*] 'grow,' 'dwell,' 'cultivate land'), in conjunction with *Scēaf* ('sheaf,' denoting husbandry) and *Scyld* ('shield,' i. e. protection against enemies), typifies the introduction of agriculture and civilization, the peaceful dwelling on the cultivated ground. He is virtually identical with *Ing*² and thus also with *Frēa* (ON. *Freyr*), the god of fruitfulness and riches. In a similar mythological light are to be viewed the exploits of *Bēowulf* (that is, primarily, *Bēaw*). *Grendel* is a personification of the (North) Sea, and so is *Grendel's* mother; and *Bēowulf's* fight against these demons symbolizes the successful checking of the inundations of the sea in the spring season. The contest with the dragon is its autumnal counterpart. In the death of the aged hero, which means the coming on of winter, an old seasons-myth is seen to lie back of the prevailing culture-myth conception.³ Owing to the similarity of names, the ancient Anglo-Saxon myth of *Bēowa* was transferred to *Bēowulf* the Geat, a great warrior who distinguished himself in *Hygelāc's* ill-fated expedition against the Franks.

A number of other more or less ingenious mythological expositions have been put forward.⁴ *Bēowulf* has been made out a superhuman

¹ 'Ego Aedelstanus rex Anglorum quendam telluris particulam meo fideli ministro Wulfgaro . . . in loco quem solicolae æt Hamme vocitant tribuo Praedicta . . . tellus his terminis circumcincta clarescit : ærest on easterweardan on lin-leage geat ðonon ondlong herpoðes on burghardes anstigo. ðonne forð to bares anstigon oð hit cimeð to ðære dic ðonne norð ofer dune ðonne á dune on ða yfre. on beowan hammes hecgan. on bremeles sceagan easterweardne to ðære seortan dic. butan anan æcre. ðonne to fugel-mere to ðan wege ; ondlong wegges to ottes forða ; ðonon to wudumere ; ðonne to ðære ruwan hecgan ; ðæt on langan hangran ; ðonne on grendles mere ; ðonon on dyrnan geat ; ðonne eft on lin-leage geat.' (*Cartularium Saxonium* ed. by W. de Gray Birch ii 363 ff. [Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* ii 171 ff.].)

² Cf. below, p. xxxvii.

³ Even the swimming adventure with *Breca* has been explained mythologically, see note on 499 ff.

⁴ See *Wülker L. 4.4.258 ff.* ; *Panzer 250 ff.*

being of the order of Þórr or Baldr, or a lunar deity,¹ a personification of wind, storm, or lightning, a patron of bee-keepers,² whilst his opponent Grendel has figured as the incarnation of the terrors of pestilential marshes, malaria or fog, or of the long winter nights, a storm being, a likeness of the ON. Loki or Ægir, even of the Lernæcan hydra of old.³ Also the dragon and Bēowulf's dragon fight have been subjected to various interpretations of a similar allegorizing character.

Grimm understood the name *Bēo-wulf* (of which *Bēow* was supposed to be a shortening) as 'bee-wolf' (enemy of the bees), meaning 'woodpecker,'⁴ which bird he conjectured to have been held sacred like the Picus of the Romans. Others have accepted this eminently plausible etymology of 'bee-wolf,' taking the word, however, in the sense of 'bear' (the ravager of bees, the hive plunderer). (Cosijn, *Aanteekeningen*, p. 42 [cf. *ZfdPh.* xxiv 17 n.] explained 'bee-wolf' as *sigewulf* [with reference to the use of *sigewīf* for 'bees' in the Ags. *Charms* 3.8, Grein-Wülcker i 320].)

Out of the bewildering mass of learned disquisitions along these lines the following facts emerge as fairly probable. There is no need to assume a connection between Bēaw (Bēowulf I) and Bēowulf II. Neither the Grendel nor the dragon fight is to be shifted back from the Geat hero to the Dane or the Anglo-Saxon progenitor. The evidence of the famous Wiltshire charter is far from conclusive as regards the attribution of the Grendel fight to Bēowa, especially as we are by no means certain that the *grendel* of *grendles mere* was not meant as a common noun (as claimed by Thomas Miller, *Academy* xlv 396).⁵

That Bēaw : Bēow was after all, originally, some kind of a divine being, has been shown to be probable by the recent investigations of Kaarle Krohn,⁶ who called attention to the corresponding figure of the Finnish Pekko, a god of grain, whom the Finns had taken over from Germanic tradition. In course of time it came to pass that the grain being Bēow (*bēow* = 'barley'), like the analogous personifications of 'sheaf' and 'shield'⁷, was regarded as an epic personage, an early progenitor of royal races.

But outside of the introductory genealogy this shadowy divinity has no place in the Anglo-Saxon epic. Nothing but his name is recorded (ll. 18, 53). And that seems to have been introduced as a result of an accidental confusion. When detailing the ancestry of the Scyldingas (Skjöldungar), the poet was reminded by the name Scyld

¹ By reason of his dragon fight, cf. E. Siecke, *Drachenkämpfe, Untersuchungen zur indogermanischen Sagenkunde*. 1907.

² Hence, more generally, a representative of civilization (Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.* xii 283).

³ Hagen, *MLN.* xix 71; cf. Kögel, *ZfdA.* xxxvii 270.

⁴ Skeat at one time accepted this (*Academy* xi 163 c), but considered that the woodpecker on account of its fighting qualities was meant to typify a hero.

⁵ Cf. Lawrence *l.c.* 251 ff.; Panzer 395 ff.

⁶ See Olrik ii 250 ff.

⁷ See note on 4-52.

(Skjöldr) of the Anglo-Saxon Scyld(wa) and the beings associated with him,¹ and thus, mingling Danish and Anglo-Saxon tradition, he cited the series *Scyld Scēfing*, *Bēowulf* among the early kings of the Danes.² That the form *Bēowulf* of ll. 18, 53 in place of *Bēow(a)* or *Bēaw* is due to a mistake of the poet's or a scribe's, has been conjectured more than once.³

On the other hand, *Bēowulf* the Geat is entirely of Scandinavian origin. His name, if rightly interpreted as 'bear,'⁴ agrees (though of course not etymologically) with that of *Bjarki*, which to begin with was apparently meant as a diminutive form of *björn* 'bear.'⁵ His deeds are plainly of the folk-tale order adjusted in the epic to the level of Germanic hero-life. The chief adversary of *Bēowulf* in the first part is naturally to be traced to the same source; but probably English traditions of a water-sprite have entered into the conceptions of the monster Grendel, whose very name seems to have been added on English soil. To inquire into the primitive mythological signification of those preternatural adventures is an utterly hopeless undertaking. Resting as they do on pure theory and diversified imagination, such romantic constructions merely obscure the student's vision of the real elements of the story.⁶

Are we now to believe that *Bēowulf*, the hero — like Grettir of the later Icelandic saga — belongs in part to history, or, in other words, that a Geat famed for strength and prowess attracted to himself wonderful tales of ultrahuman feats?⁷ What the poem tells about his

¹ Cf. Heusler, *Anz.f.d.A.* xxx 32; *R.-L.* i 247.

² In the Anglo-Saxon genealogies the Danish Heremōd (Hermóðr) also appears, see note on Heremōd (901-15).

³ Cf. Simrock *L.* 3.21.176; Trautmann, *Bonn.B.* xvii 153; Child, *MLN.* xxi 198 f.; Lawrence 256; Binz, *Lit.bl.* xxxii 54; Heusler, *R.-L.* i 247; also Brandl 993.

⁴ Cf. above, pp. xix, xxv. — A somewhat too realistic and simple explanation of his name and deeds was offered by Skeat, who conjectured (*Jour. of Philol.* xv 120 ff.) that a strong man once killed a bear or two, and was therefore given, as a mark of distinction, the name of 'bear' himself. A similar suggestion as to the rise of the story was made by Bode (*L.* 7. 9. 71 f.). Sidney Lanier asked curiously whether traditions of actual antediluvian monsters might not have been the starting point of legends of the Grendel kin (*L.* 7. 26). (Cf. Haigh's and Harrison's remarks on dragons, *L.* 4. 27. 95 ff.; *L.* 9. 9. 158.) Brooke (*L.* 4. 6. 1. 86, 4. 6. 2. 66) reckoned with the cannibalism of primeval cave-dwellers as a possible germinal element of such folk-tales.

⁵ His first name, *Bǫðvarr*, is owing to a misunderstanding of an appellative *bǫðvar* (gen. sing. of *bǫð* 'fight'). Cp. Saxo ii 64; '[ense,] a quo belligeri cepi cognomen.' (Sarrazin would take *Bǫðvarr* (from **Baðu-(h)arir*) as the real name, thus bringing it in line with the assumed form *Beaduwulf*, see below, p. xxviii). No importance need be attached to the fact that the grandfather of *Bǫðvarr* *Bjarki* is called *Bjór* in the *Bjarkarimur*.

⁶ Cf. Boer, *AfNF.* xix 43 f.; Lawrence 258 ff.; Panzer 252 ff.

⁷ Grein (*L.* 4. 69. 267, 278) ventured the guess that the deliverance of Den-

person, apart from his marvelous deeds, has not the appearance of history or of genuine historical legend.¹ He is out of place in the line of Geat kings, who bear names alliterating with *H*; and, still more strangely, his own *B* does not harmonize with the name of his father Ecgþeow and that of his family, the Wægmundingas.² He is a solitary figure in life, and he dies without leaving any children. Neither as Hygelac's retainer nor as king of the Geats does he play any real part in the important events of the time.³ He accompanies Hygelac, indeed, on his historic continental expedition, but what is told of him in that connection is of a purely episodic nature, conventional, or fabulously exaggerated, in short, to all appearances, anything but authentic. There is hardly a trait assigned to him that is not more or less typical⁴ or in some way associated with his extraordinary qualities or his definite rôle as a protecting and defending man of strength, in which the Anglo-Saxon poet rejoiced. That there is some substratum of truth in the extensive recital of his doings may well be admitted as a possibility; but that need not have been more than the merest framework of the narrative elements common to *Bēowulf* and *Boðvarr Bjarki*. The elaboration of *Bēowulf*'s character and actions shows plainly the hand of the author who made him the hero of a great epic poem.

Note on the Etymology of BĒOWULF and GRENDEL

The following etymologies of the singular names *Bēowulf*, *Bēarw* (*Bēow*[a]) have been proposed.

1) *Bēowulf* (= ON. *Bjólfr*), = 'bee-wolf.' So Grimm D. M. 306 (369); Simrock L. 3.21.177; Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.* xii 283; Sweet, *AgS. Reader*, & *E. St.* ii 312-4; Körner, *E. St.* i 483 f.; Skeat, *Academy* xi 163 c, & *Jour. of Philol.* xv 120 ff.; Cosijn, *Aant.* 42; Sievers, *Beitr.* xviii 413; v. Grienberger 759; Panzer 392. This etymology is strongly supported by the form of the proper name *Biuulf* (i.e. *Biuuulf*) occurring in the *Liber Vitae Ecclesiae Dunelmensis* (Sweet, *Oldest English Texts*, p. 163, l. 342). Cf. Lang. § 17. Thus *Bēo-wulf*, Northumbr. *Biu-wulf* (perhaps from primitive Norse **Biw-wolfr*), = ON. *Bjólfr*, older **Bý-olfr*. (Symons, *P. Grdr.*² iii 647.) Parallel OHG. form: *Biulfus*.

2) *Bēowulf* = ON. *Bjólfr* (as first seen by Grundtvig), i.e. *Bœjólfr*, mark and Geatland from the attacks of pirates by a historical *Bēowulf* caused the Grendel and dragon combats to be attributed to him.

¹ The events of his life are briefly reviewed on p. xlv.

² See below, p. xxxii & n. 2.

³ It is true, the assistance given to Eadgils is alluded to in ll. 2392 ff., but even that did not amount to active participation.

⁴ Thus the motive of the sluggish youth is, somewhat awkwardly, added to his person (2183 ff.) exactly as it was done in the case of Grettir and of Ormr (see above, p. xiv n. 2).

Býjúlfr, from *bær*, *býr* 'farm (yard).' So Bugge Tid. 287 ff., & Beitr. xii 56; Gering L 3. 26. 100 f.

3) *Bēo-wulf* a substitution for *Beadu-wulf*. So Thorpe (Gloss.); Grundtvig (Édit.), p. xxxiii; Morley L 4. 2³. 344; Sarrazin St. 47, *E St.* xvi 71 ff., xxiii 227 [ON. *Bǫð-varr* = **Badu-(b)arir*; cf. St. 151, *E St.* xlii 20: from **Bǫð-vargr*]; Ferguson L 4. 52. 4.

4) Laistner, L 4. 47. 264 f. connected the name with **bēarwan*, Goth. (*us-*)*baugjan* 'sweep.' *Bēo-wulf* = 'sweeping wolf,' i.e. the cleansing wind that chases the mists away. Another, very far-fetched suggestion of Laistner's: L 4. 50. 24.

5) *Bēarw* (= ON. *Biár*), *Bēo-w* belong to OE. *bēow* 'grain,' 'barley' (*Epin. Gloss.* 645, *Leiden Gloss.* 184), OS. *beo(w)*, *beu-wod* 'harvest,' related to the root *bbū*. So Kemble ii, pp. xiii f.; Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.* vii 410 f., & L 4. 19; Kögel, *ZfdA.* xxxvii 268 ff.; cf. Boer, *AfNF.* xix 20 ff.

ETYMOLOGIES OF *Grendel*

1) *Grendel*, related to OE. *grindan* 'grind', hence = 'destroyer' (Ettmüller, Transl., p. 20; Sweet, *Ags. Reader*; Laistner L 4. 50. 23; etc.; also Brandl [1902], who at the same time suggests a possible allusion to the grinding of grain by slaves), and to OE. **grandor* (Sievers § 289) in *grandorlēas*, *Jul.* 271, ON. *grand* 'evil,' 'injury' (Grein Spr.; Sarrazin, *Angl.* xix 374 n.; v. Grienberger 758).

2) *Grendel*, related to OE. (*Gen. B* 384) *grindel* 'bar,' 'bolt,' OHG. *grindel*, *krintil*.¹ Grimm D. M. 201 (243).

3) *Grendel*, related to ON. *grindill*, one of the poetical terms for 'storm'; *grenja* 'to bellow.' See, e.g., Egilsson, *Lexicon poet. antiq. ling. septent.*; Sarrazin St. 65; Mogk, *P. Grdr.*² iii 301 f. (Cp. *Beow.* 1373 ff. ?)

4) Formation by means of *-ila* (cp. *strengel*) from Lat. *grandis*. See Hagen, *MLN.* xix 70.²

5) It should not be considered impossible that *Grendel*, the name of a water-sprite and demon of the fens, is = the common noun *grendel* 'drain,' perhaps 'pool,' 'marsh' (?) (cf. NED.: *grindle*¹ [dial.: 'narrow ditch or drain']), to which Miller called attention (see above, p. xxv) as being used in the Wiltshire charter (*grendles mere*) and still more plainly in a charter of A. D. 963 (*Cartol. Sax.* iii 336): . . . *þanon on þa ealdan dic on grendel up anlang grendel on þone ealdan ford* etc.

¹ Cf. *Schweizerisches Idiotikon* (ed. by Staub & Tobler) ii 757 ff., s.v. *grendel*, *grindel*, where reference is made to the names of numerous localities containing that stem; see also *Arch.* cxxx 154 f., cxxxi 427 n. 2; *E St.* i 485. — It has been pointed out, by the way, that a proper name *Aedric Grendel* occurs in the *Great Roll of the Pipe* for A. D. 1179–80 (Liebermann, *Arch.* cxxvi 180). — An adj. *grindel* 'angry,' 'impetuous' is found in some ME. texts, see Stratmann-Bradley. [Cf. etymol. no. 3 ?]

² Imitation of an oriental name was vaguely suggested as a possibility by Bouterwek, *Germ.* i 401. — Also Hicketier's speculation (L 4. 64) may be noted.

III. The Historical Elements¹

[*lc wæs*] mid Swēom ond mid Gēatum ond mid Sūþ-Denum. (*Widsið* 58.)

How much of historical truth there is in the subjects considered under this heading cannot be made out with certainty.² The early Germanic poetry of heroic legend, though inspired by stirring events of the times, primarily those of the great period of tribal migrations, was anything but a record and mirror of historical happenings. What the singers and hearers delighted in was the warlike ideals of the race, the momentous situations that bring out a man's character; and the poet's imagination eagerly seized upon the facts of history to mold them in accordance with the current standards of the typical hero-life. The personality of the hero and the *comitatus* idea — mutual loyalty of chief and retainer — dominated the representation of events. The hostile encounters of Germanic tribes were depicted as feuds between families. (Cp. the Finn legend, the Heaðo-Bard story.) Moreover, all kinds of variation, shifting, and combination naturally attended the oral transmission of the ancient lays. Facts easily gave way to fiction. The figure of Eormenric, e.g., as known to the Anglo-Saxons (see note on 1197-1201), in all probability retained next to nothing of the actual traits, doings, and sufferings of the great king of the Goths. Yet with all due allowance for disintegrating influences, those elements of the *Beowulf* which we naturally class as 'historical,' i.e. based on history, in contradistinction to the frankly fabulous matter of a preternatural character, have, in a large measure, an air of reality and historical truth about them which is quite remarkable and, in fact, out of the ordinary.

It is true, there is only one of the events mentioned in the poem, viz. the disastrous Frankish raid of Hygelac, which we can positively claim as real history (see below, p. xxxix).³ But this very fact that the *Beowulf* narrative is fully confirmed by the unquestioned accounts of early chroniclers, coupled with the comparative nearness of the poem to the time of the events recounted, raises into probability the belief that we are dealing in the main with fairly authentic narrative. It is certainly not too much to say that our Anglo-Saxon epos is to be considered the oldest literary source of Scandinavian history. This applies, of course, in the first place to the relation between the various tribes, and in a less degree to the record of individuals.

Much farther removed from history appear to us the Finn legend,³

¹ See L 4. 23 ff., L 4. 67 ff. Comprehensive treatises and surveys: Müllenhoff, Grein L 4. 69, Uhlenbeck L 4. 72, Clarke L 4. 76; cf. Heusler L 4. 75, Chambers Wid. — It may be remarked that the map ('The Geography of Beowulf') included in this edition is designed to show the main geographical and ethnological features as they seem to have been understood by the poet; it is not entirely consistent chronologically.

² On this general question, see Heusler L 4. 37. 1.

³ See Intro. to *The Fight at Finnsburg*.

the allusion to Offa,¹ and the brief reference to Eormenric and Hāma.²

Of tribes outside of Scandinavia³ we find mention of the Franks, Hætware, Frisians,⁴ the Baltic group of the Gifðas, Wylfingas, Heaðo-Bards (?)⁵ and, perhaps, the Vandals.⁶ With the possible exception of the family of Wealhþeow, England is not represented save for the ancient Angle legend of Offa.

-this section dates
5 years to all

THE DANES⁷

(*Dene, Ingwine, Scyldingas*, see Glossary of Proper Names.)

A genealogy of the royal line and a summary of the facts of Danish history extracted from the poem are presented below.

(Scyld ——— Bēowulf [I] ———) followed by Healfdene.

	Heorogār (465-495)	Heorowearð (b. 485)
Healfdene (A.D. 440-493)	Hrōðgār, m. Wealhþeow (468-520)	Hrēðric (b. 494) Hrōðmund (b. 495) Frēawaru, m. Ingeld (b. 496)
	Hālga (470-498)	Hrōðulf (490-540)
	daughter, m. [On]ela	

Note : For the sake of clearness the figures (which at best could represent approximate dates only) have been made quite definite. They

¹ See note on 1931-62.

² See note on 1197-1201. A historical basis of the Sigemund legend cannot be reckoned with, see note on 875-900, nor could Weland (l. 455) be considered in this class.

³ In addition to Danes, 'Half-Danes,' Geats, and Swedes, the poem knows the Jutes (cf. *Introd. to The Fight at Finnsburg*, also below, p. xlv), the (*Heaðo-*)*Rēamas* and the *Finna land* (see note on 499 ff.).

⁴ See below, pp. xxxix f. ⁵ See Gloss. of Proper Names; below, pp. xxxv f.

⁶ See Gloss. of Proper Names: *Wendlas*.

⁷ Passages in the *Beowulf* serving as sources : 57 ff. ; 467, 2158 (Heorogār), 2161 (Heorowearð) ; 612 ff., 1162 ff. (Wealhþeow) ; 1017, 1180 ff. (2166 ff.) (Hrōðulf) ; 1219 f., 1226 f., 1836 ff. (Hrēðric, Hrōðmund) ; 2020 ff., 81 ff. (Frēawaru, Ingeld). — Of especial value for the study of this Danish legendary history are the investigations of Müllenhoff, Olrik, Heusler (L 4. 35, L 4. 73), Sarrazin (L 4. 32. 1 & 2) ; for the Heaðo-Bard feud, see also L 4. 83 ff. (chiefly 84 : Bugge), Olrik (vol. ii), and Müllenhoff, *Deutsche Altertumskunde* v (1891), pp. 315 ff.

are only designed to show the sequence of events in such an order as to satisfy the probabilities of the narrative.¹

Healfdene (57 ff.), following the mythical founder Scyld and the equally fictitious Bēowulf (I), is the first one in the line of Danish kings belonging to semi-historical tradition. He was succeeded by his eldest son Heorogār, whose reign was apparently of short duration. After Heorogār's early death, the crown fell not to his son Heorowearð (who was perhaps considered too young or was held in disrespect²), but to his brother Hrōðgār, the central figure of Danish tradition in the *Beowulf*.

His is a reign of surpassing splendor. After gaining brilliant success in war (64 ff.),³ he established his far-famed royal seat Heorot (68 ff.) and ruled for a long, long time (1769 ff.) in peace, honored by his people (863), a truly noble king. His queen Wealhþēow, of the race of the *Helmingas* (620), is a stately and gracious lady, remarkable for her tact and diplomacy.⁴ Another person of great importance at the court is Hrōðulf. By the parallel Scandinavian versions it is definitely established that he was the son of Hālga, who in the *Beowulf* receives no further mention (i.e. after l. 61). Left fatherless at a tender age,⁵ he was brought up kindly and honorably by Hrōðgār and Wealhþēow (1184 ff.), and when grown up, rose to a position of more than ordinary influence. Hrōðulf and Hrōðgār occupy seats of honor side by side in the hall Heorot (1163 f.), as befits near relatives of royal rank, who are called *māgas* (1015) and *subtergefæderan* (1164; *subtorfædran*, *Wids.* 46). In fact, it almost looks as if Hrōðulf were conceived of as a sort of joint-regent in Denmark.⁶ With just a little imagination we may draw a fine picture of the two *Scyldingas* ruling in high state and glory over the Danes, Hrōðgār the old and wise, a peace-maker (470 ff., 1859 ff., 2026 ff.), a man of sentiment, and Hrōðulf, the young and daring, a great warrior, a man of energy and ambition. At a later time, however, as the poet intimates with admirable subtlety

¹ They are in the main derived from Heusler (L 4. 75). Somewhat different are the chronological tables of Gering (L 3. 26) and Kier (L 4. 78).

² In ll. 2155 ff. we hear of a valuable corslet which Heorogār did not care to bestow on his son.

³ The definite reference to wars, 1828, possibly points to the Heaðo-Bards (see below, pp. xxxiv ff.) or to the Geats (see below, p. xlv).

⁴ See 1169 ff., 1215 ff.

⁵ At the age of eight according to the *Skjöldungasaga*, ch. 12 (Par. § 8. 6) and the *Ynglingasaga*, ch. 29 (33) (Par. § 6).

⁶ The expression *māga gemēdu* (247), 'the consent of the kinsmen' (without which there was properly no admission to the land of the Danes), is possibly to be understood with regard to the *māgas* of l. 1015. — In a somewhat similar manner uncle and nephew (in this case, the sister's son), namely Hygelāc and Bēowulf, are found living together in the land of the Geats: *him wæs bān samod / on ðām lēodscipe lond gecynde, / eard ðēlriht, ððrum swiðor / sīde rīce þām ðær sēla wæs* 2196 ff.

(1018 f., 1164 f., 1178 ff., 1228 ff.), the harmonious union was broken, and Hrōðulf, unmindful of the obligations of gratitude, behaved ill toward his cousins, Hrēðric and Hrōðmund (1180 ff.), that is to say — very likely — usurped the throne. One is tempted to regard Bēowulf's 'adoption' (946 ff., 1175 f.) as in some way connected with the anticipated treachery of Hrōðulf. In case of future difficulties among the *Scyldingas*, Bēowulf might come to the rescue of the Danish princes (in particular the elder one, cf. 1226 f., 1219 f.), or Hrēðric might find a place of refuge at the court of the Geats (*hē mæg þær fela / frēonda findan* 1837).

Regarding the chronology of Hrōðgār's life, the poet is clearly inconsistent in depicting him as a very old man, who looks back on a reign of sixty-two years (1769 ff., 147),¹ and, on the other hand, representing his sons as mere youngsters. Evidently neither the definite dates of the passages referred to nor the intimation of the helpless king's state of decrepitude could be taken literally.

Of these eight male names of the Danish dynasty, which are properly united by alliteration conformably to the Norse epic laws of name-giving in the period preceding the Viking age — the majority of them moreover containing one element recurring in one or more of the other names,² — all except Heorogār and Hrōðmund are well known in the analogous Scandinavian tradition.³ It is true, the names do not always correspond precisely in form,⁴ but this is only natural in different versions separated by centuries and based on long continued oral transmission. We also find a good many variations in the treatment of the material due to shifting and confusion, but, thanks to the researches of farsighted scholars, the main outlines of the original tradition appear with gratifying clearness. On the whole, the *Beowulf* account is to be

¹ And who may be expected to have to fight the Heaðo-Bards in years to come (2026 ff., cf. *Wids.* 45 ff.).

² See Olrik i 22 ff. The most frequent of the name elements, *hrōð* (*hrēð*), reflects the glory and splendor of the royal line. Also the genealogies of the Geats and the Swedes (likewise the Danish *Höcingas* (1069, 1071, 1076) and the *Wægmundingas*) are marked by alliteration. Similarly, in the West Saxon line of kings — beginning with Ecgberht — vocalic alliteration is traceable for two centuries and a half. On (historical) exceptions to the rule of alliteration in name-giving among early Germanic tribes, see Gering (L 3. 26, 2d ed.), p. vi, n. Cf. G. T. Flom, "Alliteration and Variation in Old Germanic Name-Giving," *MLN.* xxxii (1917), 7-17.

³ See Par. §§ 4-9.

⁴ Thus, *Hrōðgār* answers to an ON. *Hrōðgeirr*, whereas the names actually used, *Hróarr*, *Roe* would be **Hrōð*-here in OE. Similar variations between different versions are OE. *Ēadgils*: ON. *Aðils*; OE. *Ēanmund*: ON. (Lat.) *Hömosthus* (see below, p. xii); *Gærmund*: *Wærmund* (see note on 1931-62); *Öslāf*: *Ordlāf* (see *Intro.* to *The Fight at Finnsburg*); and within the *Beowulf* itself, *Heorogār*: *Heregār* (61, 2158; 467); *Hrōdel*: *Hrædla*. Cf. Heusler, "Helldennamen in mehrfacher Lautgestalt," *ZfdA.* lii 97-107.

regarded as being not only in time but also in historical fidelity nearest to the events alluded to.

Heorogār, the eldest son of Healfdene, it is reasonable to believe, merely dropped out of the later versions of the *Skjöldung* saga, whilst *Hrōðmund*, showing distinct English affiliations,¹ seems peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon account. The strange name of Hrōðgār's queen, *Wealhþēow* (i.e. 'British servant'), indicates that she was considered of foreign descent.²

Heorowearð is the Norse *Hjorvarðr* (*Hiarthwarus*, *Hyarwardus*), whose fatal attack on his brother-in-law (not cousin) *Hrólfr Kraki* introduces the situation celebrated in the famous *Bjarkamál*.³ The person of *Hrēoric* is curiously hidden in a few scanty references to *Hrœicr* (*hnøggvanbaugi*) and in a cursory but instructive allusion to King *Rolvo*'s slaying of a *Roricus* (*Bjarkamál*, Saxo ii 62. 4 ff. : ' [rex] qui natum *Bæki Roricum* stravit avari, etc.').⁴ That *Healfdene* (ON. *Hálfðan(r)*, O. Dan. *Haldan*) figured also in Norse accounts as the father of *Hrōðgār* (*Hróarr*) and *Hálga* (*Helgi*), is abundantly proved, though his position became in time much confused. Even his designation as *bēab* and *gamol* (57 f.) is duplicated in Scandinavian sources (*Skáldskaparmál*, chap. 62 : *Hálfðan gamli* ; *Hyndluljóð* 14 : *Hálfðanr fyrri hástr Skjöldunga*).⁵ An explanation of his peculiar name may be found in the fact that, according to the later *Skjöldungasaga* (Par. § 8. 6 : chap. 9), his mother was the daughter of the Swedish king *Jorundus*. Icelandic sources have it that he lost his life through his brother (*Fróði*).⁶

Two sons of *Hálfðan(r)*, *Hróarr* (*Roe*) and *Helgi* (*Helgo*), are regularly known in the North, besides in a few versions a daughter *Signý* who married a jarl named *Sævil*,⁷—probably a mistake for *Onela*, the Swedish king. That her real name was *Yrsa*, has been

¹ Sarrazin, *E St.* xxiii 229.

² The non-Danish, i.e. English lineage of *Hróar*'s wife in the *Hrólfs saga* (ch. 5, Par. § 9) and in *Arngrim Jónsson's Skjöldungasaga* (ch. 11, Par. § 8. 6) may or may not be connected with that fact; cf. *Olson L 4. 65. 80, 97.*—The name of *Wealhþēow*'s family, *Helmingas*, possibly points to East Anglia (*Binz 177 f.*; *Sarrazin, l.c.*). The name *Wealhþēow* (whose second element need not be interpreted literally) may have been constructed as a characterizing one like *Angelpēow* in the Mercian genealogy (Par. § 2). Cp. also *Ecg-*, *Ongen-þēow*. A note by *Deutschbein: Ann.f.d.A.* xxxvi 225.

³ Par. § 7 (ii 59 ff.), § 9 (chs. 32 ff.); § 8.2, 5, 6 (ch. 12). Edition of the '*Bjarkamál en fornu*,' see *L 10. 1. 4.*

⁴ As first seen by *Grundtvig* (Edition, p. 204). Cf. also *Bugge, Studien über die Entstehung der nordischen Götter- und Heldensagen* (1889), pp. 171 f. See Par. § 8. 1.

⁵ See Par. §§ 4, 7 (ii 51), 8, 9. Cf. *Angl.* xxix 378.—*Kier* (*L 4. 78. 104 ff.*) would identify *Healfdene* with *Alewih* of *Wids.* 35 (see note on 1931-62).

⁶ According to Danish accounts *Haldanus* killed his brother (cf. Par. § 8. 3).

⁷ *Skjöldungasaga*, ch. 10 (Par. § 8. 6), *Hrólfs saga*, ch. 1 (Par. § 9).

argued by (Chadwick and) Clarke (L 4. 76).¹ In contrast with the *Beowulf*, Helgi left a much stronger impression in Scandinavian legend than the quiet, inactive Hróarr; he even appears, under the guise of Helgi Hundingsbani, as the sole representative of the Skjöldungar in the Eddic poems bearing his name.²

Still greater is the shifting in the relative importance of *Hrōðgār* (Hróarr) and his nephew *Hrōðulf* (Hrólf [Kraki], Rolvo). All the glory of *Hrōðgār* seems to be transferred to Hrólf, who became the most renowned and popular of the ancient Danish legendary kings, the most perfect of rulers, the center of a splendid court rivaling that of the Gothic Theodoric and the Celtic Arthur.³ This development was perhaps first suggested by the significant contrast between the old, peace-loving *Hrōðgār* and his young, forceful, promising nephew; it was further aided by a change in the story of Helgi, who was made to survive his brother, whereby Hrólf was dissociated from the traditions concerning his uncle.⁴

Another phase of Danish history is opened up in the allusions to the relation between the *Scyldingas* and the chiefs of the *Heaðo-Bards* (2024–2069), which are all the more welcome as they present one of the most truly typical motives of the old Germanic heroic life, viz. the sacred duty of revenge. To settle an old bloody feud *Hrōðgār* gave his daughter *Frēawaru* in marriage to Ingeld, the son of the *Heaðo-Bard* king *Frōda*, who in years gone by had been slain by the victorious Danes. But an old, grim warrior (*eald æscwiga*, 2042), chafing under the trying situation, which to his sense of honor is utterly humiliating, spurs a young comrade on to a realization of his duty, until hostility actually breaks out again. The outcome of the new war between the two tribes is related in *Widsið*, 45–49:

Hrōþwulf ond Hrōðgār hēoldon lengest 5
 sibbe ætsomne suhtorfædran,
 sibþan h̄y forwræcon Wicinga cynn
 ond Ingeldes ord forbīgdan,
 forhēowan æt Heorote Heaðo-Beardna þrym.

¹ On Yrsa's relations with Helgi, (Áli, and) Aðils, see Clarke, pp. 64 ff., 82 ff. Chadwick and Clarke suggest that an (unknowingly) incestuous marriage between father and daughter (see *Grottasagnr* 22, Par. § 5: ch. 40, *Hrólfs saga*, chs. 7, 9) may have been substituted in Norse tradition for that between brother and sister. — In the *Hrólfs saga* and (probably) the late *Skjöldungasaga* Signý is the oldest of Halfdan's children, whereas in the *Beowulf* Healfdene's daughter is apparently younger than her brothers.

² Cf. Bugge L 4. 84.

³ See Par. § 5: ch. 41, § 7: ii 53, § 8. 6: ch. 12, § 9: ch. 16.

⁴ Heusler, *ZfdA.* xlviii 73 f. — That *Hrōðulf* was remembered in England at a comparatively late date, we see from the reference in a late *Brut* version to the 'gesta rodulphi et hunlapi, Unwini et Widie, horsi et hengisti, Waltef et hame' (Imelmann, *D. Lit. z.* xxx 999).

⁵ According to Deutschbein's — somewhat doubtful — interpretation (L 4. 97. 296): 'had kept peace for the longest time . . .,' i. e., soon after the defeat of the Vikings they became estranged.

In other words, the Heaðo-Bards invade the land of the Danes and attack the royal stronghold, but are utterly defeated. On this occasion, as is to be inferred from ll. 82 ff., the famous hall Heorot was destroyed by fire.¹

Curiously but not unnaturally (the memory of the once independent Bard tribe having been lost in later times), Scandinavian sources regard the feud as arising from the enmity between two brothers of the Scylding family or — as in the case of Saxo — represent the former Bards as Danes, whilst their enemies, the Swerting family, are made over into Saxons.² Otherwise, Saxo's account is substantially a faithful counterpart of the *Beowulf* episode; in particular the fine, taunting speech of the old warrior, which sums up the ethical significance of the tragic conflict, is plainly echoed in the Latin verses — immoderately lengthened, diluted and in part vulgarized as they are — which are put in the mouth of the famous hero Starkaðr ('the Old'), the representative of the old, simple, honorable warlike life and of stern, unbending Viking³ virtue.

A faint recollection of the Heaðo-Bard feud lingers in the tradition of Hothbrodus, king of Sweden (in Saxo and other Danish sources, Par. § 7 : ii 52 f., § 8. 4 & 5) and of Hǫðbroddr, the enemy of Helgi in the Eddic lays mentioned above. The very name Hǫðbroddr, as first pointed out by Sarrazin,⁴ is the individualized form of the tribal name Heaðo-Beardan, though the phonetic agreement is not complete.⁵

In accordance with the spirit of the Germanic heroic saga, the personal element is strongly emphasized in viewing the events in the light of a family feud of chiefs or petty kings, yet we have reason to believe that there existed a true historical background of considerable political significance.

But who are the Heaðo-Bards? Evidently, a seafaring people (*Wids.* 47 : *wicinga cynn*), who seem to have lived for some time on the southern coast of the Baltic (the home of the Hǫðbroddr of the Eddic *Helgi* lays).

¹ That the memory of this Ingeld (whom Müllenhoff [p. 22] thought identical with Ingjaldr illráði, *Ynglingasaga*, chs. 34 (38) ff.) was kept alive in songs, appears from a passage in Alcuin's letter (A.D. 797) to bishop Speratus of Lindisfarne: 'Verba-Dei legantur in sacerdotali convivio. Ibi decet lectorem audiri, non citharistam; sermones patrum, non carmina gentilium. Quid enim Hinieldus cum Christo? Angusta est domus; utrosque tenere non poterit.' (O. Jänicke, *ZfdA.* xv 314; Haack L 4. 30. 49 f.)

² See note on 2024-69. In the later *Skjöldungasaga*, chs. 9, 10, this Swerting figures as a Swedish 'baron' (Par. § 8.6).

³ Cf. *Wids.* 47 : *Wicinga cynn*.

⁴ Sarr. St. 42. See also Bugge L 4. 84. 160; Sarrazin, *E Sr.* xxiii 233 ff.; Boer, *Beitr.* xxii 377 f. In like manner, the name of Starkaðr has been explained (Bugge, *l.c.* 166 f.) from *Stark-hǫðr, i.e., 'the strong Heaðo-Bard.' In the second *Helgi* lay he is called Hǫðbroddr's brother, and a king.

⁵ Dettner, who (like Müllenhoff) connected Ingeld (Ingellus) with Ingjaldr illráði, attempted to establish a mythological basis (a Freyr myth) for this episode (*Beitr.* xviii 90 ff.).

They have been identified with (1) the Langobards (Lombards), whose name is reasonably to be equated with that of the Heaðo-Bards, and some divisions of whom may have been left behind on the Baltic shore when the main body of the tribe migrated south,¹ and with (2) the Erulians (Heruli), who, according to Jordanes,² were driven from their dwellings (on the Danish islands, perhaps) by the powerful Danes and whose defeat has been supposed (by Müllenhoff) to have ushered in the consolidation of the Danish state. Besides, compromise theories have been proposed. Also the problematical *Myrgingas*³ of *Widsið* have been connected with the Bards.⁴ An authoritative decision is hardly possible.

Summing up, we may give the following brief, connected account of the outstanding events of Danish history as underlying the allusions of the poem.⁵ Frōða, king of the Bards, slays Healfdene⁶ (about A. D. 493); (Heorogār,) Hrōðgār, and Hälga make a war of revenge,⁶ Frōða falls in battle (A. D. 494). After an interval of nearly twenty years, when Frōða's son, Ingeld (born A. D. 493) has grown up, Hrōðgār, the renowned and venerable king, desirous of forestalling a fresh outbreak of the feud, marries his daughter Frēawaru to the young Heaðo-Bard king (A. D. 513). Yet before long, the flame of revenge is kindled again, the Bards invade the Danish dominions and burn Heorot, but are completely routed, A. D. 515. The foreign enemy having been overcome, new trouble awaits the Danes at home. Upon Hrōðgār's death (A. D. 520), his nephew Hrōðulf forcibly seizes the kingship, pushing aside and slaying his cousin Hrēðric, the heir presumptive. [Of the subsequent attack of Heorowearð, who had a still older claim to the throne, and the fall of Hrōðulf (A. D. 540) no mention is made in the *Beowulf*.]

Thus the two tragic motives of this epic tradition are the implacable enmity between two tribes, dominated by the idea of revenge which no human bonds of affection can restrain, and the struggle for the crown among members of a royal family [which is to lead to the extinction of the dynasty].

The existence of a royal line preceding the *Scyldingas* is to be inferred from the allusions to Heremōð, see note on 901-15.

¹ The inhabitants of the 'Bardengau,' the district of the modern Lüneburg (where the place-name Bardowieck persists) are called in a 12th century chronicle *Bardi bellicosissimi* (= Heaðo-Bards).

² *De Origine Actibusque Getarum*, cap. iii.

³ Cf. Chambers *Wid.* 159 ff.

⁴ Möller 26 ff.; Sarrazin, *E St.* xxiii 234 ff., *Angl.* xix 388. [In a recent note, "Halfdan = Frode = Hadbardernes Konge, hvis Rige forenes med det danske," *Nordisk Tidsskrift for Filologi*, 4. Series, vi (1917), 78-80, J. Neuhaus assigns the Heaðo-Bards to North Schleswig.]

⁵ Cf. Heusler, *ZfDA.* xviii 72. On the meaning of the dates given, see above, p. xxx.

⁶ There is no mention of this in *Beowulf*.

The seat of the Danish power, the fair hall Heorot, corresponds to the ON. Hleiðr¹ (Hleiðargarðr, Lat. Lethra) of Scandinavian fame, which, although reduced to insignificance at an early date, and now a tiny, wretched village, Lejre (southwest of Roskilde on the island of Zealand), is habitually associated with the renown of the Skjöldung kings.² It has been (doubtfully) regarded as the site of an ancient sanctuary devoted, perhaps, to the cult of Nerthus (Tacitus, *Germ.*, ch. 40, Par. § 10) and Ing (ON. Freyr, Yngvifreyr, Ingunafreyr).³ Hleiðr was destroyed, we may imagine, on the occasion of Hrólfr's fall,⁴ but in the memory of the people it lived on as the ideal center of the greatness of Denmark in the olden times.

Sarrazin claimed that the scenery of the first part of the *Beowulf* could be clearly recognized even in the present Lejre and its surroundings,⁵ while others (including the present editor) have failed to see more than a very general topographical resemblance.

It should be noted that the name *Ingwine* twice applied to the Danes (1044, 1319) bears weighty testimony to the ancient worship of Ing.⁶

The designations *Scede-land* 19, *Sceden-ig* 1686 (used of the Danish dominion in general) point to the fact that the original home of the Danes was in *Skåne* (*Scania*, the southernmost district of the present kingdom of Sweden),⁷ whence they migrated to the islands and later to Jutland.⁸

¹ Note the regular alliteration in the names of the place and of the royal family (*Hröðgar*, etc.); also *Hrēðel*, etc.: *Hrēosnabeorh* 2477; *Ongenþēow* etc.: *Uppsalir*; perhaps *Wiglaf*: *Wendel*.

² See Par. § 6: chs. 5, 29 (33); § 7: ii 52, § 8. 2, § 8. 3, § 8. 6: ch. 1, § 9: chs. 16 ff. Only in late sources is *Hröðgar* (Roe), the builder of Heorot (Hleiðr) in the *Beowulf*, credited with the founding of Roskilde; see Par. § 8. 4.

³ Cf. Sarrazin St. 5 f., *Angl.* xix 368 ff., *E St.* xlii 1 ff.; Much, *Beitr.* xvii 196 ff.; Mogk, *P. Grdr.* iii 367. According to Sarrazin, the original meaning of *Hleiðr* is 'tent-like building,' 'temple,' and appears even in the OE. *æt hægtrafum*, *Beow.* 175. That human and animal sacrifices were offered to the gods at the capital, 'Lederun,' is related by Thietmar of Merseburg (early in the 11th century); cf. Grimm D. M. 39 (48).

⁴ It may be assumed that after its burning by the Heaðo-Bards it had been rebuilt.

⁵ See the detailed topographical descriptions, Sarr. St. 4 ff., *Beitr.* xi 167 ff.

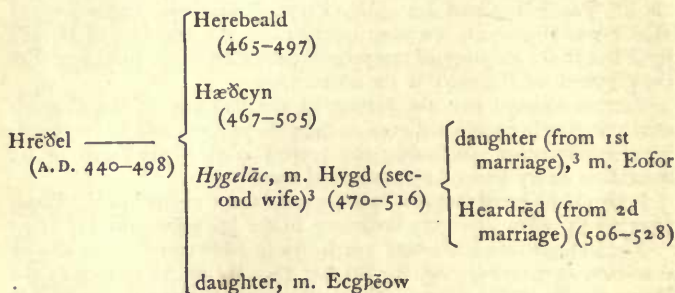
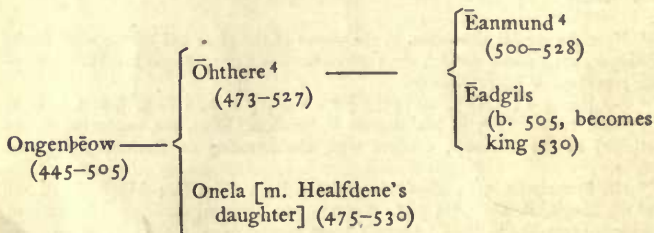
⁶ Cp. *Runic Poem* 67 ff. *Ingwine* has the appearance of being changed, by folk etymology, from (the equivalent of) **Ingvaæones* (the worshipers of Ing), the name by which Tacitus designates the Germanic North Sea tribes (Par. § 10: ch. 2). From Jutland and Zealand the cult of Ing spread to the other Danish islands, to Skåne, and thence to Sweden. (Cf. the name *Ynglingar*, below, p. xlii n. 2, etc.)

⁷ It was not united politically with Sweden until 1658.

⁸ In Wulfstān's account of his voyage (*Ælfred's Oros.* 19. 35 f.) the form *Scōn-eg* is used: *and on bæcboord him wæs Langaland, and Læland, and Falster, and Scōnæg; and þās land call hýrað to Denemearcan.* Cf. *Scani*, Par. § 1. 3.

THE GEATS AND SWEDES ¹

(See Glossary of Proper Names : *Gēatas*, *Wederas*, *Hrēðlingas*; *Sawēon*, *Scylfingas*.)

The Geatish Royal Line ²*The Swedish Royal Line*

Hrēðel, like his contemporary Healfdene the Dane, had three sons and one daughter. The eldest son Herebeald was accidentally killed by Hæðcyn, who when shooting an arrow, missed his aim and struck his brother instead (2435 ff.).⁵ The grief caused by this tragic fate ate away the king's life. Upon his death and the succession of Hæðcyn, war

¹ Ll. 1202-14, 2201-9, 2354-96, (2425-89:) 2425-43, 2462-89, 2501-8, 2611-19, 2910-98; also 1830 ff., 1923 ff., 2169 ff., 2190 ff. — For discussions, see especially L 4. 28 (Bugge) and L 4. 88-97, also references below, p. xlvi.

² As to the definite chronological figures used, see above, p. xxx.

³ So we may assume in the interest of chronological harmony.

⁴ There is no positive proof that either Ōhthere or Ēanmund was the elder brother.

⁵ At this point, chronology must not be insisted upon too rigidly. See note on 2432 ff.

broke out between the Geats and Swedes (2472 ff., 2922 ff.). It is started by the Swedes, who attack their southern neighbors and after inflicting severe damage return home. An expedition of revenge into the land of the Swedes undertaken by Hæðcyn and Hygelāc, though at first successful (even Ongenþēow's queen is taken prisoner), seems destined to utter failure; the 'old, terrible' king of the Swedes falls upon Hæðcyn's army, rescues the queen, kills the Geat king and forces his troops to seek refuge in the woods (*Hrefnesholt* 2935), threatening them all night long with death in the morning by the sword and the gallows. But at dawn the valorous Hygelāc appears with his division and inspires such a terror that the Swedes flee to their fastness, pursued by the Geats. Ongenþēow in a brave fight against two brothers, Eofor and Wulf, loses his life. Hygelāc, now king of the Geats, after his homecoming richly repaid the brothers and gave his only daughter as wife to Eofor.

This victory at the Ravenswood (A. D. 505) insured the Geats peace with the Swedes, who seem to have dreaded the power of the warlike Hygelāc. [The Geat king's arm was strengthened by his loyal nephew, the mighty Bēowulf, who, after his triumphant return from Denmark, where he had overcome the Grendel race (about A. D. 510), was the associate of Hygelāc.]

Not content with his success in the North, Hygelāc even undertook a ravaging expedition into the Frankish lands ('Gallias,' Par. § 11) about A. D. 516.¹ He arrived with a fleet in the land of the (West) Frisians (west of the Zuider Zee) (*syððan Higelāc cwōm / faran floþberge on Frēsna land* 2914 f., cp. 1206 f.), and sailed up the river Rhine as far as the district of the Frankish tribe Hætware (*Attoarii*, better known as *Chattuarii*).² [Supplementing the narrative by means of Gregory's version and the *Historia Francorum* (Par. § 11):] Having loaded their ships with prisoners and rich booty (*cwælrēaf* 1205), the Geats return. The main force is sent out in advance, but the king with a smaller band remains on the shore (of either the Rhine or the North Sea). There (*Frēslondum* on 2357) he is overtaken by a strong army under the command of Theodebert, the son of the Frankish king Theoderic (the Merovingian 2921). King Hygelāc and his followers are slain, his fleet is pursued and utterly routed. The poem repeatedly dwells on the heroic deeds of prowess done by Bēowulf in the unequal encounter between

¹ That is to say, according to Gregory of Tours this event happened between A. D. 512 and 520. (Grion L 3. 36 thought it should be placed as late as A. D. 527.) — The references in the poem occur in ll. 1202 ff., 2354 ff., 2501 ff., 2913 ff. (2201). The identity of the *Beowulf* allusions and the accounts of the Frankish histories was first recognized by Grundtvig (see his Transl., p. lxi).

² Between the rivers Rhine and Meuse (Maas), on the border of the present Rhenish Prussia and the Netherlands, in the neighborhood of the cities of Kleve (Cleves) and Geldern. Cf. Chambers *Wid.* 201 f.; Much, *R.-L.* i 371 f. The tribe is mentioned in *Wids* 33: *Hān [cwēold] Hætwerum.*

the allied forces (*ofermægen* 2917) of the continental tribes and Hygelāc's guard: 2363 ff., 2501 ff.

The final battle is waged against the Franks (1210) or Hūgas (2914, 2502), Hetware (2363, 2916), and (no doubt) Frisians (2357, 2503). Of the four names mentioned, *Hūgas* is only an epic appellation of the Franks; the *Hetware* seem to have belonged to the Frankish 'sphere of influence.' The two main tribes involved are thus the *Franks* and the *Frisians* (see 2912).² At the same time the rising power of the Franks is reflected in the allusion to the threatening unfriendliness of the Merovingian dynasty (2921). It is possible, however, that the poet did not consistently differentiate between the three or four terms (see especially 2502 f.). His use of the name *Dægbrefn*, by the way, shows that he followed a genuine tradition (see note on 2501).

The young Heardrēd now succeeded his father Hygelāc. Bēowulf [who by a marvelous swimming feat had escaped from the enemies] generously declined Hygd's offer of the throne, but acted as Heardrēd's guardian during the prince's minority (2367 ff.). When the latter had come into his rights, another series of warlike disputes with the Swedes arose (A. D. 527-530). After the fall of Ongenbēow in the battle of Ravenswood his son Ōthere had become king,³ but upon Ōthere's death, Onela seized the throne, compelling his nephews Eānmund and Eādgils to flee the country. They find refuge at the court of Heardrēd. Soon after Onela enters Geatland with an army (A. D. 528), Heardrēd as well as Eānmund is slain, whereupon the Swedish king returns, allowing Bēowulf to take over the government unmolested (2379 ff., 2611 ff., 2202 ff.). A few years later Eādgils,⁴ aided by a Geatish force,⁵ reopens the war (2391 ff.), which results in his uncle Onela's death and Eādgils's accession to the throne (A. D. 530).

However, trouble from their northern foes is likely to come upon the Geats again, in spite of their temporary alliance with a branch of the

¹ Cf. Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.* vi 438; W. Grimm, *L. 4.* 67³.³⁷. — *Annales Quedlinburgenses* (cir. A. D. 1000): 'Hugo Theodoricus' (*Wids.* 24: *pēodric wīold Froncum*, = the Hug-Dietrich of the MHG. epic *Wolfdietrich* [13th century]) 'iste dicitur, id est Francus, quia olim omnes Franci Hugones vocabantur' [with a spurious explanation added:] 'a suo quodam duce Hugone.' (According to E. Schröder (*ZfdA.* xli 26), that notice is derived from an OE. source, and the use of *Hūgas* = Franks really confined to the OE. [*Beowulf*].) — Regarding the question of the possible relation between the names *Hūgas* and *Chauci*, see the convenient references in Chambers *Wid.* 68 n. 2; Much, *R.-L.* ii 82.

² The prominence given to the Frisians and their seemingly unhistorical alliance with the Franks is attributed by Sarrazin (*Kād.* 90 f.) to the Frisian source of this story.

³ This is nowhere stated, but the interpretation given above seems not unnatural.

⁴ Had Eādgils made his escape (when Onela attacked the Geats) and afterwards returned to Geatland, planning revenge and rehabilitation?

⁵ Probably Bēowulf did not take part personally in this war; cf. note on 2395.

Scyfling dynasty; indeed it seems as if the downfall of their kingdom is virtually foreshadowed in the messenger's speech announcing the death of Bēowulf (2999 ff., 3018 ff.).

On the life of Bēowulf the Geat, see below, p. xlv.

Of the Geatish royal line, with the possible exception of Hygelāc,¹ the Northern tradition is silent. But early Frankish chronicles, as noted above, have preserved a most valuable record of Hygelāc's daring expedition against the Franks, thereby confirming completely the account of the *Beowulf*.² The only discrepancy discoverable, viz. the designation of *Chogilaicus as 'Danorum rex' is naturally accounted for by the assumption that the powerful Danes were taken as the representatives of the Scandinavian tribes, just as the later Anglo-Saxon annalists included under the name of 'Danes' the Vikings of Norway. Moreover the *Liber Monstrorum* (Par. § 11. 1) remembers the mighty warrior³ as 'rex Getarum' (suggesting an actual 'Gautarum' or 'Goth(h)orum').

A faint reminiscence of *Hygelāc* seems to crop out in Saxo's brief notice (iv 117) of the Danish king Hugletus, 'who is said to have defeated in a naval battle the Swedish chiefs Hømothus and Høgrimus,' the former one (ON. *Eymōðr*) answering⁴ to the Swedish prince *Ēanmund*, who falls in the land of the Geats (2612 ff.).⁵ No connection can be detected between Bēowulf's uncle and the light-minded Huggleikr, king of Sweden (Saxo: Hugletus, king of Ireland), who is slain in an attack by the Danish king Haki (*Ynglingasaga*, chap. 22 (25); Saxo vi 185 f.).

The accidental killing of *Herebeald* by *Hæðcyn* has been repeatedly⁶

¹ Some of the other *names* also are found in Scandinavian sources, but in entirely different surroundings. Thus *Hrōðel* (**Hrōðil*) is = ON. **Hrollr*, Lat. *Rollerus* ('*Regneri pugilis filius*'), Saxo, Book v; *Heardrēd* = O. West Norse *Harðráðr*; *Swerting* is mentioned as a Saxon and as a Swede (see above, p. xxxv). *Herebeald* is traceable only as a common noun *herbaldr*, 'warrior.' The peculiar, abstract name of *Hygd* is entirely unknown outside of *Beowulf*.

² The names given in the MSS. (*Chlochilaichus*, etc., see Par. § 11) do not differ greatly from the true form which we should expect, viz. **Chogilaicus*.

³ That the giant Hugelbold in the MHG. *Ecken Liet* (83) is to be ultimately identified with him (see Much, *Arch.* cviii 403), is a pure guess.

⁴ Though we should expect *Eymundr*.

⁵ A. Olrik, *Kilderne etc.*, L 4.100.2.190 f.

⁶ Thus by Gisli Brynjúlfsson, *Antikv. Tidskrift* (1852/54), p. 132; Grundtvig (Ed.), pp. xliii, 175; Rydberg, *Undersökningar i germanisk mytologi* (1886), i 665 (who moreover called attention to Saxo's account (iii 69 ff.) of Hotherus' skill in archery [which was, however, only one of his numerous accomplishments]); Sarrazin St. 44; Bugge, *Studien über die Entstehung der nordischen Götter- und Heldensagen*, p. 262; Detter, *Beitr.* xviii 82 ff., xix 495 ff.; Much, *Arch.* cviii 413 f. See also Gering's note, L 3. 26². 104. Detter finds a direct parallel to the *Herebeald-Hæðcyn* version in the story of Alrekr and Eirikr (*Ynglingasaga*, chap. 20 (23)), who are succeeded on the Swedish throne — though not immediately — by Huggleikr.

compared with the unintentional slaying of Baldr by the blind Hǫðr, who is directed by Loki in shooting the mistletoe (Prose Edda, *Gylfaginning*, chap. 48). But it is difficult to believe that the story told in *Beowulf* has any mythological basis. It rather impresses us as a report of an ordinary incident that could easily happen in those Scandinavian communities and probably happened more than once. Maybe the motive was associated at an early date with names suggesting a warlike occupation, like *Here-beald*, *Hæð-cyn* (*Baldr*, *Hǫðr*).¹

Turning to the Swedish affairs, we find the royal *Scylfingas*² well remembered in the North — *Óttarr* (Öthhere) and his son *Aðils* (Eadgils)³ standing out prominently —, but their true family relationships are somewhat obscured. Neither is Eymundr (Eanmund) ever mentioned in conjunction with Aðils nor is Óttarr considered the brother of *Áli* (Onela), who in fact has been transformed into a Norwegian king. Besides, *Ongenþeow*'s name has practically disappeared from the drama of exciting events in which he had taken a leading part.⁴

Also the two series of hostile complications between the Swedes and Geats reappear in Scandinavian allusions, though with considerable variations, since the Geats have been forgotten and replaced by the Jutes and Danes.

The conflict between *Ongenþeow* and the Geats recounted in *Beowulf* has undergone a change in the scene and the names of the actors, but the substance of the narrative and certain details of the great central scene can be readily identified in the story of the fall of King Óttarr Vendilkráka in the *Ynglingatal* and the *Ynglingasaga*, chap. 27 (31), see Par. § 6. The cruel nickname 'Vendel Crow' given the dead king, who was likened to a dead crow torn by eagles, recalls *Ongenþeow*'s fierce threats of execution (2939 ff.), which by the irony of fate was visited upon his own person. Also the remarkable fact of the slaying of the Swedish king by two men is preserved; indeed, the names *Vǫttr* and *Fasti*⁵ are evidently more authentic than the rather typical appellations *Wulf* and *Eofor* of the Anglo-Saxon epic. That the Old Norse account is at fault in associating the incident with Öthhere (Óttarr)

¹ A slight similarity in the situation may be found in the story of Herthegn and his three sons, Herbut, Herthegn, and Tristram (Sintram), *Þidrekssaga*, chs. 231 f. (Simrock L 3. 21. 191; Müllenhoff 17).

² In Old (West) Norse sources called *Ynglingar*.

³ The phonetic correspondence is not complete, see above, p. xxxii.

⁴ Kier (L 4. 78. 130 ff.) identifies *Ongenþeow* with *Angelpæow* of the Mercurian genealogy (Par. § 2) and *Ongen* (Nennius § 60). The great fight at the Ravenswood he locates at Hedeby (at or near the present site of Schleswig). He further points out that *Ravnholt* is a very common place-name in Denmark.

⁵ They are brothers in the *Historia Norvegiae* (cf. the following note) as in the *Beowulf*, whereas the *Ynglingatal* and the *Ynglingasaga* are silent on this point. — It may be noted that among the twelve champions of Hrólfr Kraki we find *Vǫttr* mentioned, *Skáldskaparmál*, ch. 41 (Par. § 5), and *Hrólfs saga*, ch. 32 (98. 14, Par. § 9).

rather than with Ongenþēow, is to be inferred from the testimony of Ari,¹ who in *Íslendingabók* (cir. A.D. 1135), chap. 12 calls Óttar's father by the name of Egill Vendilkráka. The name Egill (in place of Angantýr = Ongenþēow)² is possibly, Bugge suggests, due to corruption, a pet form *Angila being changed to *AgilaR and Egill.³ The scene of the battle is according to the *Beowulf* in Ongenþēow's own land, i.e. Sweden, but in the *Ynglingatal* (*Ynglingasaga*) is shifted to Vendel in Jutland. Now it has been properly pointed out (by Stjerna, 52 f.) that the striking surname 'Vendel Crow' cannot be a late literary invention, but must have originated immediately after the battle. As the king fell in his own land, the Vendel in question cannot be the large Jutish district of that name, but must be the place called Vendel in Swedish Uppland. Vendel is at present an insignificant church-village, some twenty English miles north of Upsala, but being favorably located for commercial traffic, it enjoyed a considerable importance in the Middle Ages. There are exceptionally numerous ancient cemeteries near Vendel, the principal one of which was evidently the burial place of a great chieftain's family. It may safely be concluded (with Stjerna) that about the year 500 there existed a royal fortress at Vendel, and that a noble family resided there.

On other possible recollections of this part of the Swedish-Geatish tradition, see note on 2922 ff.

The second series of encounters between the Geats and Swedes resolves itself in Scandinavian tradition into a contest between *Aðils* — a great saga hero — and *Áli*, who, through confusion of the Swedish Uppland with 'uplands' in Norway, was made into a Norwegian king. The battle in which *Áli* fell took place on the ice of Lake Väner. See *Skáldskaparmál*, chaps. 41, 55, *Ynglingasaga*, chap. 29 (33), *Ynglingatal*, Arngrim Jónsson's *Skjöldungasaga*, chap. 12 (Par. §§ 5, 6, 8, 6). A hint of *Aðils*'s foreign (Geatish) support (2391 ff.) is found in the statement that *Hrólf Kraki* sent his twelve champions (*Bǫðvarr Bjarki* among them) to assist him. Thus the Danes have stepped into the place originally occupied by the Geats. The memory of *Eadgils*'s brother, *Eanmund*, is all but lost. He may be recognized, however, in the *Eymundr* of *Hyndluljóð* 15 (Par. § 4) with whom *Hálfðanr* (the representative of the Danes) allies himself,⁴ and in the above (p. xli) mentioned *Hømothus* of Saxo.

¹ Followed by the *Historia Norvegiae* (Bugge 15 n.).

² The names Angantýr and Óttar are coupled in *Hyndl.* 9 (Par. § 4). Ongenþēow is remembered in *Wids.* 31: *Swēom [wēold] Ongendþēow*, see Chambers's note.

³ Belden, L 4. 96 (like Grundtvig, see Bugge 15) would equate Ongenþēow with Aun (or Áni), son of Jǫrundr and father of Egill (*Ynglingasaga*, ch. 25 [29]).

⁴ *Áli*, mentioned by the side of *Hálfðanr* (*Hyndl.* 14), was considered *Áli inn frákni* (i.e. the Bold), the Dane, but was probably at the outset no one but the Swedish Onela. See also Belden, L 4. 96. 152.

The dominating element in this second phase of the inter-tribal war, the dynastic struggle within the royal Swedish line, is perhaps to be explained (with Belden) by the existence of a foreign or pro-Danish party led by Onela (the son-in-law of Healfdene (l. 62), who was of Dano-Swedish extraction), and a native party led by Eadgils and Eanmund (who presumably followed their father's policy).¹ In this connection it has been suggested by Belden that the 'Wendlas' mentioned in l. 348 (Wulfgār, *Wendla lēod*) sided with the Danish faction. Accepting this view and assuming further (as was first conjectured by Stjerna²), that, like Wulfgār, the *Wāgmundingas*, i.e. Wēohstān and his son Wīglāf,³ belong to the Wendel family, i.e. a noble family of Vendel in Uppland, Sweden, we are able to understand not only that Wulfgār held an honored position at the Danish court, but also (what seems singular indeed) that Wēohstān,⁴ the father of Bēowulf's most loyal kinsman Wīglāf, fought in the service of Onela, against the latter's nephews and the Geats who sheltered them.⁵ After Eadgils had been established on the throne, Wēohstān, who had slain Eanmund (2612 ff.), was compelled to leave the country and settled in the land of the Geats. That Wīglāf⁶ even in Bēowulf's last battle is still called *lēod Scylfinga* (2603),⁷ is thus readily understood in the light of his father's antecedents. But what the relation is between the Geatish branch of the *Wāgmundingas* (to which Bēowulf and his father Ecgþeow belong) and the Swedish branch (the only one which carries through the family alliteration), remains doubtful. The rich homestead of the *Wāgmundingas* (2607) must clearly be sought in the land of the Geats.⁸

The (essentially hostile) relations between the Danes and Swedes

¹ No explanation is found (in the available sources) of the surprising fact that Heardrēd and Bēowulf side with the native and against the Danish faction.

² Who called attention to the *w*-alliteration.

³ Belden conjectures also Wulf Wonrēding, who fights against Ongenþeow (2965 ff.), to be of the Wendel family.

⁴ He is apparently the same as *Vesteinn* who is mentioned in conjunction with Áli riding to the battle (against Aðils, *Kálfsvisa* (Par. § 5).

⁵ Another version has been proposed by Deutschbein (L 4. 97). Setting aside as entirely unhistorical the rôle assigned to Bēowulf and regarding the *Wāgmundingas* as the direct successors to the line of Hrēðel on the Geatish throne, he believes that Onela after the fall of Heardrēd appointed Wēohstān king of the Geats, whilst Eadgils fled to the Danes and afterwards, gaining support from Hrōðulf (as told by Snorri and Arngrim Jónsson), returned to Sweden and defeated Onela.

⁶ Wīglāf has been doubtfully identified with Saxo's Wiggo (ii 57, 67), the Vøgg of the *Hrólfs saga* (chs. 28, 34; Arngrim Jónsson's *Skjöldungasaga*, chs. 12 f., cp. *Skáldskaparmál*, ch. 41), the devoted retainer of Hrólfr and the avenger of his death (Bugge 50 f.; cf. Sarrazin, *E Sr.* xlii 28 ff.; Berendsohn, L 4. 141. i. 8 f.).

⁷ Which does not necessarily mean that he is related to the royal line of Ongenþeow.

⁸ See on these questions, Scherer L 5. 5. 475 f., Müllenhoff, *Anz.f.d.A.* iii 177 f.

have been traced in detail by Clarke, L 4. 76. 82 ff., 156, and Belden, *l.c.* The Geats, the hereditary enemies of the Swedes, are naturally on friendly terms with the Danes. It is true, we are told, in rather vague language (1857 f.), that in former times strife existed between the peoples of the Geats and Danes.¹ But, at any rate, since Bēowulf's deliverance of Heorot, peace and good will were firmly established (1829 ff., 1859 ff.).² (Possibly even before that event, friendly gifts were exchanged [378 f.].) The excellent personal relations between Bēowulf's family and Hrōðgār date from the time when Ecgbēow, the hero's father, was befriended at the Danish court (459 ff.). They culminate in Bēowulf's adoption (946 ff., 1175 f.). On the strange allusion of l. 3005, see note on that passage.

Regarding Bēowulf the hero himself, the son of Ecgbēow³ and grandson of Hrēðel (373 ff.), — the facts of his life, *if fitted into the chronological scheme here adopted*, would show the following sequence. He was born about the year 490. At the age of seven he was brought to the court of his grandfather Hrēðel and nurtured there with loving care (2428 ff.). [He was, however, considered slack and of little promise (2183 ff.).] [He distinguishes himself in fighting giants and sea-monsters, 418 ff. and in a swimming adventure with Breca, 506 ff.] He takes no part in the engagements with the Swedes which culminate in the battle at Ravenswood. [In A.D. 510 he visits the Danes and delivers Hrōðgār from the plague of Grendel and his dam.] As a loyal thane he accompanies his uncle Hygelāc in his expedition against the Franks (A.D. 516), slays Dæghrefn (thus avenging Hygelāc's death, it seems), and escapes home by swimming (2356 ff., 2501 ff.). Refusing Hygd's offer of the throne, he acts as Heardrēd's guardian during the latter's minority (2369 ff.). After Heardrēd's death in the fight with the Swedes (A.D. 528), he becomes king and soon supports Eadgils in his war on Onela, A.D. 530 (2389 ff.). [After a long reign he falls in a combat with a fire dragon. The date of his death must be left indefinite. At any rate, Bēowulf's fifty years' reign (2209) — which would leave him a nonagenarian at the time of the final battle — is meant only as a sort of poetic formula.]⁴

¹ Can this be a reference to the period when the center of Danish power was still in Skåne?

² Deuschbein, *l.c.* would interpret the allusions of ll. 1832 ff., 1855 ff. as evidence of the fact that Heorowearð (Hjorvarðr) made his attack on Hrōðulf (Hrólf) at Lejre with the assistance of the Geats, i.e., of Wíglāf. Further discussion by Berendsohn, *l.c.* 9 ff.

³ The same name, i.e. Eggþér, occurs *Völuspá* 42.

⁴ Cf. ll. 1769 ff., and above, p. xxxii.

The Nationality of the Geats

This has been the subject of a prolonged controversy, which has brought out manifold aspects of the question, linguistic, geographical, historical, and literary. Grundtvig assigned the Geats to the island of Gotland (or, for a second choice, to Bornholm); Kemble to Angeln, Schleswig; Haigh (as a matter of course) to North England. But the only peoples that have been actually admitted as rival claimants to the title are the Jutes in the northern part of the Jutish peninsula, and the ON. Gautar, O.Swed. Gōtar, i.e. the inhabitants of Väster- and Östergötland, south of the great Swedish lakes.¹

Phonetically OE. *Gēatas*² answers precisely to ON. *Gautar*. The OE. name of the (West Germanic) Jutes is Angl. *Ēote*, *Īote* (*Īotan*), LWS. *Țte*, *Țtan*,³ as used in *Wids.* 26: *Țtum*, OE. *Bede* 308.11: *Ēota* (Var.: *Țtena*) *lond*, OE. *Chron.* A.D. 449: *Īotum*, *Īutna* (Baeda: *Iutarum*) *cyn*, and no significance can be ascribed to the forms *Gēata*, *Gēatum* found in one place only, *Bede* 52. 4, 9.⁴ The ON. form for 'Jutes',⁵ *Jōtar* (*Jūtar*), appears in an imperfect transliteration (in King Ælfred's narrative of Ōththere's second voyage, *Oros.* 19.20, 28), as *Gotland* (more properly: *Geōtland*). In linguistic respect, then, the identification of the Gēatas cannot be doubtful, and very weighty arguments indeed would be required to overthrow this fundamental evidence in favor of the Gōtar.

Testimony of a geographical and historical character has been brought forward to support the Jutish claims, but it is somewhat impaired by the fact that the early history of Jutland as well as of Götland is enveloped in obscurity. It is clear from the poem that the Geats are a seafaring people.⁶ Hygelāc's castle is situated near the sea (1924, 1963 ff.), the dragon is pushed over the sea-cliff (3131 ff.), and on the 'whale's headland' do the Geats erect the grave monument of their beloved king (2802 ff., 3136). The intercourse be-

¹ See Leo L. 4. 24, Schaldemose L. 2. 3, Fahlbeck L. 4. 71. 1 & 2, Bugge 1 ff., Gering L. 3. 26. p. vii, Weyhe L. 4. 94, Schütte L. 4. 71. 3, Kier L. 4. 78, [in favor of the Jutes]; — [and for the opposite view, especially:] Etmüller Transl., Sarrazin St. 23 ff., ten Brink ch. 12; Schück, Björkman, Stjerna (L. 4. 74); Uhlenbeck L. 4. 72. 187 ff.; Chambers Wid. 207; also Möller, *E. St.* xiii 313 n.; Tupper, *MPh.* ix 266. — More recently Schütte has declared the Gēatas of *Beowulf* to be a Gautic colony in N. E. Jutland; see *Publ. of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study* i 185 f. (Summary of a paper read at Göteborg in August, 1912.)

² The solitary exception to the *Beowulf* practice in l. 443: *Geotena* is of little consequence; cf. Lang. § 16. 2.

³ See *Introd. to The Fight at Finnsburg*.

⁴ Cf. *Angl.* xxvii 412.

⁵ It is a plausible assumption that the (W. Germ.) name 'Jutes' was transferred to the Scandinavian settlers of Jutland, who became amalgamated with those of the original population that had remained in their old home. (Cf. Much, *R.-L.* ii 623.)

⁶ *Sæ-Gēatas* 1850, 1986; *sæmen* 2954, *brimwisa* 2930.

tween the Swedes and Geats takes place *ofer sǣ* 2380, 2394, *ofer wīd water* 2473, *ofer heafo* 2477. Contrariwise, in historic times the Gōtar are a typical inland people with their capital Skara far away from the sea. It is possible, nevertheless, that formerly Halland and Bohuslän with an extensive coast line were included in the kingdom of Gautland,¹ and that it was only after their subjugation by the Swedes and the forfeiture of those domains that the Gautar — like the Anglo-Saxons after their settlement in Britain — lost their skill in matters nautical. Again, the water route by which the Swedes and Geats reached each other may very well have been by way of the great lakes, Väner and Vätter.² Even the passage by the Baltic Sea and Lake Mälär might have been less inconvenient than the impassable inland roads. Moreover, can we be sure that the Anglo-Saxon poet had a clear knowledge of Northern geography? Is it not rather likely that he would suppose all branches of the Scandinavians to be seafaring peoples? Certainly the topographical hints contained in the poem could not be used successfully for definite localization. The 'sea-cliffs' (1911 f.), which would fit in better with the coast of Västergötland and Halland than with the shore of Jutland, seem to be part of a conventional description based on notions of English scenery. (They are attributed to Zealand also, 222 f.) 'Storms' (implied by the terms *Weder-Gēatas*, *Wederas*) could visit the shores of Västergötland and Jutland alike, and nothing but poetic invention seems to be back of the place-names *Hronesnæs* 2805, *Earnanæs* 3031, cf. *Hrefnarwudu* 2925, *Hrefnesholt* 2935 (see 2941, 3024 ff.).

As regards the hostile relations between the two tribes, we learn from the *Beowulf* that the wars extended over a considerable period and were plainly called forth by natural causes of a serious nature such as are easily to be found in the case of neighboring peoples. It would be difficult to understand, on the other hand, why the Jutes and Swedes should persist in warring upon each other in such inveterate fashion.

The military expedition of the Geats in another direction, viz. against the Franks and Frisians, it has been claimed, points to the Jutes rather than to the distant Gōtar.³ Especially the apprehension expressed, after *Bēowulf's* death, of future attacks from the Merovingians (2911 ff.) has been thought to be natural from the Jutland horizon only.⁴ But

¹ See Schück's arguments, pp. 22 ff. According to Stjerna, p. 91 the Baltic Sea is meant.

² And, to some extent, by way of neighboring rivers. Cf. Schück, pp. 34 ff. If necessary, boats could be carried from one body of water to another. Cp. *Öhthere's Voyage* (*Oros.* 19. 6 f.): *and berað þā Cwēnas hyra scypu ofer land on ðā meras, and þanon hergiað on ðā Norðmen.*

³ Little light is obtained from the characterization of Hygelāc as king of the 'Danes' (not 'Jutes,' by the way) by Gregory of Tours and as king of the 'Getae' in the *Liber Monstrorum*, see above, p. xli.

⁴ Sarrazin *Kād.* 90 f. ascribes this sentiment to the Frisians' point of view dating from an intermediate Frisian stage in the history of the poem. Cf. also Schück L 4. 39. 48.

just as the poet (through the mouth of the messenger) declared the Geats' fear of renewed wars with the Swedes (2922 f., 2999 ff., 3015 ff.), his thoughts would likewise turn to the continental enemies of *Bēowulf's* people, who might be expected to seize the opportunity of seeking revenge. The death of the illustrious king, this is apparently the main idea he wishes to convey, will leave the country without protection against any of its foes.

It has been observed that in later literary sources the tradition became confused, and the place of the Geats was taken by Danes and Jutes. Thus, Hugletus (like Gregory's Ch(1)ochilaicus) figures as a Danish king (see above, p. xli), the scene of the first great encounter between Swedes and Geats is shifted (by an evident blunder) from Sweden to Jutland (Vendel),¹ and Aðils gains support from Hrólf Kraki instead of from the Geat king. Yet the interesting fact remains that Bǫðvarr Bjarki, Hrólf's famous warrior, who assists Aðils in his fight against Áli, has come from Gautland to the Danish court. On the whole, the Danification of the legends seems to be naturally accounted for by the very early absorption of the Geats into the Swedish state. The loss of their independent existence caused the deeds of the Geatish kings to be attributed to members of other, prominent Scandinavian divisions, the resemblance of the names *Gautar* and *Jótar* aiding in this process.²

The probability is thus certainly on the side of the *Gǫtar*, and it requires no great stretch of the imagination to look upon this contest between the two Northern tribes as one of the most significant phases of early Scandinavian history.³

Of the territory occupied by the *Gǫtar*, *Västergötland* is commonly believed to correspond to *Hygelāc's* realm, and his royal town has been conjecturally located at *Kungsbacka* or at *Kungälf* (south and north of *Göteborg* respectively).⁴

IV. The Christian Coloring⁵

The presentation of the story-material in *Beowulf* has been influenced, to a considerable extent, by ideas derived from Christianity.

The poem abounds, to be sure, in supernatural elements of pre-Christian associations.⁶ Heathen practices are mentioned in several places, such as the vowing of sacrifices at idol fanes (175 ff.), the observing of omens (204), the burning of the dead (3137 ff., 1107 ff.,

¹ See also the note on 2922 ff.

² Cf. *Stjerna*, ch. 4. — The shifting in the traditions of the *Heaðo-Bards* (see above, pp. xxxv f.) furnishes a kind of parallel.

³ By archeological data *Stjerna* (*l.c.*) felt enabled to trace definitely the causes and the results of this struggle.

⁴ *Stjerna*, for archeological and geographical reasons, preferred the island of *Öland*.

⁵ See especially L 4. 147 ff.

⁶ Cf. above, p. xii & notes.

2124 ff.), which was frowned upon by the Church. The frequent allusions to the power of fate (*wyrđ*, cf. *Angl.* xxxvi 171 f.), the motive of blood revenge (1384 f., cp. 1669 f., 1256, 1278, 1546 f.), the praise of worldly glory (1387 ff., cp. 2804 ff., 884 f., 954 f.) bear testimony to an ancient background of pagan conceptions and ideals. On the other hand, we hear nothing of angels, saints, relics, of Christ and the cross, of divine worship, church observances, or any particular dogmatic points. Still, the general impression we obtain from the reading of the poem is certainly the opposite of pagan barbarism. We almost seem to move in normal Christian surroundings. God's governance of the world and of every human being, the evil of sin, the doings of the devil, the last judgment, heaven and hell are ever and anon referred to as familiar topics. (See the detailed discussion, *Angl.* xxxv 113 ff., 249 ff., 453 ff.) Though mostly short, these allusions show by their remarkable frequency how thoroughly the whole life was felt to be dominated by Christian ideas. The author is clearly familiar with the traditional Christian terminology in question and evinces some knowledge¹ of the Bible, liturgy, and ecclesiastical literature. Of specific motives derived from the Old Testament (and occurring in *Genesis A* also) we note the story of Cain, the giants, and the deluge (107 ff., 1261 ff., 1689 ff.), and the song of Creation (92 ff.).

Furthermore, the transformation of old heathen elements in accordance with Christian thought may be readily observed. The pagan and heroic cremation finds a counterpart in the peaceful burial of the dead, which the Church enforced (1007 f., 2457 f., cp. 445 f., 3107 ff.). The curse placed on the fateful treasure is clothed in a Christian formula (3071 ff.) and is declared to be void before the higher will of God (3054 ff.). By the side of the heathen fate is seen the almighty God. *Gæð ā wyrđ swā hīo scel*, exclaims *Bēowulf* in expectation of the Grendel fight, 455, but again, in the same speech, he avows: *ðær gelyfan sceal / Dryhtnes dōme sē þe hine dēað nimeð* 440. The functions of fate² and God seem quite parallel: *wyrđ oft neres / unſāgne eorl . . .* 572; *swā mæg unſāge cāðe gedigan / wēan ond wrācsīð sē ðe Waldendes / hylđo gehealdep* 2291; cp. 2574 and 979, 2526 and 2527(?); 572 f. and 669 f. Yet God is said to control fate: *nefne him wītīg God wyrđ forstōde / ond ðæs mannes mōd* 1056.³ Moreover, the fundamental contrast between the good God and the blind and hostile fate is shown by the fact that God invariably grants victory (even in the tragic dragon fight, 2874), whereas it is a mysterious, hidden spell that brings about *Bēowulf's* death, 3067 ff.

Predominantly Christian are the general tone of the poem and its

¹ Whether direct or secondary, cf. also *Angl.* xxxv 481 & n. 1 & 2.

² Still, *wyrđ* is not felt to be a personal being; the term is often used in a colorless way, cp., e.g., 1205 (*wyrđ*) with 452 (*hild*), 1123 (*gūð*), 557 (*heaporās*), 441 (*dēað*).

³ However, the caution suggested in the preceding footnote certainly applies here.

ethical viewpoint. We are no longer in a genuine pagan atmosphere. The sentiment has been softened and purified. The virtues of moderation, unselfishness, consideration for others are practised and appreciated. The manifest readiness to express gratitude to God on all imaginable occasions (625 ff., 1397 f., 928 f., 1778 f., 1626 f., 1997 f., 2794 ff., 227 f.), and the poet's sympathy with weak and unfortunate beings like Scyld the foundling (7, 46) and even Grendel (e.g. 105, 721, 973, 975, 1351) and his mother (1546 f.), are typical of the new note. Particularly striking is the moral refinement of the two principal characters, Bēowulf and Hrōðgār. Those readers who, impressed by Bēowulf's martial appearance at the beginning of the action, expect to find an aggressive warrior hero of the Achilles or Sigfrīt type, will be disposed at times to think him somewhat tame, sentimental, and fond of talking. Indeed, the final estimate of the hero's character by his own faithful thanes lamenting his death is chiefly a praise of Bēowulf's gentleness and kindness: *cwædon þæt bē wære wyruld-cyning[a] / manna mildust ond monðwærust, / lēodum liðost ond lofgeornost* 3180.

The Christian elements are almost without exception so deeply ingrained in the very fabric of the poem that they cannot be explained away as the work of a reviser or later interpolator.¹ In addition, it is instructive to note that whilst the episodes are all but free from those modern influences,² the main story has been thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Christianity. It is true, the action itself is not modified or visibly influenced by Christianization.³ But the quality of the plot is changed. The author has fairly exalted the fights with fabled monsters into a conflict between the powers of good and of evil. The figure of Grendel, at any rate, while originally an ordinary Scandinavian troll,⁴ and passing in the poem as a sort of man-monster,⁵ is at the same time conceived of as an impersonation of evil and darkness, even an incarnation of the Christian devil. Many of his appellations are unquestionable epithets of Satan (e.g., *fēond mancynnes, Godes andsaca, fēond on helle, helle hæfia*; cf. *Angl.* xxxv 250 ff.), he belongs to the wicked progeny of Cain, the first murderer, his actions are represented in a manner suggesting the conduct of the evil one (cf. *ib.* 257), and he dwells with his demon mother⁶ in a place which calls up visions

¹ See *Angl.* xxxvi 179 ff.; Cl. Hall, pp. xlv ff.; for interesting arguments to the contrary, see Chadwick *H. A.* 47 ff. On possible interpolations, see below, Chapter viii: 'Genesis of the Poem.'

² The Christian turn given the Heremōd motive (901 ff., 1709 ff.) and some allusions in the Scyld prologue are the chief exceptions. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 472 f.)

³ See note on 1555 f.; *Angl.* xxxv 482, xxxvi 178.

⁴ In the poem called *eoten*, 761, cp. 668; *þyrs*, 426.

⁵ See, e.g., 105, 1352, also 1379.

⁶ Some of her epithets at least are redolent of devil nature, viz. *mānscaða, wælgæst wæfres*, perhaps *brimwylf* (?), *grundwyrge* (?), cp. (*æfter*) *deofla* (*hryre*) 1680. (*Angl.* xxxvi 188, cf. *ib.* xxxv 253, 256.)

of hell (see note on 1357ff.). Even the antagonist of the third adventure, though less personally conceived than the Grendel pair, is not free from the suspicion of similar influences, especially as the dragon was in ecclesiastical tradition the recognized symbol of the archfiend. (*Angl.* xxxvi 188 f.)

That the victorious champion, who overcomes this group of monsters, is a decidedly unusual figure of very uncertain historical associations, has been pointed out before. The poet has raised him to the rank of a singularly spotless hero, a 'defending, protecting, redeeming being',¹ a truly ideal character. In fact, we need not hesitate to recognize features of the Christian Savior in the destroyer of hellish fiends, the warrior brave and gentle, blameless in thought and deed, the king that dies for his people. Nor is the possibility of discovering direct allusions to the person of the Savior to be ignored. While there are not lacking certain hints of this kind in the first part of the poem (942 ff., 1707 ff.), it is especially in the last adventure that we are strongly tempted to look for a deeper, spiritual interpretation. The duality of the motives which apparently prompt *Bēowulf* to the dragon fight may not be as unnatural as it has sometimes been considered.² Still, it is somewhat strange that the same gold which *Bēowulf* rejoices in having obtained for his people before the hour of his death (*þæs ðe ic mōste mīnum lēodum / ær sdylytdæge swylyc gestrýnan* 2797), is placed by his mourning thanes into the burial mound; they give it back to the earth — *þær hit nū gēn lifað / eldum swā unnyt, swā hit æror wæs* 3167.³ Nay, *Wígláf*, in the depth of his sorrow which makes him oblivious of all else, expresses the wish that *Bēowulf* had left the dragon alone to hold his den until the end of the world (3079 ff.). The indubitably significant result of the adventure is the hero's death, and, in the structural plan of the poem, the aim and object of the dragon fight is to lead up to this event, — a death, that is, which involves the destruction of the adversary, but is no less noteworthy in that it partakes of the nature of a self-sacrifice: *Nū ic on mǣsma bord mine bebōhte / frōde feorhlege* 2799. That also some incidents in the encounter with the dragon lend themselves to comparison with happenings in the garden of Gethsemane, is shown in the notes to ll. 2419 and 2596 ff.

Though delicately kept in the background, this Christian interpretation of the main story on the part of the Anglo-Saxon author gives

¹ (See Kemble ii, p.x.) In his rôle as a deliverer from the ravages of monsters he might well be likened to ancient heroes like Hercules and Theseus.

² See above, pp. xxi f. From the standpoint of the poem, the defense of the country and the desire of revenge (*wæcce leornode* 2336) is the primary motive. The winning of the hoard (2535 f., 2747 ff., 2794 ff.), which is the sole object in the corresponding fight of Frotho, could be easily associated with it. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxvi 191 & n.2.)

³ In part this could be justified as a corollary of the subsidiary motive of the curse resting on the gold.

added strength and tone to the entire poem. It explains one of the great puzzles of our epic. It would indeed be hard to understand why the poet contented himself with a plot of mere fabulous adventures so much inferior to the splendid heroic setting, unless the narrative derived a superior dignity from suggesting the most exalted hero-life known to Christians.

V. Structure of the Poem ¹

STRUCTURAL PLAN ²

The poem of *Beowulf* consists of two distinct parts joined in a very loose manner and held together only by the person of the hero. The first of these does not in the least require or presuppose a continuation.³ Nor is the second dependent for its interpretation on the events of the first plot, the two references to the 'Grendel part' being quite cursory and irrelevant (2351 ff., 2521). The first part, again, contains two well-developed main incidents (which are closely enough bound together to constitute technically one story), while its third division, 'Bēowulf's Home-Coming,' only serves as a supplement to the preceding major plot. As may be seen from the Argument of the Poem (above, pp. ix ff.), there is a decided structural parallelism in the unfolding of the three great adventures, the fights with the fabulous monsters, namely in setting forth the 'exciting cause,' the preliminaries of the main action, the fight itself, and the relaxation or pause following the climax.⁴

At the same time we note a remarkable gradation in the three great crises of the poem. The fight against Grendel is rather monotonous and seems altogether too short and easy to give much opportunity for excitement — in spite of the horrors of the darkness in which the scene is enacted. The second contest is vastly more interesting by reason of its elaborate, romantic scenery, the variety and definiteness of incidents, the dramatic quality of the battle. The hero is fully armed, uses weapons in addition to his 'hand-grip,' and yet is so hard pressed that only a kind of miracle saves him. There is, moreover, an element of justice in representing the combat with Grendel's mother as more formidable

¹ See in general: L 4. 1 ff., L 4. 120 ff.; L 7, *passim*.

² Cf. especially Ker L 4. 120, Hart L 4. 125, Smithson L 4. 128, Heinzel L 7. 2. 1 & 2, Tolman L 7. 11, ten Brink L 7. 15, Haeuschkel L 7. 20, Rönning L 4. 15, Routh L 4. 138.

³ Only a hint of Bēowulf's future kingship is vouchsafed after the second victory, 1850 ff.; a fainter echo of this note is heard after the first triumph, 861.

⁴ As regards individual motives, the function of the speeches (e.g. those uttered before the battles) may be compared. Parallels in minor details between the first and the second incident could be mentioned; cp. 129 ff., 473 ff. and 1321 ff.; 452 f. and 1482 f.; 625 f. and 1397 f.; 636 ff. and 1490 f.; likewise between the first and the second main part, cp. 1769 and 2209; 86 f. and 2302 f.; 1994 ff. and 3079 ff., and see above, pp. xxii f.

and pregnant with danger. Grendel, who has ravaged the hall because of the innate wickedness of his heart, deserves to be overcome without difficulty. His mother, on the contrary, is actuated by the laudable desire for revenge (1256 ff., 1278, 1305 f., 1546 f., cf. *Antiq.* § 5) and, besides, is sought out in her own home; hence a certain amount of sympathy is manifestly due her. Finally, the dragon (who likewise has a kind of excuse for his depredations) is entirely too much for his assailant. We tremble for the venerable king. He takes a special measure for protection (2337 ff.), and is strengthened by the help of a youthful comrade, but the final victory is won only at the cost of the hero's own life. The account of this fight, which, like that against Grendel's mother, falls into three clearly marked divisions, receives a new interest by the introduction of the companions, the glorification of one man's loyalty, and the added element of speech-making.

The plot of each part is surprisingly simple. In the use of genuine heroic motives the main story of *Beowulf* is indeed inferior to the Finnsburg legend. But the author has contrived to expand the narrative considerably in the leisurely epic fashion, which differentiates it completely from the type of the short lays. Subsidiary as well as important incidents are related in our epic. Extended speeches are freely introduced. There is not wanting picturesque description and elaborate setting. In the first part of the poem, the splendid life at the Danish court with its feastings and ceremonies is graphically portrayed in true epic style. The feelings of the persons are described, and general reflections on characters, events, and situations are thrown in. Last not least, matter more or less detached from the chief narrative is given a place in the poem by way of digressions and episodes.¹

DIGRESSIONS AND EPISODES

About 450 verses in the first part and almost 250 in the second part are concerned with episodic matter, as the following list will show.

- ① The origin of the Scylding line and Scyld's burial (1-52). The fate of Heorot (82^b-85). ② The song of Creation (90^b-98). ③ Cain's punishment, and his offspring (107^b-114; 1261^b-1266^a). ④ Youthful adventures of *Bēowulf* (419-424^a). ⑤ Settling of *Ecgþeow*'s feud (459-472). ⑥ The *Unferð* intermezzo [Breca episode] (499-589). Stories of *Sigemund* and *Heremōd* (874^b-915). The Finnsburg Tale (1069-1159^a). Allusions to *Eormenrīc* and *Hāma* (1197-1201). The fall of *Higelāc* (1202-1214^a). The destruction of the *gigantas* (1689^b-1693). *Heremōd*'s tragedy (1709^b-1722^a). Sermon against pride and avarice (1724^b-1757). Story of *þrýð*, the wife of *Offa* (1931^b-1962). The feud between Danes and *Heaðo-Bards* (2032-2066). *Bēowulf*'s inglorious youth (2183^b-2189).

¹ A rigid distinction between 'digressions' and 'episodes' as attempted by Smithson (pp. 371, 379 ff.), who considers the accounts of *Sigemund-Heremōd* and the Finnsburg Tale the only episodes, need not be applied.

Elegy of the lone survivor of a noble race (2247-2266). Geatish history: Hygelāc's death in Friesland, Bēowulf's return by swimming, and his guardianship of Heardrēd; the second series of Swedish wars (2354^b-2396). Geatish history: King Hrēðel, the end of Herebeald [the Lament of the Father, 2444-2462^a], the earlier war with the Swedes, Bēowulf's slaying of Dæghrefn in Friesland (2428-2508^a). Wēohstān's slaying of Eanmund in the later Swedish-Geatish war (2611-2625^a). Geatish history: Hygelāc's fall; the battle at Ravenswood in the earlier Swedish war (2910^b-2998).

It will be seen that several of these digressions contain welcome information about the hero's life; others tell of events relating to the Scylding dynasty and may be regarded as a legitimate sort of setting. The allusions to Cain and the giants are called forth by the references to Grendel's pedigree. The story of Creation is a concrete illustration of the entertainments in Heorot. Earlier Danish history is represented by Heremōd, and the relation between Danish and Frisian tribes is shown in the Finn story. Germanic are the legends of Sigemund and of Eormenric and Hāma. To the old continental home of the Angles belongs the allusion to Offa and his queen. The digressions of the second part are devoted chiefly to Geatish history, the exceptions being the 'Elegy of the Last Survivor' and the 'Lament of the Father,' which (like the central portion of Hrōðgār's harangue in the first part) are of a more general character. The frequent mention of Hygelāc's Frankish raid is accounted for by the fact that it is closely bound up both with Geatish history in general and with Bēowulf's life in particular. Accordingly, sometimes the aggression and defeat of Hygelāc are dwelt upon (1202 ff., 2913 ff.), in other passages Bēowulf's bravery is made the salient point of the allusion (2354 ff., 2501 ff.).

Most of the episodes are introduced in a skilful manner and are properly subordinated to the main narrative. For example, the Breca story comes in naturally in a dispute occurring at the evening's entertainment.¹ The legends of Sigemund and of Finnsburg are recited by the scop. The glory of Scyld's life and departure forms a fitting prelude to the history of the Scyldings, who, next to the hero, claim our chief interest in the first part. In several instances the introduction is effected by means of comparison or contrast (in the form of a negative: 1197, 1709, 1931, 2354, [2922], cp. 901). Occasionally the episodic character is clearly pointed out: 2069 *ic sceal forð spreca / gēn ymbe Grendel*; 1722 *ðū pē lār be þon . . . , ic þis gid be þē / āwraec*. The facts of Geatish history, it cannot be denied, are a little too much in evidence and retard the narrative of the second part rather seriously. Quite far-fetched may seem the digression on þrýð, which is brought

¹ In as much as the hero tells of his earlier life in the course of a festive entertainment, this episode may be compared to Æneas' narrative at Dido's court (*Æneid*, Books ii and iii) and its prototype, Odysseus' recital of his adventures before Alkinoos (*Odyssey*, Books ix-xii).

in very abruptly and which, like the Heremōd tale, shows the poet's disposition to point a moral.

In extent the episodic topics range from cursory allusions of a few lines (82^b-85, 1197-1201) to complete and complicated narratives (the adventure with Breca, the Finnsburg legend, the Heaðo-Bard feud, the battle at Ravenswood).

A few passages, like the old spearman's speech (2047-56) and the recital of the Ravenswood battle (2924 ff.), give the impression of being taken without much change (in substance) from older lays. The Elegy of the Last Survivor reminds us of similar elegiac passages in Old English poetry (see *Wanderer*, *passim*, and *Ruin*). The fine picture of Scyld's sea-burial, and the elaboration of detail in the Bēowulf-Breca adventure seem to be very largely, if not exclusively, the poet's own work. Most of the episodes, however, are merely summaries of events told in general terms and are far removed both from the style of independent lays (like the *Finnsburg* Fragment) and from the broad, expansive epic manner. The distinctly allusive character of a number of them shows that the poet assumed a familiarity with the full story on the part of his audience.

On the whole, we have every reason to be thankful for these episodes, which not only add fulness and variety to the central plot, but disclose a wealth of authentic heroic song and legend, a magnificent historic background. Still we may well regret that those subjects of intensely absorbing interest play only a minor part in our epic, having to serve as a foil to a story which in itself is of decidedly inferior weight.

SPEECHES ¹

Upwards of 1300 lines are taken up with speeches.² The major part of these contain digressions, episodes, descriptions, and reflections, and thus tend to delay the progress of the narrative. But even those which may be said to advance the action, are lacking in dramatic quality; they are characterized by eloquence and ceremonial dignity. The shortest speech consists of four lines (the coast-guard's words of God-speed, 316-19), the longest extends to 160 lines (Bēowulf's report to Hygelāc, 2000-2151, 2155-62); almost as long is the messenger's discourse (128 ll.: 2900-3027); next follow the Finn recital (90 ll.: 1069-1159^a), Hrōðgār's harangue (85 ll.: 1700-1784), Bēowulf's reminiscences (84 ll.: 2426-2509), his answer to Unferð's version of the Breca story (77 ll.: 530-606).³

The formal character of the speeches is accentuated by the manner

¹ Cf. in particular: Heusler L 7. 18.

² The proportion of (direct) speech to narrative is in the *Iliad* 7339: 8635, in the *Odyssey* 8240: 3879, in the *Aeneid* 4632½: 5263½.

³ There are in the *Beowulf* some 40 instances of direct discourse averaging in the neighborhood of 30 lines (i.e., if the Finnsburg episode is included).

of their introduction. Most frequently the verb *mædelode* 'made a speech' ¹ is employed, either in set expressions occurring with the formula-like regularity well known from the Homeric epic, as

Bēowulf mæpelode, bearn Ecgþēowes

Hrōsgār mæpelode, helm Scyldinga

Wiglāf mædelode, Wēobstānes sunu

(see Glossary of Proper Names), or in combination with descriptive, characterizing, explanatory matter intruded between the announcement and the actual beginning of the speech, e.g. *Bēowulf mædelode — on him byrne scān, / searonet seowed smiþes orþancum* 405 f.² Other terms of introduction like *mepelwordum frægn* 236, *andswarode . . . wordbord onlēac* 258 f., *lyt swīgode . . . sægde ofer ealle* 2897 ff. (cp. 1215) likewise indicate the formality of the occasions.³

The prominent and rather independent position of the speeches is signaled by the fact that, in contrast with the usual practice of enjambement, nearly all the speeches begin and end with the full line. (The only exceptions are 287^b, 342^b, 350^b, 2511^b, 2518^b, 3114^b; 389^a (?) (1159^a).)

About one tenth of the lines devoted to speech is in the form of indirect discourse, which is properly preferred for less important functions (in 'general narrative') and in the case of utterances by a collection of people (175, 202, 227, 857, 987, 1595, 1626, 3172, 3180). The use of (*ge*)*cwæð* as immediate verb of introduction, following a preparatory statement of a more general character, should be mentioned here. E.g., *swā begnornodon Gēata lēode / blāfordes (bry)re . . . , cwædon þæt . . .* 3180 (so 92, 1810, 2158, 2939; 857, 874).

By far the most felicitous use of the element of discourse is made in the first part, especially in the earlier division of it, from the opening of the action proper to the Grendel fight (189–709). The speeches occurring in it belong largely to the 'advancing' type, consist mainly of dialogue (including two instances of the type 'question : reply : reply,' 237–300, 333–355⁴), and are an essential factor in creating the impression of true epic movement. As the poem continues, the speeches increase in length and deliberation. The natural form of dialogue⁵ is in the last part completely superseded by addresses without answer, some of them being virtually speeches in form only.⁶

¹ 'Imperfective verb' (never used with an object). See Glossary.

² Similarly 286 f., 348 ff., 499 ff., 925 ff., 1687 ff., 2510 f., 2631 f., 2724 ff. Cp. *Wids.* 1 ff., *Wald.* ii 11 ff., *Gen. B* 347 ff.; *Hel.* 139 ff., 94 f., 3137 ff., 3993 ff.

³ Of the simpler expressions, *fēa worda cwæð* (2246, 2662, cp. *Hildebr.* 9), *ond þæt word acwæð* (654, cp. 2046) may be noted as formulas (*ZfdA.* xlvii 267; *Arch.* cxxvi 357 n. 3).

⁴ Cp. 1318–1396 (indirect discourse : reply : reply).

⁵ Cp. 1492 : *after þām wordum Weder-Gēata lēod / efste mid elne, nalas andsware / bidan wolde.*

⁶ The length of several of these is somewhat disguised by the fact that they are

The 'Grendel part' also shows the greatest variety, as regards the occasions for speech-making and the number of speakers participating (Bēowulf, the coast-guard, Wulfgār, Hrōðgār, Unferð, the scop, Wealhþēow). In its continuation (i 2) the use of discourse is practically limited to an interchange of addresses between Bēowulf and Hrōðgār.

In a class by itself stands the pathetic soliloquy, 2247 ff.

In spite of a certain sameness of treatment the poet has managed to introduce a respectable degree of variation in adapting the speeches to their particular occasions. Great indeed is the contrast between Bēowulf's straightforward, determined vow of bravery (632-638) and Hrōðgār's moralizing oration, which would do credit to any preacher (1700-1784). Admirable illustrations of varying moods and kinds of utterance are Bēowulf's salutation to Hrōðgār (407-455) and his brilliant reply to the envious trouble-maker Unferð (530-606). A masterpiece is the queen's exhibition of diplomatic language by means of veiled allusion (1169 ff.). A finely appropriate emotional quality characterizes Bēowulf's dying speeches (2729 ff., 2794 ff., 2813 ff.).

That some of the speeches follow conventional lines of heroic tradition need not be doubted. This applies to the type of the gylpcwide before the combat (675 ff., 1392 ff., 2510 ff.), the 'comitatus' speech or exhortation of the retainers (2633 ff., cp. *Bjarkamál* [Par. § 7: Saxo ii 59 ff.], *Mald.* 212 ff., 246 ff., *Finnsb.* 37 ff.), the inquiry after a stranger's name and home (237 ff.; cp. *Finnsb.* 22 f., *Hildebr.* 8 ff., also *Hel.* 554 ff.). The absence of battle challenge and defiance (see *Finnsb.* 24 ff.) is an obvious, inherent defect of our poem.

LACK OF STEADY ADVANCE

The reader of the poem very soon perceives that the progress of the narrative is frequently impeded. Looseness is, in fact, one of its marked peculiarities. Digressions and episodes, general reflections in the form of speeches, an abundance of moralizing passages (see below, pp. lxi f.) interrupt the story. The author does not hesitate to wander from the subject. When he is reminded of a feature in some way related to the matter in hand, he thinks it perfectly proper to speak of it. Hence references to the past are intruded in unexpected places. The manner of Scyld's wonderful arrival as a child is brought out incidentally by way of comparison with the splendor of his obsequies (43 ff.). Bēowulf's renown at the height of his career calls to mind the days of his youth when he was held in disrespect (2183 ff.).¹ No less

broken up into two or three portions separated by a few lines of narrative or comment (2426-2537, 2633-2668, 2794-2816, 3077-3119; so in the preceding division: 2000-2162).

¹ Similarly: 14 ff., 107 ff., 716 f., 1579 ff., 2771 f., 2777 ff. (In numerous episodes, of course.)

fond is the poet of looking forward to something that will happen in the near or distant future. The mention of the harmony apparently reigning at the court of Hrōðgār gives an opportunity to hint at subsequent treachery (1018 f., 1164 f., 1180 ff.). The building of the hall Heorot calls up the picture of its destruction by fire (82 ff.).¹ It is not a little remarkable that in the account of the three great fights of the hero, care has been taken to state the outcome of the struggle in advance (696 ff., 706 f., 734 ff., 805 ff.; 1553 ff.; 2341 ff., 2420 ff., 2573 ff., 2586 ff., cp. 2310 f.). Evidently disregard of the element of suspense was not considered a defect in story telling.²

Sometimes the result of a certain action is stated first, and the action itself mentioned afterwards (or entirely passed over). E.g., *pā was frōd cyning . . . on brēon mōde, / syðþan hē aldorþegn unlyfigendne . . . wisse* 1306 f.³ In this way a fine abruptness is attained: *brā wide sprong, / syðþan hē after dēaðe drepe prō-wade* 1588.⁴ Thus it also happens that a fact of first importance is strangely subordinated (as in 1556).⁵

There occur obvious gaps in the narrative. That Wealhþēow left the hall in the course of the first day's festival, or that Bēowulf brought the sword Hrunting back with him from the Grendel cave, is nowhere mentioned, but both facts are taken for granted at a later point of the story (664 f., 1807 ff.).⁶

Furthermore, different parts of a story are sometimes told in different places, or substantially the same incident is related several times from different points of view. A complete, connected account of the history of the dragon's hoard is obtained only by a comparison of the passages, 3049 ff., 3069 ff., 2233 ff. The brief notice of Grendel's first visit in Heorot (122 f.) is supplemented by a later allusion containing additional detail (1580 ff.).⁷ The repeated references to the various Swedish wars, the frequent allusions to Hygelāc's Frankish foray, the two versions of the Heremōd legend, the review of Bēowulf's great fights by means of his report to Hygelāc (and to Hrōðgār) and through Wiglāf's announcement to his companions (2874 ff.; cp. also 2904 ff.) are well-known cases in point.

Typical examples of the rambling, dilatory method — the forward, backward, and sideward movements — are afforded by the introduc-

¹ Similarly, e.g., 1202 ff., 1845 ff., 3021 ff.; 2032 ff. (prediction of war with the Heaðo-Bards).

² The author of *Judith* uses the same method (ll. 16, 19, 59 f., 63 ff., 72 f.). On predictions of a tragic issue in the *Nibelungenlied*, see Radke L 7. 37. 47 f.

³ Cf. notes on 208 ff., 2697 ff.

⁴ Other cases of abrupt transition are enumerated by Schücking, Sa. 139 ff.

⁵ Subordinate clauses introduced by *sīððan* or by *oð þæt* (56, 100, 2210, 2280, 644) are used a number of times in place of a co-ordinate, independent statement.

⁶ Cp. the omission of Heorogār's reign (64, 465 ff.).

⁷ Cp. 83 ff. and 2029 ff. We might compare the account of Satan's rebellion in the first and the fifth and sixth books of *Paradise Lost*.

tion of Grendel (see note on 86-114), by the Grendel fight (see note on 710 ff.), Grendel's going to Heorot (702 ff.),¹ and the odd sequel of the fight with Grendel's mother (1570-90). The remarkable insertion of a long speech by Wigláf, together with comment on his family, right at a critical moment of the dragon fight (2602-60), can hardly be called felicitous. But still more trying is the circuitous route by which the events leading up to that combat are brought before the reader (see note on 2200 ff.: Second Part).

VI. Tone, Style, Meter²

Although a poem of action, *Beowulf* is more than a narrative of notable events. Not that the author is lacking in the art of telling a story effectively. But a mere objective narration is not his chief aim. The poet is not satisfied with reciting facts, heroic and stirring though they be. Nor does he trouble to describe in a clear, concrete manner the outward appearance of the persons, even of the principal hero, though he sets forth, with eloquence, the striking impression he makes on others (247 ff., cp. 369 f.). But he takes the keenest interest in the inner significance of the happenings, the underlying motives, the manifestation of character. He loses no opportunity of disclosing what is going on in the minds of his actors. He is ever ready to analyze the thoughts and feelings of *Bēowulf* and *Hrōðgār*, the Danes and the Geats, Grendel and his kind, even down to the sea-monsters (549, 562, 1431) and the birds of prey (3024 ff.). Their intentions, resolutions, expectations, hopes, fears, longings, rejoicings, and mental sufferings engage his constant attention.³ In a moment of intensest action, such as the combat with Grendel, the state of mind of the characters is carefully taken note of (710 ff.). An elaborate psychological analysis runs through the central part of *Hrōðgār*'s great moral discourse (1724 ff.).⁴ Delicacy as well as strength of emotion are finely depicted (see 862 f., 1602 ff.,⁵ 1853 ff., 1894, 1915 f., 2893 ff., 3031 f.), and

¹ The repetition of *cōm* 702, 710, 720 may be compared with *Dan.* 149 f., 158.

² Cf. L 7, L 8; also L 4, *passim*.

³ See, e.g., 632 ff., 709, 758, 1272, 1442, 1536 f., 1539, 1565, 2419, 2572; 136, 154 ff., 599 f., 712, 723, 730 f., 739, 753 ff., 762, 769, 821; 1129, 1137 ff., 1150; 1719. See also Glossary: *myntan*, *wēn(an)*, *þencan*, *gelyfan*, *murnan*, (*ge*)*trūwoian*, *gefēa*, *gefēon*, *þancian*, *geþelgan*, *scamian*, *sorb*, *geōmor*, *fyr-wyt(t)*, *gemunan*, *sefa*, *mōð*, *ferhð*. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 470.)

⁴ A curious result of this mental attitude is a certain indirectness of expression which in numerous passages takes precedence over the natural, straightforward manner of statement, see, e.g., 715, 764, 1309, 1936, 1969; 814 f.; 866; 532, 677, 793 f., 1845; 1025 f., 2363, 2995.

⁵ *Gistas sētan / mōdes sēoce ond on mere stæredon* — words as moving in their simple dignity as any lines from Wordsworth's *Michael*.

numerous little touches indicate an appreciation of kind-heartedness (e.g., 46, 203^b, 469^b, 521^a, 1262^b, 1275, 1547^a, 2434^b, 3093^a).

With especial fondness does the author dwell on the feelings of grief and sadness. Hrōðgār's sorrow for his thanes (129 ff., 473 ff., 1322 ff.), his wonderfully sentimental farewell to his young friend (1870 ff.), Bēowulf's yielding to a morbid reverie when least expected (442 ff., cp. 562 f.), the gloomy forebodings of his men and their yearning love of home (691 ff.),¹ the ever recurring surgings of care,² the abundance of epithets denoting sadness of heart³ give ample evidence of the pervading influence of this characteristic trait. It almost seems as if the victories of the hero and the revelries in the hall produce only a temporary state of happiness, since 'ever the latter end of joy is woe' (119, 128, 1007 f., 1078 ff., 1774 f.).⁴ Even Wīglāf's stern rebuke (*grim andswaru*) of his cowardly comrades is tinged with melancholy reflections (2862 ff.). Full of profound pathos are the elegies of the last survivor (2247 ff.) and the lonely father (2444 ff.). The regret for the passing of youth (2111 ff.), the lament for the dead (1117 f., 1323 ff., 2446 f., 3152 ff., 3171 ff.), the tragic conflict of duties (Hrēðel, 2462 ff.; Hengest, 1138 ff.; Ingeld, 2063 ff.),⁵ the lingering fear of a catastrophe in the royal family of the Scyldings (cf. above, pp. xxxii, xxxvi), the anticipation of the downfall of the Geats' power (cf. above, p. xli) aptly typify the prevailing Teutonic mood of seriousness, solemnity, and sadness. But nowhere appears the tragic pathos more subtly worked into the story than in Bēowulf's own death. The venerable king succeeds in overcoming the deadly foe, but suffers death himself; he wins the coveted hoard, but it is of no use to him or his folk; he enters upon the task with the purest intention, even searching his heart for sins he may have unwittingly committed (2329 ff.), but he encounters a fatal curse of which he knew nothing (3067 f.).

The scenery of the poem—sea and seashore, lake and fen-district, the royal hall and its surroundings, the Grendel and the dragon cave—is in the main sketched briefly, yet withal impressively. The large part which the sea played in the life of the Beowulfian peoples, finds expression in an astonishing wealth of terms applied to it⁶ and in numerous allusions to its dominating geographical importance.⁷ Clear visualization and detailed description of scenery should not be expected, as a rule.⁸ Elements of nature are introduced as a background for human

¹ Cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 343.

² Cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 351.

³ Cf. *Beir.* xxx 392.

⁴ Cf. *MPb.* iii 449, also *Angl.* xxxv 459 ff.

⁵ A truly Germanic motive, perhaps best known from the stories of Ruedegēr, Kriemhilt, and Hildebrand.

⁶ See Schemann L 7. 5. 34 ff., 92 ff., Tolman L 7. 11, Merbach L 7. 27, Erlemann L 7. 29. 26 ff.

⁷ Thus, *be sām twædonum* 858, 1297, 1685, 1956; *swa side swa sã bebūgeð / windgeard weallas* 1223; *ofer hronrāde* 10; 1826, 1861, 2473.

⁸ On the somewhat vague use of color terms, see Mead L 7. 32.

action or as symbols of sentiment. Nightfall, dawn, the advent of spring¹ signalize new stages in the narrative. The storm on the wintry ocean accompanies the struggle of the courageous swimmers.² The swirl of the blood-stained lake tells of deadly conflict (847 ff., 1422, 1593 f.). The funeral ship is covered with ice (33), and frost-bound trees hang over the forbidding water (1363). The moors of the dreary desert, steep stone-banks, windy headlands, mist and darkness are fit surroundings for the lonely, wretched stalkers of mystery. 'Joyless' (821) is their abode. Strikingly picturesque and emotional in quality is the one elaborate landscape picture representing the Grendel lake (1357 ff.), which conveys all the horror of the somber scenery and appeals forcefully to our imagination — a justly celebrated masterpiece of English nature poetry.

In such a gloomy atmosphere there can be no room for levity, fun, or humor. Passages which to modern readers might seem to be humorous were certainly not so meant by the Anglo-Saxon author (e.g., 138 f., 560 f., 793 f., 841 f.). On the contrary, he is always in earnest, notably intense, and bent on moralizing. Acting in a way like a Greek chorus, the poet takes pleasure in adding his philosophic comment or conclusion, or, it may be, his slightly emotional expression of approval or censure. Thus, individual occurrences are viewed as illustrations of a general rule, subject to the decrees of fate or of God.³ The course of the world, the inevitableness of death are set forth.⁴ The author bestows praise and blame upon persons and their actions, sometimes in brief quasi-exclamatory clauses like *þæt wæs gōd cýning* 11, 2390; *ne bið swýlc earges sīð* 2541; *swā hyt nō sceolde / (iren ærgōd)* 2585; ⁵ sometimes, however, by turning aside and pointing a moral, with manifest relish, for its own sake. Thus, courage, loyalty, liberality, wisdom are held up as qualities worthy of emulation. E.g., *swā sceal (geong g)uma gōde gewyrcean* etc. 20 ff.; *swā sceal mæg dōn, / nealles in-witnet ððrum bregdon* etc. 2166 ff.⁶ The punishment of hell is commented upon by way of warning and of contrast with the joys of heaven: *swā bið þæm ðe sceal. . . sãwle bescūfan / in fýres fæpm. . .* 183 ff.

As to form, the gnomic elements are clearly marked by the use of

¹ See 649 ff., 1789 f.; 1801 ff.; 1136 f.

² Thus, *geofon ýþum wēol, / wintrys wylm[um]* 515; *oþ þæt unc flōd tōdrāf, / wado wealiende, wedera cealdost, / nīpende nibt, ond norþanwind / beaðogrim ond-bwearf* 545.

³ E.g., *oþ þæt bine yldo benam / mægenes wynnum, sē þe oft manegum scōd* 1886 f.; *oþ ðæt oþer cōm / gēar in geardas, — swā nū gýt dēð* etc. 1133 ff.; cp. 1058, 2859; 2470, 2590 f.

⁴ E.g., *Oft sceall eorl monig ānes willan / wræc adrēogan, swā ūs geworden is* 3077 f.; *gæð a wyrd swā bio scel* 455; *nō þæt ýðe byð / tō bešfōnne* etc. 1002 ff.; 24 f.; 572 f., 2291 ff.; 2029 ff., 2764 ff., 3062 ff.

⁵ Cp. 1250, 1812, 1885 f., 1372, 1691 f., 1940 ff. (amplified).

⁶ Similarly 1534 ff.; 287 ff., 3174 ff.

certain words or phrases, such as *swā sceal* (*man dōn*) (20);¹ *swylc sceolde* (*secg wesan*) (2708, 1328); *sētre bið*² (1384, 2890, 1838 f.); *ā, āfre* (*ne*) (455, 930, 2600); *oft* (*oftost*) (572, 2029, 3077, 1663); *ēaðe mag* (2291, 2764; cp. 1002); the *sceal* of necessity or certainty (24, 3077).

The abstracting, generalizing tendency often takes the form of recapitulating or explanatory remarks like *wæs se irenþreat / wāpnum gewurpad* 330 f., *sume on wale crungon* 1113, *wæs tō fast on þām* 137, *swylc wæs þēaw hyra* 178;³ of illustrative comparisons, e.g. *ne wæs his drohtōð þær, / swylce bē on ealderdagum ær gemētte* 756 f., *ne gefrægn ic frēondlicor fēower mādmas . . . gummanna fela . . .* *ōðrum gesellan* 1027 ff.;⁴ or of reviews of present conditions and comments on the results achieved, e.g. *hæfde Kyningwuldor / Grendle tōgēanes . . . seleweard āseted . . .* 665 ff.; *hæfde þā gefælsod . . . sele Hrōðgāres . . .* 825 ff.⁵ The course of events is carefully analyzed, with cause and effect duly noted: *þā wæs gesyne, þat se sīs ne ðāb* etc. 3058 ff.

Although the moralizing turn and also some of the maxims may be regarded as a common Germanic inheritance,⁶ the extent to which this feature as well as the fondness for introspection has been carried is distinctly Beowulfian and shows the didactic and emotional nature of the author himself.

The characters of the poem are in keeping with the nobility of its spirit and the dignity of its manner. Superior to, and different from, all the others, strides the mighty figure of Bēowulf through the epic. In his threefold rôle as adventurous man in arms (*wrecca*), loyal thane of his overlord, and generous, well-beloved king he shows himself a perfect hero, without fear and without reproach, — the strongest of his generation, valorous, resolute, great-hearted and noble of soul, wise and steadfast, kind, courteous, and unselfish, a truly 'happy warrior.'⁷ Next to him rank Hrōðgār, the grand and kindly ruler, full of years, wisdom, and eloquence, and the young Wiglāf, who typifies the faithful retainer, risking his life to save his dear master. In a second group

¹ The simpler form of this type (as in 1172) is well known in the *Heliand* and in Otfrid.

² Naturally the forms of *bēon* are used, see Glossary.

³ Cp. 223 f., 359, 814 f., 1075, 1124, 1150 f., 133 f., 191 f., 1246 ff.

⁴ Cp. 716 ff., 2014 ff., 1470 f.

⁵ Cp. 1304 ff., 1620, 2823 ff.

⁶ E.g., those expressing the power of fate or coupling fate and courage (cf. *Arch.* cxv 179 & n.). — See on the general subject of the moralizing element, the monograph by B. C. Williams, *Gnomic Poetry in Anglo-Saxon* (1914), Part i (Introduction).

⁷ Passages of direct characterization: 196 ff., 858 ff., 913 ff., 1705 ff., 1844 ff., 2177 ff., (2736 ff.), 3180 ff. The poet very skilfully prepares the reader for a true appreciation of Bēowulf's greatness by dwelling on the impression which his first appearance makes on strangers, 247 ff., 369 f. Cf. above, p. lix. — In a general way, Bēowulf reminds us of Vergil's *pious Æneas* (cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 339).

belong those lesser figures like Wealhþēow, the noble, gracious, farsighted queen, Unferð, that singular personality of the 'Thersites' order, Hygelāc, the admirable, if somewhat indefinitely sketched member of Geat royalty, and his still more shadowy queen Hygd. Thirdly we find that company of mostly nameless followers of the chiefs, Scyldings and Geats, among whom the coast-guard and the herald Wulf-gār stand forth prominently. Finally the villains are represented by the three enemy monsters, partly humanized and one of them at least having a name of his own. Though the majority of the characters are still more or less types, they are, on the whole, clearly drawn and leave a distinct picture in our minds. Certainly the delineation of the chief actor surpasses by far anything we find in other Anglo-Saxon poems. Even some of the persons mentioned only episodically, like Ongenþēow, Hengest, and the old 'spear-warrior' of the Heaðo-Bards, seem to assume a lifelike reality. Of special psychological interest are Unferð, Heremōd, and þrȳð. Characterization by contrast¹ is seen in the cases of þrȳð-Hygd (1926 ff.) and Heremōd-Bēowulf (1709 ff., cp. 913 ff.).

The Beowulfian society is noble, aristocratic,² and, considering the age it represents, pre-eminently remarkable for its refinement and courtly demeanor. The old Germanic military ideals³ are still clearly recognizable, notwithstanding the Christian retouching of the story — the prime requirement of valor, the striving for fame and the upholding of one's honor,⁴ a stern sense of duty,⁵ the obligation of blood revenge,⁶ and above all the cardinal virtue of loyalty which ennobles the 'comitatus' relation⁷ and manifests itself in unflinching devotion and self-sacrifice on the part of the retainer and in kindness, generosity, and protection on the part of the king. To have preserved for us a faithful picture of many phases of the ancient Germanic life in its material as well as its moral aspect, is indeed one of the chief glories of Beowulf, and one which, unlike its literary merit, has never been called in question. The poem is a veritable treasure-house of information on 'Germanic antiquities', in which we seem at times to hear echoes of Tac-

¹ The author also likes to contrast situations and events, see 128, 716 ff., 756 f., 1078 ff., 1774 f., 2594 f.; 183 ff.; 818 ff., 1470 ff.

² Outside of court circles (including retainers and attendants) we find mention of a fugitive slave only, 2223 ff., 2280 ff., 2406 ff.

³ Cf. the Introd. to *Finnsburg*. An interesting instance of the Germanization of the main story is the device of representing Grendel's relation to the Danes (and to God) in the light of a regular feud, see 154 ff., 811 (978, 1001).

⁴ Cp. 2890 f.: *Dēað bið sēlla / eorla gebwylcum þonne edwiltif*. See Grønbech L 9. 24. i. 69 ff.

⁵ "A profound and serious conception of what makes man great, if not happy, of what his duty exacts, testifies to the devout spirit of English paganism." (ten Brink, L 4. 3. 29.) For a classical illustration see 1384-89.

⁶ Ll. 1384 f. may be compared with *Odyssey* xxiv 432 ff.

⁷ See Antiq. § 2; above, p. lvii.

tus' famous *Germania*, whilst the authenticity of its descriptions has been in various ways confirmed by rich archeological finds especially in the Scandinavian countries. A detailed consideration of this subject is of supreme interest, but cannot be attempted in this place. Its study will be facilitated, however, by the 'Index of Antiquities,' Appendix II, in addition to the general Bibliography, L 9.

In the matter of diction our poem is true to its elevated character and idealizing manner. The vocabulary of *Beowulf*, like that of most Old English poems, is very far removed from the language of prose. A large proportion of its words is virtually limited to poetic diction,¹ many of them being no doubt archaisms, while the abundance of compounds used testifies to the creative possibilities of the alliterative style. A good many terms are nowhere recorded outside of *Beowulf*, and not a few of these may be confidently set down as of the poet's own coinage. Indeed, by reason of its wealth, variety, and picturesqueness of expression the language of the poem is of more than ordinary interest. A host of synonyms enliven the narrative, notably in the vocabulary pertaining to kings and retainers,² war and weapons,² sea and seafaring.³ Generously and withal judiciously the author employs those picturesque circumlocutory words and phrases known as 'kennings,'⁴ which, emphasizing a certain quality of a person or thing, are used in place of the plain, abstract designation, e.g. *helmberend*, *wundenstefna*, *ȳsliða*, *lyfifloga*, *bæðstapa*, *bronnād*; *bēaga brytta*, *gold-wine gumena*, *homera lāf*, *ȳða ge-wealc*, or such as involve metaphorical language, like *rodoreð candel*, *heofenes gim*, *bānhūs*, *beadolēoma*.

Applying the term to verbal expressions also, we may mention, e.g., the concrete periphrases for 'going' (*brwanon ferigeað gē fātte scyldas* etc. 333 ff., or 2539 f., 2661 f., 2754 f., 2850 f.), 'holding court' (*bringas dælan* 1970), 'conquering' (*monegum mægþum meodosetta*

¹ At the same time the appearance of certain prose words which are not met with in any other poem, like *beor(r)*, *sadol*, *wæb(b)*, *yype*, *dryncfæt*, *winarn*, *nōn*, *undernmæl*, *uppribi*, *ū:(an)weard* (see Glossary), betokens a comparatively wide range of interests.

² See Antiq. §§ 1, 2, 8.

³ See above, p. lx. Some 30 terms are used for 'hall,' 'house' (those confined to poetry being marked here with †): *būs*, *ærn*, *reced†*, *flet*, *beal(l)*, *sæld†*, *sælt†*, *sele†*, *bold*, *burb*, *geard*, *bof*, *wic*, besides compounds; some 20 for 'man,' 'men': *mon(n)*, *eorl*, *ceorl*, *wær*, *guma†*, *rinc†*, *beorn†*, *secg†*, *bæle(ð)†*, *firas†*, *niððast†*, *ylde†*; *landbūend*, *grundbūend†*, *foldbūend(e)†*; *sæwberend†*; *ȳlda*, *niðða*, *gumena bearn†*; 7 for 'son': *sunu*, *maga†*, *mago†*, *byre*, *bearn*, *cafora†*, *ȳrfeweard*; 4 for 'heaven': *beofon*, *rodor*, *swegl†*, *wolcnu*; 3 for 'hand': *band*, *mund(†)*, *folm(†)*; 4 for 'blood': *blōd*, *drēor†*, *beolfor†*, *sawat(†)* (cp. l. 2692 f.); 3 for 'wound': *wund*, *ben(n)†*, *(syn-)dolh(†)*; 6 (9) for 'mind': *mōd*, *sefa*, *byge†*, *myne†*, *ferbð†*, *brēostbord†*, *(mōd-sefa†)*, *-gebygd†*, *-geþone(†)*; 9 for 'time': *tid*, *brwil*, *fyrst*, *fæc*, *þræg*, *sæl*, *mæl(†)*, *stund*, *sīð*; 3 (6) for 'old': *cald*, *frōd(†)*, *gamol†* (*bār*, *gamolfeax†*, *blondenfeax†*); etc.

⁴ ON. *kenning*, 'mark of recognition,' 'descriptive name,' 'poetical periphrasis.'

ofstēab 5), 'dying' (*ellor bwearf* 55; cp. 264 f., 1550 f., 2254; *gum-drēam ofgeaf*, *Godes lēoht gecēas* 2469; etc.).

It is no matter for surprise that the kennings very often take the form of compounds. Obviously, composition is one of the most striking and inherently significant elements of the diction. Descriptive or intensive in character, — at times, it is true, merely cumbersome and otiose, the nominal (i.e. substantive and adjective) compounds make their weight strongly felt in the rhetoric of the poem. On an average there occurs a compound in every other line, and a different compound in every third line. Fully one third of the entire vocabulary, or some 1070 words, are compounds,¹ so that in point of numbers, the *Beowulf* stands practically in the front rank of Old English poems.

In comparison with the paramount importance of compounds or kennings, the use of characterizing adjectives is a good deal less prominent, at any rate less striking. These denote mostly general or permanent qualities and make a stronger appeal to sentiment and moral sense than to imagination. By means of the superlative² the rhetorical effect is occasionally heightened: *būsa sēlest* 146, *bræglā sēlest* 454, *bealsbēaga mæst* 1195, etc. Stereotyped ornamental epithets of the familiar Homeric variety like *πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς*, *γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη*, *pius Æneas*, i.e. those appearing inseparably attached to certain persons and objects, are sought in vain in the *Beowulf*.³

On the whole, we note a scarcity of conscious poetic metaphors,⁴ by the side of the more numerous ones of faded and only dimly felt metaphorical quality, and similes of the Homeric order are entirely lacking, — only a few brief, formula-like comparisons being scattered through the first part of the poem.⁵

¹ *isernscūr* †, *ecgbana* †, *gomenwudu* †, *bāmweorðung* †, *fāmigheals* †, *stānfāb* †; *þeodgestrēon* †, *lēodcnyning* †, *ferbðgeniðla* †, *brēostgehygd* †, *bregorōf* †; *æfengrom* †, *bencswēg* † may be cited as typical samples. One of the two elements may be more or less devoid of distinct meaning; e.g., *ende(staf)* (†), *earfoð* (*bræg*) †, *orleg* (*hwil*) †, *geogoð* (*feorh*) †, *ben* (*geat*) †; (*ferbð*) *frec* †, (*bealo*) *cwealm* †; several first elements like *sige-*, *frēa-*, *frēo-*, *drybt-*, *eorl-*, *eald-*, *þrjð-*, may carry some general commendatory sense, 'noble,' 'splendid,' 'excellent.' Tautological compounds are not wanting; e.g., *dēaðcwealm* †, *mægenstrengot* †, *mægencræfit* †, *gryrebrōgat* †, *mōdsefa* †, *wongstede* †, *frēadriben* †, *dēaðfæge* †. There occur in *Beowulf* 28 alliterating compounds (cf. L 8. 18) like *brjðdbār*, *cwealmcuma* †, *goldgyfa* †, *beardbiçgende* † and 2 (3) riming compounds: *foldbold* †, *wordbord* †, (*ðrjðsawjð*) †. The resources of compound formation are illustrated by the observation that *gūð* is employed as the first element of (different) compounds 30 times, *wæl* 24, *bið(e)* 25, *beaðo* 20, *wig* 16, *bere* 14, *beadu* 12, *beoro* 7, *sā* 19, *medo* 11, *mægen* 9, *byge* 8 times.

² It is akin to an exaggeration like *unrīm eorla* 1238.

³ The set expression *mære þeoden* which occurs 15 times is applied to Hrōðgār, Bēowulf, Heremōd, Onela, and unnamed lords.

⁴ Such as *wordbord onlēac* 259, *zwinter jþe helēac / isgebinde* 1132 f., *mæl-ceare . . . sēað* 189 f., 1992 f., *wordes ord / brēosthord þurbbræc* 2791 f., *inwitnet bregdon* 2167, *biorodryncum swealt* 2358.

⁵ See 218: *fugle gelicost*, 727: *ligge gelicost*, 985: *style gelicost*, 1608: *þæt hit*

Highly characteristic and much fancied by the *Beowulf* poet is the familiar trope of *litotes*, which generally assumes the form of a negative expression, as in *nē mē swōr fela / āða on unriht* 2738 f., *nō þæt ȝðe byð* ('impossible') 1002; 793 f., 841 f., 1071 f., 1076 f., 1167 f., 1930; see also *lyt, sum, dæl, dēað-* (*fyl-, gūð-*)*wērig, forbealdan* in the Glossary. The negation sometimes appears in conjunction with a comparative as in 38, 1027 ff., 1842 f., 2432 f., and even with two comparatives: 1011 f.

As regards the handling of the sentence, by far the most important rhetorical figure, in fact the very soul of the Old English poetical style, is of course the device of 'variation,' which may be studied to perfection in the *Beowulf*.

The still more directly retarding element of *parenthesis* or parenthetical exclamation, though naturally far less essential and frequent, is likewise part and parcel of the stylistic apparatus. In contrast with variation, it is nearly always placed in (or begins with) the second half of the line.¹

It should not fail to be observed that there is an organic relation between the rhetorical characteristics and certain narrower linguistic facts as well as the broader stylistic features and peculiarities of the narrative. Thus, tautological compounds like *dēaðcwealm*, redundant combinations like *bēga gebwæpres* 1043² and those of the type *wudu walsceaftas*,³ the ubiquitous element of variation, and the repetitions in the telling of the story are only different manifestations of the same general tendency. The freedom of word-order by which closely related words may become separated from each other (see e.g., 1 f., 270 f., 450 f., 473 f., 1285 ff., 1488 ff., 2098 f., 2448 f., 2886 ff.), and especially the retardation by means of variations and parenthetical utterances, find their counterpart in the disconnectedness of narration as shown in digressions, episodes, and irregular, circuitous movements. The following up of a pronoun by a complementary descriptive phrase—in the manner of variation—, as in *hī . . . swāse gesīþas* 28 f., *þæt . . . Grendles dāda*. 194 f. (cp. 1563, 1674 ff., 77 f., 350 ff.), is matched by the peculiar method of introducing the hero and his antagonist, who at their first mention are referred to as familiar persons and later on receive fuller attention by specifying name and family history. (See 86 ff. [note the definite article], 194 ff., also 331 ff. [Wulfgār], cp. 12 ff.) Again, the very restatement of an idea in a set of different words (variation) may remind us of the noteworthy way of reporting a speech in studiously varied terms (361 ff.). The preponderance of the

eal gemealt ise geliscost (amplified by a brief explanatory clause or two not unlike those used, e.g., in 1033 f., 1327, 2544, 3117 ff., 1648). The pretty lines 1570 ff.: *Lixte se lēoma . . . efne swā of befe ne bādre scīneð / rodores candel can hardly be said to contain an imaginative comparison.*

¹ The only exceptions are 2778, 3056, 3115.

² Or *uncer twēga* 2532, *worn fela*, see Glossary: *worn*.

³ See note on 398.

nominal over the verbal element,¹ one of the outstanding features of the ancient diction, runs parallel to the favorite practice of stating merely the result of an action and of dwelling on a state or situation when a straightforward account of action would seem to be called for.² The choice of emotional epithets and the insertion of exclamatory clauses are typical of the noble pathos which inspires the entire manner of presentation, whilst the semantic indefiniteness of many words and expressions³ recalls the lack of visualization, not to say of realism, in regard to persons and places. The indirectness of litotes is similar in kind to the author's veiled allusions to the conduct of Hrōðulf and to the remarkable reserve practised in the Christian interpretation of the story.

As a matter of course, the Beowulfian stylistic apparatus (taken in its widest sense) was to a great extent traditional, deeply rooted in time-honored Germanic, more particularly West Germanic, practice. Its conventional character can hardly be overestimated. Substantial evidence in detail is afforded by its large stock of formulas, set combinations of words, phrases of transition, and similar stereotyped elements.⁴ One may mention, e.g., the *mæselode*-formulas (see above, p. lvi); expressions marking transition like *næs ðā long tō ðon*, / *þæt* 2591, 2845 (83?, 134, 739); copulative alliterative phrases like *ord ond ecg*, *wæpen ond ge-wædu*, *mēaras ond mādmas*, *wigum ond wæpnum* (2395), *word ond weorc*, *synn ond sacu*; *nē lēof nē lāð* (511), *grim ond grædig*, *micel ond mære*, *habban ond healdan*, besides a few rining combinations: *bond ond rond*, *sæl ond mæl*, *gē wið fēond gē wið frēond* (1864), *frōd ond gōd*; prepositional phrases like *in (on) burgum*, *geardum*, *wicum*; *under wolcnum*, *heofenum*, *roderum*, *swegele*; *mid yldum*; constructions of the type *brēac þonne mōste* 1487, 1177, *wyrce sē þe mōte* 1387, *h̅yde sē ðe wyllle* 2766, cp. 1003, 1379, 1394; first half-lines con-

¹ Typical instances are *ofost is sēlest / tō gecyðanne*, *hwanan eowre cyme syndon* ('whence you have come') 256 f.; *h̅y bēnan synt* ('they ask') 364, 352, 3140; *tō banan weorðan* ('kill') 460, 587, 2203; *ic . . . wæs endesāta* 240 f.; *weorð . . . ingenga mīn* 1775 f.; *Ēadgīlse weorð . . . frēond* 2392 f.; *æfter mundgripe* 1938, *æfter heaðuswenge* 2581, *æfter billes bite* 2060; *wes þū ūs lārena gōd* 269; *þær him āglāca ætgrāpe weorð* 1269; *þær wæs Hondscið hild onsāge* 2076, 2482 f.; *þær wæs Āschere . . . feorb āðgenge* 2122 f.; *Beowulfe weorð / gūðbrēð gylfe* 818 f.; etc. Cp. periphrastic expressions for plain verbs, like *gewin drugon* 798, *sundnytte drēah* 2360, *sīð drugon* 1966, *lifgesceafta . . . brēac* 1953.

² See above, pp. lviii, lxii; also ten Brink L 4. 7. 527 f. Among the simpler illustrations may be mentioned ll. 328 f., 994 f., 1110 f., 1243 ff. (pictures rather than action).

³ For the vague and elastic character of words, see e.g., *nīð*, *synn*, *torn*, *anda*, *sīð*, *heaðorēaf*, *āglāca*, *fābðo*, *fāb*, *lāð*, *fāge*, *mære*, *rōf*, *frōd*. Cf. Schücking Bd., *passim*. The vagueness of phrases like *cwealmbealu c̅yðan* 1940 (cp. 276 f.), and the peculiar preference for passive constructions as in 1629 f.: *ðā wæs of þām hrōran helm ond byrne / lungre ālysed*, 642 f., 1103, 1399 f., 1787 f., 1896 f., 2284, 3021 f. (cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 355) should be noted.

⁴ Cf. L 7. 8, 12 f., 34 ff.

sisting of a noun or adjective (sometimes adverb) and prepositional phrase, like *geong in gearðum* 13, *mārne be mæste* 36, *aldor of earde* 56, *sinc æt symle* 81, *blūdne in healle* 89, *beard under helme* (see Glossary : *under*), *brapor on holme* 543, etc. Of especial interest are the *gefrægn*-formulas, which unmistakably point to the 'preliterary' stage of poetry, when the poems lived on the lips of singers, and oral transmission was the only possible source of information. Emphasizing, as they do, the importance of a fact — known by common report — or the truth of the story, they are naturally employed to introduce poems or sections of poems¹ (e.g., 1 f., 837, 2694, 2752), to point out some sort of progress in the narrative (74, 2480, 2484, 2773, 2172, 433, 776), to call attention to the greatness of a person, object, or action (38, 70, 1196, 1197, 1955, 2685, 2837, 575, 582, 1027). They add an element of variety to the plain statement of facts, and are so eminently useful and convenient that the poets may draw on this stock for almost any occasion.²

Owing to the accumulation of a vast store of ready forms and formulas, which could also be added to and varied at will, repetition of phrases (mostly half-lines, but also some full lines) is observable throughout the poem.³ For example, to cite some recurrent phrases not found outside of *Beowulf*, — *hordweard bælepa* occurs 1047, 1852; *æþeling ærgōd*, 130, 2342, [1329]; *wyrsan wīgfreca*, 1212, 2496; *þrȳðlic þegna hēap*, 400, 1627; *geongum gār-wigan*, 2674, 2811; *eafoð ond ellen*, 602, 902, 2349; *feorbbealu frēcne*, 2250, 2537; *morþorbealo māga*, 1079, 2742; *sorhfullne sīð*, 512, 1278, 1429 (cp. 2119); *ealdsweord eotenisc*, 1558, 2616, 2979; *gomel on giobðe*, 2793, 3095; *beard hondlocen*, 322, 551; *ginfaestan gife þē him God sealde*, 1271, 2182; *æfter bælepa bryre*, *þwate Scyldungas*, 2052, 3005 (MS.); *ær (þæt) hē þone grundwong ongytan mehte*, 1496, 2770; 1700, cp. 2864; 47^b - 48^a, cp. 2767^b - 68^a.

Apart from the matter of formulas, there are not wanting reminders of a primitive or, perhaps, 'natural' method of expression, suggesting the manner of conversational talk or of recitation before a crowd of listeners. E.g., the free and easy use of personal pronouns and the sudden change of subject which leave one in doubt as to the person meant,⁴ the preference for paratactic construction,⁵ the failure to express

¹ Translated into indirect discourse: *welbwoyle gecwæð, / þæt hē fram Sigemunde[s] secgan hȳrde / ellendædum* 874.

² Cf. *MPh.* iii 243 f.

³ A list of several hundred repeated half-lines is given by Kistenmacher, L 7. 16. 33 ff.; cf. Sarrazin St. 141 ff.; also *Arch.* cxxvi 357.

⁴ See 902, 913, 915, 1305, 1900, 2490, 3074; 109, 115, 169, 748, 1809, 2618 f. (change of subject). The pronominal object (and, of course, subject) may be entirely omitted, see Lang. § 25. 4.

⁵ Sometimes it is hard to tell whether to consider a clause 'demonstrative' or 'relative'; see, e.g., *sē, sēo, þæt, þā* in the Glossary; *þær* 420, etc. — An un-

logical relations between facts,¹ the simple way of connecting sentences by the monotonous *þā* or of dispensing with connectives altogether, not to mention the exclamatory element, the fondness for repetition by the side of occasional omission, the jerky movement and lack of a steady flow in the narrative. On the other hand, no proof is needed to show that the style of our poem goes far beyond the limits of primitive art; the epic manner of *Beowulf* is vastly different from that of the ballad or the short lay.

The good judgment and taste of the author are shown in his finely discriminating way of handling the inherited devices of rhetoric. He increases the force of graphic description or pathetic utterance by bringing together groups of compounds, e.g. in 130 f., 320 ff., 475 ff., 1710 ff., 2900 ff., and achieves a wonderful impressiveness in a single line: *nȳdwracu niþgrim, nihtbealwa mæst* 193. A notably artistic effect is produced by the repetition of a couple of significant lines in prominent position, 196 f., 789 f.; cp. 133 f., 191 f. Accumulation of variations is indulged in for the sake of emphasis, as in characterizing a person, describing an object or a situation, and in address; e.g., 2602 ff., 1228 ff., 1557 ff., 3071 ff.; 50 ff., 1345 f., 1004 ff.; 426 ff., 1474 ff.; 1357 ff., 847 ff., 858 ff.; 512 ff., 910 ff. On the other hand, not a single variation interrupts *Bēowulf*'s most manly and businesslike speech, 1384 ff., which thus contrasts strongly with the plaintive lingering on the depredations wrought by Grendel, 147 ff. Again, a succession of short, quick, asyndetic clauses is expressive of rapidity of action, 740 ff., 1566 ff., and appropriately applied to incisive exhortations, 658 ff., 2132 ff., whereas the long, elegant periods of *Hrōðgār*'s farewell speech, 1841 ff., convey the sentimental eloquence of an aged ruler and fatherly friend. Clearly, the author has mastered the art of varying his style in response to the demands of the occasion.

Latin influence, it may be briefly mentioned, is perceptible in the figures of antithesis, 183 ff., anaphora, 864 ff., 2107 ff., polysyndeton, 1763 ff., 1392 ff. Also Latin models for certain kennings and metaphors (e.g., appellations of God and the devil [*Grendel*]), and for terms denoting 'dying' and 'living') have been pointed out.²

avoidable result of the paratactic tendency is the extreme frequency of the semicolon in editions.

¹ For a loose use of the conjunction *þæt* (and of *forðām*, *forðon*), see Glossary.

² Cf. Rankin L 7. 25, *passim*; *Angl.* xxxv 123 ff., 249 ff., 458 ff., 467 ff.; *Arch.* cxxvi 348 ff. Some examples are *liffræa* ('auctor vitæ'), *wuldres wealdend*, *wuldurcnyning*, *kyningwuldor*; *feond mancynnes*, *ealdgewinna*, *Godes andsaca*, *helle hæfta* ('captive inferni'); *worulde brūcan*; *ylda bearn* ('filii hominum'). — Of Latin loan-words the following occur in *Beowulf*: *ancor*, *camp*, (*cempa*), *candel*, *cēap*(?), *cēaster* (*būend*), *dēofol*, *disc*, *draca*, *gigant*, *gim*, *mil* (*gemearc*), *nōn*, *ōr*, *orc*, *orc* (*nēas*), *scrifan* (*for-*, *ge-scrifan*), *segn*, *stræt*, *symbol*(?), *syrce*(?), (*hærg*)*træf* (?), *weal*(*l*), *wic*, *wīn*.

Our final judgment of the style of *Beowulf* cannot be doubtful. Though lacking in lucidity, proportion, and finish of form as required by modern taste or by Homeric and Vergilian standards, the poem exhibits admirable technical skill in the adaptation of the available means to the desired ends. It contains passages which in their way are nearly perfect, and strong, noble lines which thrill the reader and linger in the memory. The patient, loving student of the original no longer feels called upon to apologize for *Beowulf* as a piece of literature.

METER

The impression thus gained is signally strengthened by a consideration of the metrical form, which is of course most vitally connected with the style of Old English poetry. It is easy to see, e.g., that there is a close relation between the principle of enjambement and the all-important use of variation, and that the requirement of alliteration was a powerful incentive to bringing into full play a host of synonyms, compounds,¹ and recurrent formulas. In the handling of the delicate instrument of verse the poet shows a strict adherence to regularity and a surprisingly keen appreciation of subtle distinctions which make *Beowulf* the standard of Anglo-Saxon metrical art. Suffice it to call attention to the judicious balancing of syntactical and metrical pause and the appropriate distribution of the chief metrical types (ascending, descending) and their subdivisions.

Naturally, our estimate of the intrinsic merit of various rhythmical forms does not rest on a basis of scientific exactitude. We can only guess the psychological values of the different types² and their combinations. One would like, indeed, to associate type A with steady progress or quiet strength, to call B the rousing, exclamatory type,³ to consider type C the symbol of eagerness checked or excitement held in suspense; D 1-3, and D 4, though heavier and less nervous, would seem to have an effect similar to C and B respectively; E with its ponderous opening and short, emphatic close is likely to suggest solemnity and force.⁴ However this may be, we can hardly fail to perceive the skill in the selection of successive types in syntactical units, like B + A / A : 80-81^a, C + A / A : 96-97^a, 99-100^a, B / A + E : 109^b-110, C + A / A + C / A : 2291-93^a, or in the case of longer

¹ The influence of alliteration on the choice of synonyms may be illustrated by a comparison of ll. 431, 633, 662, its influence on the use of varying compounds by a comparison of ll. 383, 392, 463, 616, 783; 479, 707, 712, 766; 2144, 2148. (For its influence on word-order compare, e.g., ll. 499, 529; 253, 1904; 2663, 2745.)

² According to Sievers's classification. (See Appendix iii.)

³ It is admirably adapted both to introducing a new element (see, e.g., 100^b, 2210^b, 2280^b, 2399^b) and to accentuating a conclusion, almost with the effect of a mark of exclamation (see, e.g., 52^b, 114^b, 455^b).

⁴ It fittingly marks a close, as in 5^b, 8^b, 17^b, 19^b, 110^b, 193^b.

periods, C + A / D₄ + A / A // + C / A (//) + C / A // B : 1368-72, and with totally different effect, A₃ + A / D_{4x} + A / A₃ + A / C + A / A₃ + A / A // + B / C + A : 1728-34. A nice gradation is attained by the sequence of types, 49^b-50^a : *him was geōmor sefa, / murnende mōd.*

Quite expressive appear the rhythmical variations of the elegy, 2247 ff. Again, the pleasing rhythm of the semi-lyrical passage, 92 ff. is in marked contrast with the vigor (aided by asyndeton and riming congruence) of 741^b-42 : *slāt unwearnum, / bāt bānlocan, blōd ēdrum dranc.* Repetition (as in the last instance) and parallelism of rhythmical forms are used to good purpose, e.g., in 2456-58^a ; 183^b-187 ; 3181 f. ; 1393-94^a, cp. 1763 ff. Nor does it seem altogether fanciful to recognize symbolic values in the slow, mournful movement (incident to the use of the smallest possible number of syllables) of l. 34 : *ālēdon pā lēofne pēoden* compared with the brisk and withal steady progress of ll. 217 : *gewāt pā ofer wāgholm winde gefysed* and 234 : *gewāt him pā tō waroðe wicge rīdan.*

Of the minor or secondary devices of versification a moderate, discriminating use has been made. Groups of emphatic hypermetrical types are introduced three times, 1163-68, 1705-7, 2995-96.¹ End rime occurs in the first and second half of the line in 726, 734, 1014, 2258, 3172, in a *b*-line and the following *a*-line : 1404^b-5^a, 1718^b-9^a, 2389^b-90^a, in two successive *a*- or *b*-lines : 465^a f., 1132^a f., 3070^a f., 890^b f., 1882^b f., 2590^b f., 2737^b f. (2377^b : 79^a), — aside from the rather frequent suffix rimes, which strike us as accidental. The so-called enjambement of alliteration,² i.e. the carrying over of a non-alliterating stressed letter of a *b*-line as the alliterating letter to the following line, occurs some two hundred times (sometimes in groups, as in 168 f., 169 f. ; 178 f., 179 f. ; 287 f., 288 f. ; 3037 f., 3038 f. ; etc.).³ Regarding the much discussed phenomenon of transverse alliteration, of which over a hundred instances can be traced (mostly of the order *a b a b* as in *Hwæt, wē Gār-Dena in gēardagum* 1, 19, 32, 34, 39, 1131, etc., more rarely *a b b a* as in *þæt hit ā mid gemete manna ænig* 779, 1728, 2615, etc.), no consensus of opinion has been reached, but it seems not unlikely that within certain limits it was consciously employed as a special artistic form.⁴

The stichic system of West Germanic verse, with its preference for

¹ Very doubtful is the hypermetrical character of the isolated *a*-lines, 2173^a (cf. T. C. § 19), and 2367^a (cf. T. C. § 24).

² Kaluza 93.

³ The use of the same alliterating letter in two successive lines (e.g. 63 f., 70 f., 111 f., 216 f.) was generally avoided ; only 50 instances are found (counting all vocalic alliterations as identical ones) ; the repetition runs through three lines in 897-9.

⁴ Morgan (L 8. 23. 176) would recognize as many as 86 cases of intentional transverse alliteration.

the use of run-on lines and for the introduction of the new elements at the beginning of the *b*-line, appears in our poem in full bloom. At the same time, monotony is avoided by making the end of the sentence not infrequently coincide with the end of the line, especially in the case of major pauses, e.g. those marking the beginning and the end of a speech. In a large number of instances groups of 4 lines forming a syntactical unit could indeed be likened to stanzas.¹ But this does not imply that the normal stichic arrangement has replaced an older strophic form of the *Beowulf*, though it is possible that the prevailing West Germanic order was preceded by a Germanic system of stanzaic grouping.²

On certain metrical features bearing on textual criticism, Appendix III should be consulted.

If a practical word of advice may be added for the benefit of the student, it is the obvious one, that in order to appreciate the poem fully, we must by all means read it aloud with due regard for scansion and expression. Nor should we be afraid of shouting at the proper time.³

VII. Language. Manuscript⁴

LANGUAGE

The transmitted text of *Beowulf*⁵ shows on the whole West Saxon forms of language, the Late West Saxon ones predominating, with an admixture of non-West Saxon, notably Anglian, elements.⁶

¹ To cite a few examples, 28-31, 43-46, 312-15, 316-19, 391-94, 395-98, 1035-38, 1039-42, 1046-49, 1110-13, 1184-87, 1188-91, 1288-91, 1386-89, 1836-39, 2107-10, 2111-14, 2397-2400, 2809-12, 2813-16, 2817-20. It has been claimed (cf. Kaluza L 8.9.3.18) that an effect of the old stanza division into 5 + 3 half-lines (e.g. 2363-66) is traceable in the favorite practice of placing a syntactical unit of 1½ long lines at the end of a period, e.g. 24 f., 78 f., 162 f., 256 f., 384 f., 756 f., 1435 f., 1527 f., 1598 f., 1616 f., 2890 f., 3108 f., etc. — Less frequently 2 lines could be arranged as stanzas, e.g. 126 f., 258 f., 489 f., 710 f., 1011 f., 1785 f., 1975 f., 2860 f., 2989 f., 3077 f. Also stanzas of 3 lines (and of 5 lines) could be made out.

² Cf. G. Neckel, *Beiträge zur Eddaforschung* (1908), pp. 1 ff., and *passim*; but also Sieper, L 4. 126. 2. 40 ff. — Möller's violent reconstruction of the original (L 2.19), with its disregard of stylistic laws, proved a failure.

³ A notation of the 'speech melody' of the first 52 lines has been attempted by Morgan (L 8. 23. 101).

⁴ See L 6; L 1.

⁵ The same is true of the majority of the OE. poems. Cf. Jane Weightman, *The Language and Dialect of the later OE. Poetry*, University Press of Liverpool, 1907 [considers, besides others, the poems of the Vercelli and Exeter MSS.]; also, e.g., A. Kamp, *Die Sprache der altengl. Genesis*, Münster Diss., 1913.

⁶ The following survey aims to bring out the characteristic features. A complete record of forms is contained in the Glossary.

VOWELS OF ACCENTED SYLLABLES¹§ 1. *Distinctly Early West Saxon are*

- a) *ie* in *hiera* 1164, (*gryre*)*gieste* 2560; *siex*-(*bennum*) 2904, this MS. spelling presupposing the form *sex* (= *seax* 1545, 2703, see § 8. 3), which was mistaken for the numeral and altered to *siex*.²
 b) *ie* in *nīehstan* 2511; *i* in *nīdgripe* 976 (MS. *mid*-).

LATE WEST SAXON FEATURES

§ 2. *y*

1. =EWS. *i*. Cf. Siev. § 22, Bülb. §§ 306 n. 2, 283, 454.

scypon 1154 (*i* 6x); *sæwymman* 1624; *ācwyð* 2046 (*i* 2041), *-cwyde* 1841, 1979, 2753 (*i* 3x); (*fyr*)*wyt* 232; *wylle*, *wylt*, *wyllað* 7x (*i* 16x); (-)*hwylc* 48x (*e* 148);³ *sawylc*(*e*) 37x (*i* 1152);³ *sawynsode* 611; *nymeð* 598, 1846 (*i* 8x); *sym*(*b*)*le* 2450, 2497, 2880; *lyfað* etc.⁴ 5x (*i* 13x); *gyf* 6x (in A⁵ only, *i* 23x); *fyren* 15x (*i* 1932); *fyrst* 7x; *hylt* 1687 (*i* 8x); *ylca* 2239; *syn-* 743, 817, 1135 (*sin-* 6x); *gynne* 1551 (*i* 3x); *hyt*(*t*) 2649; *hwyder* 163 (*hwæder* 1331), *pyder* 3x; *nyðer* 3044 (*i* 1360); *syððan* 57x (*i* 17x; originally *i*, cf. Bülb. § 336); *gerysne* 2653, *andryso* 1796; *brysedon* 226; *hyne* 30x (24x in B⁵) (*hine* 44x, mostly in A); *hyre* 7x (*hire* 8x, in A only); *hyt* 8x (in B only, *hit* 30x); *ys* 2093, 2910, 2999, 3084 (*is* 36x), *synt* 260, 342, 364, *syndon* 237, 257, 361, 393, 1230 (*sint* 388); *byð* 1002, 2277 (*bið* 22x).⁶

2. =EWS. *ie* from *e* after palatal *g*, *sc*. Cf. Wright § 91, Bülb. §§ 151, 306 & n. 3.

gyd(*d*) 7x (*i* 5x); *gyfan* etc. 13x (*i* 19x); *gyldan* 7x (no *i*); *gylf*(-)
 9x (*i* 4x in A); *gystran* 1334; *scyld*(-) 8x (*i* 3118), very often *Scyldingas* (*Scyld*; cf. *Scylfingas* 3x) (*scyldan* 1658).

3. =EWS. *ie*, *i*-umlaut of *ea* = Germanic *a* by breaking. See § 7 :
a; § 8 : *e*.

a) *yld* 7x, *yldo* 4x, *yldan* 739, *yldra* 3x, *yldesta* 3x; *ylfe* 112;
byldan 1094; (-)*fyl*(*l*) 5x; *gefyllan* 2x; (-)*wylm* 16x.

b) *yrfe*(-) 5x; *yrmbu* 2x; *byrgean* 448; (-)*dyrne* 10x; *fyrd-* 9x;

¹ See L6.4 (Davidson), L6.5 (Thomas).

² This seems more natural than a direct transition of *ea* to *ie* (as explained by Cosijn, *Beitr.* viii 573 with reference to *Cur. Past.* [Hatton MS.] III. 23, *forsich*).

³ EWS. *hwelc*, *swele*, cf. Siev. § 342 n. 2 & 3, Wright §§ 311 n. 2, 469 f.

⁴ I.e., including various grammatical forms or derivatives from the same stem. This is to be understood also with regard to many of the following examples.

⁵ A = the first part of the MS., B = the second part; see below, § 24.

⁶ *bysses*, *byssum*, *hysne* (7x) are already found in Ælfred's prose. It must be admitted that also some of the other *y* spellings quoted are not entirely unknown there; cf. Cosijn, *Altwestsächsische Grammatik* i, p. 65.

gyrwan 9x (*gegiredan* 3137); (*ā*)*hyrdan* 1460; (*land*)*gemyrce* 209; *myrð(u)* 810 (see note); (-)*syrc* 6x; (-)*syrgan* 4x; (-)*wyrdan* 2x; (*grund*)*wyrge* 1518; (*for*)*wyrnan* 2x;¹ *hwyrfan* 98.¹

c) (*ge-, ond-*)*slyht* 3x; *lyð* 1048 (*l̥yðs*, see T.C. § 1).

4. = EWS. *ie*, *i*-umlaut of *ea* = Germanic *a* after palatal *g*. See § 1: *ie*, § 7: *æ*, § 8: *e*.

(-)*gyst* 2x (*gist* 4x in A).

5. = EWS. *ie*, *i*-umlaut of *io* = Gmc. *i* by breaking. See § 13: *eo*. *yrre(-)* 8x, *yrtinga* 2x; (-)*hyrde* 17x; *hyrtan* 2593; *myrce* 1405; *gesyðs* 2x; *wyrsa* 5x;² *wyrse* 5x;² *fyr* 2x.²

6. = EWS. *ie* before *ht*, from *eo* = Gmc. *e* by breaking. Cf. Siev. § 108. 1.

cnyht 1219 (*cnibt-* 372, 535).

7. = *eo*, *io*, = Gmc. *e*, *i* by *u*-umlaut. Cf. Siev. §§ 104. 2, 105. 2. *gyfen(es)* 1394 (*i* 1690, *eo* 362, 515); *syfan(-)* 2428, 3122 (*eo* 517, 2195).

8. = *e* in the combination *sel-*,

a) from Gmc. *a* by *i*-umlaut. *syllan* 2160, 2729 (*e* 4x in A). Cf. Siev. § 407 n. 3.

b) Gmc. *e*. *syllic* 2086, 2109, 3038 (*e* 1426); *sylf* 17x (16x in B, & 505; *e* 17x in A; *eo* 3067). Cf. Bülb. §§ 304, 306.

Note. On *sawyrð*, *sawurd*, *byrht*, *fyrrian*, see § 8. 6.

§ 3. *ȳ*

1. = Gmc. *i*.

fȳf(-) 1582 (*i* 6x); *fȳra* 2250 (*i* 4x); *gȳtsað* 1749; *scȳran* 1939 (*scīr(-)* 5x in A); (-)*sawȳð(-)* 8x (*i* 20x); *sawȳn* 1111 (*i* 1286, 1453).

2. = EWS. *ie*, *i*-umlaut of *ēa* (mostly Gmc. *au*). See § 10: *ē*.

gecȳpan 2496; *geffȳmed* 846, 1370; (-)*gȳman* 4x; *bȳnan* 2319, *bȳnðo* 5x; *bȳran* uniformly, 19x; *gelyfan* uniformly, 5x; *ālȳsan* 1630; *nȳd(-)* 10x (*i* 976, *ē* 2223); *nȳhstan* 1203 (*ie* 2511); *scȳne* 3016; *bestȳmed* 486; *geþȳwe* 2332; *ȳðan* 421; *ȳðe(-)* 4x (see § 10. 2: *ē*); (-)*ȳwan* 2149, 2834 (*ēo* [also used in WS.] 1738, *ēa* [practically non-WS.] 276, 1194, cf. Siev. § 408 n. 10, Cosijn i, p. 112). — (*ge*)*dȳgan* 2531, 2549. (*gedȳgan* 7x — through palatal influence, cf. Bülb. § 306C; so *ācȳgan* 3121, *lig* 83, 727, 781, 1122, 2305, 2341, etc.)

3. = *i*-umlaut of *īo* (older *iu*) and *īowj* (older *iuwj*, *ewwaj*). Cf. Wright §§ 138, 90; Bülb. § 188. See § 16: *ēo*, *īo*.

dȳgel 1357 (*ēo* 275) [possibly *i*-umlaut of *ēa*, cf. Deutschbein, *Beitr.*

¹ Met with already in Ælfred's prose, cf. Cosijn, *op. cit.*, i, p. 34.

² Found already in Ælfred's prose, cf. Cosijn, i, p. 65. *byrnan* (2272, 2548, 2569) is likewise Alfredian; cf. Bülb. §§ 283 n. 2, 518, Wright § 98 n. 3, Cosijn, *l.c.*

xxvi 224 n. 2]; *dýre* 2050, 2306, 3048, 3131 (*ēo* 7x, *īo* 1x); (*un-*) *hýre* 2120 (*ēo* 2x, *īo* 1x); *gestrýnan* 2798; (*an-*)*sýn* 251, 928, 2772, 2834 (*īo* 995); (*-*)*trýwe* 1165, 1228 (*ēo-* 1166); *hýstru* 87 (cf. *ēo* 2332).

4. *Varia.* — *hý* (plur.) 10x (beside *hie*, *hī*, see Gloss.; cf. Wright § 462); *sý* 3x (*sīe* 3x, *sī.* 1x); (*-*)*gesýne* 7x (umlaut of *ēa* or *īo*? Cf. Siev. § 222. 2); *týn(e)* 5x (cf. Siev. § 113 n. 2.).

Interchange of *ē* and *ý* in *Frēsan*, *Frysān*.

§ 4. i

= *y*, *i*-umlaut of *u*. [Also occasionally in Angl.] Cf. Bülb. §§ 307 f., 161 n. 2, Siev. § 31 n.

bigan 1305; *bisigu* 281. 1743 (*y* 2580; however, original vowel doubtful, cf. NED.: *busy*; Franck-vanWijk, *Etym. Woordenboek: bezig*); (*-*)*driht(-)* 10x (in A, *y* 11x); (*-*)*drihten* 17x (*y* 32x); *fiht* 1765; (*-*)*bigan* 5x in A (*y* 3x in B); *bige(-)* 5x in A, 3x in B (*y* 2x in A, 3x in B, *-hýdig* 723, 1749, 2667, 2810, cf. *-bēdig*, § 10. 6), *Higelāc* 15x in A, 8x in B (*Hyge-* 8x in B, 1x in A, *Hý-* 1530, see Gloss.); *scildig* 3071 (*y* 3x); *scile* 3176 [found also in Ælfred and in Northumbr., cf. Bülb. § 308, Siev. § 423] (*scyle* 2657); *Wilfingum* 461 (*y* 471); *sinnig* 1379 (*synn(-)* 9x); *pincean* 4x (in A, *y* 2x in B).

§ 5. ī

= *ī*, *i*-umlaut of *ū* (*un-*). Cf. Bülb. §§ 163 n., 309.

-pīhtig 746 (*ī* 1558); *wīston* 1604 (n.).

Note 1. Predominantly LWS. is the spelling *ig* for *ī* (brought about after a change of forms like *fāmig* to *fāmī* 218). Cf. Siev. §§ 24 n., 214.5; Cosijn, *i*, pp. 91 f., 178. *big* 1085, 1596; *sig* 1778; *big(-)* 2220, 3047; *ligge* 727; *wigge* 1656, 1770; *wigtig* 1841; *-stigge* 924; *Sceden-igge* 1686; cp. *unigmetes* 1792.

Note 2. For some other LWS. features see § 7 n. 1 & 2; § 8. 3b, 4, 6 & n. 1; § 9. 1; § 10. 4, 5; § 15. 2; § 18. 5.

NON-WEST SAXON ELEMENTS

(This is a broad, general term. A number of forms included can be traced in the so-called Saxon patois also.)¹

§ 6. a

1. Unbroken *a* before *l* + consonant. [This is really a non-LWS. feature; besides being Angl., it is found not infrequently in EWS. and E. Kent.] Cf. Bülb. § 134, Cosijn *i*, pp. 8 ff.

alwalda 316, 955, 1314, *alwealda* 928 (always: *eal(l)*), *an-*

¹ Incidentally a few WS. forms are to be mentioned.

walda 1272; *aldor* 29x (*ealdor* 20x; always: *eald*); *baldor* 2428 (*bealdor* 2567), *-balde* 1634; *balwon* (dp.) 977 (*ea* in inflected forms 6x); *galdre* 3052 (*gealdor* 2944); *galg(a)* 2446, 2940; *galgmōd* 1277; (-)*bals* 298, 1566 (*ea* 8x); *wald-* 1403; *waldend* 8x (*wealdend* 3x; always *wealdan*, 9x).

2. Original unbroken *a* before *r* + consonant is possibly hidden behind the MS. spelling *brand* in 1020, i.e. **barn*. [This would savor of Angl., particularly Northumbr., influence.; cf. Bülb. § 132.]

Note 1. As to the interchange of *a* and *o* spellings before nasals, see below, § 24, seventh footnote. Parallel forms are, e.g., *gamen*, *gomen*; *gamol*, *gomol*; *gangan*, *gongan*; *hand*, *bond*; *hangian*, *bongian*; *sang*, *song*.

Note 2. It is doubtful whether an original long *ā* can be claimed in the form *para* of the MS., 1015, i.e. **wāran* (= *wāron*). (Cf. Bülb. § 129: *swāran*.)

§ 7. *a*

1. = WS. & Gmc. *e*. [Not infrequent in several Angl. texts, but sporadically found also elsewhere.] Cf. Bülb. § 92 n. 1; Deutschbein, *Beitr.* xxvi 195 f.; Gabrielson, *Beibl.* xxi 208 ff.

sp̄rac 1171 (*sp̄rean* etc. 4x); *gebr̄ac*, 2259; *wes* 407 (*wes* 5x); *n̄afne* 250 (MS. *n̄afre*), 1353 (*e* 8x); the MS. spellings *hw̄æðre* 2819 (i.e. *br̄æðre*), *f̄æder-* 3119 (i.e. *f̄æðer-*); *þas* 411 (cf. Siev. § 338 n. 4).¹

2. = *i*-umlaut of Gmc. *a* (WS. broken *ea*) before *l* + cons. [Angl.] Cf. Wright § 65 n., Bülb. § 175. — See § 2. 3: *y*; § 8.2: *e*.

balde 2018 (cp. *Andr.* 1186: *baldest*); (-)*w̄alm* 2066, 2135, 2546.

3. = WS. broken *ea* before *rg*, *rh* and *b* + cons. (smoothing). [Angl.] Cf. Bülb. §§ 205 f. — See § 8.3: *e*.

ber̄g(*trafum*) 175; *gēah̄ted* 1885 (*ea* 3x, *e* 1x), *gēah̄tle* 369.

4. = WS. *ea* after initial palatal *sc*, *g*. [Angl., but also met with in Sax. pat. and Kent.] Cf. Wright § 72 n. 1, Bülb. §§ 152 n., 155 f. — See § 8.4: *e*.

ges̄car 1526 (*e* 2973); *ges̄c̄ap-* 26 (*ea* 650, 3084).

With conditions for *i*-umlaut: *ḡast* 1800, 1893, 2312, 2670, 2699 (see also Gloss.: *gist* and *ḡast*, *ḡāst*). Cf. Siev. § 75 n. 1.

5. = WS. *rybt*, *ribt*. [Angl. smoothing of *eo* to *e* (*æ*); *r̄æbt-* 2x in *Lindisf. Gosp.*] Cf. Siev. § 164 n. 1., Bülb. §§ 207, 211.

(*w̄iðer*)*r̄æhtes* 3039.

Note 1. Interchange of *a* and *e* in cases of *i*-umlaut of a) *a* and of b) *a*, *o* before nasals is seen in a) *afnan*, *efnan*; *r̄ast*, *rest*; *sacc(e)*, *secc(e)*; *wr̄æcca*, *wrecca*; *-m̄æcgas* 491, 2379, *-mecgas* 332, 363,

¹ Considered historically, *þas* would belong under original Gmc. *a*; cf. Wright §§ 465 f.

481, 799, 829; *æl-* 1500, 2371, *el-*, *ellor*, etc. (Cf. Bülb. §§ 168 f., Siev. § 89.) — b) *-blæmm*, *-blemm*; *læ[n]g*, *leng*; *mænigo*, *menigo*. [This *æ* is characteristic especially of South East Sax. pat., cf. Bülb. §§ 170 f.]

Note 2. *bwæder* 1331 (= *bwider*), occurs sporadically in OE.; it seems to suggest a LWS. scribe. Cf. Sievers, *Beitr.* ix 263; Deutschenbein, *Beitr.* xxvi 201.

Note 3. On the *æ* of *Ælfhere*, see Siev. § 80 n. 3, Cosijn i, p. 31.

§ 8. e

1. = WS. *æ*. [(Late) Kent., partly Merc.] Cf. Siev. § 151; Bülb. § 91; Wright § 54 n. 1.

dreþ 2880; *breþe* 991, see 1914 Varr. (*æ* 1437, *a* 15x); *Hetware* 2363, 2916; *breþn* 1801, 2448, 3024, *Hrefnes-holt* 2935, *Hrefna-wudu* 2925 (*e* owing to analogy of *bremn*, cf. Bülb. § 170 n.; not a dialect test); *mepel(-)* 236, 1082, 1876 (cf. Weyhe, *Beitr.* xxx 72 f.); *ren-* 770 ((-) *ærn* 7x, cf. below, § 19. 7); *sel* 167 (*sæl* 3x; possibly compromise between *sæl* and *sele*); *þrec-* 1246 (*geþræc* 3102).

2. = EWS. *ie*, *i*-umlaut of *ea* (see § 2. 3 : *y*);

a) before *r* + *cons.* [Angl., Kent., also Sax. pat.] Cf. Bülb. § 179 n., Wright § 181.

under[ne] 2911; *mercels* 2439; *-serce* 2539, 2755; *werbðo* 589; perhaps *wergan* (?), 133(n.), 1747.

b) before *l* + *cons.* [Kent., also Sax. pat., partly Angl.] Cf. Bülb. §§ 175 & n., 179 n. 1, 180, Wright § 183. — See § 7. 2 : *æ*.

elde 2214, 2314, 2611, 3168, *eldo* 2111.

3. = WS. broken *ea* (see § 7. 3 : *æ*);

a) before *rg*, *rb.* [Angl.] Cf. Bülb. § 206.

bergum 3072.

b) before *b*, *h* + *cons.* [Partly Angl., Kent., (chiefly Late) WS.] Cf. Bülb. §§ 210, 313 & n.

ehtigað, 1222; *gefeh* 827, 1569, 2298 (*ea* 2x); *-fex* 2962, 2967 (*ea* 1647); *mehte* [frequent in *Ælfred's Orosius*] 1082, 1496, 1515, 1877 (often *meabte*, *mihte*); *genehost* 794 (*geneahbe* 783, 3152); *-seb* 3087 (*ea* 18x); *sex-* 2904 (see § 1).

4. = WS. *ea* (Gmc. *a*) after initial palatal *g*, *sc.* [LWS., Kent., occasionally Merc.] Cf. Siev. §§ 109, 157, Bülb. § 314, Wright § 72 n. 1. — See § 7. 4 : *æ*.

(*be*)*get* 2872 (*be-*, *on-geat* 7x); *sceft* 3118 (*ea* 2x); *scl* 455, 2804, 3010 (very often *sceal*); *gescer* 2973.

With *i*-umlaut (of *ea* or *æ*), = EWS. *ie*. [Angl., Kent.] Cf. Bülb. § 182, Siev. § 75 n. 2, Wright § 181. — See § 2. 4.

(-)*gest(-)* 994, 1976.

5. = WS. broken *eo* before *rg*, *rb.* [Angl. smoothing.] Cf. Bülb. § 203.

(*bl̄zor*)*ber* [g] 304 (*eo* 1030); *ferb*(-) 305, 2706 (*eo*- very often); (-)*ferb̄s*(-) 19x.

6. The combination *weo-* (from *we-*) appears changed to *wu-* [LWS.] in *wurðan* 282, 807, *sawurd* 539, 890, 1901, to *wy-* [late WS. spelling, cf. Siev., *Beitr.* ix 202, Bülb. § 268 n. 1.] in *sawyrd* 2610, 2987, 3048, *wyruld-* 3180, to *wō-* [in general, L. Northumbr. and (partly) LWS., cf. Wright § 94, Bülb. §§ 265 ff., also Wood, *JEGPh.* xiv 505] in *bworfan* 1728 (*eo* 2888), (*for*)*saworced* 1767 (*eo* 1737), *worc* 289, 1100 [Northumbr.: *werc*, *wærc*]; *worðmynd* 1186 (*eo* 4x); also in *worold*(-) 17x, *worðig* 1972 [both occurring also in EWS.].

In case the aforesaid spelling *wyr-* is considered to represent a real phonetic change, it might be likened to the change of *beorht* to *byrht*, 1199. Cp. the forms *-byrht* (*-bryht*) of proper names in *Bede* (cf. *Beitr.* xxvi 238), *Byrhte*, *Bede* 58. 13, *-bryht* in the *OE. Chron.* (cf. Cosijn i § 22); *Byrht-nōð*, *-helm*, *wold* in *Mald.*; *unbyrhtor*, *Boeth.* 82. 1; *Sat.* 238; *Fat. Ap.* 21; etc. Another seemingly parallel case is *firedon* 378 (*feredon* etc. 11 x).

Note 1. The form (*āð*)*sweord* 2064 represents perhaps an original *-sawyrd*, which was erroneously 'corrected' to *-sweord* (because of association with *sweord* 'sword,' see Gloss.). — *bwyrfaþ* 98 (see § 2.3) admits, at any rate, of being identified with *bweorfap* (strong verb). — *sawulces* (*for sawyices*) 880 is a very late form, cf. Bülb. § 280.¹

Note 2. It is very doubtful whether *trem* 2525 contains Kent.² *e* = WS. *y* (*Mald.* 247 : *trym*).

§ 9. *ā*

1. = WS. *ēa*, Gmc. (and specifically ON.) *au* in (*Heapo-*)*Rāmas* 519. [A change sometimes met with in LWS., L. Merc. and, at an earlier date, in Kentish documents.³] Cf. Schlemilch, *l.c.*, pp. 35 f.; Zupitza, *ZfdA.* xxxiii 55; Wolff, *Untersuchung der Laute in den kent. Urkunden* (Heidelberg Diss., 1893), pp. 54 f.

2. = WS. *ēa* before *g*. [Angl. smoothing.] Cf. Siev. § 163 n. 1, Bülb. § 200. *āg*(*weard*) 241 (see Gloss.).⁴ — See § 10.5 : *ē*.

¹ See, e.g., *Andr.* 1713 : *wunn*, *Fat. Ap.* 42 : *wurd*; W. Schlemilch, *Beiträge zur Sprache und Orthographie spätaltengl. Sprachdenkmäler der Übergangszeit* (St. EPh. xxxiv), pp. 11 f., 14, 47.

² But cf. also Wright § 112 n. 1 ('Kentish' claimed to include dialects of East Anglia and Sussex).

³ Note also Baeda's spelling *Aeduini*, the *Ēd-* forms of the Northumbr. *Liber Vitae*, and a few *Ēd-* forms occurring in the *OE. Chronicle* (cf. Cosijn i § 93). But cf. Chadwick, *Studies in Old English* (1899), p. 4 (*ā*, *ē* due to umlaut).

⁴ On the somewhat uncertain etymology, see *Beitr.* xxxi 88 n.

3. = \bar{e} , *i*-umlaut of \bar{o} . Probably to be accounted for by alteration of original \bar{a} [i.e., archaic OE., and late Northumbr.; Bülb. §§ 165 f.]. Cf. Deutschbein, *Beitr.* xxvi 199 f.; but also Schlemilch, p. 21.

$\bar{a}ht$ 2957 (n.); (*hige*) $m\bar{a}dum$ 2909; (*on*) $s\bar{a}ce$ 1942; (*ge*-) $sacan$ 1004 (MS.) is perhaps miswritten for $sacan$, i.e. $s\bar{a}can$. (The MS. spelling *reote* 2457¹ possibly points to original *roete*, i.e. $r\bar{u}ete$.)

Note. On the spelling $b\bar{e}l$, 2126 (= $b\bar{a}l$), see note to l. 1981.

§ 10. \bar{e}

1. = WS. & Gmc. \bar{a} . [Angl., Kent.]

$\bar{e}drum$ 742 (\bar{a} 2966); $gef\bar{e}gon$ 1627 (\bar{a} 1014); (-) $m\bar{e}ce$ 12x²; $\bar{E}om\bar{e}r$ (MS. *geomor*) 1960; (*folc*) $r\bar{e}d$ 3006, *Heardr\bar{e}d* 2202, 2375, 2388, *Wonr\bar{e}des* 2971, *Wonr\bar{e}ding* 2965 (perhaps due to loss of chief stress, cf. Bülb. § 379); $s\bar{e}le$ 1135 (\bar{a} 8x); $ges\bar{e}gan$ 3038, 3128 (\bar{a} 1422); $s\bar{e}tan$ 1602 (\bar{a} 564, 1164); $\bar{p}\bar{e}gon$ 563, 2633 (\bar{a} 1014); $w\bar{e}g(-)$ 1907, 3132 (\bar{a} 1440).

2. = EWS. $\bar{i}e$, *i*-umlaut of $\bar{e}a$. [Angl., Kent., Sax. pat.] Cf. Bülb. §§ 183f. — See § 3. 2&4: \bar{y} .

$\bar{e}de$ 2586, $\bar{e}p-$ 1110, 2861; $\bar{l}\bar{e}g(-)$ 2549, 3040, 3115, 3145 (\bar{i} 10x); (*pr\bar{e}a*) $n\bar{e}dla$ 2223; (-) $r\bar{e}c$ 2661, 3144, 3155; (-) $ges\bar{e}ne$ 1244.

3. = (E)WS. $\bar{e}a$ (from \bar{a}) after palatal *g*.³ [Angl., Kent., LWS.] (*of*) $g\bar{e}fan$ 2846 ($\bar{e}a$ 1600); cf. $-b\bar{e}g\bar{e}te$ 2861 (with conditions for *i*-umlaut).

4. = EWS. $\bar{e}a$ (from Gmc. *au*) after palatal *sc*. [LWS.] Bülb. § 315.

ofsc\bar{e}t 2439 ($\bar{e}a$ 2319); *Sc\bar{e}fing* 4.

5. = WS. $\bar{e}a$ before *c*, *g*, *b*. [Angl., partly LWS.] Cf. Bülb. §§ 316 f. — See § 9.2: \bar{a} .

$\bar{b}\bar{e}cn$ 3160 ($\bar{e}a$ 2x); $\bar{b}\bar{e}g$ 3163 ($\bar{e}a$ 30x); $\bar{e}g(\textit{str}\bar{e}amum)$ 577 ($\bar{e}agor-$ 513); (\bar{a}) $\bar{l}\bar{e}h$ 80 ($\bar{e}a$ 3029); $\bar{n}\bar{e}h$ [2215,] 2411 ($\bar{e}a$ 12x); $\bar{p}\bar{e}h$ 1613, 2967 ($\bar{e}a$ 30x).⁴

6. = \bar{y} (from *yg-*, with *i*-umlaut of *u*). [Later Kent.] Cf. Wright § 132 n., but also § 3 n.

($\bar{n}\bar{i}\bar{o}$) $\bar{h}\bar{e}dige$ 3165. (See § 4.)

7. = smoothing of primitive Angl. $\bar{e}u$ (WS. $\bar{e}o$) from Gmc. \bar{i} in $\bar{f}\bar{e}l(a)$ 1032 (n.). Cf. Bülb. §§ 147, 196, 199.

¹ On similar *eo* spellings in late MSS., see Schlemilch, p. 22.

² This, the invariable form in OE., had become stereotyped through its use in Anglian poetry.

³ The form $\bar{t}\bar{o}g\bar{e}nes$ 3114 (from $\bar{t}\bar{o}g\bar{e}anes$ (6x), $\bar{t}\bar{o}g\bar{e}agnes$) occurs already in Alfredian prose; also $\bar{g}\bar{e}fe$ (Cosijn i, p. 84, ii, p. 138) has been found there. Cf. Bülb.

§ 315. Note also $\bar{g}\bar{e}nunga$, 2871.

⁴ The forms $\bar{n}\bar{e}h$ and $\bar{p}\bar{e}h$ occur already in *Orosius*, see Bülb. § 317 n.

§ 11. *i*

= WS. broken *iō*, *ēo* before *b*, from Gmc. *i*. [Angl.] Cf. Wright § 127. — See § 10.7.

wīg (*wēorþung*) 176 (WS. *wēob*), *Wihstān* 2752, 2907, 3076, 3110, 3120 (*ēo* 2602, 2613, 2862).

§ 12. *ea*

1. by *u*-, *o/a*-umlaut, = WS. *a*. [Merc., partly E. Kent.] Cf. Siev. § 103, Bülb. § 231.

beadu- 16x; *cearu* etc. 8x (*care* [3171]); *eafora* 14x; *eafoð* 7x (*eo*, see § 13.2); *eatol* 2074, 2478 (*a* 11x); *heafo* 1862, 2477; (-) *heafo* 2661, 2679, 2697 (*a* 11x); *beapu-* 35x, *Heaþo-* 7x; *-headerod* 3072 (*a* 414).

Note. *calu*(-) (7x) has passed into WS. also. Cf. Wright § 78 n. 3.

2. = WS. *eo*, *u*-umlaut of *e*. [Paralleled in Northumbr. (especially *Durb. Rit.*) and E. Kent. (sporadically).] Cf. Bülb. §§ 236, 238.

eafor 2152 (*eo* 4x), *Eafores* 2964 (*eo* 1x, *io* 2x).

Note. *fealo* 2757 may stand for *feola* (*o/a*-umlaut of *e*, Angl., Kent., also Sax. pat., cf. Bülb. § 234) or be = *feala*, a form found in several (including WS.) texts, cf. Siev. § 107 n. 2 [influence of *feawa* suggested]; Bülb. § 236, Tupper, *Publ. MLAss.* xxvi 246 f., Schlemilch, p. 34.¹

§ 13. *eo*

1. Non-WS. (though partly also Sax. pat.) cases of *u*-, *o/a*-umlaut (cf. Bülb. §§ 233-35).

a) of *e*.

eodor 428, 663, 1037, 1044; *eoton* etc. 112, 421, 668, 761, 883, 1558, 2979 (*e* 2616); *geofena* 1173 (*geofum* 1958), *-geofa* 2900 (see § 14.2: *io*, § 2. 2: *i*, *y*); *meodu-* 5, 638, 1643, 1902, 1980 (*e* 13x); *meoto* 489 (n.); *meotod-* 1077 (*e* 14x); *wæora* 2947 (9 corresponding instances of *e*).

b) of *i*.

(-) *freoðo*(-) 188, 522, 851, 1942, 2959² (see § 14.1: *io*; *i* 2017); *bleonian* 1415; *-hleosu* 710, 820, 1358, 1427 (1 corresponding case of *i*: 1409); *leomum* 97; *leoðo-* 1505, 1890, 2769; *seonowe* 817; *seoððan* 1775, 1875, 1937; *wæotena* 1098,² (-) *wæotode* 1796, 1936, 2212 (*i* 9x); *wreoþen* (*hilt*) 1698 (*i* 3x). [On the occurrence of this umlaut before dentals and nasals in Sax. pat., see Bülb. § 235 n.]

2. *eo* for *ea*, *u*-umlaut of *a* (see § 12.1). [Found sporadically in Merc.] Cf. Bülb. § 231 n.

¹ The very form *fealo* is recorded in *Lind. Gosp.*, *Luke* 12. 48, *Durb. Rit.* 61.5.

² For EWS. *Freoðo-*, *wiotan* etc., see Cosijn i, pp. 49 f., 52.

eofodō 2534.

3. = EWS. *ie*, *i*-umlaut of *io*, Gmc. *i*; see § 2.5: *y*. [Merc., Kent., Sax. pat.] Cf. Bülb. §§ 141-43, 186 n., 187.

eormen- 859, 1201, 1957, 2234 (*Yrmen-* 1324); *eorres* 1447; *feorran* 156; *-beorde* 2930 (MS.), apparently presupposing a form *berde* (Sax. pat., cf. Bülb. § 186 n., — in place of original *-bredde*).

4. = breaking of *e* in *seolf(a)* 3067 (*e* 17x, *y* 17x). [Merc., No. Northumbr., Early Kent.] Cf. Bülb. § 138.¹

5. *geong* 2743, for *gong*. [Northumbr.] Cf. Siev. § 396 n. 2, Bülb. § 492 n. 1.

For the combination *weo-* see § 8.6.

§ 14. *io*

1. Non-WS. cases of *u*-umlaut of *i*.

friodū- 1096, 2282 (see § 13.1: *eo*); *riodan* 3169; *scionon* 303 (*i* 994); *niodor* 2699 (also Sax. pat., cf. Bülb. § 235 n.).

2. *io* for *eo*, *u-* or *o/a-*umlaut of *e*. [Kent. coloring.] Cf. Bülb. §§ 238, 141.

biora- 2158, 2358, 2539, 2781 (*eo* 13x); *Hior(o)te* 1990, 2099 (*eo* 18x); *lofore* 2993, 2997 (see § 12.2); *siomian* 2767 (*eo* 2x); *giöfan* 2972 (might be Sax. pat., or EWS., cf. Bülb. § 253 & n. 2).²

3. *io* for *eo*, breaking of *e* before *r* + *cons.* [Kent., rarely WS.] Cf. Wright § 205, Bülb. §§ 141, 143, Cosijn i, p. 39.

biorg etc. 2272, 2807, 3066 (*eo* 18x); *biorn* 2404, 2559 (*eo* 11x).³

§ 15. *ēa*

1. for *ēo* in *fēa* 156 (*fēo* 2x). [Might be Northumbr., or Merc., Kent.; cf. Siev. § 166 n. 2., Bülb. §§ 112 n. 1, 114.]⁴

2. *brēa-* 1214 for *brē(aw)* (*ā* 277, 1588). [LWS.] Siev. § 118 n. 2.

3. On *ēawes* etc., see § 3. 2.

Note. Through shifting of stress *-glēaw* developed to (*-gleāw*), *-glāw* 2564 (so *glāwne*, *Andr.* 143; *unglāunesse*, *Bede* 402. 29 (Ca.); *glāunes*, *Blickl. Hom.* 99.31); cf. Bülb. § 333; Schlemilch, p. 36; Wood, *JEGPh.* xiv 506.

¹ According to W. F. Bryan, *Studies in the Dialects of the Kentish Charters of the OE. Period* (Chicago Diss., 1915), p. 20, *seolf(a)* is distinctively Anglian. Three instances from *Orosius* are noted by Cosijn, i, p. 36.

² Possibly *swioðol* 3145 is to be included.

³ Possibly *gihðe* 2267, 2793 should be placed here (*e* broken before *h*); in that case *gehðo* 3095 would belong in § 8.5.

⁴ For similar *ēa* forms in (very) late WS., see P. Perlit, *Die Sprache der Interlin.-Version von Defensor's Liber Scintillarum* (Kiel Diss., 1904), § 17; also Schlemilch, p. 38.

§ 16. *ēo*

1. *ēo*, *īo* = WS. *īe*, *ȳ*, *i*-umlaut of *īo* (older *iu*) and *īowj* (older *iūwj*, *eūwj*). [Angl., Kent., Sax. pat., partly WS.] Cf. Wright § 138, Būlb. § 189 & n. 1, § 191. — See § 3. 3: ̄.

dēore 488, 561, 1309, 1528, 1879, 2236, 2254, *dīore* 1949¹; (-)*hēoru* 987, 1372, *unbīore* 2413; *nēos(i)an* 115, 125, 1125, 1786, 1791, 1806, 2074, *nīos(i)an* 2366, 2388, 2486, 2671, 3045; *nīowan* 1789 (*ī* 9x); *-sion* 995; *trēowde* 1166; *pēostrum* 2332.²

Note. For the forms *ēowes* 1738, *dēogol* 275, see § 3. 2, 3; cf. Cosijn i §§ 98, 100.

2. *ēo* = normal *ēa*.

a) = Gmc. *au*. [So. Northumbr. coloring.] Cf. Būlb. § 108.³ (*ā*)*brēot*⁴ 2930; *dēof* 850; *dēoð* 1278; *Gēotena* 443 (= *Gēata*).⁵

b) = WS. *ēa(b)* from *ā(b)* in *nēon* 3104. [Angl., Kent.] Cf. Būlb. § 146.

§ 17. *īo*

1. = (L)WS. *ēo*. [Presumably Kent., though also EWS. and partly Merc.] Cf. Wright § 209, Siev. § 150 n. 2 & 3, Būlb. § 112.⁶

a) Gmc. *eu*.

bīodan 2892 (*ēo* 3x); *bīor* 2635 (*ēo* 9x); *cīosan* 2376 (*ēo* 2x); *dīop(e)* 3069 (*ēo* 3x); *dīor(-)* 2090, 3111 (*ēo* 11x); (-)*drior(-)* 2693, 2789 (*ēo* 9x); *hīofende* 3142; *nīod(e)* 2116 (*ēo* 1320); *-sīoc* 2754, 2787 (*ēo* 4x); *pīod(-)* 2219, 2579 (*ēo* 21x), *pīoden* 2336, 2788, 2810 (*ēo* 37x).

b) Contractions [of *ī + ō*, *ī + ū*, *e + u*, cf. Būlb. §§ 118 f.; contraction to *īo* partly Northumbr. also, thus: *fīond*, *bīo*, *sīo*, *ðrīo*, *bīo* 'bee'].

bīo(ð) 2063, 2747 (*ēo* 5x); *Bīowulf* 15x (in B; *ēo* 40x [37x in A, see Gloss.]); (*on*)*cnīow* 2554; *fīond(a)* 2671 (*ēo* 26x); (*ge*)*īode* 2200 (*ēo* 20x); *gīong* 2214, 2409, 2715 (*ēo* 5x); *bīo* 11x (3x in A; *hēo* 18x in A); *hīold* 1954 (*ēo* 33x); *sīo* 16x (*sēo* 13x, see Gloss.); *Sawīo(rīce)* 2383, 2495 (*ēo* 5x); *Ongen-*, *Ecg-ðīo(w)* 1999, 2387, 2398, 2924, 2951, 2961, 2986 (*ēo* 17x; *Wealh-pēow* 6x); *pīo* 2174 (*ēo* 2278).

¹ Cf. *Cur. Past.* 411. 27, 439. 32: *īo*.

² Cf. *Oros.* 256. 16, 19: *ēo*.

³ Also late Southern texts contain examples of this *ēo*; cf. Schlemilch, p. 36.

⁴ Possibly influenced by redupl. preterites like *bēot*.

⁵ Strong and weak declension of tribal names may be found side by side, cf. *Ēote*, *Ēotan*, *Intr.* xlvi (also note on 4-52, tenth footnote); Siev. § 264 n.

⁶ Instances of *īo* by the side of *ēo* from EWS. (Cosijn i, pp. 37, 44, 66 f., 113 f.): a) *bīodan*, *bīor-*, *dīop*, *dīor*, *hīofan*, *sīoc*, *ðīod*; b) *bīon*, *fīond*, *hīo*, *hīold*, *sīo*, *ðīow*, *ðrīo*. On the use of *īo*, *io* in EWS., see Sievers, *Zum ags. Vocalismus* (1900), pp. 39 ff.

2. For *iō*, *eō* = WS. *i*-umlaut of *iō*, see § 16.1.

3. *iō*, *eō* (rising diphthongs, unless the *i*, *e* were inserted merely to indicate the palatal nature of *g*) in (-)*giōmor*- 2267, 2408, 2894, 3150, (-)*geōmor*(-) 12x (from Gmc. *ā* before nasal).¹ Cf. Wright §§ 51 n., 121 n., Bülb. § 299.

Note. Compare the spelling *io* in *Hondscio* (*Hondsciō*) 2076, which may, however, be merely analogical for *eo*.²

UNACCENTED SYLLABLES

§ 18. *Weakening* (and *interchange*) of *vowels* (and *inflectional syllables*)

1. *-um* (dat. plur. ending) appears as *-un*, *-on*, *-an*. Cf. Siev. § 237 n. 6.

a) *-un*; *berewæsmun* 677, *wīcun* 1304.

b) *-on*; *hēafdon* 1242, *scypon* 1154.

c) *-an*; *āpums-wēoran* (MS. *swerian*) 84, *blēorber[g]an* 304, *uncran eaferan* 1185, *feorhgenīðlan* 2933, *læssan* 43, *ærran* 907, 2237, 3035.

Note. On cases like *heardan clammum* (so 963; *heardum clammum* 1335), *dēoran sweorde*, see § 25.3. Note *bal-won* (*bendum*) 977, *hāton* (*heolfre*) 849. — The erroneous spelling (*ū*, i.e.) *-um* for *-an* appears in 2860^a.

2. *-u* appears as *-o*, *-a*. Cf. Siev. § 237 n. 5; H. C. A. Carpenter, *Die Deklin. in d. nordhumbr. Evang.* (1910), § 87.

a) *-o*; *earfēþo* 534, *-gewādo* 227, *geþingo* 1085, *-bliðo* 1409, *wado* 546; *fēhðo* 2489; *-strengo* 533, (*sinc*)*þego* 2884, etc.

b) *-a*; *-gewāda* 2623 (n.), *þūsenda* 1829, 2994 (?) (cf. Bülb. § 364); *-beala* 136, *geara* 1914 (cf. Bu. Zs. 194, *Angl.* xxvii 419).

Note. Analogical use of *-u* for *-a* in the gen. & dat. sg. of *sunu*: 1278, 344. (Cf. Siev. § 271 n. 2). See also 1243.

3. *-a* (gen. plur.) appears as

a) *-o*. Cf. Sievers, *Beitr.* ix 230; *MLN.* xvi 17 f.; Sisam, *MLR.* xi 337. *hynðo* 475, 593, *mēdo* 1178, *ylðo* 70 (n.).³

b) *-e* possibly in *sorge* 2004; cp. the MS. spelling *hwile* 2710.

4. *-an* appears as *-on*

a) in infinitives (cf. Siev. § 363 n. 1), *bregdon* 2167, *būon* 2842, *bealdon* (MS. *beoldon*) 3084, *bladon* (MS. *blodon*) 2775, *ongyton* 308.

b) in *mannon* 577, *hæfton* 788.⁴

Note. The change of *-on* to *-an* in the ind. plur. pret. (cf. Siev. § 364 n. 4) is seen in *wærran* 1015 (MS. *para*, see § 6 n. 2), 2475; 43, 650, 1945, 2116, 2479, 2852, etc.

¹ Thus, e.g., *Kent. Glosses*, *ZfdA.* xxi 20. 94: *giōmras*.

² It is possible that a falling diphthong had developed.

³ The MS. form *þryðo* 1931 (for *þryðe*) should also be remembered.

⁴ On the spelling *frecnen* for *frēcnan* 1104, see T.C. § 16.

5. *-es* (gen. sing.) appears as

a) *-as* (as found in various later texts, cf. Siev. § 237 n. 1; Carpenter, *op. cit.*, §§ 62 f.);¹ *Heaðo-Scilfingas* 63, *Merewioingas* 2921, *yrfeawardas* 2453.

b) *-ys* (cf. Siev. § 44 n. 2, Bülb. § 360 n.: late, especially LWS.); *wintrys* 516.

A similar transition of *e* in inflexional syllables to *y* in: (*nīw*)*tyrwyd* 295, *feormynd* 2256 (cp. 2761).

6. Various changes of normal *-e-*.

(a) *-ende* (pres. ptc.) > *-inde*; *weallinde* 2464; > *-ande* (cf. Siev. § 363 n. 4); *-āgande* 1013.

(b) *-en* (pres. opt. plur.) > *-an* (cf. Siev. § 361); *fēran* 254, etc.; *-en* (pret. opt. plur.) > *-on* (cf. Siev. § 365); *feredon* 3113, etc.

(c) *-e* (before *n*) of middle syllables > *-on-*; in the pret. ptc. (cf. Siev. § 366. 2): *gecorone* 206, (*burh*)*etone* 3049 (cp. *Ruin* 6: *undereotone*); — gen. plur.: *sceaðona* 274 (cf. Siev. § 276 n. 2 & 3); — *ricone* 2983.

(d) > *æ* in infl. superl.: *gingæste* 2817.²

7. An *i* of the second element of a compound weakened to *e* (cf. Bülb. § 354); *fyrwet* 1985, 2784 (*fyrwyd* 232); *Hæscen* 2925.³

8. Prefix *-ge-* > *-i-* in *unigmetes* 1792, which is reasonably to be considered = *unimetes*, showing a late transition of *ge-* to *i-* (Siev. § 212 n. 1, cp. *unilic*, *uniwemmed*; *Met. Bt.* 7. 33 & 10. 9: *unigmet*), and analogical spelling *ig* (which is rather frequent in that portion of the MS.).⁴

9. The isolated *te* 2922 (see Gloss.: *tō*) shows an interesting weakening, cf. Wright § 656, Bülb. § 454, B.-T., s.v. *te*.

10. The loss of the middle vowel of *Hygelāc* in *Hylāc(es)* 1530 (from *Hyglāc*) has been designated as largely Northumbrian, with reference to the analogous forms of the *Liber Vitae* (Siev. R. 463 f.).⁵ The dropping of the posttonic vowel in *Heort* 78, 991, originally due to the example of the inflected forms (see 2099; Bülb. §§ 405, 439), is demanded by the meter in l. 78 (cf. Siev. R. 248, T.C. § 5 n.).

¹ Some examples from poetical texts: *Gen.* (B) 485, *Ex.* 248, *Dan.* 30, 115, *Wand.* 44. See Krapp's note on *Andr.* 523.

² Such weak *æ* may be found in some (late) texts, cf. Sweet, *Angl. Reader*, *Gra.* § 28 n.; *Angl.* xxv 307 (note on *Bede* 68. 25). — The MS. spelling *onlic næs* (for *onlicnes* 1351) shows scribal misapprehension.

³ The forms *Hæðcyn* 2434, 2437, *Hæðcynne* 2482 may be accounted for by folk etymology.

⁴ That this *ig* should stand, by mistake, for an old or dialectal *gi-* (cf. Bülb. § 445 n. 1) is a far less plausible hypothesis.

⁵ Sievers posits the uniform use of the form *Hyglāc* (as well as *Wedra*) for the original text; similarly *Sigemund* 875, 884 might have been substituted for *Sigmund*. Also *Fitla* 879, 889 has been declared a Southern scribe's alteration of **Fitla* (Weyhe, *Beitr.* xxx 98). — On the forms *hilde-* and *hild-* in compounds, see T. C. § 14.

CONSONANTS

§ 19.

1. g.

Loss of palatal *g*, transition of *-ig* to *-ī* (later *i*). Cf. Wright §§ 321, 324; Siev. § 214.5, Cosijn i, pp. 88, 178.

Wilāf 2852 (*Wīg-* 6x); *Hylāc(es)* 1530 (see § 18.10); *-brād* 723, 1664, 2575, 2703, *frīn(an)* 351, 1322, *-hȳdig* etc. 434, 723, 1749, 1760, 2667, 2810, cf. 3165, *sāde* etc. 1696, 1945, 3152; by analogy (cf. Siev. § 214 n. 8) also *gefrūnon* 2, 70, *(-)brōden* 552, 1443, 1548; — *fāmi-* 218, *-sālī* 105.

The disappearance of *g* in *gende* 1401 (*gengde* 1412) is perhaps merely an orthographic [L. Kent.] feature, cf. Siev. §§ 184, 215 n. 1, Bülb. § 533 d.

The prefixing of *g* in the spelling *geomor* 1960 (for *Ēomēr*) suggests a Kentish scribe, cf. Siev. § 212 n. 2.

Transition of final *ng* to *nc* in *atspranc* 1121 (*-rinc* 1118 (n.)?); cf. Siev. § 215, Bülb. § 504. *gecranc* 1209 is possibly to be referred to *-crincan*, a parallel form of *-cringan*; cf. *Beitr.* xxxvii 253 f.

Note. Interesting spellings. (a) *sorbge* 2468 (cp. an analogous spelling of *b* in *fāghæ* 2465), *ābealch* 2280; cf. Siev. §§ 214 n. 5, 223. — (b) Spellings for *cg* (cf. Siev. § 216 n. 1, Cosijn i, p. 179): *secgende*¹ 3028, *fricgean* 1985; *Ec-þeow*, *-lāf* 957, 980 (*Ec-* corrected to *Ecg-* 263), *sec* 2863.²

2. b.

Loss and addition of initial *b*. Cf. Siev. § 217 n. 1 & 2, Bülb. § 480 n.

The loss of initial *b* in the MS. spellings of 312, *-reade* 1194, *inne* 1868 may or may not be of phonetic significance.³

On the unwarranted spelling *b* in initial position in *braþe* 1390, 1975, see T.C. § 15; on *-bnāgdon* 2916 (cp. 1318), *broden* 1151, see T.C. § 28; on *bun ferð* see note on 499ff., tenth footnote. Obvious mistakes are *hand-*, *bond-* 1541, 2094, 2929, 2972, also *battres* 2523.

3. n.

n before *f*, *b*, changed to *m* (assimilation, cf. Siev. § 188. 1): *gimfæst* 1271, *blimbed* 3034.

Loss of *n* in the form *cyniges* 3121, which arose perhaps as a cross between *cynig* and *cynges* (cf. Bülb. § 561) and may be found in several later texts.⁴

¹ Cp., e.g., *El.* 160, 387, 560.

² So *Wald.* i 5. — Whether *cg* is erroneously spelled for *g* in *ecgclif* 2893 is doubtful, see Gloss.

³ The incorrect *beortre* [see however Siev. § 221 n. 2] 158 has been corrected by another hand to *beorhtre*.

⁴ See B.-T. Suppl. : *cynig*; *OE. Chron.* 409 (E), 755 (E); *Wonders of the East* ch. 19.

The absence of final *n* in *ræswa* (MS.) 60 (= *ræswan*) has been explained as a Northumbrianism; cf. Siev. §§ 188. 2, 276 n. 5, Bülb. § 557; Napier, *Furnivall Miscellany*, p. 379 n. The forms *lemede* 905, *oferōde* 1408, *weardode* 2164 possibly exhibit weakening from normal *-don*, but they (especially the first two instances) can be accounted for by lack of congruence, cf. § 25. 6, note on 904 f.¹

4. Doubling of consonants.

a) Normal doubling of *t* before *r* (cf. Wright § 260, Bülb. § 344) in *attres* 2523, *attren* 1617, hence also *attor* 2715, 2839 (*āter* 1459).

b) Merely orthographic (or due to confusion) seems to be the doubling of intervocalic *t* after long vowel or diphthong (in open syllable) in *fætum* 716 (cf. Gloss.: *fāted*), *gegrēttan* 1861, *gebēdde* 505 (cf. *bēdan*), *scēatta* 752 (cf. *sceat(t)*²).

Note. The oblique cases of *wræt(t)* being nearly always spelt in OE. with *tt*, argue for the *jō*-declension.

c) Doubling of final *l* after short vowel: *sceall*³ 2275, 2498, 2508, 2535, 3014, 3021, 3077; *till* 2721; *well* 1951, 2162, 2812. Cf. Bülb. §§ 547 f. (Doubled *l* in posttonic position: *æpellingum* 906.)

5. Simplification of double consonants.

a) *bb* between vowels simplified (in spelling) to *b* in *genebost* 794. Cf. Bülb. § 554 n. 2: quite frequent in Angl. texts, but found also in WS. MSS.⁴

b) *tt* spelt *t* in *hetende* 5 1828; *nn* spelt *n* in *irena* 673 (n.), 1697, 2259.

c) The simplification of *eorlic* 637 (for *eorllic*) is normal. Cf. Wright § 259. 3.

6. Loss of the second of three successive consonants. Cf. Bülb. § 533; also *MLN.* xviii 243-45.

¹ Trautmann (Tr. 134) diagnosed *banu* 158 (MS., however, *banā*) as a Northumbr. form for *banan* (though it is more naturally explained as an error caused by the following *folmā*, cp. 2821, 2961), likewise *-sporu* 986, for *-sporan* (Tr. 177), and — vice versa — *walan* 1031, as an erroneously Westsaxonized form for *walu* (Bonn. B. xvii, p. 163); *lemede* 905 was suspected by him (Tr. 174) of standing for original Northumbr. *lemedu* (which is very questionable, cf. Siev. § 364 n. 4). Cosijn (Aant. 25) judged *-cempa* 1544 to be an Angl. form for *-cēpan*.

² The same spelling, *Ex.* 429: *sceattas*. Such double spellings occur rather irregularly in Northumbr., see e.g., E. M. Lea, *The Lang. of the Northumbr. Gloss to the Gospel of St. Mark*, Angl. xvi 131 ff.; Lindelöf, *Die Sprache des Rituals von Durham*, pp. 70 f. On such spellings in late Southern texts, see Schlemilch, pp. 64 ff. — The double *t* after shortened diphthong in *preottēoða* 2406 is LWS., cf. Siev. §§ 328, 230 n. 1, Bülb. § 349.

³ Frequent in LWS. (Siev. § 423). Cf. also Schlemilch, p. 63.

⁴ Thus, e.g., *Gen.* 2843: *geneahe*, *Mald.* 269: *genehe*; *Gen.* 1582, 2066, *El.* 994: *hlihende*, *Blickl. Hom.* 25. 23: *hlihap*; also *Kent. Gloss.*, *ZfdA.* xxi 18. 11: *hlihe*; *WS. Gosp.*, *Luke* 6. 21: *hlihap*, *Lind.*, *ib.*: *hlæheð*; so 6. 25.

⁵ Perhaps influenced by *hete*, *hetelic*, *hetol*. Thus *El.* 18, 119: *hetend(um)*. — The spelling *nīða* 2215 (not uncommon in OE. MSS.) for *nīðða* seems to be due to analogy with the noun *nīð*.

t. (*here*) *wasmun* 677, and (in a case involving two words :) *sīðas sige* 2710 MS. (see Varr.).

d. (*heaða*) *bearna* 2037 MS., (*heaso*) *bearna* 2067 MS.¹ (Perhaps scribal confusion with the noun *bearn*.) The spelling *bearede* 2202 (= *Heardrēde*) is possibly a mere blunder.

Loss of *r* before one (or two) consonant(s): *sweodum* 567 MS. (see Varr.), *fybtum* 457 MS. (for [*ge*] *wyrbtum*).

Unfortunately, *-wasmun* is the only fairly probable instance of intentional phonetic spelling.²

7. Varia. — Absence of metathesis of *r* (cf. *ærn*) is noted in (archaic) *ren* (*weard*) 770, cf. Siev. § 179.1, Bülb. § 518.³ — *bold* 773, 997, 1925, 2196, 2326, 3112 with *ld* from *pl* (WS. *tl*) is considered predominantly Angl. Cf. Siev. § 196.2, Bülb. § 522.

f. The solitary spelling *u* for intervocalic *f*, in *bliuade* 1799 (*blifade* 1898) probably (though not necessarily) bespeaks the hand of a late scribe. Cf. Siev. § 194; Schlenilch, p. 49.⁴

INFLEXION

Only a few noteworthy forms in addition to those mentioned in § 18 are to be pointed out here.

§ 20. Nouns

1. Of nouns used with more than one gender, *sā* once (2394) appears as fem. (later usage),⁵ (*isern*) *scūr* 3116 as fem. (archaism).⁶ The (Angl.?) fem. gender of *bend* is seen in *walbende* 1936. On (*hand*) *sporu*, see note on 984 ff.; on *wala*, *wræc*, Gloss.; on *frūfor*, note on 698; on *blāw*, note on 2297. See also notes on 48, 2338, and T.C. § 25. The apparent fem. use of *sār* 2468 (MS.) is to be charged against the scribe. For the neut. *hwælf* (Gloss.), cp. ON. *hwálf*.

2. The fem. nouns of the *i*-declension regularly form the acc. sing. without *-e*, the only exception being *dāde* 889.⁷ The fem. *wynn* fluctuates between the *jō*- and the *i*-type, the acc. sing. (-) *wynne* occurring 8x, the acc. sing. *ēðelwyn* in 2493.⁸ — The nom. plur.

¹ L. 2032: *-beardna*; *Wids.* 49: *-bearna* with *d* added above the line.

² Exceedingly doubtful are *hol* (*þegnas*) 1229, *-wyl* (*þa*) 1506, and *þeo* (*ge streona*) 1218.

³ The same form is recorded in the early *Erfurt Glossary*, 1137: *rendeḡn* = 'ædis minister'; besides, as the second element of compounds, in *hordren*, *ZfdA.* xxxiii 245. 42, *gangren*, *ib.* 246. 80.

⁴ Thus, e.g., *El.* 834: *begrauene*, *Andr.* 142: *caueðum*.

⁵ Cf. Schröder, *ZfdA.* xliii 366; Hempl, *JGPh.* ii 100 f.

⁶ So Gothic *skūra*; cf. *P.Grdr.*² i, p. 770.

⁷ The forms *br̄de* 2956, *gumcyste* 1723, *sēle* 1135 must be understood as acc. plur.

⁸ In l. 1782 Sievers would introduce the acc. sing. *-wynn*, in l. 2493, *-wynne*. Siev. § 269 ranges *wynn* with the *i*-stems, in *Beitr.* i 494 f. he classes it, as, primarily, a *jō*-stem. OS. *wunnia* is *jō*-stem, OHG. *wunna* *jō*-stem, OHG. *wunni* *i*-stem.

lōda 3001 shows association of *lōd(e)* with *pōd* and the passing over to the *ō*-declension, cf. Siev. § 264; J. F. Royster, *MLN.* xxiii 121 f.; B.-T.

3. The form *nēodlašu* 1320, though not impossible as a late, analogical dat. sing. (cf. Siev. § 253 n. 2), is probably meant for *-lašum* (*u* written for *ū*).

4. Of distinct interest is the archaic dat. (instr.) *dōgor* 1395 (cf. Varr.: 1797, 2573).¹ As to form, *-sigor* 1554 could also be an archaic dat. sing.,² though the perfective meaning of *gewealdan* harmonizes better with the acc.

§ 21. Adjectives

A remarkably late, analogical form of the acc. plur. neut. is *fāge* 1615.² (Cf. Siev. § 293 n. 3.) Note also *wynsume* 612, *cwice* 98.

§ 22. Pronouns

On the apparent use of *sē = sēo*, *bē = bēo*, see notes to 1260, 1344, 1887.³ — A single instance of *bīe*, nom. sg. fem., occurs 2019 (so regularly [twice] in the [Merc.] *Vesp. Psalter*, cf. Siev. § 334 n. 1 & 3). — The transmitted *sīe*, nom. sg. fem., 2219 (see Varr.) is well known [only once: *sēo*] in the *Vesp. Psalter* (cf. Siev. § 337 n. 4). — *pāra*, dat. sg. fem., 1625 suggests dialectal or late usage (cf. Siev. § 337 n. 2 & 4, and *Beitr.* ix 271). — The erroneous *bere* 1199 could be interpreted as a blunder for *pēre* (Kent., Merc., cf. Siev. § 337 n. 3 & 4), i.e. normal *pāre*.⁴

§ 23. Verbs

1. The uniform use of the full endings *-est*, *-eð* (2. & 3. sing. pres. ind.) of long-stemmed strong verbs and weak verbs of the 1. class, and of the unsynopated forms (ending *-ed*) of the pret. ptc. of weak verbs of the 1. class terminating in a dental is in accord with the postulate of the Anglian origin of the poem.⁵ Conclusive instances (guaranteed by the meter) are (a) *oferswyðeþ* 279, 1768; *gedigeð (-est)* 300, 661; *þenceð* 355, 448, 1535, 2601; *weorpeð* 414, 2913; *wēneþ* 600;

¹ See Weyhe, *Beitr.* xxxi 85 ff.

² Or is *hilt* used here as fem. ? *fāge* would then be acc. sg. fem.

³ Such a form *sē* is a dialectal possibility, cf. E. M. Brown, *The Lang. of the Rushworth Gless to Matthew*, § 81; Bülb. § 454; Bu. Zs. 205.

⁴ The Merc. (*Vesp. Ps.*) form *ūr* has been conjecturally proposed for 2642b, see Varr.

⁵ See Siev. §§ 358. 2, 402. 2, 406, *Beitr.* ix 273; Siev. R. 464 ff., A. M. § 76. 3. Those critics who have cast doubts on Sievers's formulation of this dialect test have intimated the value of these conjugational features as a criterion of early date, so far as Southern texts might be concerned. Cf. ten Brink 213; Trautmann Kyn. 71 n.; Tupper, *Publ. MLAss.* xxvi 255 ff., *JEGPh.* xi 84 f.

scīneð 606, 1571; *brūceð* 1062; *bealdeſt* 1705; *scēoteð* 1744; *ge-drēoseð* 1754; etc. (For the absence of WS. umlaut, see Siev. § 371.) (b) *hyrſted* 672; *gecȳped* 700; *āfēded* 693; *gelāsted* 829; *forſended* 904; *scynded* 918; etc.¹ The dissyllabic value of the 2. & 3. sing. pres. ind. of short-stemmed verbs is likewise proved by the meter, e.g. *cymest* 1382, *nymeð* 1846, 2536, *gāleð* 2460, *sīteð* 2906.

2. An archaic, or Angl., feature is the ending *-u* in *fullāstu* 2668; cf. Siev. § 355. (See *hafu*, below, under 5.) Another archaism appears in the ending *-æ*: *fæðmie* 2652 (see note on 1981); cf. Siev. § 361.

3. The pret. of (-) *findan* is both *funde* (6x, in accordance with the regular EWS. practice, cf. Cosijn ii, p. 132) and *fand* (11x), *fond* (2x). — The pret. of (-) *cuman* is both *cwōm*(-) (26x) and *cōm*(-) (24x). — The pret. sing. of (-) *niman* is *nōm* (2x, the normal Angl. form), *nam* (18x), pl. *nāmon* (2x). — The pret. (*ge*) *þab* 1024 looks like a WS. scribe's ineffectual respelling of Angl. *þab*; cf. Siev. § 391 n. 8, *Beitr.* ix 283; Deutschbein, *Beitr.* xxvi 235 n. (Was there confusion with *lāb*?) — Not strictly WS. are *sāgon* 1422, *gesēgan* 3038, *gesēgon* 3128; cf. Siev. § 391 n. 7. — Late [Kent., LWS.] is *ſpecan* 2864.² — Quite exceptional (found nowhere else, it seems,) is the pret. ptc. *dropen* 2981.

4. The unique pret. *gāng* 1009, 1295, 1316 makes the impression of being a mechanical transcription into WS. of a form *gēong* (which was taken for a Northumbr. imp. *geong* (So. Northumbr. *gong*), cf. § 13.5). The form (*ge*) *gangeð* 1846 is perhaps Angl. (WS. *gāð*).³

5. *hafu*, *hafo* 2150, 2523, 3000 (see § 23.2), *hafast* (uniformly, 5x), *hafað* (uniformly, 9x) are rather Angl. (or poetical); cf. Siev. § 416 n. 1; (-) *lif(i)gende* 468, etc. (10x) is not the standard WS. form, cf. Siev. § 416 n. 2.⁴ — *telge* 2067 evidences a compromise between *telle* and *talige* (so 532, 677, 1845).⁵ — The ending *-ade* as in *blifade* 81, *losade* 2096 (so *-ad* as in *geweorðad*, etc.) occurs sporadically in both parts of the MS., cf. Siev. § 413.⁶

6. The archaic, poetical *dædon* (*dēdon*) [claimed as a Northumbrianism] has been demanded by metrical rigorists, 1828^b (cp. 44^b), see Varr. Cf. Siev. § 429 n. 1, Siev. R. 498; Tupper, *Publ. MLAss.* xxvi 264 n. 3.

¹ Metrically inconclusive cases are, e.g., 93, 1460, 1610, 2044, 2460^a.

² Cf. Siev. § 180. The only other instance in OE. poetry: *spæcon*, *Par. Ps.*

57. 3.

³ Cf. A. K. Hardy, *Die Sprache der Blickling Homilien* (Leipzig Diss., 1899), p. 75, n.

⁴ K. Wiidhagen, *St. EPh.* xiii 180 makes it out to be Angl. It is to be admitted, however, that *hafast*, *hafað*, and especially *lif(i)gende* are not unknown in WS.

⁵ Cp. *Andr.* 1484: *ælige*.

⁶ In *Rushw.*^a, e.g., the vowel *a* is used in such forms almost without exception, cf. Lindelöf, *Bonn. B.* x, §§ 228 f.

7. The Angl. pres. ptc. formation in *-ende* of weak verbs of the 2. class (cf. Siev. § 412 n. 11, Siev. R. 482, A. M. § 76. 7) is seen in *feormend-* 2761 (cf. Lang. § 18. 5).

On the uninflected inf. after *tō*, see Siev. § 363 n. 3; T.C. § 12.

On important linguistic features bearing on scansion, see Appendix III (T.C.). See also below, Chapter viii: 'Genesis of the Poem' (Date: Linguistic Tests).

§ 24. Mixture of forms

How can this mixture of forms, early¹ and late,² West Saxon, Northumbrian, Mercian, Kentish, Saxon patois be accounted for? The interesting supposition that an artificial, conventional standard, a sort of compromise dialect had come into use as the acknowledged medium for the composition of Anglo-Saxon poetry,³ can be accepted only in regard to the continued employment of ancient forms (archaisms) and of certain Anglian elements firmly embedded in the vocabulary of early Anglian poetry. Witness, e.g., the use of *hēan*, *fēores*,⁴ *bebt* by the side of the later *bēan*, *feores*, *bēt*, or the forms *mēce* (never *māce*), *beadu(-)*, *beađu-* uniformly adhered to even in Southern texts. But the significant coexistence in the manuscript of different forms of one and the same word,⁵ without any inherent principle of distribution being recognizable, points plainly to a checkered history of the written text as the chief factor in bringing about the unnatural medley of spellings. The only extant manuscript of *Beowulf* was written some two and a half centuries after the probable date of composition⁶ and was, of course, copied from a previous copy. It is perfectly safe to assert that the text was copied a number of times, and that scribes of heterogeneous dialectal habits and different individual peculiarities⁷ had a share in

¹ Note, e.g., details like *ren-* § 19. 7, *dōgor* § 20. 4, *hafu*, *fullāstu*, *fæðmic*, § 23. 2 & 5; also T.C. § 1, etc.

² Note, e.g., *hlitade* § 19. 7, *specan* § 23. 3, *fāge* § 21, *swyrd* § 8. 6, *swule* § 8 n. 1, *fāmī*, *unigmetes* §§ 18. 8, 19. 1.

³ Cf. O. Jespersen, *Growth and Structure of the English Language*, 2d ed., 1912, § 53; see also H. Collitz, "The Home of the Heliand," *Publ. MLAss.* xvi 123 ff.

⁴ Cf. T.C. §§ 1, 3.

⁵ Thus, *gifan*, *gyfan*, *giofan*; *lifað*, *lyfað*, *leofað*; *giest*, *gist*, *gyst*, *gæst*, *gest*; *dēore*, *dīore*, *dýre*; *sweord*, *swurd*, *swyrd*; *Eafores*, *Eofores*, *lofore*; *ealdor*, *aldor*; *eahtian*, *æhtian*, *ehtian*; *dryhten*, *drihten*; etc.

⁶ See below, 'Manuscript,' and Chapter viii ('Date').

⁷ Striking illustrations of passing scribal moods are the occurrence of the spelling *ig* = *i* with any degree of frequency in a definitely limited portion only, see § 5 n. 1 (cp. the spasmodic appearance of *Hygelāc*, Gloss. of Proper Names); the solitary instances of *seoððan* in ll. 1775, 1875, 1937; the irregular use of the *a* and *o* spellings (exclusive of *pone*, etc.) before nasals which show the following ratios: ll. 1-927, 2: 1, ll. 928-1340, 8: 1, ll. 1341-1944, 7: 6, ll. 1945-2199, 31: 32, ll. 2200-3182, 4: 7 (Möller, *ES.* xiii 258); the varying frequency of the preposition *in* (as over against *on*), which appears in ll. 1-185: 10x, in ll. 1300-2000: 5x, in ll. 2458-3182: 10x.

that work.¹ Although the exact history of the various linguistic and orthographic strata cannot be recovered, the principal landmarks are still plainly discernible.

The origin of the poem on Anglian soil² to be postulated on general principles is confirmed by groups of Anglian forms and certain cases of faulty substitution (e.g., *næfre*, *hwæðre*, *fæder* § 7. 1, *-beran* § 8. 5, *þeod* (i.e. *deod*) § 16. 2, *gang* § 23. 4)³, to which some syntactical and lexical features are to be added (§§ 25. 7, 26). See also below, pp. xcii f. A decision in favor of either Northumbria or Mercia as the original home cannot be made on the basis of the language.⁴

Before receiving its broad, general LWS. complexion, the MS. — at any rate, part of it — passed through EWS. and Kentish hands. See especially §§ 1, 8 n. 2, 10. 6, 14. 2 & 3, 17, 19. 1. That these dialectal elements were superimposed on a stratum of a different type is suggested by a blunder like *siex-* 2904 (cf. §§ 1, 8. 3) and a mechanical application of an *io* spelling in *Hondscio* 2076 (cf. § 17 n.). On the other hand, the scribal mistake *mid* of l. 976 (cf. § 1) would not be unnatural in a copyist unfamiliar with EWS. spelling traditions. It is worthy of note that these dialectal contributions have been almost completely obliterated in the first part of the MS.

The final copy which has been preserved is the work of two scribes, the second hand beginning at *mōste*, 1939. As the first of these scribes (A, 1–1939) copied also the three preceding prose pieces, viz. a short *Christophorus* fragment,⁵ *Wonders of the East*,⁶ and *Letter of Alexander*,⁷ and the second one (B, 1939–3182) copied the poem of

¹ As contributing causes of the mixture of forms may be mentioned the occasional fluctuation between traditional and phonetic spelling, the pronounced Anglo-Saxon delight in variation (note, e.g., 2912: *Frȳsum*, 2915: *Frēsna*, 3032: *wundur*, 3037: *wundur*), and the mingling of dialects in monastic communities (cf. Stubbs, *Constitutional History of England*⁶ i 243; W. F. Bryan, *Studies in the Dialects of the Kentish Charters* etc., pp. 34 f.).

² Cf. Siev. A. M. §§ 74 ff.

³ It has been plausibly suggested that a form *gefægon* (so 1014) indicates a WS. remodeling of Angl. *gefēgon* (1627), since *gefægon* seems to be unknown in pure WS. texts; see Deutschbein, *Beitr.* xxvi 194. The same may be true of *sægon* 1422, cf. § 23. 3.

⁴ The strongest evidence supporting Mercia is the *u*-, *o/a*-umlaut of *a*, § 12. 1. — It would be possible to argue for the existence of an original Northumb. stretch from 986–1320; cf. *-sporu* 986, *gesacan* 1004 (orig. *æ*), *gang* 1009, *-āganæ* 1013, *brand* 1020 MS., *walu* 1031, *fēla* 1032, *sēðan* 1106 (originally *sēðan* — *seoð*(ð)*an* — *syððan* ?), *spræc* 1171, *sē* 1260 (?), *þeod* 1278 MS., *gang* 1295, *gang* 1316, *-laðu* 1320 (?). But most of the material is problematical.

⁵ *Christophorus* fragment (ff. 94^a–98^b); ed. by G. Herzfeld, *ESr.* xiii 142–45.

⁶ *De Rebus in Oriente Mirabilibus* (ff. 98^b–106^b); a modern edition by F. Knappe, Greifswald Diss., 1906.

⁷ *Epistola Alexandri ad Aristotelem* (ff. 107^a–131^b); an easily accessible edition by W. M. Baskervill, *Angl.* iv 139–67. The identity of the handwriting of *Beowulf* A and the *Epistola Alexandri* was recognized by Sedgefield (Edition, 1910,

Judith also, some inferences relating to their treatment of the *Beowulf* MS. and the condition in which they found it may be ventured. The most obvious difference between the language of A and of B is the multitude of *io*, *īo* spellings in the B part, a number of which, at least, may be assigned to the Kentish layer of the MS.,¹ in contrast with the almost total absence of such forms in the A part. As no *īo* forms at all are contained in the MS. of *Judith*, it has been argued (by ten Brink) that scribe B did not introduce those spellings into the *Beowulf*, but found them in his original, adhering to his text more faithfully than scribe A.² In case this view is accepted, we might point out some other features which could be interpreted as signs of conservatism on the part of the second copyist.

Thus we find, B: (-)wælm, (-)wylm, A: (-)wylm; B: eldo, elde (only 2117: yldum), A: yldo, ylde. (Cf. §§ 7.2, 8.2, 2.3.)

B: -derne, (-)dyrne, A: (-)dyrne; B: mercels, A: -gemyrcu; B: -serce, A: (-)syrce. (Cf. §§ 8.2, 2.3.)

B: eatol, atol, A: atol (*Jud.*: atol); B: (-)heafola, A: hafela. (Cf. § 12.1.)

B: hafu, bafo, A: habbe (§ 23.5); B: gesēgon, A: sǣgon, gesǣwon (§§ 10.1, 23.3).

B: lēg(-), lig(-), A: lig. (Cf. § 10.2.)

B: Wedra (only 2186), 2336: Wedera), A: Wedera. (Cf. § 18.10 n.)

B: wundur(-), wundur-, A: wundor(-), wunder(-); B: wuldur-, A: wuldor(-) (*Jud.*: wuldor); B: sǣwul-, sǣwol, A: sǣwol-, sǣwl-; B: sundur, A: sundor-. (Cf. Siev. §§ 139 f.; Būlb. § 364.)³

A preference for the spelling *y* in B, and for later *i* in A is shown in certain groups of words, thus B: *drybten* (only 2186: *i*), A: *dribten*, *drybten*; B: *drybt*, A: *driht*, *drybt*; B: *bycgan*, A: *bigan*; B: *byge*, *bige*, A: *bige*, rarely *byge*; B: *Hygelāc*, *Higelāc*, A: *Higelāc* (nearly always); B: *þyncan*, A: *þincan*; see § 4. It is true that the spelling *y* is favored by B also in certain words in which *i* represents the earlier sound; thus B: *syððan*, A: *syððan*, *siððan*, B: *byt*, *bit*, A: *bit*, B:

p. 2, n.). That the same scribe wrote also the two other prose texts was pointed out by Sisam, *MLR.* xi 335 ff.

¹ For details see §§ 14, 16. 1, 17. In 'B' there occur 115 *io*, *io*(*iō*) spellings, in 'A' only 11, viz. *scionon* 303, *hio* 455, 623, 1929, *gewiofu* 697 (*u*-umlaut of *i* before labial), *-ston* 995, *friodu-* 1096, *hiora* 1166, *giogōð* (*iogop*) 1190, 1674, *niowan* 1789. All of these could be called WS. in the broader sense (including 'patois'); for *scionon*, *friodu-* (§ 14.1), see Būlb. § 235 n. — The frequent *io* spellings (in 'B') of the name *Biowulf* are especially noteworthy.

² Cf. L6.2 (ten Brink), L6.3 (Davidson, Mc Clumpha). [Mr. S. I. Rypins, in an unpublished doctor's thesis (1918) of Harvard University, combats ten Brink's view; he holds that scribe A was the more careful copyist.]

³ The same archaic *u* in posttonic syllable appears in A: *codur* 663, *Heorute* 766; so 782, cf. 1075.

hyne (*hine*), A : *hine* (*hyne*), B : *is, ys*, A : *is*, B : *wylle*, A : *wille* (*y 3x*); cf. also B : *syllan*, A : *sellan*, B : *sylf*, A : *self* (only 505: *y*); see § 2.¹

In A only do we find the remarkable gen. plur. forms in -o (§ 18. 3), forms like *fāmī* (§ 19. 1), *mænigo* (§ 7 n. 1), *ēorwan*, *ēarwan* (cf. § 3. 2), *hworfan*, *worc* (§ 8. 6), *brepe* (§ 8. 1), *gefāgon* (cf. p. xci, n. 3).

That a number of these distinctive spellings of A were actually introduced by that particular scribe is made probable by a noteworthy agreement in various orthographic details between A and the three prose texts which precede the *Beowulf*. Thus we find *yldo*, *Ep. Al.* 419, 726; *ligit*, *ib.* 153, *lig*, *Christoph.* 14, 17; *self* 9x² in *Ep. Al.* (*y 2x, eo 4x*); *purstī*, *ib.* 169, cf. 66, 102, 158, 246; *-wliiti*, *De Reb.* ch. 29, *nēnine*, *ib.* ch. 24; gen. plur. *-fato*, *Ep. Al.* 122, 295, *earfeðo* 332, *Mēdo* 400, *ondswaro* 423, etc.,³ *hyro*, *De Reb.* ch. 3; *mænigo*, *Ep. Al.* 115, 195, 196, 204, 492, 516 (624), *De Reb.* chs. 1, 11, *Christoph.* 20, 29; *-ēarwest*, *Ep. Al.* 51, *-ēowde*, etc. 28, 217, 363, 367, 451; *hworfeð*, *ib.* 164, 743, *geoworc*, *Christoph.* 97; *breðnisse*, *Ep. Al.* 70, *bredlice*, *De Reb.* ch. 10; *fāgon*, *Ep. Al.* 751.⁴

That also the second scribe of our *Beowulf* MS., in some respects, asserted his independence, we are fain to believe on account of some orthographic parallelisms between B and *Judith*, such as the uniform spellings *hyne, ys, sylf* in *Jud.*; *ȳwan*, *Jud.* 174 (*ēo* 240; see § 3. 2); *dȳre*, *Jud.* 300, 319, and 4x in B (*ēo* 2x, *iō* 1x; A : *ēo* 5x; see §§ 16. 1, 3. 3); the regular use of *ymbe*, prepos., in *Jud.* (47, 268), B : *ymbe(-)* 7x (*ymb* 3x, A : *ymb*; cf. T. C. § 13); the form *sawurd*, preferred in *Jud.* (6x), and occurring 3x in the latter part of B's work (never *sawurd* as 3x in A); the representation of *æ* by *ē*, *Jud.* 150, and 4x in B (see note on 1981). Even the exclusive use of *ðām* (*pām*) in *Jud.* and the marked preference for *pām* (*ðām*) in *Ep. Al.* are plainly matched by the distribution of those forms in B and A respectively, see Glossary.

¹ By the side of *fyrwyt* A : 232 is found *fyrwet* B : 1985, 2784, cf. the analogous weakening to *e* in *Hæðcen* 2925, see § 18. 7. It may be noted that A has *gedigan*, B *gedigan*, *gedygan* (§ 3. 2).

² Cf. A. Braun, *Lautlehre der ags. Version der Epistola Alexandri ad Aristotelem*. Würzburg Diss., 1911.

³ A strong preference for the vowel *o* in endings appears in this text.

⁴ Of minor importance is the use in *Ep. Al.* of *gesawon* 25, 229, etc.; *gemindig* 7; *gedigde* 371; *wisete and wolde* 40 (*wiston*, *Beow.* 1604); *hæfdo* 315 (= *hæfdu*, cf. § 9. 1), which may be a scribal blunder, being preceded and followed by *hæfdon*; *þeoh*, *ib.* 15 (cf. § 16. 2); *eorre*, *ib.* 550 (cf. § 13. 3); *fixas*, *ib.* 377 (though *-fiscas* 510), *Beow.* 540, 549 *-fixas* (LWS., cf. Siev. § 204. 3, Bülb. § 520).

§ 25. SYNTAX

Turning to the field of syntax,¹ we may briefly mention some features calling for the attention of students.

1. The use of the singular of concrete nouns in a collective sense (see note on 794).

The singular meaning of the plural of nouns such as *burb*, *geard*, *eard*, *wīc*; *rodor*, *beofon*; *bānhūs*; *folc*; *searo*; *list*, *lust*, *ēst*, *snyttu*, *gepyld* (semi-adverbial function of dat. plur., cp. *on sǣlum*); *cyme*; *oferhygd*; the use of the plural of abstract nouns with concomitant concretion of meaning, e.g. *brōðor*, *liss*, *willa*.²

2. The absolute (substantival) use of adjectives in their strong inflexion, e.g. *gomele ymb gōdne ongeador spræcon* 1595.³ The employment of the (more concrete) adjective in cases where our modern linguistic feeling inclines toward the (abstract) adverb, as *bādor* 497; 2553; 130, 3031; 626, 1290, 1566; 897; etc. The appearance of the comparative in a context where, according to our ideas, no real comparison takes place, e.g. *betera* 1703, *sētran* 1839, *lēofre* 2651, *syllicran* 3038.⁴

3. Of great interest, as a presumable archaism, is the frequency of the weak adjective when not preceded by the definite article, e.g. *gomela Scilding*, *beapostēapa helm*, *wīdan rīces*, *ofer ealde ribt*,⁵ some 75 instances (apart from vocatives) being found, including however the doubtful instrumental (dative) forms like *deoran* (*sweorde*), *heardan* (*clammum*).⁶ The comparative paucity of definite articles together with the more or less demonstrative force of (the attributive) *sē*, *sēo*, *þæt* recognizable in many places have likewise been considered a highly characteristic feature and have received much attention from investigators.⁷ However, the value of the relative frequency of the article use (and the use of the weak adjective) in Old English poems as a criterion of chronology is greatly impaired by the fact that the scribes could easily tamper with their originals by inserting articles in conformity with later or prose use, not to mention the possibility of archaizing tendencies.⁸

¹ L 6. 7 ff.

² *MPh.* iii 263 ff.; *Arch.* cxxvi 354.

³ The substantival function cannot always be distinguished from the adjectival (appositive) one, e.g. *wīges heard* 886 is either 'he, being brave in battle' or 'the brave one.'

⁴ Cf. *MPh.* iii 251 f. It may happen that the missing member of the comparison is easily supplied: *ðā wæs swiogra secg* 980 ('more reticent,' sc. 'than before').

⁵ The type of the order *hrefn blaca* is found in 1177, 1243, 1343, 1435, 1553, 1801, 1847, 1919, 2474; cp. 412. (The type *se maga geonga*: 2675, 3028.)

⁶ *deoran* might be a weakened form of the normal strong dat. sing. in *-um*, *heardan* might stand for the weak or strong dat. plur. Besides, the desire to avoid suffix rime may have to be taken into account, cf. Sarrazin, *ES.* xxxviii 147.

⁷ See L 6. 7 (especially Lichtenheld, Barnouw).

⁸ See L 5. 48. 2; Tupper's edition of the *Riddles*, p. lxxviii. Similarly inconclusive

4. Omission of the personal pronoun both as subject ¹ and object ² is abundantly exemplified in our poem; also the indefinite pronoun *man* is left unexpressed, 1365 (cp. 1290 f., 2547). That the possessive pronoun is dispensed with in many places where a modern English translation would use it, and that the personal pronoun in the dative may be found instead,³ need hardly be mentioned.

5. The peculiar use of such adverbs of place as *bider*, *þonan*, *nēan*, *feor*, *ufan*, *sūþan*⁴ and of certain prepositions, like *ofer*, *under*, and *on* with acc., *tō*, *of* furnishes numerous instructive instances of the characteristic fact that in the old Germanic languages the vivid idea of 'motion' (considered literally or figuratively) was predominant in many verbs ⁵ which are now more commonly felt to be verbs of 'rest.'⁶ Sometimes, it should be added, motion was conceived in a different direction from the ordinary modern use,⁷ and sometimes, contrary to our expectations, the idea of rest rather than motion determined the use (or regimen) of the preposition (see *æt*, *on* with dat.). The still fairly well preserved distinction of the 'durative' and 'perfective' (including 'ingressive' and 'resultative') function of verbs,⁸ the concretion of meaning attending verbs denoting a state, or disposition, of mind,⁹ and the unusual, apparently archaic regimen of some verbs ¹⁰ are further notable points which will come under the observation of students.

6. Lack of concord as shown in the interchange of cases,¹¹ the coup- as chronological tests are the use of the preposition *mid* (in place of the instrumental case) and the construction of impersonal verbs with the formal subject *hit*. In both respects *Beowulf* would seem to occupy an intermediate position between the so-called Cædmonian and the Cynewulfian poetry. Cf. Sarrazin Käd. 5.

¹ Cf. A. Pogatscher, "Unausgedrücktes Subjekt im Altenglischen," *Angl.* xxiii 261-301. See 68, 286, 300, 470, 567, 1367, 1487, 1923, 1967, 2344, 2520, 3018.

² Cf. *MPh.* iii 253. See 24, 31, 48 f., 93, 387, 748, 1487, 1808, 2940.

³ E.g., in 40, 47, 49, 726, 755, 816, 1242, 1446. In the same way, of course, the dat. of a noun instead of a MnE. gen., as in 2044, 2122 f.

⁴ Thus, in 394, 2408, 528, 1701, 1805, 330, 606.

⁵ Including, e.g., such as (*ge*)*sēon*, *scēawian*, (*ge*)*hýran*, *gefrignan*, *gefricgan*, *hīdan*, *sēcan*, *wilnian*, *wēnan*, *geþýfan*, *gemunan*, *spreccan*, *scīnan*, *standan*.

⁶ Cf. L 6. 10 (Sieviers, Dening); *MPh.* iii 255 ff. See those prepositions in the Glossary. Note the contrast between *æt*- and *tō*-*somme*, *-gæd(e)re*.

⁷ See some examples under *tō*.

⁸ E.g., *sittan*, *gesittan*; *standan*, *gestandan*; *seallan*, *gefeallan*; *gān*, *gegān*; *hīdan*, *gebīdan*. Cf. L 6. 17; *MPh.* iii 262 f.

⁹ E.g., *hatian* ('show one's hatred by deeds', 'persecute'), *lufian*, *unnan*, *æhtian*. Cf. *MPh.* iii 260 f.

¹⁰ Thus, the dative after *forniman*, *forgrindan*, *forswerian*, *forgrīpan* (so [*forgrīpan*] also *Gen.* 1275); cf. Grimm, *Deutsche Grammatik* iv², 812 ff. (684 ff.), 836 (700 f.); H. Winkler, *German. Casussyntax*, pp. 363 ff. The instrumental function of the genitive in connection with verbs: 845, 1439, 2206; 1825, 2035(?), 2791.

¹¹ Thus, *wið* with acc. and dat.: 424 ff., 1977 f.; an apposition in the acc. case following a noun in the dat., 1830 f.

ling of a singular verb with a plural subject,¹ the violation, or free handling, of the *consecutio temporum*² should cause no surprise or suspicion.

7. The construction of *mid* with accus.³ and the use of *in* (= WS. *on*)⁴ are considered Anglianisms. — Both as a dialectal and a chronological test the mode of expressing negation has been carefully studied with the gratifying result of establishing *Beowulf* as an Anglian poem of about 725 A.D.⁵

8. In the matter of word-order the outstanding feature is the predominance, according to ancient Germanic rule, of the end-position of the verb both in dependent and, in a somewhat less degree, independent clauses, as exemplified in the very first lines of the poem. The opposite order: verb — subject is not infrequently found to mark a distinct advance in the narrative⁶ (the more restful normal order being more properly adapted to description or presentation of situations and minor narrative links⁷) or to intimate in a vague, general way a connection of the sentence with the preceding one, such as might be expressed more definitely by 'and,' (negatively) 'nor,' 'so,' 'indeed,' 'for,' 'however.'⁸ Besides, any part of the sentence may appear in the emphatic head-position, whereby the author is enabled to give effective syntactical prominence to the most important elements, as shown, e.g., in 1323: *dēad is Æschere*, 548: *brēo wāron ýpa*, 769: *yrre wāron bēgen*, 994 f.: *goldfāg scinon / web æfter wāgum*, 343: *Bēowulf is mīn nama*, 2583 f.: *brēðsigora ne gealp / goldwine Gēata*, 1237 f.: *reced weardode / unrīm eorla*, 2582 f.: *wīde sprunгон / hildelēoman*, 287 f.: *ægbwæpres sceal / scearp scyldwiga gescād witan*. For a detailed study of this subject cf. Ries, L. 6. 12.2. — See also notes on 122 f., 180 f., 575 f., 786. ff.

9. Traces of Latin influence are probably to be recognized in the use of certain appositive participles (thus in 815, 916, 1368, 1370, 1913, 2350) and, possibly, in the predilection for passive construction

¹ With the verb preceding, 1408; with the verb following, 904 f. (see note), and (in a dependent clause) 2163 f.

² Transition from preterite to present in dependent clauses: 1313 f., 1921 ff., 1925 ff., 2484 ff., 2493 ff., 2717 ff.

³ Cf. Napier, *Angl.* x 138 f.; Miller's edition of *Bede*, i, pp. xlv ff.

⁴ Cf. Napier, *Angl.* x 139; Miller's edition of *Bede*, i, pp. xxxiii ff.; Gloss.: *in*. To state the case accurately, in the South *in* was early supplanted by *on*. (Erroneous substitution of *in* for *on*: 1029 (cp. 1052, etc.), 1952.)

⁵ Cf. L. 6. 14. 3.

⁶ See, e.g., 217 f., 399, 620, 640 f., 675 f., 1125, 1397, 1506, 1518, 1870, 1903.

⁷ Ll. 320 ff., 1898b, 1906b, 1992 ff., 2014 may serve as illustrations. Highly instructive is the interchange of the two orders, as in 399 ff., 688 ff., 702 ff., 1020 ff., 1600 ff., 1963 ff.

⁸ Thus in 83b, 109, 134, 191b, 271b f., 411, 487b, 609b f., 828b f., 969b f., 1010, 1620, 1791, 2461b, 2555, 2975.

(in cases like 642 f., 1629 f., 1787 f., 1896 f., 3021 f., cf. above, p. lxvii, n. 3). The use of the plur. form of the neuter, *ealra* 1727, is no doubt a Latinism, cf. *Angl.* xxxv 118. See also notes on 159, 991 f., 1838 f.; *Arch.* cxxvi 355 f.

§ 26. VOCABULARY

The vocabulary of *Beowulf*, apart from the aspect of poetic diction, invites attention as a possible means of determining the dialectal quality of the text. It must be confessed that extreme caution is necessary in speaking of Anglian elements in the vocabulary, since the testimony of prose texts of a *later* date is of only limited value. But the following words can with reasonable safety be claimed as belonging primarily to the Anglian area:¹ *gēn*, *gēna* (WS. *giet(a)*), *nefne*, *nemne*, *nympe*² (WS. *būtan*), *ac* used as interrogative particle,³ the preposition *in* (see § 25. 7), *bront*, *semninga*,⁴ *ƿorn*, *gnēaþ*, *rēc*, *bebycgan*,⁵ *tēo(ga)n*,⁶ and possibly *morðor* (WS. *morð*).⁷ Typical examples of words which are absent, more or less, from the later WS., are *gefeon* (WS. *fægñian*), *tīd* ('time,' disappearing before *tīma*), *snytttru* (cp. *ƿīsdōm*), *bearn* (cp. *cild*).

MANUSCRIPT

The only existing manuscript of *Beowulf* is contained in a volume of the Cottonian collection in the British Museum which is known as Vitellius A.xv.⁸ That volume consists of two originally separate codices⁹ which were arbitrarily joined by the binder (early in the 17th century), and it holds nine different Old English texts, four of them belonging to the first part,¹⁰ and five to the second. *Beowulf* (folios 129^a–198^b, or, according to the present foliation, 132^a–201^b)¹¹ is the

¹ See especially Jordan, L 6. 20.

² Occurring, it is true, also *Ep. Al.* 566.

³ Cf. Napier, *Angl.* x 138; also Sarrazin Käd. 69 f.

⁴ Also, e.g., *Ep. Al.* 221, 347, 474, 489; *Wulfst.* 262.7.

⁵ At least in the sense of 'sell,' — provided *unbeboht*, *Oros.* 18. 10 is rightly rendered by 'unbought.'

⁶ Also *Ep. Al.* 729.

⁷ According to Wildhagen, St. Eph. xiii 184 ff., *-scua* (see l. 160), *ƿinnan*, *geƿin(n)* (?) could be added.

⁸ A dozen book-cases in the original library happened to be surmounted by busts of Roman emperors; hence the catalog designations of Vitellius, Tiberius, Nero, etc.

⁹ Cf. K. Sisam's valuable observations, *MLR.* xi 335–37.

¹⁰ The first codex contains the Alfredian version of St. Augustine's *Soliloquies*, the *Gospel of Nicodemus*, the prose *Dialogue of Solomon and Saturn*, and an extremely brief fragment of a *Passio Quintini*. A short sixteenth century text (of one leaf) which had been stitched on to the codex, figures as no. 1 in Wanley's description.

¹¹ A former, temporary misplacing of some leaves is brought out by the fact that f. 131 (old style numbering) stands between 146 and 147, and f. 197 stands between 188 and 189.

fourth number of the second codex, being preceded by three prose pieces and followed by the poem of *Judith*. (See above, p. xci.) We do not know where Sir Robert Bruce Cotton (1571-1631), to whose zealous efforts we are indebted for the precious collection of Cottonian manuscripts, obtained that codex.¹ But the name 'Lawrence Nowell' (with date 1563) written at the top of its first page justifies the belief² that Nowell, dean of Lichfield and one of the very earliest students of Anglo-Saxon (d. 1576), had something to do with its preservation in those years following the dissolution of monasteries which witnessed the wanton destruction of untold literary treasures. The date of the *Beowulf* codex is about the end of the tenth century, as is judged³ from the character of the handwriting exhibited by its two scribes. Thus it is not far removed in time from the three other great collections containing Old English poems, viz. the Exeter Book, the Vercelli Codex, and the so-called Cædmon Manuscript.

While the Cottonian library was lodged in Ashburnham House, in Little Deans Yard, Westminster, the manuscript, like numerous other volumes of the collection, was injured by a disastrous fire (in 1731) causing the scorching of margins and edges and their subsequent gradual crumbling away in many places. In Zupitza's words (1882), "the manuscript did not suffer so much from the fire of 1731 itself as from its consequences, which would, without doubt, have been avoided if the MS. had been at once rebound as carefully as it has been rebound in our days. . . . Further losses have been put a stop to by the new binding; but, admirably as this was done, the binder could not help covering some letters or portions of letters in every back page with the edge of the [transparent] paper which now surrounds every parchment leaf."³ The great value of the two Thorkelin transcripts in supplying readings which in the meantime have been lost will become apparent to everyone that turns over the leaves of the excellent, annotated facsimile edition.

Of the one hundred and forty pages of the MS., seventy-nine (ff. 129^b-162^b, 171^a-174^a, 176^b-178^b) contain 20 lines each (including the line for the Roman numeral), forty-four (ff. 174^b-176^a, 179^a-198^b) 21 lines, sixteen (ff. 163^a-170^b) 22 lines, and the first page (f. 129^a) has 19 lines, the first of which is written in large capitals. In accordance with the regular practice of the period, the Old English text is written continuously like prose. There are on an average slightly less than 23 alliterative verses to the page; towards the end where the scribe endeavored to economize space, the percentage is highest.

Of the general mode of writing and of the difference between the two hands the facsimile pages included in this edition (f. 160^a = ll.

¹ On the early history of the Cottonian collection and on Wanley's 'discovery' of the *Beowulf* MS., see Huyshe L 3. 8, pp. ix ff.

² Cf. K. Sisam, *l.c.*

³ *Autotypes* (L 1. 5), p. vi.

1352-77, f. 184^a = ll. 2428-50) will give a fairly good idea.¹ Attention is called to some details. Two forms of *y* (both punctuated) are used, as seen, e.g., in l. 7 of f. 184^a, — the second one being much rarer than the first, and very seldom found in A. The three forms of *s* used in B appear, e.g., on f. 184^a, l. 11, viz. the high *s* (long above the line), the low 'insular' *s* (long below the line), and the round, uncial *s*. In A the second of these varieties is completely lacking, and the third is rather sparingly used, — mostly in initial position, and (almost regularly) as a capital. A few times the high *s* is combined with a following *t* to a ligature, viz. in l. 168 : *moste*, l. 646 : *wiste*, l. 661 : *gedigest* (?), l. 672 : *hyrsted*, l. 673 : *cyst*, l. 1096 : *hengeste*, l. 1211 : *breost*. The difference in the shape of *g* seen in the A and B specimens respectively applies, with absolute consistency, to the entire MS.

The letter *k* appears five times in *kyning*, ll. 619, 665, 2144, 2335, 3171. The runic character . ǰ ., for *ēpel*, is found three times, ll. 520, 913, 1702.²

Regarding the distribution of *þ* and *ð*,³ B is decidedly averse to the use of *þ* in non-initial position, spelling a medial *þ* only in rare (about a dozen) instances, and a final *þ* only once (l. 2293), whereas initially both *þ* and *ð* are found. Scribe A makes a more liberal use of *þ* in initial and also — obviously — in medial position, avoiding it, however, generally at the end of words. (Two instances of final *þ* may be seen in the last but one line of folio 160^a.) As a capital the more ornamental Ð is written. Only in ll. 642, 1896 there appears a somewhat larger *þ*, which may have been intended as a capital letter. A real large *þ* is used at the beginning of fit xlii.

That scribe B was, on the whole, following the traditions of a somewhat older school of penmanship is proved especially by his frequent use of the high *e*, e.g., before *n*, *m*, *r*, *t*, *o*, *a*, and by the shape of his *a*.

Small capital letters are found in a number of instances after periods,⁴ and large ones appear regularly at the opening of the cantos. Twenty-one times the first letter only of the canto is capitalized, sixteen times⁵ the first two letters (eight times : *ÐA*), once each the first syllable

¹ On Ags. paleography, see W. Keller, *Angelsächs. Palaeographie* (Palaestra xliii), 1906, and *R.-L.* i 98-103. On the preparation of parchment and ink, etc., see the quotations in Tupper's *Riddles*, pp. 126 ff.

² Thus, *Wald.* i 31; *Oros.* 168. 11.

³ The difference in this respect between the two parts of the MS. is paralleled, in a general way, by the distribution of *þ* and *ð* in *Epistola Alexandri* and *Judith* respectively. (In the MS. of *Judith* the *þ* is confined entirely to the initial position.) — In the Glossary to the present edition the variations in the employment of *þ* and *ð* could not be registered. The spelling used in the first form cited or the one used in the majority of forms has been selected for the head-word.

⁴ It is a question whether there is — or was — a period mark before the capital *O* in l. 1518 (*On-*) and before the capital *H* in l. 1550 (*Hæfde*).

⁵ I.e., if the opening of canto xxxvi is included; however, the *g* of *Wiglaf*, though of the ordinary shape, is considerably enlarged.

ble of *Hun-ferð* (viii) and *Beo-wulf* (xxiv),¹ twice the full name of *Beowulf* (xxi, xxii), once (xxvii) *cwom*, and the entire first line of the MS. is written in large capitals. But illuminated letters are completely lacking.

The commonest abbreviations of the MS. are 1) \neg = *ond*, uniformly used with the exception of ll. 600, 1148, 2040; also in \neg *sware* 354, 1493, 1840, 2860, \neg *swarode* 258, \neg *brwearf* 548, \neg *sacan* 786, 1682, \neg *langne* 2115 (see Gloss.: *and*-). 2) \bar{p} = *pæt*, exceedingly frequent, the full spellings *pæt*, δ *æt* forming a very small minority. 3) $\bar{p} \bar{o} n$ (i.e. a stroke above the line, coming between *o* and *n*) = *ponne*, — frequent in both parts of the MS. (δ *on* also in A).² 4) The sign for *m*, consisting of a line drawn over the preceding vowel. It is exceedingly common in the dat. ending *-um*, but is frequent also in *pā*, *ðā*, *bī*, i.e., *pām*, *ðām*, *bim* (at least, in B). Other instances: *frā* 581, 2366, 2565, *frō* 2556, *bā* 374, 717, 2992, *gū* (*cystum*) 1486, 1723, 2469, 2543, 2765; *maðpū* 1023, 2055, 2193, 2405, 2750, 2757, 3016, *gegnū* 1404; *beaṛ* 896 (the only example of *m* abbreviated after a consonant); further (in B): *sū* 2279, 2301, 2401, 3123 f., *sū ne* 3061, *rū* 2461, *bī rū* 2690, *fultū* 2662, *frū gare* 2856, *glūpe* 2637, *grī* 2860, 3012, 3085, *brī* 2930, *fōr nā* 2772, *strea* 2545, *cwō* 2073, *dō* 2890, *wō mū* 3073, *-sōne* 3122, *yb(e)* 3169, 3172.

This abbreviation is never used for *n* in our MS.³

In B, which is much more partial to abbreviations than A, the following additional contractions occur.⁴ \bar{g} = *ge*, as prefix: 2570, 2637, 2726, 3146, 3165, 3166, 3174, 3179, besides in *berge* 3175, *freoge* 3176;⁵ — \bar{m} = *men* in 3162: *men*, 3165: *men* and *genumen* (\bar{g} *num*); — $\bar{a}f\bar{l}$ = *after*, 2060, 2176, 2531, 2753; $\bar{o}f$ = *ofer*, 3132, 3145; — $\bar{d}ryh$ = *dryhten*, 3175.

The numerals are nearly always spelt out; only in ll. 147, 1867, 2401; 207; 379, 2361 the signs of the Roman numerals .XII., .XV., .XXX. respectively are substituted.

There are comparatively few instances of the mark of vowel length, the so-called apex of Latin inscriptions,⁶ consisting of a “heavy dot,

¹ The large capital of *u* appears regularly in the *V*-shaped form; the small capital in l. 3101 (*Uton*) is somewhat different.

² Strangely, the form *ðonne* (with initial δ) never occurs in B.

³ It has been suggested, as a possibility, that in an earlier copy the same abbreviation for *n* occurred. This hypothesis would serve to explain the accidental omission of *n* in several places — thus in ll. 60, 255, 418, 591, 673 (see note), 1176, 1510, 1883, 2307, 2545, 2996, 3155, — and also the erroneous spelling *hrusam* 2279 (owing to a misinterpretation of the contraction). Cf. Schröder, *Angl.* xiii 344 n.; Sievers, *ib.* xiv 142 f. [strongly dissenting]; Chambers, p. xix.

⁴ On the last, very crowded leaf such economic devices are naturally much in evidence.

⁵ On the facsimile page of *Judith* shown in Cook's edition (Belles-Lettres Series) no less than five examples of \bar{g} = *ge* may be seen.

⁶ Cf. W. Keller, “Über die Akzente in den ags. Handschriften,” *Prager Deutsche Studien* viii (1908), 97–120.

with a stroke sloping from it over the vowel.”¹ Those who have examined the MS. itself are not agreed on the exact number, since the sloping line has frequently faded, but the following 126 cases, which are recognized both by Zupitza and Chambers, may be regarded as practically certain.² It will be observed that only etymologically long vowels are marked, mostly in monosyllables, monosyllabic elements of full compounds, or monosyllabic verb forms compounded with prefixes. Twice the prefix *ā-* is provided with this ‘accent’ (*ābeag* 775, *āris* 1390), once the suffix *-lic* (*sarlic* 2109), and twice the stem of an inflected adjectival form (*hārne* 2553, *fāne* 2655).

ād 3138, *ād fære* 3010; *ān* 100, 2210 (see Varr.), 2280, *āngenga* 449; *ār* 336; *bād* 301, 1313, 2568, 2736, *gebād* 264, 2258, 3116, *ge bād* 1720, *onbād* 2302; *bān fag* 780, *bān cofan* 1445, *bān bus* 3147; *bāt* 211; *fāb* 1038, *fāne* 2655; *gā* 1394, *gān* 386; *gād* 660; *gār*³ 1962, 2641, *brosgār* 2155; *gārsecg* 537; *bād* 1297; *bāl* 300; *hām* 1407; *hār* 1307, *hārne* 2553, *un bār* 357; *bāt* 386; *lác* 1863; *wig láf* 2631, 3076; *mān sceaða* 2514; *nāt* 681; *bere pād* 2258; *rād* 1883, *gerād* 2898; *sār* 975, 2468; *scān* 1965; *stān* 2553; *ge swác* 2584; *on swáf* 2559; *hilde swát* 2558; *ge wác* 2577; *wát* 1331; *ge wát* 123, 210, *ge wát* 1274; *ābeag* 775, *āris* 1390.

ēr 1187, 1388, 1587; *fēr* 2230 (see Varr.); *rād* 1201; *sé(-)* 507, 544, 564, 579, 690, 895, 1149, 1223, 1882, 1896, 1924.

wælréc 2661, *wudu rēc* 3144.

/hwil 2002; *lic* 2080, *sarlic* 2109; *lif* 2743, 2751; *scir bame* 1895; *síd* 2086; *wic* 821, *wic stede* 2607, *deap wic* 1275; *wid flogan* 2346; *win* 1233; *wis hycgende* 2716.

cóm 2103, 2944, *becóm* 2992; *dóm* 1491, 1528, 2147, 2820, 2858, *cyne dóm* 2376; *dón* 1116, *gedón* 2090; *on fōn* 911; *fōr* 2308; *gód* 1562, 1870, *ær(-)gód* 2342, 2586; *mód* 1167; *mót* 442, 603; *róf* 2084, *ellen róf* 3063; *stód* 2679, 2769, *astód* 759; *brege stól* 2196; *onwóc* 2287; *wóp* 128.

brúc 1177; *brún ecg* 1546; *fūs* 1966, 3025, 3119; *rún/*1325; *út fus* 33.

fyr 2701, *fyr draca* 2689.

Full compounds are, as a general rule, written as two words; thus *peod cyninga* 2, *meodo setla* 5, *fea sceaft* 7, *wæorð myndum* 8; *ymb sittendra* 9; *healf dene* 57, *beoro gar* 61, etc. But also other words

¹ Chambers, p. xxxviii. According to Sweet, *History of English Sounds* (1888), § 377, the accent was “generally finished off with a tag,” and “there can be no doubt that it was written upwards” [from left to right].

² Zupitza marks several more words with the accent; Chambers adds one case as certain, and several as probable; Sedgfield’s list, differing in some points, is slightly shorter.

³ I.e., *gar* stands at the end of the line and is thus separated from the second element of the compound.

are freely divided; e.g., *ge frunon* 2, *of teah* 5, *ge scæp hwile* 26, *on woc* 56; *þæt te* 151, *wol de* 200, *wur don* 228, *fæt tum* 716, *alum þen* 733, *gefreme de* 811, *teob hode* 951; *þea þo lafe* 460, *þeoru grim me* 1847, etc. On the other hand, separate words are run together, as shown, e.g., on the specimen page of B, by *tolife*, *togebidanne*, *ongalgan*, *bissunu*, *tobroðre*, *nemæg*; or *swaða* 189, *þarwas* 223, *ærbe* 264, *þaselestan* 416, *arwyrd* 455, *meto* 553, *forfleat* 1908-9, *arassa* 2538, *þenuða* 426, *þeheme* 2490, etc. That these practices are liable to result in ambiguity and confusion, is illustrated by *nege leafnes word* 245, *mægen hres manna* 445, *wist fylle ævenne was* 734, *medo/stig ge mæt* 924, *onge byrd* 1074, *eallang twidig* 1708, *wigge weorþad* 1783,¹ *wind gereste* 2456, *mere wio ingasmitts* 2921.

Punctuation is rather sparingly used.² A period occurs on an average once in four or five lines, but with greatly varying degrees of frequency in different portions. It is usually placed at the end of the second half-line, occasionally at the end of the first half-line, and a few times — nearly always by sheer mistake — within the half-line (61^a, 273^a, 279^a, 423^a, 553^b, 1039^a, 1159^a, 1585^b, 2542^a, 2673^b, 2832^b, 2897^a). These marks may be said to correspond to major or minor syntactical pauses or, in a good many instances, merely to divisions of breath-groups. Twice a colon is found in the text, viz., after *hafelan* 1372^a, and after *gemunde* 2488^b. After *reccan* 91^b, at the end of the page, two raised periods followed by a comma occur. (Is this meant to stress a pause before a significant passage?) A colon followed by a curved dash is placed six times — in B only — at the end of a canto; once the same sign is found after the canto number (xl).

A pretty large number of corrections, mostly by the original hands, are scattered through the MS. Those which are of positive interest have been recorded among the Variants (or in Lang. § 19). On the freshening up of ff. 179 and 198^b, and on the modern English gloss to l. 6^a and the Latin gloss to l. 3150^b, see likewise the Variants.

Like all of the more extensive Old English poems, *Beowulf* is divided into 'cantos' or 'chapters' which were, in all likelihood, denoted by the term *fit(t)*.³ They are marked by leaving space for one line vacant between sections,⁴ by placing a colon with a short dash or

¹ Possibly *wig ge* is to be read. "It is often very difficult, if not impossible, to decide whether the scribe intended one or more words" (Zupitza, p. vii).

² On metrical and syntactical pointing, see Luick, *Beibl.* xxiii 226 ff.

³ This has been deduced from the Latin 'Præfatio' to the *Heliand* which states that the author — 'omne opus per vitæas distinxit, quas nos lectiones vel sententias possumus appellare.' — [Cf. *Boeth.* 68. 6: *Ða se Wīsdōm þa þas fītte āsungen bæfde.*] See Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.* xvi 141-43; Heusler, *R.-L.* i 444. The analogous use of *fit*, *fytte* in later English — e. g., in the 'Gest of Robyn Hode' — is sufficiently known. Cf. *NED*.

⁴ This is done almost always by scribe A, and once by scribe B.

curve at the close of a section,¹ by the use of capitals and the addition of Roman numerals at the head of a new division. Besides the unnumbered introductory canto,² they are forty-three in number. The numerals xxxviii and xxviii have been omitted, and there is no indication at all of division xxx.³ Leaving out of account canto xxxv, which is exceptionally long,⁴ the divisions vary from 112 lines (xli) to 43 lines (vii), the usual length being between 60 and 90.

Though sometimes appearing arbitrary and inappropriate, these divisions are not unnaturally to be attributed to the author himself, who may have considered his literary product incomplete without such formal marking of sections. Of course, it must be borne in mind that his conceptions of structure were different from our modern notions. He felt at liberty to pause at places where we would not, and to proceed without stop where we would think a pause indispensable. He cared more for a succession of separate pictures than for a steady progress of narration by orderly stages. Thus he interrupts, e.g., the three great combats by sectional divisions, but he plainly indicates by the character of the closing lines that he did so on purpose (ll. 788-90, 1555 f., 2600 f.). He even halts in the middle of a sentence, but the conjunction *oð þæt* which opens the ensuing sections, xxv, xxviii, was not considered an inadequate means of introducing a new item of importance, cf. above, p. lviii. (See *Gen.* 1248.) On the other hand, the last great adventure is not separated by any pause from the events that happened fifty years before (see l. 2200). A closer inspection reveals certain general principles that guided the originator of those divisions. He likes to conclude a canto with a maxim, a general reflection, a summarizing statement, or an allusion to a turn in the events. He is apt to begin a canto with a formal speech, a resumptive paragraph,⁵ or the announcement of an action, especially of the 'motion' of individuals or groups of men.⁶ Very clearly marked is the opening of cantos xxxvii and xxxviii (*Ðā ic snūde gefrægn* etc.)⁷ and of xxxvi (*Wiglāf wæs*

¹ So six times in B.

² Cf. below, p. cix, and note on 1 ff.

³ The numeral xxx was no doubt already lacking in a previous copy; the canto probably opened at l. 2093. (Cp. ll. 2091 f. with 1554 ff.) The omission of numeral xxviii seems to be due to scribe B. Presumably he had intended to insert it at the end of the first line of the fresh canto (as he did in the case of numeral xxxviii), but neglected to do so. The passing over of these two numbers may be connected with the confusion existing (and which seems to have existed in an earlier copy) in the numbers from xxvi (perhaps from xxiii) to xxviii which originally read xxvii (xxv) to xxviii respectively, though they were subsequently corrected.

⁴ A stop might be expected after l. 2537.

⁵ Thus iii, (*Swā ðā mālceare* etc.), ix, xxxi, xlii. In like manner, *Jud.* xi (l. 122), xii (l. 236); *El.* xiii, *Hel.* xxviii, xxviii, xxxi, xlii.

⁶ E.g., ii (*Gewāt ðā nēosian* etc.), x, xi, xiii, xvii, xxvii, xxviii, xxxv. On the use of *ðā* at the opening of 'fits,' see Glossary. Cf. *Hel.* x (*gíwítun im tþó*), xxiii, xxv, xxvi, li, lvi.

⁷ Cf. *Gen.* xxviii; *Hel.* xiii, xxxii, liiii.

bāten, Wēoxstānes sunu).¹ Altogether there is too much method in the arrangement of 'fits' to regard it as merely a matter of chance or caprice.²

It need hardly be mentioned that no title of the poem is found at the head of the MS. But since the days when Sharon Turner, J. J. Conybeare, and N. F. S. Grundtvig first designated it as 'the Poem of Bēowulf,'³ it has been regularly, and most appropriately, named after its great hero.

VIII. Genesis of the Poem

Like nearly all of the Old English poems, like the epics of the *Chanson de Roland* and the *Nibelungenlied*, the *Beowulf* has come down to us anonymously. Nor do we find in Anglo-Saxon times any direct reference to it which would throw light on the vital questions of when, where, by whom, and under what circumstances the most important of the Anglo-Saxon literary monuments was composed. Hence, a bewildering number of hypotheses have been put forward with regard to its authorship and origin. A brief survey of the principal points at issue will be attempted in the following pages.

UNITY OF AUTHORSHIP⁴

It has been the fate of *Beowulf* to be subjected to the theory of multiple authorship, the number of its conjectural 'makers' ranging up to six or more. At the outset, in this line of investigation, the wish was

¹ A typical mode of introducing a person at the beginning of a story or a section of it. It is exceedingly common in ON.; e.g. *Grettissaga*, ch. 1: *Qnundr hét maðr, Hrólfssaga*, ch. 1: *Maðr hét Hálfðan*. OE. examples: *Psalm 50 (C) 1: Dáuid wæs bāten diormód bæleð*, *Gen. 1082 f.*; cf. *Angl. xxv 288 f.* (Also, e.g., *Otfrid i 16. 1.*)

² H. Bradley suggested that the different sections of the *Beowulf* MS. represented the contents of the loose leaves or sheets of parchment on which the text was first written before it was transcribed into a regular codex. (L 4. 21.) Cf. his supplementary investigation of other MSS., "The Numbered Sections in OE. Poetical MSS.," *Proceedings of the British Academy*, Vol. vii, 1915.

³ Turner in his *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, 2nd ed., 1807, Vol. ii, p. 294 speaks of 'the Ags. poem on Beowulf,' and on p. 316 of 'these poems, of Beowulf, Judith, and Cædmon.' [The 1st ed. has been out of reach.] For Conybeare's announcement of 1817, see Wülker's *Grundriss*, p. 44. 'Bjowulfs Drape,' i.e. 'Heroic, laudatory Poem of Beowulf' — the title of Grundtvig's translation — seems to have been applied by him to the poem as early as 1808 in his *Nordens Mythologi*, cf. Wülker, pp. 251, 45. The (principal) title which Grundtvig gave to his edition, viz. 'Beowulfes Beorh,' is based on l. 2807.

⁴ See L 4. 130 ff.; besides, Ettmüller L 2. 18, 3. 19, Rönning L 4. 15, ten Brink L 4. 18, Heinzel's reviews: L 4. 15, 4. 134, 4. 18; cf. Heinzel L 7. 2, Schemann L 7. 5, Banning L 7. 10, Sonnefeld L 7. 14, Haenschkel L 7. 20.

no doubt father to the thought.¹ Viewing the poem in the light of a 'folk epic' based on long continued oral tradition, scholars labored hard to trace it back to its earliest and purest form or forms and to establish the various processes such as contamination, agglutination, interpolation, modernization by which it was gradually transformed into an epic of supposedly self-contradictory, heterogeneous elements. While Ettmüller, who first sounded this note, contented himself, at least in his translation (1840), with characterizing the *Beowulf* as a union of a number of originally separate lays and marking off in his text the lines added by clerical editors, daring dissectors like Müllenhoff, Möller, ten Brink, Boer undertook to unravel in detail the 'inner history' of the poem, rigorously distinguishing successive stages, strata, or hands of authors and editors. With Möller this searching analysis was reinforced by the endeavor to reconstruct the primitive stanzaic form. Ten Brink emphasized the use of variants, that is, parallel versions of ancient lays which were eclectically combined for better or worse and became the basis of parts of the final epic poem. To instance some of the results arrived at, there existed, according to Müllenhoff, two short poems by different authors recounting the Grendel fight (I) and the Dragon fight (IV) respectively. To the first of these certain additions were made by two other men, namely a continuation (fight with Grendel's mother, II) and the Introduction. Then a fifth contributor (interpolator A) added the Home-Coming part (III) and interpolated parts I and II to make them harmonize with his continuation. A sixth man, the chief interpolator (B) and final editor, joined the Dragon fight (IV) to the Grendel part thus augmented (I, II, III) and also introduced numerous episodes from other legends and a great deal of moralizing and theological matter.² Schücking elaborated a special thesis concerning *Bēowulf's* Return. This middle portion, he endeavored to show, was composed and inserted as a connecting link between the expanded Grendel part (*Bēowulf* in Denmark) and the Dragon fight, by a man who likewise wrote the Introduction and interpolated various episodes of a historical character. Still more recently Boer thought he could recognize several authors by their peculiarity of manner,³ e.g., the so-called 'episode poet' who added most of the episodic material; a combiner of two versions of the Gren-

¹ Müllenhoff was decisively influenced by the criticism of the *Nibelungenlied* by K. Lachmann, who in his turn had followed in the footsteps of F. A. Wolf, the famous defender of the 'Liedertheorie' (ballad theory) in relation to the Homeric poems.

² Even the exact number of lines credited to each one of the six contributors was announced by Müllenhoff; thus A was held responsible for 226 lines of interpolation (32 in i, 194 in ii), B for 1169 lines (67 in the Introduction, 121 in i, 265 in ii, 172 in iii, 544 in iv). Ettmüller in his edition (1875) pared the poem in its pre-Christian form down to 2896 lines, Möller condensed the text into 344 four-line stanzas.

³ Similarly Berendsohn would discriminate three different strata of poetical transmission on the basis of broad, general stylistic criteria.

del part; another combiner who connected the combined Grendel part with the Dragon part, composed *Bēowulf's* Return and two or three episodes, remodeled the last part by substituting the Geats for the original Danes, and placed the introduction of the old Dragon poem at the head of the entire epic. Truly, an ingeniously complicated, perplexing procedure.

There is little trustworthy evidence to support positive claims of this sort.

It is true, the probability that much of his material had come to the author in metrical form, is to be conceded. But — quite apart from the question of the forms of language or dialect — we can never hope to get at the basic lays by mere excision, however ingeniously done. The *Beowulfian* epic style is incompatible with that of the short heroic song, not to speak of the more primitive ballads which must be presumed to have existed in large numbers in early Anglo-Saxon times.

Contradictions, incongruities, and obscurities that have been detected in the story can, as a rule, be removed or plausibly accounted for by correct interpretation of the context¹ and proper appreciation of some prevalent characteristics of the old style and narrative method. Instances of apparent incoherence, omissions, repetitions, digressions, or irrelevant passages can no longer be accepted as proof of the patchwork theory, since analogous cases have been traced in many Old English poems of undoubted single authorship, in addition to examples from other literatures.² A number of inconsistencies may also be naturally explained by the use of conventional elements, that is, current motives and formulas of style,³ or by imperfect adaptation or elaborate refashioning of old saga material.⁴ Chronological incompatibilities as observed in the case of *Hrōðgār*, *Bēowulf*, and (perhaps) *Hygd* are straightened out without difficulty.⁵ Variations in detail between *Bēowulf's* report of his experiences in Denmark and the actual story of the first two divisions furnish no basis for the charge of separate workmanship (see note on 1994 ff.). Nor would it be at all reasonable to insist throughout on impeccable logic and lucidity of statement, which would indeed be strangely at variance with the general character of *Beowulf* and other Old English poems.

That the Christian elements have not been merely grafted on the text,

¹ See, e.g., 207 ff., 655 ff., 1355 ff., and notes.

² See above, pp. lvii ff.; notes on 86–114, 1202 ff., 1807 ff., etc. Cf. Routh L 4. 138, Heinzel, *ll. cc.* For examples (culled from various literatures) of discrepancies and inconsistencies due to the authors' oversight, see Rönning 26 f.; Heinzel, *Anz. f.d.A.* x 235 f.; Brandl 1005 f.; cf. also *MLN.* xxvii 161 ff.

³ See above, pp. li, xxi f. (twofold purpose of dragon fight), xxvii (motive of the sluggish youth); notes on 660, 1175, 1331 f., 2147, 2683 ff.

⁴ Cf. above, pp. xviii, xxii (?). Note the apparent incongruity involved in *Bēowulf's* refusal to use a sword against Grendel (note on 435 ff.).

⁵ See above, pp. xxxii, xlv, xxxviii.

but are most intimately connected with the very substance of the poem, has been remarked before.¹ A certain want of harmony that has resulted from the Christian presentation of heathen material is not such as to warrant the assumption that a professed redactor went over a previously existing version, revising it by interpolation or substitution of Christian touches. The mere technical difficulties of such a process would have been of the greatest,² and vestiges of imperfect suture would be expected to be visible in more than one passage of our text.

No serious differences of language, diction, or meter can be adduced in favor of multiple authorship.³ A few seemingly unusual instances of the definite article,⁴ some exceptional verse forms,⁵ the occurrence of a parenthetical exclamation in some first half-lines,⁶ several minor syntactical and rhetorical features⁷ have been suspected of indicating a later date than that attributed to the bulk of the poem. Words, formations, or combinations could be mentioned which occur only in definitely limited portions.⁸ But it would be hazardous, in fact presumptuous to assign any decisive weight to such insecure and fragmentary criteria. Contrariwise, it is entirely pertinent to emphasize the general homo-

¹ See p. I.

² It has been observed, e.g., that most of the Christian allusions begin with the second half-line (or end with the first half-line); cf. *Angl.* xxxvi 180 ff.

³ Some lexical and phraseological studies have led their authors to diametrically opposite conclusions. Thus Müllenhoff's views were thought to be both vindicated (Schönbach, and [with some reservation] Banning) and refuted (Schemann). On the strength of a similar investigation some confirmation of ten Brink's theory was alleged (Sonnefeld).

⁴ Thus 92, 2255, 2264, 3024 (Lichtenheld L 6. 7. 1. 342, Barnouw 48).

⁵ Cf. Schubert L 8. 1. 7 (1.6^a etc.); 52 (hypermeterical lines); Kaluza 50, 69.

⁶ Krapp L 7. 21: ll. 2778^a, 3056^a, 3115^a. (Cf. above, p. lxvi.)

⁷ Cf. Schücking L 4. 139. 53 ff., 63 f.

⁸ Compound participles of the type *wiggeweorþad* 1783 are found only in two other places, 1913 *lyftigeswenced*, 1937 *bandgewriþene*. (Cp. *sweglæwered* 606, *bondlocen* 322, 551; *forðgerimed* 59, *forðgewiten* 1479. Note Rieger's doubt about formations of the former type, *ZfdPb.* iii 405.) A number of remarkable nonce words are met with in 'Bēowulf's Return,' such as *æfengrom* 2074, *blōdīgtoð* 2082, *mūðbona* 2079, *sinfrea* 1934, *ligetorn* 1943, *friðusibb folca* 2017. — The postposition of the definite article is confined to the second main part: 2007 (*abþlem þone*), 2334, 2588, 2959, 2969, 3081, cp. 2734 (2722). In the second part only, occur words and phrases like *stearcbeort*, *ondslybt*, *morgenlong*, *morgenceald*, *uferan dōgrum*, *sigora waldend*, etc. However, the repeated use, within a short compass, of one and the same word or expression (or rhythmical form or, indeed, spelling), especially a striking one, is rather to be considered a natural psychological fact (cf. Schröder L 8. 18. 367; Schücking L 4. 139. 7). Cf., e.g., *wlonc* 331, *wlenco* 338, *wlanc* 341; *mæg Higelæces* 737, 758; *forgyteð ond forgyrneð* 1751, *forsiteð ond forsworceð* 1767; *folces byrde* 1832, 1849; *ægbwæs untæle* 1865, *ægbwæs orleabtre* 1886; *syððan mergen cōm* 2103, 2124; *ungemete till* 2721, *ungemete neab* 2728; *þæt se byrnwiga būgan sceolde*, / *fēoll on fēðan* 2918 f., *þæt bē blōde fāb būgan sceolde*, / *fēoll on fōðan* 2974 f.

genicity of the poem in matters of form as well as substance and atmosphere.¹

Not that style and tone are monotonously the same, as to kind and quality, in all parts of the poem. In particular, the second part (Dragon fight) differs in several respects appreciably from the first (Bēowulf in Denmark), though for very natural reasons. Its action is much simpler and briefer, not extending beyond one day; ² there is less variety of incident and setting, a smaller number of persons, no dialogue. The disconnectedness caused by encumbering digressions is more conspicuous, episodic matter being thrown in here and there quite loosely, it seems, though according to a clearly conceived plan.³ No allusions to non-Scandinavian heroes are inserted, but all the episodes⁴ are drawn from Geatish tradition and show a curiously distinct historical air. A deeper gloom pervades all of the second part, fitly foreshadowing the hero's death and foreboding, we may fancy, the downfall of Geat power. The moralizing tendency is allowed full sway and increases inordinately towards the end. Regarding the grave structural defects characteristic of the 'Dragon Fight,' it would not be unreasonable to charge it primarily to the nature of the material used by the poet. Unlike the Danish element of the first part, which was no doubt familiarly associated with the central contests, the heroic traditions of Geatish-Swedish history were entirely separate from the main story, and the author, desirous though he was of availing himself of that interesting subject-matter for the purpose of epic enlargement, failed to establish an organic relation between the two sets of sources. Hence what generally appears in 'Bēowulf's Adventures in Denmark' as an integral part of the story, natural setting, or pertinent allusion, has been left outside the action proper in the Dragon part. No description of Geat court life has been introduced, no name of the royal seat (like the Danish *Heorot*)⁵ is mentioned, the facts pertaining to Bēowulf's *bām* (in which he does not seem to live, 2324 ff.) remaining altogether obscure. Queen Hygd⁶ is a mere shadow in comparison with Hrōðgār's brilliant consort, be-

¹ A number of words occurring in both of the main parts of *Beowulf* but not elsewhere in Anglo-Saxon poetry are cited by Clark Hall, pp. 236 f. Some examples of interesting phrasal agreement between the two parts: ll. 100 f., 2210 f., 2399; 561, 3174; 1327, 2544; 1700, 2864; 61, 2434; cf. above, pp. xxii f., lxxiii.

² Excepting, of course, the vaguely sketched preliminaries and the ten days needed for the construction of the memorial mound. The action of the first part can be definitely followed up for a series of five (or six) days, see note on 219.

³ The author's evident intention of detailing the fortunes of the Geat dynasty during three generations is completely carried out, though the events are not introduced one after another in their chronological sequence.

⁴ The two elegies, 2247 ff., 2444 ff., are, of course, of a neutral character.

⁵ The lack of actual place-names (for which typical appellations like *Hrefnesbolt*, *Earnanæs* (*Biowulfes biorb*) are used), even in the historical narratives, has been noted.

⁶ Mentioned in 2369 (and in 13: 1926, 2172).

sides being suspicious because of her singular name. Whether King Bēowulf was married or not, we are unable to make out (see note on 3150 ff.).

In explanation of some discrepancies and blemishes of structure and execution it may also be urged that very possibly the author had no complete plan of the poem in his head when he embarked upon his work, and perhaps did not finish it until a considerably later date.¹ His original design — if we may indulge in an unexciting guess — seems to have included the main contents of 11, 12, 13,² or, to use a descriptive title: *Bēowulfes sīð*.³ The Danish court being the geographical and historical center of the action, the poet not unnaturally started by detailing the Scylding pedigree⁴ and singing the praise of Scyld, the mythical ancestor of the royal line. It is possible, of course, that some passages were inserted after the completion of the first draft; e.g., part of the thirteenth canto with its subtle allusion to Bēowulf's subsequent kingship (861), or the digression on (Hāma [?] and) Hygelāc the Geat (1202 [1197] — 1214), which can easily be detached from the text. The author may have proceeded slowly and may have considered the first adventure (up to 1250) substantial enough to be recited or read separately; hence, some lines of recapitulation were prefixed to the story of the second contest (1252 ff.). Gradually the idea of a continuation with Bēowulf's death as the central subject took shape in the author's mind; thus a hint of Bēowulf's expected elevation to the throne (1845 ff.) is met with in the farewell conversation. A superior unity of structure, however, was never achieved. The lines in praise of the Danish kings placed as motto at the head of the first division and those extolling the virtues of the great and good Bēowulf at the close of the poem typify, in a measure, the duality of subjects and compositions.

Whether the text after its completion has been altered by interpolations it is difficult to determine. The number of lines which could be eliminated straightway without detriment to the context or style is surprisingly small; see 51 (cp. 1355 f.), 73,⁵ 141, 168 f., 181 f., 1410, 2087 f., 2329 ff., 2422–24, 2544 (?), 2857–59, 3056; of longer passages, 1197–1214 (Hāma, Hygelāc), 1925–62 (prȳð, Offa), 2177–

¹ May not signs of weariness be detected in a passage like 2697 ff. ?

² See above, p. lii. The fact that some matters omitted in 11 were apparently reserved for use in 13 (see note on 1994 ff.) serves to indicate that 'Bēowulf's Home-Coming' does not owe its existence to an afterthought of the poet's.

³ L. 872: *sīð Bēowulfes*. Cf. Müllenhoff xiv 202; Möller 118.

⁴ Pedigrees were a matter of the utmost importance to the Germanic peoples, as may be seen from the Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian examples in Appendix i: Illustrative Parallels; cp. *ib.* § 10: Tacitus, *Germania*, c. ii; *Beow.* 1957 ff., 2602 ff., 897. (Of course, also the biblical genealogies became known to the Anglo-Saxons.) Even the pedigree of the monster Grendel is duly stated, 106 ff., 1261 ff.

⁵ This line could be explained as a corrective addition. The legal allusion of 157 f. can also be spared.

89 (Bēowulf's conduct). A decided improvement would result from the removal of 1681^b-84^a (and perhaps of 3005).

It is possible, of course, that certain changes involving additions were made by the author himself or by a copyist who had some notions of his own. But the necessity of assuming any considerable interpolations cannot be conceded. Even the þrȳð-Offa episode, far-fetched and out of place as it seems, can hardly have been inserted after the numbering of the sections was fixed by the author,¹ unless, indeed, it was substituted for a corresponding passage of the original. For the presumable Cynewulfian insertions, see the discussion of Hrōðgār's sermon, below ('Relation to other Poems').

DATE. RELATION TO OTHER POEMS

Obviously the latest possible date² is indicated by the time when the MS. was written, i.e. about 1000 A.D. It is furthermore to be taken for granted that a poem so thoroughly Scandinavian in subject-matter and evincing the most sympathetic interest in Danish affairs cannot well have been composed after the beginning of the Danish invasions toward the end of the 8th century.

Historical Allusions

The only direct historical data contained in the poem are the repeated allusions to the raid of Hygelāc (Chochilaicus), which took place between 512 and 520 A.D. (cf. above, p. xxxix), and the mention, at the close of one of those allusive passages, of the Merovingian line of kings (*Merewioing* 2921). As the latter reference is primarily to a bygone period, and as, on the other hand, the use of that name could conceivably have been continued in tradition even after the fall of the Merovingian dynasty (in 751), no definite chronological information can be derived from its mention. The latest of the events classed as 'historical,' the death of Onela, has been conjecturally assigned to the year 530 (cf. above, p. xl).³

It should be added that the pervading Christian atmosphere points to a period not earlier than, say, the second half of the 7th century.

Linguistic Tests

Investigations have been carried on with a view to ascertaining the relative dates of Old English poems by means of syntactical and phonetic-metrical tests.

¹ The 27th section minus that episode would be unaccountably short. Cf. above, p. ciii.

² Regarding the question of the date, see L 4. 142-46, L 4. 16, L 6. 6, 6. 7. 1 & 3.

³ The þrȳð-Offa episode cannot be used for dating, since we have no right to connect it with Offa, king of Mercia (who died in 796).

1. A study of the gradual increase in the use of the definite article (originally demonstrative pronoun), the decrease of the combination of weak adjective and noun (*wisa fengel*), the increase of the combination of article and weak adjective and noun (*se grimma gæst*).

2. Sound changes as definitely proved by the meter, viz.

a) earlier dissyllabic vs. later monosyllabic forms in the case of contraction, chiefly through loss of intervocalic *h*, e.g. *bēahan*, *bēan* — *bēan* (T. C. § 1).

b) earlier long vs. later (analogical) short diphthongs in the case of the loss of antevocalic *h* after *r* (or *l*), e.g. *mearhas*, *mēaras* — *mearas* (T. C. § 3).

c) forms with vocalic *r*, *l*, *m*, *n* to be counted as monosyllabic or dissyllabic, e.g. *wundr* (*wundor*) — *wundor* (T. C. § 6).

It must be admitted that these criteria are liable to lead to untrustworthy results when applied in a one-sided and mechanical manner and without careful consideration of all the factors involved.¹ Allowance should be made for individual and dialectal² variations, archaizing tendencies, and (in the matter of the article and weak adjective tests)³ scribal alterations. Above all, a good many instances of test 2 are to be judged non-conclusive, since it remains a matter of honest doubt what degree of rigidity should be demanded in the rules of scansion (cf. T. C. §§ 3 ff.). Yet it cannot be gainsaid that these tests, which are based on undoubted facts of linguistic development, hold good in a general way. They justify the conclusion, e.g., that the forms of the language used by Cynewulf are somewhat more modern than those obtaining in *Beowulf*. They tend to show that *Exodus* is not far removed in time from *Beowulf*.⁴ The second set of tests makes it appear probable that *Genesis (A)* and *Daniel* are earlier than *Beowulf*.

A means of absolute chronological dating was proposed by Morsbach.⁵ He collected, from early texts which can be definitely dated, evidence calculated to show that the loss of final *-u* after a long stressed syllable did not take place before 700 (slightly earlier than the loss of

¹ Surprisingly wide discrepancies between the computations made by different scholars who have applied the second set of tests (Sarrazin L 4. 144, Richter L 6. 6. 1, Seiffert L 6. 6. 2) have resulted from (1) a failure to eliminate from the calculations of cases under 2c) those words which always (or nearly always) are dissyllabic (e.g. *mōdor*, *ēðel*), (2) differences in the practice of scansion naturally arising from the fact of metrical latitude, and (3) unavoidable oversights in collecting the material. Contradictory conclusions are indicated by the fact that Barnouw, on the basis of his syntactical criteria, dated *Genesis (A)* at 740, *Daniel* between 800 and 830, *Beowulf* at 660, Cynewulf's poems between 850 and 880; whereas the dates arrived at by Richter (with the help of the more reliable phonetic-metrical tests) are 700, 700, 700-730, 750-800 respectively. The corresponding dates set up by Sarrazin are 700, 700, 740, 760-80. For an earlier chronological list (1898) by Trautmann, see his *Kynewulf*, pp. 121-3.

² Cf. Seiffert L 6. 6. 2.

³ Cf. Lang. § 25. 3.

⁴ Sarrazin and Richter date *Exodus* about the year 740. ⁵ L 4. 143.

intervocalic and antevocalic *b*, see tests 2 a, b), and demonstrated that in a number of instances the use of the forms without *-u* (and of forms like *fēorum*) was positively established by the meter, thus arriving at the conclusion that *Beowulf* could not have been composed until after the year 700.¹ Though several examples cited by Morsbach and by Richter (pp. 8 f.) are doubtful on account of metrical uncertainty,² there occur indeed some lines in which the older forms with final *-u* would disturb the scansion, e.g. 104^b: *fifelcynnes *eardu*, 2609^b: **bondu rond gefēng(?)*.

There is a possibility that in our only extant MS. a few forms are preserved which would seem to indicate a date anterior to about 750 A. D.,³ viz. *wundini* 1382 and *unigmetes* 1792. The latter, however, admits of a different interpretation (cf. Lang. § 18. 8), and as to the former, it is a question whether it is not more natural to assume a mere scribal blunder (for *wundnū*, i. e. *wundnum*) than a perpetuation — in thoroughly modern surroundings — of such an isolated form reflecting a much earlier state of language.

Relation to other Old English Poems

Bearing in mind the conventional use of a remarkably large stock of stereotyped expressions and devices of alliterative poetry, and furthermore the fact that many Old English poems must have been lost chiefly as a result of the Danish and Norman invasions and of the dissolution of monasteries, it behoves us to exercise extreme caution in asserting a direct relation between different poems on the basis of so-called parallel passages.⁴ Otherwise we are in grave danger of setting up an endless chain of interrelations or, it may be, of assigning to one man an unduly large number, if not the majority, of the more important poems. We must certainly reckon with the fact that Anglo-Saxon England

¹ The linguistic evidence, chief of which is the form *flōdu* on the Franks Casket, is not entirely clear. It has been rejected as inconclusive by Chadwick, who would place the loss of the *-u* as much as seven decades earlier (H. A. 66 ff.) Cf. Bülb. § 358.

² E.g., 1297^a on *gestōdes *bādu*, 1189^b on *bælepa *bearnu*. (Cf. T. C. § 23.) In *Genesis* (A) Sarrazin recognized several instances (e.g., 1217, 1308, 1417) in which defective half-lines would be set right by the insertion (restoration) of the *-u*, cf. *ESr.* xxxviii 178 f., *Kād.* 25 f. For the metrical use of the forms of the *fēorum* type, see T. C. § 3.

³ Cf. Holthausen, *Beibl.* xviii 77. The transition of unstressed *i* to *e* is assigned to the middle of the 8th century (cf. Sievers, *Angl.* xiii 13 ff.; Bülb. §§ 360 ff.). This *i* is still largely retained in the early Northumbrian text (written about 737 A. D.) of *Cædmon's Hymn* (composed about 670 A. D.), *Bede's Death Song*, *Proverb* in Gr.-W. ii 315, the *Leiden Riddle*. For critical doubts as to the value of this test, see Tupper, *Publ. MLAss.* xxvi 239 ff., and *Riddles*, p. lvi, n.

⁴ Cf. Kail, *Angl.* xii 21 ff.; Sarrazin, *Angl.* xiv 188; Brandl 1009; *ESr.* xlii 321 f.

was wonderfully productive of secular as well as of religious poetry, and that the number of individual authors must have been correspondingly large. It might well have been said of the pre-Norman period: *Vetus Anglia cantat*.

One of the reasonably certain relations brought to light by a close comparison of various Old English poems is the influence on *Beowulf* of the extensive poem of *Genesis* (A), which in its turn presupposes the poetical labors of Cædmon as described by the Venerable Bede. Not only do we discover numerous and noteworthy parallelisms of words and phrases, many of them being traceable nowhere else,¹ but the occurrence in both poems of the religious motives of the Creation, Cain's fratricide, the giants and deluge (not to mention what has been called the Old Testament atmosphere), tends to establish a clear connection between the two. More than that, certain minor traits and expressions are made use of in *Beowulf* in such a manner as to suggest a process of imitation, as may be seen, e.g., from the lines at the close of the poem referring to the praise of the hero, which vividly recall the opening of *Genesis* (1 ff., 15 ff.).²

Likewise the priority of *Daniel* has been fairly demonstrated.³ It can hardly be doubted that the picture of a king (Nebuchadnezzar) living in splendor and opulence, who suffers punishment for his pride, is reflected in Hrōðgār's edifying harangue, 1700 ff.⁴ Also the 'devil' worship of the Danes, 175 ff., is curiously suggestive of the idolatry practised by the Babylonians.⁵ In both instances the phraseological

¹ Thus, e.g., *G.* 230, *B.* 466; *G.* 1220 f., *B.* 2798; *G.* 1385, *B.* 2706; *G.* 1631 f., *B.* 196 f., 789 f.; *G.* 1742 f., *B.* 1179 f.; *G.* 1895 f., *B.* 138 f.; *G.* 1998, *B.* 1073; *G.* 2003 ff., *B.* 1554; *G.* 2008, *B.* 1665; *G.* 2155, *B.* 63; *G.* 2156 f., *B.* 595 ff.; *G.* 2430 f., *B.* 612 ff.; *G.* 2544, *B.* 114.

² The somewhat strange expression applied to Hrōðel's death, 2469 ff., seems reminiscent of the phraseology lavished on the dry genealogical lists, *Gen.* 1178 ff., 1192 ff., 1214 ff., etc. — See also Sarrazin, *Angl.* xiv 414, *ESs.* xxxviii 170 ff.; *ESs.* xlii 327 ff. (additional material).

³ Cf. Thomas, *MLR.* viii 537-39.

⁴ Note *D.* 107, 489-94, 589-92, 598; 604 *wearð ðā anbyðig ofer ealle men, / swiðmōd in sefan for ðære sundorgife / þē him God sealde, gumena rice, / world iō gewælde, in wera līfe* (cp. *B.* 1730 ff.); 614; 668 *swā him ofer eorðan andsaca ne wæs / gumena ænig, oð þæt him God wolde / þurb bryre breddan bæa rice. / Siððan þær bis aferan ead bryttedon, / welan, wunden gold, also 563-66* (cp. *B.* 1772 f., 1754 ff.); 677, 751; also 113 *wearð him on slæpe sōð gecyðed, / þætte rices gebwæs rēðe sceolde gelimpan, / eorðan drēamas ende wurðan* (cp. *B.* 1733 f.).

⁵ Note *Dan.* 170 *ac hē wyrcan ongan wōð on felda; 181 onbnigon tō þām berige bēðne þeode, / wurðedon wiðgyld, ne wiston wræstran rād, / efnodn unribtdōm; 186 him þæs æfter becwōm / yfel endelēan.* Besides, the punishment meted out to those who refuse to worship the idol: 212-5 *þæt ble . . . sceolde . . . þrōwigean . . . frēne fyres wylm, nymðe hie friðes wolde / wilnian tō þām wyrrestan . . . ; 222 nē hie tō fācne freoðo wi'nedan; 230 hēt þā bis scealcas scūfan þā byssas / in bælþlyse . . . ; 233 in fæðm fyres.*

correspondence is sufficiently close.¹ That Hrōðgār should caution Bēowulf against the sin of pride, and that the poet should go out of his way to denounce the supposed heathen worship among the Danes, will not appear quite so far-fetched, if the author was guided by reminiscences of *Daniel* which he adapted — not entirely successfully — to the subject in hand.

Furthermore, the spirited poem of *Exodus* is marked by a large number of striking parallels, some of which, at least, present all the appearance of having been imitated in *Beowulf*.²

On the other hand, the legend of *Andreas* exhibits abundant and unmistakable signs of having been written with *Beowulf* as a model. Wholesale borrowing of phrases, which more than once are forced into a strange context, and various parallelisms in situations and in the general heroic conception of the story leave no shadow of a doubt that the author of the religious poem was following in the footsteps of the great secular epic.³

That the famous Cynewulf was acquainted with *Beowulf* is to be inferred from the character of certain parallel passages occurring especially in *Elene* and in the short *Fates of the Apostles*.⁴ The case will be strengthened if we include in the list of his poems — as seems quite reasonable — all of *Christ*⁵ and *Guðlac B*, perhaps also *Guðlac A*. (The inclusion of *Phoenix* is rather doubtful, the exclusion of *Andreas* is practically certain.)

At the same time a peculiar and, in fact, puzzling relation is found to exist between *Christ* 681–85 (659 ff.), 756–78 and Hrōðgār's sermon, *Beow.* 1724 ff. We may note *Christ* 660: [God] ūs giefe sealde, 662 ond ēac monigfealde mōdes snyttru / sēow ond sette geond sefan monna; 682 . . . his giefe bryttað; / nyle hē āngum ānum ealle gesyllan / gæstes snyttru, þy læs him gielp scebbe / þurb his ānes cræft ofer

¹ Some further parallels: *D.* 73^b, *B.* 2886^a; *D.* 229^a, *B.* 1277; *D.* 545^b, *B.* 398^b, 525^b, 709^b; *D.* 616 f., *B.* 2129 f.; *D.* 274 f., *B.* 1570 f.; *D.* 417 f., 717 f., 730, *B.* 837 ff., 995 f., 1649 f. (cp. *Ex.* 278 f.); *D.* 84, 485, 535, *B.* 1726; *D.* 703, *B.* 1920, 2152; *D.* 524 f., *B.* 2227 (cp. *Ex.* 136 f., 201, 491).

² Cf. *MLN.* xxxiii 218–24. Note, e.g., *E.* 56 ff., *B.* 1408 ff.; *E.* 200 f., *B.* 128 f.; *E.* 214, *B.* 387, 729; *E.* 261, *B.* 1238; *E.* 293, *B.* 256, 3007; *E.* 456 f., *B.* 2365 f.

³ Cf. especially Krapp's edition, pp. lv f.; Arnold, *Notes on Beowulf*, pp. 123 ff. Some examples: *A.* 303, *B.* 2995; *A.* 333, *B.* 1223; *A.* 360 ff., *B.* 38 ff.; *A.* 377 f., *B.* 691 f.; *A.* 429, *B.* 632; *A.* 454, *B.* 730; *A.* 459 f., *B.* 572 f.; *A.* 497, *B.* 218; *A.* 553 f., *B.* 1842 f.; *A.* 622, *B.* 3006; *A.* 668, *B.* 82; *A.* 985, *B.* 320; *A.* 999 f., *B.* 721 f.; *A.* 1011 ff., *B.* 1397, 1626 ff.; *A.* 1173 ff., *B.* 361 ff.; *A.* 1235 f., *B.* 1679, 2717, 2774, 320; *A.* 1240 f., *B.* 3147, 849, 1422 f.; *A.* 1492 ff., *B.* 2542 ff., 2716 ff.; *A.* 1526, *B.* 769.

⁴ See, e.g., *El.* 148 f., *B.* 123 f.; *El.* 250 ff., *B.* 397 f.; *El.* 722 f., *B.* 2901 f.; *Fat. Ap.* 3, 8, *B.* 2 f., 2695; *Fat. Ap.* 6, *B.* 18; *Fat. Ap.* 59 f., *B.* 557 f. Cp. also, e.g., *Cbr.* 616 f. with *B.* 459, 470.

⁵ Cf. Gerould, *ESr.* xli 13 ff.; S. Moore, *JEGPb.* xiv 550–67.

ðpre forð; 756 forþon wē ā sculon idle lustas, / synwunde forseōn, ond þas sēllran gefēon (cp. *Beow.* 1759). God, so we are told, sends his messengers to protect us from the arrows of the devil: 761 þā ūs gescildap wið sceppendra / eglum earhfaram, . . . þonne wrōbtbora . . . onsendeð / of his brægdobogan biterne stræl. / Forþon wē fæste sculon wið þām færsceyte / . . . wearde healdan, / þy læs se attres ord in gebūge, / biter bordgelāc under bānlocan . . . þæt bið frēcne wund . . . Utan ūs beorgan þā. (Cp. *Gusl.* 781 *beorgað him bealonip.*)

That this whole series of parallels relating to 1. God's distribution of manifold gifts, 2. the danger of pride, 3. the guarding against the shafts of the devil, should be merely the result of chance, is a supposition exceeding the bounds of credibility.¹ In *Christ* the first two of those motives are based on the ascertained source (cf. Cook's edition, pp. 136, 141); the third² is consistently connected with one of Cynewulf's favorite motives, that of the baneful wound of sin. In *Beowulf* the idea of the granting of worldly power and of the punishment of pride can be satisfactorily referred to the example of *Daniel*, yet there is no hint in *Daniel* of the distribution of various kinds of gifts to different men. Nor is the theme of the devil's arrows in the least warranted by the situation.

Moreover, at the close of the runic passage which follows immediately, *Christ* 797 ff., we meet with the expression, 812 (*brond bið on tybte,*) *zles ealdgestrēon unmunlice (gāsta gifrast),*³ which reminds us of *Beowulf* 1756 f. (*fēhð ðper tō*) *sē þe unmunlice mādmas dālep,* / *eorles ærgestrēon.* Again, in *Christ* iii 1550 we come across the phrase *sāwle weard,* which by its explanatory variation *līfes wīsdōm* (1551) helps us to understand the real force of the analogous expression, *Beow.* 1741 f. *se weard . . . sāwele hyrde.* Also *Christ* iii 1400 f. (*þā ic þe gōda swā fela forgiefen bæfde*) *ond þe on þām eallum ēades tō lýt [el] / mōde þūhte* recalls *Beow.* 1748 *þinceð him tō lýt el þæt hē lange hēold.* That the extended enumeration, *Beow.* 1763 ff., is entirely in the manner of Cynewulf (cp., e.g., *Christ* 591 ff., 664 ff.) should not be overlooked in this connection.

Such being the case, we can hardly refuse acceptance to the most natural explanation that offers, viz. that Cynewulf's own hand is to be detected in portions of that homiletic passage in *Beowulf*. This does not mean, of course, that we should, with Sarrazin, regard Cynewulf as the redactor of *Beowulf*⁴ — there are, with all the similarities in sty-

¹ Cf. Sarrazin, *Angl.* xiv 409 ff., *ES.* xxxviii 187, *Kād.* 155 f.

² It is found likewise in *Jul.* 382 ff., 402 ff., 651 f. Cf. also *Angl.* xxxv 128 ff.

³ *gāsta gifrast* (so *Beow.* 1123) may be described as a literary formula, cf. *Angl.* xxxv 468 [Lat. 'spiritus']; Gr. Spr.: *gifre*; *Heliand*: *grādag.* (*Christ* (iii) 972, *se gifra gāst.*)

⁴ Or as Müllenhoff's Interpolator B. — Grau's sweeping assertion (L 4. 150) of Cynewulf's authorship on the basis of alleged borrowings and of the use of the same sources is not sufficiently fortified by proof.

listic respect, irreconcilable differences of viewpoint which preclude such an assumption. But it is entirely possible, and more than that, that Cynewulf was sufficiently interested in this speech of Hrōðgār's to alter and interpolate it in accordance with his own views and literary predilections. We might even go one step farther. There are a few brief and easily detachable passages having the air of a corrective afterthought and showing a distinct Cynewulfian flavor, such as ll. 168 f., 588^b-89^a, 3054^b ff.¹ Supposing Cynewulf had a copy of *Beowulf* before him, what could have prevented him from inserting those pious marginalia to give expression to his own thoughts of stern Christian doctrine?²

Whether any Old English poems besides those mentioned have come under the influence of *Beowulf*, it is extremely difficult to say. It would be unsafe, e. g., to claim it in the case of *Judith* or *Maldon*.³ Altogether, we should hesitate to attribute to *Beowulf* a commanding, central position in the development of Anglo-Saxon poetry.⁴

The chronological conclusion to be drawn from the ascertained relation to other poems agrees well enough with the linguistic evidence. Placing the poems of *Genesis*, *Daniel*, *Exodus* or the so-called Cædmon group in the neighborhood of 700 (to mention a definite date), and Cynewulf in the latter half of the eighth century (or, with Cook, in the period between 750 and 825),⁵ we would naturally assign *Beowulf* to the first half of the eighth century, perhaps not far from the middle of it.⁶

RISE OF THE POEM. AUTHORSHIP

In discussing this highly problematic subject⁷ we confine ourselves in the main to outlining what seems the most probable course in the development of the story-material into our epic poem.

¹ With *gīfstōl* 'throne of God,' *Beow.* 168, cp. *Chr.* 572 *gāsta gīfstōl*; with *nē his myne wisse*, *Beow.* 169, cp. *El.* 1301 f., *Chr.* 1536 f.; with *Beow.* 588^b-89^a cp. *El.* 210 f., 950 f.; with *Beow.* 3056 cp. *El.* 790 f.

² It is to be admitted, of course, that some scribe thoroughly familiar with Cynewulf's works might have made all those interpolations.

³ It seems not unlikely in the case of the *Metra of Boetius*, especially *Met.* i; cf. *ESs.* xlii 325 n. 1.

⁴ The specific Beowulfian reminiscences in *Lazamon* hunted up by Wülcker (*Beitr.* iii 551 f.) may safely be laid on the table.

⁵ On the dating of *Guðlac A*, see Gerould, *MLN.* xxxii 84-6. Of *Andreas* we can say only that it "belongs to the general school of Cynewulfian poetry" Krapp's edition, p. xlix). — [See also Cook's edition of *Elene*, etc. (1919), p. xiii.]

⁶ An earlier date is considered certain by Chadwick (*H. A.*, ch. 4), who agrees in that respect with various older scholars.

⁷ Cf. especially ten Brink, chs. 11, 13; Rönning *L. 4.* 15. 88 ff.; Sarrazin *L. 4.* 16, 17, 144; Symons *L. 4.* 29; Brandl 952 ff., 999 ff.; Schück *L. 4.* 39, 137; Chadwick *H. A.* 51 ff.; also A. Erdmann, *Über die Heimat und den Namen der Angeln*, 1890, pp. 51 ff.; besides the editions of Thorpe, Arnold, Sedgfield, and the translations of Earle and Clark Hall.

1. That the themes of the main story, i.e. the contest with the Grendel race and the fight with the dragon, are of direct Scandinavian provenience, may be regarded as practically certain.¹ The same origin is to be assigned to the distinctly historical episodes of the Swedish-Geatish wars of which no other traces can be found in England.²

2. Of the episodic matter introduced into the first part, the allusions to the Germanic legends of *Eormenric* and *Hāma*³ as well as of *Wēland*⁴ are drawn from the ancient heroic lore brought over by the Anglo-Saxons from their continental home. The *Finn* legend of Ingvaenic associations reached England through the same channels of popular transmission. Whether old Frisian lays were used as the immediate source of the Beowulfian episode is somewhat doubtful on account of the markedly Danish point of view which distinguishes the Episode even more than the Fragment.⁵ That tales of *Breca*, chief of the *Brondingas*, were included in the repertory of the Anglo-Saxon *scop*, is possibly to be inferred from the allusion, *Wids.* 25 (cp. l. 63: *mid Heapo-Rēamum*), but the brilliant elaboration of the story and its connection with the life of the great epic hero must be attributed to the author himself.⁶ Ancient North German tradition was brought into relation with Danish matters in the story of *Scyld Scēfing*.⁷ Danish legends form the direct basis of the *Heremōd* episodes⁸ and possibly even of the *Sigemund* allusion.⁹ That the tragedy of the Heaðo-Bard feud and the glory of Hrōðgār, Hrōðulf, and the fair hall Heorot were celebrated themes of Anglo-Saxon song, may be concluded from the references in *Widsið*, but the form in which the dynastic element is introduced so as to serve as historical setting, and the close agreement noted in the case of the old spearman's speech make it appear probable that ancient popular tradition was reinforced by versions emanating directly from Denmark.

A specific Frisian source has been urged for the story of Hygelāc's disastrous Viking expedition of which Scandinavian sources betray no knowledge.¹⁰ A genuine Anglo-Saxon, or rather Angle, legend is contained in the episode of Offa and his strong-minded queen.¹¹

¹ Cf. above, pp. xix f., xxi f.

² The mere mention of the name *Ongen(d) þeow* in *Wids.* 31 (and of the tribal names of the *Swēon* and *Geatas*, *Wids.* 58) and the occurrence in historical documents, notably the *Liber Vitae Ecclesiae Dunelmensis* [i.e., a list of benefactors to the Durham church] (cf. Binz, *passim*; Chadwick H. A. 64 ff.), of such names as *Ēanmund*, *Ēadgils*; *Hygelāc*, *Herebeald*, *Heardrēd*, have no probative value so far as the knowledge of the historical legends is concerned. — The name *Biu[ul]f*, *Liber Vitae* 163. 342, which according to Chadwick's calculation was borne by a person [a monk] of the seventh century, does not necessarily betoken an acquaintance with *Bēowulf* legend (or with the poem); it may have been a rarely used proper name

³ See note on 1197–1201.

⁵ Cf. *Intro.* to *The Fight at Finnsburg*.

⁷ Cf. note on 4–52.

⁸ Cf. note on 901–15.

⁴ See note on 455.

⁶ Cf. note on 499 ff.

⁹ Cf. note on 875–900.

¹⁰ See Sarrazin *Kād.* 90 f.; cf. Müllenhoff 107 f.

¹¹ Cf. note on 1931–62.

3. There is no evidence to show that 'a *Bēowulf* legend' had gradually grown up out of popular stories that had been brought over to England by the migrating Angles.¹ If such were the case, it would be inexplicable why the exclusive interest in Scandinavian legends remained virtually unimpaired, and why in particular such a minute attention to the fortunes of Northern dynasties continued to be manifested in the epic.² Regarding its subject-matter as a whole, the *Beowulf* cannot be called a Germanic, or Anglo-Saxon, epic; it is emphatically Scandinavian. *Poema danicum dialecto anglosaxonica* — this characterization of the poem by its first editor, if reasonably qualified by latter-day interpretation, remains essentially true.

To account for this very peculiar state of affairs with any approach to probability is not quite easy. The most satisfactory explanation offered by way of a hypothesis³ is that there may have existed close relations, perhaps through marriage, between an Anglian court and the kingdom of Denmark, whereby a special interest in Scandinavian traditions was fostered among the English nobility.⁴ It is true, of direct intercourse between England and Denmark in those centuries preceding the Danish invasions we have no positive historical proof. But we have certainly no right to infer from the statement of the *OE. Chronicle* (A. D. 787) with regard to the earliest Danish attack: *on his [Beorbtrices] dagum cuōmon ārest. iii. scipu . . . þæt wāron þā ārestan scipu Deniscra monna þē Angelcynnes lond gesōhton*, that peaceful visits of Danes in England were unknown before, since the reference is clearly to hostile inroads which then occurred for the first time. Another conjecture that has proved attractive to several scholars tried to establish Friesland as a meeting-ground of Danes and Englishmen where a knowledge of Northern tales was acquired by the latter.⁵

¹ This is in substance the opinion held by several eminent scholars, such as Müllenhoff, ten Brink, Symons, Brandl, Chadwick.

² Cf. Sarrazin *Kād.* 89 f. — If the *Geatas* were Jutes, i. e. a tribe with whom the Angles had formerly shared the Jutish peninsula (cf. Kier *L. 4.* 78. 38 f.), the difficulty would be materially lessened. This must be conceded to the advocates of the Jutland theory.

³ See Morsbach *L. 4.* 143. 277.

⁴ Moorman (*L. 4.* 31. 5) endeavored to show that there was a Geat colony in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and that the courtly epos of *Beowulf* was composed during the reign of Eadwine. (Cf. above, p. xlvj, n. 1.)

⁵ Thus, Arnold surmised that the author might have been a companion of St. Willibrord, the Anglo-Saxon missionary, who, with the permission of their king Ongendus, took thirty young Danes with him to Friesland to be brought up as Christians. (Arnold's edition, pp. xxx ff.; cf. his *Notes on Beowulf*, pp. 114 f.) [As early as 1816, Outzen expressed a similar view, see Wülker's *Grundriss*, p. 253.] Schück (*L. 4.* 39. 40, 43 ff.) conceived of an Anglo-Saxon missionary who met Danish merchants in Friesland and eagerly listened to their stories. According to Sarrazin (*Kād.* 90 ff.) an intermediate Frisian version of a Danish original served as basis for the final literary redaction by the English poet [*Cynewulf*]; cf. above, p. xlvii, n. 4. That the Germanic heroic legends were quite generally brought to England by way of Friesland was also the opinion of Müllenhoff (pp. 104 ff.).

4. Evidently, we cannot entertain the notion that there was in existence even an approximately complete Scandinavian original ready to be put into Anglo-Saxon verse. If nothing else, the style and tone of *Beowulf* would disprove it, since they are utterly unlike anything to be expected in early Scandinavian poetry. But a number of lays (possibly also some poems interspersed with prose narrative like many of the Eddic lays) dealing with a variety of subjects became known in England, and, with the comparatively slight differences between the two languages in those times,¹ could be easily mastered and turned to account by an Anglo-Saxon poet. We may well imagine, e.g., that the Englishman knew such a lay or two on the slaying of Grendel and his mother, another one on the dragon adventure, besides, at any rate, two Danish (originally Geatish) poems on the warlike encounters between Geats and Swedes leading up to the fall of Ongenþeow and Onela respectively.

Whether the picture of the life of the times discloses any traces of Scandinavian originals is a fascinating query that can be answered only in very general and tentative terms. An enthusiastic archeologist² set up the claim that a good deal of the original cultural background had been retained in the Old English poem, as shown, e.g., by the helmets and swords described in *Beowulf* which appear to match exactly those used in the Northern countries in the period between A.D. 550 and 650. Again, it would not be surprising if Norse accounts of heathen obsequies had inspired the brilliant funeral scene at the close of the poem, ll. 3137 ff. (see note, and 1108 ff., 2124 ff., also note on 4-52: Scyld's sea-burial). But, on the whole, it is well to bear in mind that Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian conditions of life were too much alike to admit of drawing a clear line of division in our study of Beowulfian antiquities. Certain features, however, can be mentioned that are plainly indicative of English civilization, such as the institution of the *witan*,³ the use of the harp, the vaulted stone chamber (see note on 2717 ff.), the paved street (320, cp. 725), and, above all, of course, the high degree of gentleness, courtesy, and spiritual refinement.⁴

Some Norse parallels relating to minor motives of the narrative are pointed out in the notes on 20 ff., 244 ff., 499 ff., 804, 1459 f., 2157, 2683 ff., 3024 ff., 3167 f.⁵

It remains to ask whether it is possible to detect Norse influence in the language of *Beowulf*. Generally speaking, it must be confessed

¹ The remark inserted in the *Gunnlaugssaga Ormstungu*, ch. 6: *ein var tunga í Englandi ok Noregi, apr Vilbjálmr bastarþr vann England*, though exaggerated, contains an important element of truth.

² Stjerna, L 9. 39.

³ Cf. *Antiq.* § 1.

⁴ Cf. Müller L 9. 28.

⁵ Cf. also *Angl.* xxix 379 n. 4 (ll. 249 ff.); *Angl.* xxxvi 174 n. 2 (ll. 445 f.); *Arch.* cxv 179 n. (ll. 1002 f.); *ÆG Pb.* xiv 549 (ll. 1121 f.). Thanks to the abundance of original secular literature in ancient Scandinavia, illustrative parallels present themselves very readily.

that so far the investigations along this line¹ have brought out interesting similarities rather than proofs of imitation. Assuredly, no such indisputable evidence has been gained as in the case of the *Later Genesis*, which is, indeed, on a different footing, being a real and even close translation of a foreign (Old Saxon) original. It is worth while, however, to advert to the agreement in the use of certain words and phrases, such as *atol*, *bront*; *eodor*, *læod* (in their transferred, poetical meanings, cp. ON. *jaðarr*, *ljóði*);² *beadolēoma* (see Glossary), *bona Ongenþeoes* (see note on 1968), and other kennings; *gebēgan ðing* 425 f., cp. ON. *beyja þing*; *mæl is mē tō fēran* 316, cp. ON. *mál er mer at riða* (*Helgakv. Hund.* ii 48, cf. Sarrazin St. 69), *ic þē . . . biddan wille . . . ānre þēne* 426 ff. (see note). On *hæstmēce*, see above, p. xvii; on the epithets *hēah* and *gamol* applied to Healfdene, p. xxxiii. The combination *beornas on blancum* 856 might be taken for a duplicate of a phrase like *Björn reis Blakki* (Par. § 5: *Kálfsvísa*). The employment of the 'historical present'³ has been accounted for as a Norse syntactical feature (Sarrazin *Kād.* 87; see Lang. § 25.6, and especially l. 2486), but there is reason to suspect that it merely indicates the same sort of approximation to the brisk language of every-day life. That the much discussed *isig*, 33 is a misunderstood form of a Scandinavian word has also been suggested.⁴ Several others of the unexplained *ἀπαξ λεγόμενα* might be conjecturally placed in the same category.

5. The author's part in the production of the poem was vastly more than that of an adapter or editor. It was he who combined the Grendel stories with the dragon narrative and added, as a connecting link, the account of Bēowulf's return, in short, conceived the plan of an extensive epic poem with a great and noble hero as the central figure. Various modifications of the original legends were thus naturally introduced. (Cf., e.g., above, pp. xvii f., xix f., xxi f.)⁵ Leisurely elaboration and expansion by means of miscellaneous episodic matter became important factors in the retelling of the original stories. Hand in hand with such fashioning of the legends into a poem of epic proportions went a spiritualizing and Christianizing process. A strong element of moralization was mingled with the narrative. The characters became more refined, the sentiment softened, the ethics ennobled. Bēowulf rose to the rank

¹ Sarrazin's exaggerated claims were vigorously combated by Sievers, see L 4. 16, 17. Cf. also *ZfdPb.* xxix 224 ff.

² The general, non-technical meaning — normally expressed by *gifu* — which appears in (*feob*)*gift* (21, 1025, 1089), is probably archaic rather than due to the influence of ON. *gift*.

³ Though not 'historical present' in the strict sense (never occurring in principal clauses). Cf. also J. M. Steadman, Jr., "The Origin of the Historical Present in English," *Studies in Philology* (Univ. of North Carolina), Vol. xiv, No. 1 (1917).

⁴ L 5. 26. 15, 5. 54; see note on 33.

⁵ The names of *Wæalhþeow*, *Hygd*, *Unferð* were perhaps coined by the poet himself, cf. above, p. xxxiii, note on 499 ff.

of a truly ideal hero, and his contests were viewed in the light of a struggle between the powers of good and of evil, thus assuming a new weight and dignity which made them appear a fit subject for the main narrative theme.

That the idea of creating an epic poem on a comparatively large scale was suggested to the author, directly or indirectly, by classic models is more than an idle guess, though incontrovertible proof is difficult to obtain.¹ In any event, it is clear that a biblical poem like the Old English *Genesis* paraphrase, consisting of a loose series of separate stories, could not possibly have served as a pattern. Whether there was any real epic among the lost poems of the Anglo-Saxon period we have no means of ascertaining.

6. That the poem was composed in the Anglian parts of England is one of the few facts bearing on its genesis which can be regarded as fairly established. But whether it originated in Northumbria or Mercia is left to speculation.² The evidence of language, as seen above, is indecisive on that point, though leaning slightly in the direction of Northumbria. The strongest argument in favor of Mercia is, after all, the keen interest in the traditions of the Mercian dynasty, made apparent by the introduction of the Offa episode.

Needless to say, the list of Anglian kings has been diligently scanned by scholars with a view to finding the most suitable person to be credited with the rôle of a patron. Several of those presented for consideration, it is important to note, relinquished their royal station to take up life in the quiet of a monastery. In the interest of chronological consistency we should give the preference to Æðelhald of Mercia, Eadberht of Northumbria, or the latter's predecessor Cēolwulf (729–737), of whom Bede says in his dedicatory address (Preface to his *Ecclesiastical History*): 'non solum audiendis scripturae sanctae verbis aurem sedulus accommodas, verum etiam noscendis priorum gestis sive dictis, et maxime nostrae gentis virorum inlustrium, curam vigilanter impendis.' That some allusions to contemporary history are hidden in the lines of our poem is at least a possibility not to be ignored. Might not the spectacle of internal strife and treachery rampant in the Northern regions of England have prompted the apparently uncalled-for note of rebuke and warning, 2166 ff. (cp. 2741 f., 587 f., 1167 f.)?³

¹ Cf. especially Brandl 1008; *Arch.* cxxvi 40–48, 339–59. For decided objections, see Chadwick H. A. 73–76. Deutschbein would attribute this important advance in technique to Celtic influence, *GRM.* i 115 ff. — That the author was not ignorant of the language of Vergil may be seen from the traces of Latin syntax and style, cf. above, p. lxix, Lang. § 25. 9.

² Successive places were assigned to Northumbria and Mercia in ten Brink's complicated theory of the gradual building up of the poem from a number of original, as well as modified, lays.

³ Earle, by bold and somewhat playful conjecture, fastened the authorship on Hygeberht whom the great Offa had chosen to be archbishop of Lichfield. He fur-

We may, then, picture to ourselves the author of *Beowulf* as a man connected in some way with an Anglian court, a royal chaplain or abbot of noble birth¹ or, it may be, a monk friend of his, who possessed an actual knowledge of court life and addressed himself to an aristocratic, in fact a royal audience.² A man well versed in Germanic and Scandinavian heroic lore, familiar with secular Anglo-Saxon poems of the type exemplified by *Widsið*, *Finnsburg*, *Deor*, and *Waldere*, and a student of biblical poems of the Cædmonian cycle, a man of notable taste and culture and informed with a spirit of broad-minded Christianity.

The work left behind by the anonymous author does not rank with the few great masterpieces of epic poetry. *Beowulf* is not an English *Iliad*, not a standard Germanic or national Anglo-Saxon epos. In respect to plot it is immeasurably inferior to the grand, heroic *Nibelungenlied*. Yet it deservedly holds the first place in our study of Old English literature. As an eloquent exponent of old Germanic life it stands wholly in a class by itself. As an exemplar of Anglo-Saxon poetic endeavor it reveals an ambitious purpose and a degree of success in its accomplishment which are worthy of unstinted praise. In noble and powerful language, and with a technical skill unequaled in the history of our ancient poetry, it portrays stirring heroic exploits and, through these, brings before us the manly ideals which appealed to the enlightened nobles of the age. It combines the best elements of the old culture with the aspirations of the new.

The poem has been edited many times. The main object which this edition aims to serve is to assist the student in the thorough interpretation of the text by placing within his reach the requisite material for a serious study. It is hoped that he will feel encouraged to form his own judgment as occasion arises — *nullius addictus iurare in verba magistri*.

thermore imagined that the poem was a sort of allegory written for the benefit of Offa's son Ecgferþ, being in fact 'the institution of a prince.' (Cf. note on 1931-62.) As to its genesis, he thought that the name and also part of the story of Hygelac had been taken from the *Historia Francorum*, and that "the saga," though of Scandinavian origin, "came out of Frankland to the hand of the poet, and probably . . . was written in Latin." See the ingenious, if fanciful, arguments in *Deeds of Beowulf*, pp. lxxv ff.; they were first set forth in the *London Times*, September 30 and October 29, 1885.

¹ Cf. Plummer's *Baeda*, i, p. xxxv.

² He makes it plain that the king's authority must be scrupulously safeguarded; see especially 862 f., 2198 f.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

THIS Bibliography will be referred to by the letter L, as explained under 'Table of Abbreviations.'

Notices of reviews are preceded by 'R.:' or 'r.:'¹

I. Manuscript

1. The only extant MS.: Cotton MSS. (British Museum, London), Vitellius A. xv, ff. 129^a-198^b (132^a-201^b in the present numbering).

2. First mention of it by H. Wanley in: *Antiquæ literaturæ septentrionalis liber alter, seu Humphredi Wanleii librorum vet. septentrionalium, qui in Angliæ bibliothecis extant, catalogus historico-criticus* (= Book ii, or Vol. iii, of George Hickes's *Thesaurus*), Oxoniæ, 1705, pp. 218 f. [Brief notice of the MS. and transcription of ll. 1-19, 53-73.]

3. The Thorkelin transcripts: A = *Poema anglosaxonicum de rebus gestis Danorum ex membrana bibliothecæ cottonianæ fecit exscribi* Londini A.D. 1787 Grimus Johannis Thorkelin, LL.D.; B = *Poema anglosaxonicum exscripsit* Grimus Johannis Thorkelin, LL.D. Londini anno 1787.

These copies were made use of by Grundtvig in his translation (1820, cf. L 3. 27), see his *Anmærkninger*, pp. 267-312. They are preserved in the Great Royal Library at Copenhagen.

4. Collations of the MS.: a) J. J. Conybeare, *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry* (L 2. 23), pp. 137-55. b) Early collations embodied in the editions of Kemble, Thorpe (collation of 1830), Grundtvig. c) E. Kölbing, "Zur Beowulphandschrift," *Arch.* lvi (1876), 91-118; *id.*, *Est.* v (1882), 241, & vii (1884), 482-86 (in reviews of Wülker's texts). d) Recent collations embodied in the editions of Sedgefield and Chambers.

5. Facsimile: *Beowulf. Autotypes of the unique Cotton MS. Vitellius A xv in the British Museum, with a Transliteration and Notes*, by Julius Zupitza. (E.E.T.S., No. 77.) London, 1882. [Almost of equal value with the MS. Zupitza's painstaking Notes include also a collation with the Thorkelin transcripts. Photographs by Mr. Praetorius.]

6. Diplomatic editions: a) Richard Paul Wülker in the revision of Grein's *Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Poesie*, i, 18-148. Kassel, 1881. R.: E. Kölbing (L 1. 4). b) Alfred Holder, *Beowulf. I: Abdruck der Handschrift*. Freiburg i. B., 1st ed., n. d. [1881]; 2d ed., 1882; 3d ed., 1895.

7. Kenneth Sisam, "The 'Beowulf' Manuscript." *MLR.* xi (1916), 335-37. [A useful note on the different parts of the MS. volume.]

See also L 5. 22, 52 f.

II. Editions

a. Complete Editions

1. Grim. Johnson [Grímur Jónsson] Thorkelin, *De Danorum rebus gestis secul. III & IV. poema danicum dialecto anglosaxonica*. Havniæ, 1815. [Of interest chiefly as the 'editio princeps.']

¹ It deserves to be noted that, in spite of its length, the Bibliography is a selected one.

2. John M. Kemble, *The Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf, The Traveler's Song, and the Battle of Finnesburh*. London (1st ed. [100 copies], 1833);¹ 2d ed., Vol. i, 1835, Vol. ii (Translation, Introduction, Notes, Glossary), 1837. [Scholarly; the first real edition.]

3. Frederik Schaldemose, *Beo-Wulf og Scopes Widsisø*. Kjøbenhavn, 1847; 2d ed., 1851. [Dependent on Kemble.]

4. Benjamin Thorpe, *The Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf, the Scop or Gleeman's Tale, and the Fight at Finnesburg*. Oxford, 1855; reprinted, 1875. [Meritorious, though not sufficiently careful in details.]

5. C. W. M. Grein in his *Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Poesie*, Vol. i, pp. 255-341. Göttingen, 1857. [Marked by sterling scholarship; text printed in long lines, not collated with the MS.]

6. Nik. Fred. Sev. Grundtvig, *Beowulfes Beorh eller Bjovulfs-Drapen*. Kiøbenhavn, 1861. [The two Thorkelin copies utilized; numerous conjectures indulged in.]

7. (1) Moritz Heyne, *Beowulf. Mit ausführlichem Glossar hrsg.* Paderborn, 1863; 1868; 1873; 1879. — (2) Revised by Adolf Socin: 5th ed., 1888 (r.: Sievers, L 5. 16. 2; Heinzel, L 5. 20); 1898 (r.: Sarrazin, L 5. 36); 1903 (r.: v. Grienberger, L 5. 45. 2; E. Krusinga, *ESt.* xxxv (1905), 401 f.; F. Holthausen, *Beibl.* xviii (1907), 193 f.; Fr. Klaeber, *ib.* xviii, 289-91). — (3) Revised by Levin L. Schücking: 8th ed., 1908 [thoroughly improved, still conservative] (r.: Fr. Klaeber, *ESt.* xxxix (1908), 425-33; R. Imelmann, *D. Lit. z.* xxx (1909), 995-1000; v. Grienberger, *ZföG.* lx (1909), 1089 f.; W. W. Lawrence, *MLN.* xxv (1910), 155-57); 9th ed., 1910 (r.: W. J. Sedgefield, *ESt.* xliii (1911), 267-69); 10th ed., 1913 (r.: Fr. Klaeber, *Beibl.* xxiv (1913), 289-91).

8. C. W. M. Grein, *Beowulf nebst den Fragmenten Finnsburg und Valdere*. Cassel & Göttingen, 1867. [Rather conservative.]

9. Thomas Arnold, *Beowulf. A Heroic Poem of the eighth Century, with a Translation, Notes, and Appendix*. London, 1876. [Unsafe.] See reviews by H. Sweet, *Academy* x (1876), 588c-89a; R. Wülcker, *Angl.* i (1878), 177-86.

10. James A. Harrison and Robert Sharp, *Beowulf: An Anglo-Saxon Poem; The Fight at Finnsburh: A Fragment*. Boston, 1883. [Based on Heyne.] 4th ed., 1894 [with explanatory notes].

11. Richard Paul Wülcker in the revision of Grein's *Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Poesie*, Vol. i, pp. 149-277. Kassel, 1883. [Extensive critical apparatus.] (Cf. L i. 6.)

12. Alfred Holder, *Beowulf. II^a: Berichtigter Text mit knappem Apparat und Wörterbuch*. Freiburg i. B., 1884; 2d ed., 1899. [Benefited by the advanced scholarship of Kluge and Cosijn.] *II^b: Wortschatz mit sämtlichen Stellennachweisen*. 1896. (Cf. L i. 6.)

13. (1) A. J. Wyatt, *Beowulf edited with Textual Foot-Notes, Index of Proper Names, and Alphabetical Glossary*. Cambridge, 1894; 2d ed., 1898, reprinted, 1901, 1908. [Judicious; conservative.] — (2) New edition, thoroughly revised by R. W. Chambers, 1914. [Excellent notes.] R.: W. W. Lawrence, *JEGPh.* xiv (1915), 611-13; J. W. Bright, *MLN.* xxxi (1916), 188 f.; J. D. Jones, *MLR.* xi (1916), 230 f.

14. Moritz Trautmann, *Das Beowulflied. Als Anhang das Finnsbrückstück und die Waldhere-Bruchstücke* (Bonn. B. xvi). Bonn, 1904. [Many tentative emendations introduced.] R.: Fr. Klaeber, *MLN.* xx

¹ The edition of 1833 has not been accessible.

(1905), 83-7; L. L. Schücking, *Arch.* cxv (1905), 417-21. (Cf. F. Tupper, *Publ. MLAss.* xxv (1910), 164-81.)

15. F. Holthausen, *Beowulf nebst dem Finnsburg-Bruchstück*. Part i.: *Texte und Namenverzeichnis*, Heidelberg, 1905; — 2d ed., 1908, and 3d ed., 1912 (including also *Waldere, Deor, Widsið*, and the OHG. *Hildebrandslied*). Part ii.: *Einleitung, Glossar und Anmerkungen*. 1906; 2d ed., 1909; 3d ed., 1913. [Up-to-date, rigorously conforming to Sievers's metrical types; a mine of information.] R.: L. L. Schücking, *ESt.* xxxix (1908), 94-111; W. W. Lawrence, *JEGPh.* vii (1908), 125-29; M. Deutschbein, *Arch.* cxxi (1908), 162-64; v. Grienberger, *ZföG.* lix (1908), 333-46 (chiefly etymological notes on the Glossary); Fr. Klaeber, *MLN.* xxiv (1909), 94 f.; A. Eichler, *Beibl.* xxi (1910), 129-33, xxii (1911), 161-65; L. L. Schücking, *ESt.* xlii (1910), 108-11; G. Binz, *Lit. bl.* xxxii (1911), 53-5.

16. W. J. Sedgefield, *Beowulf edited with Introduction, Bibliography, Notes, [admirable, complete] Glossary, and Appendices*. (Publ. of the University of Manchester, Engl. Series, No. ii.) Manchester, 1910. [Includes also the text of *The Fight at Finnsburg* and other OE. epic remains.] R.: P. G. Thomas, *MLR.* vi (1911), 266-68; W. W. Lawrence, *JEGPh.* x (1911), 633-40; *Nation* xcii (New York, 1911), 505 b-c (anon.); Fr. Klaeber, *ESt.* xlv (1911/12), 119-26; F. Wild, *Beibl.* xxiii (1912), 253-60. — 2d ed., 1913. R.: Fr. Klaeber, *Beibl.* xxv (1914), 166-68; W. W. Lawrence, *JEGPh.* xiv (1915), 609-11.

17. Hubert Pierquin, *Le Poème Anglo-Saxon de Beowulf*. Paris, 1912. 846 pp. [Kemble's text. With French prose translation, Ags. grammar, treatise on versification, chapters on Ags. institutions, etc. A heterogeneous compilation.] R.: Fr. Klaeber, *Beibl.* xxiv (1913), 138 f.; W. J. Sedgefield, *MLR.* viii (1913), 550-52.

b. Curtailed Editions

18. Ludwig Ettmüller, *Carmen de Beowulfi Gautarum regis rebus praecclare gestis atque interitu, quale fuerit ante quam in manus interpolatoris, monachi Vestsaxonici, inciderat*. Zürich, 1875. [2896 lines.] Cf. L 4. 132.

19. Hermann Möller, *Das altenglische Volksepos*, Part ii. Kiel, 1883. [Reconstruction of the presumptive original text in 344 four-line stanzas.] See L 4. 134.

c. Selected Portions

20. Ludwig Ettmüller, *Engla and Seaxna Scopas and Böceras*. Quedlinburg and Leipzig, 1850. [ll. 210-498, 607-661, 710-836, 991-1650, 2516-2820, 3110-3182.]

21. Max Rieger, *Alt- und angelsächsisches Lesebuch*. Giessen, 1861. [ll. 867-915, 1008-1250, 2417-2541, 2724-2820, 2845-2891.]

22. Henry Sweet, *An Anglo-Saxon Reader*. Oxford, 1876; 8th ed., 1908. [ll. 1251-1650.]

23. Further, e.g., Rasmus Kristian Rask, *Angelsaksisk Sproglære*, Stockholm, 1817 (English version by B. Thorpe, Copenhagen, 1830; revised, London, 1865); John Josias Conybeare, *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, ed. by William Daniel Conybeare, London, 1826; Louis F. Klipstein, *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*, Vol. ii, New York, 1849; Francis A. March, *An Anglo-Saxon Reader*, New York, 1870; C. Alphonso Smith,

An Old English Grammar and Exercise Book, 2d ed., Boston, 1898 (6th reprint, 1913) [ll. 611-661, 739-836, 2711-2751, 2792-2820]; W. M. Baskervill, James A. Harrison, and J. Lesslie Hall, *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, 2d ed., New York, 1901 [ll. 499-594, 791-836].

[24. A paraphrase of the first part in Old English prose composed by Henry Sweet is contained in his *First Steps in Anglo-Saxon*. Oxford, 1897.]

III. Translations

a. Complete Translations

I. English.

A. Prose versions, by:

1. John M. Kemble (in Vol. ii of the 2d ed. of his text, see L 2.2). London, 1837. [Literal.]

2. Benjamin Thorpe. (Opposite his text, see L 2.4.) Oxford, 1855, 1875. [Literal.]

3. Thomas Arnold. (At the foot of his text, see L 2.9.) London, 1876. [Literal.]

4. John Earle, *The Deeds of Beowulf*. Oxford, 1892. c + 203 pp. [Literary, picturesque, with inconsistent use of archaisms. Introduction and notes are added.] See review (especially of the Introduction) by E. Koeppl, *ES*. xviii (1893), 93-5. — Reprinted (translation only), Oxford, 1910.

5. John R. Clark Hall. London, 1901; 2d ed. (carefully revised), 1911. lxvi + 287 pp. [Faithful rendering, with valuable illustrative matter and notes.]

6. Chauncey Brewster Tinker. New York, 1902; 2d ed., 1910. [Pleasing.]

7. Clarence Griffin Child. (The Riverside Literature Series, No. 159.) Boston, 1904. [Helpful.] R.: Fr. Klaeber, *Beibl*. xvi (1905), 225-27.

8. Wentworth Huyshe. London, 1907. [With notes and pictorial illustrations. Of no independent value.]

9. Ernest J. B. Kirtlan. London, 1913. [Not up-to-date.]

B. Metrical versions, by:

10. A. Diedrich Wackerbarth. London, 1849. [Ballad measure; popular.]

11. H. W. Lumsden. London, 1881; 2d ed., 1883. [Ballad measure.]

12. James M. Garnett. Boston, 1882; 4th ed., 1900; reprinted, 1902. [Line-for-line rendering; imitative measure, with two accents to each half-line (cf. J. Schipper, L 8. 11. 1. § 65, L 8. 11. 2. § 73).]

13. John Lesslie Hall. Boston, 1892; reprinted, 1900. [Imitative, alliterative measure; archaic language; spirited.]

14. William Morris (and A. J. Wyatt). Hammersmith (Kelmescot Press) [308 copies], 1895; 2d ed. (cheaper), London and New York, 1898. [Fine imitative measure; extremely archaic, strange diction.]

15. Francis B. Gummere, in his *The Oldest English Epic. Beowulf, Finnsburg, Waldere, Deor, Widsith, and the German Hildebrand*. New York, 1909.¹ [Very successful version in 'the original meter'; with good notes and introduction.] Cf. L 3. 44 (on verse form).

¹ Gummere's translation of *Beowulf* has been incorporated in *The Five-Foot Shelf of Books* ("The Harvard Classics") ed. by Charles W. Eliot, Vol. xlix (1910), pp. 5-94.

16. John R. Clark Hall. Cambridge, 1914. [Imitative measure.] R.: W. J. Sedgefield, *MLR.* x (1915), 387-89; Fr. Klaeber, *Beibl.* xxvi (1915), 170-72.

II. German.

A. Prose versions, by:

17. H. Steineck, in his *Altenglische Dichtungen*, pp. 1-102. Leipzig, 1898. [Literal; poor.]

18. Moritz Trautmann. (Opposite his text.) Bonn, 1904. [Literal.]

B. Metrical versions (with the exception of Nos. 22 and 24, in measures modeled more or less closely after the OE. meter), by:

19. Ludwig Ettmüller. Zürich, 1840. [Literal; obsolete, strange words ('Unwörter'). With introduction and notes.]

20. C. W. M. Grein, in his *Dichtungen der Angelsachsen stabreimend übersetzt*. Vol. i, pp. 222-308. Göttingen, 1857; reprinted, 1863; 2d ed. (*Beowulf* separately), Kassel, 1883. [Accurate; helpful.]

21. Karl Simrock. Stuttgart and Augsburg, 1859. [Faithful.]

22. Moritz Heyne. Paderborn, 1863; 2d ed., 1898; 3d ed., 1915. [Iambic pentameter; readable.]

23. Hans von Wolzogen. (Reclam's Universal-Bibliothek, No. 430.) Leipzig, n. d. [1872]. [Brisk; cursory.]

24. P. Hoffmann. Züllichau, [1893]; 2d ed., Hannover, 1900. [Nibelungen strophes; inaccurate.]

25. Paul Vogt. Halle a. S., 1905. [For the use of high school pupils; text partially rearranged and abridged.] R.: Fr. Klaeber, *Arch.* cxvii (1906), 408-10; G. Binz, *Beibl.* xxi (1910), 289-91.

26. Hugo Gering. Heidelberg, 1906. [Admirable in rhythm and diction; with valuable notes.] R.: W. W. Lawrence, *JEGPh.* vii (1908), 129-33; v. Grienberger, *ZföG.* lix (1908), 423-28; J. Ries, *Anz. f.d.A.* xxxiii (1909/10), 143-47; G. Binz, *Lit. bl.* xxxi (1910), 397 f. — 2d ed., 1913.

III. Danish.

27. Nik. Fred. Sev. Grundtvig, *Byøwulfs Drape*. Kjøbenhavn, 1820; 2d ed., 1865. [Ballad measure; highly paraphrastic. The 1st ed. contains critical notes and an extensive introduction.] R.: J. Grimm, *Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen*, Jan. 2, 1823, pp. 1-12 (= J. Grimm's *Kleinere Schriften* iv (Berlin, 1869), 178-86).

28. Frederik Schaldemose. (Opposite his text, see L 2. 3.) Kjøbenhavn, 1847; 2d ed., 1851. [Literal, with alliterative decoration.]

29. Adolf Hansen. Kjøbenhavn and Kristiania, 1910. (Completed, after H.'s death, and edited by Viggo J. von Holstein Rathlou.) [Imitative measure.]

IV. Swedish.

30. Rudolf Wickberg. Westervik (Progr.), 1889. [Rhythmical without alliteration.] A new, handy ed., Uppsala, 1914.

V. Dutch.

31. L. Simons. Gent, 1896. (Publ. by the K. Vlaamsche Académie voor Taal- & Letterkunde.) [Iambic pentameter, with alliteration; careful. Contains an introduction.]

VI. Latin.

32. Grim. Johnson Thorkelin. (Opposite his text, see L 2. 1.) Havnæ, 1815. [Practically useless.]

VII. French.

33. L. Botkine. Havre, 1877. [Prose; free.] R.: K. Körner, *ESt.* ii (1879), 248-51, cf. *ib.* i (1877), 495-96.

34. H. Pierquin. (Opposite his text, see L 2. 17.) Paris, 1912. [Prose; unsafe.]

35. W. Thomas, in *Revue de l'Enseignement des Langues Vivantes* xxx (1913), 586 ff., 645 ff., xxxi (1914), 142 ff., xxxiii (1916), 11 ff., 97 ff., 353 ff., 446 ff., xxxiv (1917), 212 ff., 249 ff., 304 ff., 343 ff., 441 ff. [Literal; line-for-line.]

VIII. Italian.

36. C. Giusto Grion, in *Atti della Reale Accademia Lucchese*, Vol. xxii. Lucca, 1883. [Loosely imitative measure; faithful; with introduction.] R.: Th. Krüger, *ESt.* ix (1886), 64-77.

b. Partial Translations

37. Sharon Turner, *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, Vol. iv, London, 1805; 6th ed., 1836; 7th ed., 1852. (Reprinted, Philadelphia, 1841.) [Select passages; faulty.]

38. John Josias Conybeare, *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*. London, 1826. (See L 2. 23.) [Paraphrastic extracts in blank verse (inserted in a prose analysis), and literal Latin rendering.]

39. The Grendel part (ll. 1-836) in German by G. Zinsser, Forbach Progr. Saarbrücken, 1881. [Iambic pentameter; free, readable.]

40. Selections from Chauncey B. Tinker's translation in *Translations from Old English Poetry* ed. by Albert S. Cook and Chauncey B. Tinker. Boston, 1902.

41. The Dragon part (ll. 2207-3182) in Swedish by Erik Björkman in *Världslitteraturen i urval och öfversättning redigerad af Henrik Schück*. Andra Serien: Medeltiden. Stockholm, 1902. [Rhythmical prose.]

42. Selections included in anthologies of English literature. 1) Kate M. Warren, *A Treasury of English Literature*. London, 1906. (Contains also part of *The Fight at Finnsburg*.) 2) Walter C. Bronson, *English Poems: Old English and Middle English Periods*. Chicago, 1910. (E. S. Bronson's translation.) 3) A. G. Newcomer and A. E. Andrews, *Twelve Centuries of English Poetry and Prose*. Chicago, 1910. (An improved version of Thorpe's rendering.) 4) Henry S. Pancoast and John Duncan Spaeth, *Early English Poems*. New York, 1911. (Spaeth's translation, pp. 5-29; notes, pp. 389-403.) 5) J. W. Cunliffe, J. F. A. Pyre, Karl Young, *Century Readings for a Course in English Literature*. New York, 1915. (Contains the greater part of Earle's translation.)¹

¹ Paraphrases for the general public or for children: 1) Ferdinand Bässler, *Beowulf. Wieland der Schmied, und die Ravensaschlacht. Für die Jugend und das Volk bearbeitet*, 2d ed., Berlin, 1875. 16mo. 2) Clara L. Thomson, *The Adventures of Beowulf*. London, 1899; 2d ed., 1904. (A good paraphrase for school children.) 3) A popular summary in *A Book of Famous Myths and Legends*, with an Introduction by Thomas J. Shahan, Boston, 1901; included in Hamilton W. Mabie's *Legends that Every Child Should Know*, New York, 1906. 4) *Stories of Beowulf Told to the Children* by H. E. Marshall. (With pictures.) London and New York, 1908. 16mo. 5) *Brave Beowulf (in Every Child's Library)* by Thos. Cartwright. (With pictures.) London, 1908. 16mo. 6) Other selections as well as digests and paraphrases are mentioned in Tinker's monograph (L 3. 43), pp. 121 ff.

c. Criticism of Translations

43. A useful review of the translations published up to 1902 is found in Chauncey B. Tinker's *The Translations of Beowulf: a critical Bibliography*. (Yale Studies in English xvi.) New York, 1903. The earlier translations are surveyed by R. P. Wülcker in *Angl.* iv, *Anz.* (1881), 69-78; more recent ones by James M. Garnett, *Publ. MLAss.* xviii (1903), 445-51.

44. For a discussion of the verse-form most suitable for a translation see J. Schipper, *Angl.* vi, *Anz.* (1883), 120-24; Francis B. Gummere, *Am. Jour. Phil.* vii (1886), 46-78; James M. Garnett, *ib.* ii (1881), 356 f., *Publ. MLAss.* vi (1891), 95-105, *ib.* xviii (1903), 446 f., 455-58; Prosser Hall Frye, *MLN.* xii (1897), 79-82; Edward Fulton, *Publ. MLAss.* xiii (1898), 286-96; M. Trautmann, *Bonn. B.* v (1900), 189-91; John Ries, *L.* 3. 26. Cf. also F. B. Gummere, *MLN.* xxv (1910), 61-3 (in a reply to C. G. Child's criticism of the use of verse, *ib.* xxiv (1909), 253 f.), and C. G. Child's rejoinder, *ib.* xxv (1910), 157 f.; further W. J. Sedgefield, *ESt.* xli (1910), 402 f., and M. Trautmann, *Beibl.* xxi (1910), 353-60 (in reviews of Gummere's translation); J. D. Spaeth in *Early English Poems* (*L.* 3. 42. 4), pp. 376-80; A. Blyth Webster, *Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association* v (1914), 153-71; William Ellery Leonard, "Beowulf and the Niebelungen Couplet," *Univ. of Wisconsin Studies in Language and Literature*, No. 2 (1918), pp. 99-152 [a spirited exposition of the merits of the 'Nibelungen couplet' as verse-medium; the added specimens convincingly support the arguments].

[45. A drama on the subject of Beowulf (written in 1899-1900), entitled *Beowulf: An Epical Drama* by Percy MacKaye is in preparation for the press.]

IV. Literary Criticism. Fabulous and Historical Elements

A. GENERAL REFERENCES

a. Handbooks of literature

1. Thomas Warton, *History of English Poetry*. Ed. by W. Carew Hazlitt. Vol. ii, pp. 3-19; Henry Sweet, *Sketch of the History of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*. London, 1871.

2. Henry Morley, *English Writers*. Vol. i, ch. vi (1st ed., 1864), 2d ed. (completely revised), London, 1887; 3d ed., 1891.

3. Bernhard ten Brink, (1) *Geschichte der englischen Litteratur*. Vol. i, Berlin, 1877; (2) 2d ed. revised by Alois Brandl, 1899. [Admirable.] (3) English translation of the first edition by Horace M. Kennedy. London and New York, 1884.

4. Richard Wülker, *Grundriss zur Geschichte der angelsächsischen Litteratur*. Leipzig, 1885. [Of great value on account of its bibliographies and critical summaries of books and papers.]

5. Adolf Ebert, *Allgemeine Geschichte der Litteratur des Mittelalters im Abendlande*. Vol. iii, pp. 27 ff. Leipzig, 1887.

6. Stopford A. Brooke, (1) *The History of Early English Literature*. London and New York, 1892. [Interesting.] (2) *English Literature from the Beginning to the Norman Conquest*. London and New York, 1898. [A shorter version.]

7. Bernhard ten Brink, *Altenglische Literatur in P. Grdr.*¹, ii^a. Strassburg, 1893. [Unfinished.] Reprinted in L 4. 3. 2, pp. 431-78.

8. Rudolf Koegel, *Geschichte der deutschen Literatur bis zum Ausgange des Mittelalters*. Vol. i^a, *passim*. Strassburg, 1894.

9. W. J. Courthope, *A History of English Poetry*. Vol. i, ch. iii. London and New York, 1895.

10. *The Cambridge History of English Literature*. Ed. by A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller. Vol. i, ch. iii: H. Munro Chadwick, *Early National Poetry*. London and New York, 1907. [Admirable, succinct account.]

11. Alois Brandl, *Englische Literatur: A. Angelsächsische Periode in P. Grdr.*², ii^a, pp. 980-1024. Strassburg, 1908. [The most successful scholarly treatment.]

12. Illustrated works of a somewhat popular character: (1) Richard Wülker, *Geschichte der englischen Litteratur*. Leipzig, 1896; 2d ed., 1907. (2) Richard Garnett and Edmund Gosse, *English Literature: An Illustrated Record*. Vol. i, by Richard Garnett. London and New York, 1903.

13. Shorter Handbooks: (1) John Earle, *Anglo-Saxon Literature*. London, 1884. 16mo, 262 pp. (2) F. J. Snell, *The Age of Alfred*. London, 1912. 12mo, 257 pp.

*b. Comprehensive treatises (touching on various lines of inquiry)*¹

14. K. W. Bouterwek, "Das Beowulflied. Eine Vorlesung." *Germ.* i (1856), 385-418. [Analysis of the poem, with a general introduction.]²

15. F. Rönning, *Beowulfs-Quadet: en literær-historisk undersøgelse*. København Diss. 1883. 175 pp. [Arguments against Müllenhoff's *Liedertheorie*; authorship, date, genesis, literary character of the *Beowulf*.] R.: R. Heinzel, *Anz. fdA.* x (1884), 233-39.

16. Gregor Sarrazin, (1) *Beowulf-Studien: ein Beitrag zur Geschichte altgermanischer Sage und Dichtung*. Berlin, 1888. 220 pp. (A summary in English by Phoebe M. Luehrs in *The Western Reserve University Bulletin*, Vol. vii, No. 5 (Nov., 1904), pp. 146-65.) [Scandinavian origin of the legends and the poem; Cynewulf's authorship.] R.: R. Heinzel, *Anz. fdA.* xv (1889), 182-89; E. Koepfel, *ES.* xiii (1889), 472-80, cf. Sarrazin, *ib.* xiv (1890), 421-27; Koepfel, *ib.* xiv, 427-32. — Further: G. Sarrazin, (2) "Die Abfassungszeit des Beowulfliedes," *Angl.* xiv (1892), 399-415. (Cf. L 4. 142.) (3) *Von Kādmon bis Kynewulf. Eine literarhistorische Studie*. Berlin, 1913. 173 pp. [Genesis of *Beowulf*, its relation to other OE. poems, date, authorship (Cynewulf).] R.: L. Dudley, *JEGPh.* xv (1916), 313-17.

17. Studies preparatory to his *Beowulf-Studien* are found in the following papers by G. Sarrazin: (1) "Der Schauplatz des ersten Beowulfliedes und die Heimat des Dichters," *Beitr.* xi (1886), 159-83; (2) "Altnordisches im Beowulfliede," *ib.* xi, 528-41; (3) "Die Beowulfsage in Dänemark," *Angl.* ix (1886), 195-99; (4) "Beowa und Bōthvar," *ib.* ix, 200-4; (5) "Beowulf und Kynewulf," *ib.* ix, 515-50. — Cf. E. Sievers, "Die Heimat des Beowulfdichters," *Beitr.* xi (1886), 354-62; "Altnor-

¹ Here would belong also the introductions to certain editions and translations of *Beowulf*, especially those of Grundtvig (translation and edition), Kemble, Ettmüller (translation), Thorpe, Simrock, Arnold, Garnett, Grion, Earle, Simons, Clark Hall, Gering, Huyshe, Gummere, Sedgefeld.

² A very brief survey of the poem and its salient features is contained in Frederico Garlanda's *Beowulf's origin, bibliografia, metrica, contenuto, saggio di versioni letterale, significato storico, etico, sociologico*. Roma, 1906. 15 pp.

disches im Beowulf?," *ib.* xii (1887), 168-200; J. H. Gallée, "haf, gamel, bano," *ib.* xii, 561-63; J. Kail, "Über die Parallelstellen in der angelsächsischen Poesie," *Angl.* xii (1889), 21-40; G. Sarrazin, "Parallelstellen in altenglischer Dichtung," *Angl.* xiv (1892), 186-92. Other papers of importance by Sarrazin are mentioned under L 4. 32, 144.

18. Bernhard ten Brink, *Beowulf: Untersuchungen* (Quellen und Forschungen etc. lxii.). Strassburg, 1888. 248 pp. [Component elements ("variations"); nationality (English) and origin of the *Beowulf*; language, MS.] R.: R. Heinzel, *Anz. f.d.A.* xv (1889), 153-82; H. Möller, *ESt.* xiii (1889), 247-315.

19. Karl Müllenhoff, *Beowulf: Untersuchungen über das angelsächsische Epos und die älteste Geschichte der germanischen Seevölker*. Berlin, 1889. 165 pp. [a. Myths; historical elements (most valuable); b. "The inner history of *Beowulf*." See L 4. 130.] R.: R. Heinzel, *Anz. f.d.A.* xvi (1890), 264-75; G. Sarrazin, *ESt.* xvi (1892), 71-85. — Cf. K. Müllenhoff in *Nordalbingische Studien* i (Kiel, 1844), 166-73. [A first, brief study of some of the historical elements.]

20. Thomas Arnold, *Notes on Beowulf*. London and New York, 1898. 12mo, 140 pp. [Helpful as an introduction.] R.: G. Sarrazin, *ESt.* xxviii (1900), 410-18.

21. Henry Bradley, "Beowulf." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 11th ed., Vol. iii (1910), 758-61. [Brief, conservative survey.]

22. H. Munro Chadwick, *The Heroic Age*. Cambridge, 1912. 474 pp. [An important work of wide scope. It includes an illuminating comparison of the Germanic with the Greek heroic poetry.] R.: A. Mawer, *MLR.* viii (1913), 207-9; R. W. Chambers, *ESt.* xlvi (1914/15), 162-66.

B. THE LEGENDS. (*Component Elements of the Story*)

a. *Fabulous (or supernatural) and historical elements*¹

23. Franz Joseph Mone, *Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der teutschen Heldensage*. Quedlinburg and Leipzig, 1836. 292 pp.

24. H. Leo, *Ueber Beowulf: Beowulf, das älteste deutsche, in angelsächsischer Mundart erhaltene Heldengedicht nach seinem Inhalte, und nach seinen historischen und mythologischen Beziehungen betrachtet*. Halle, 1839. 120 pp.

25. Karl Müllenhoff, (1) "Die austrasische Dietrichssage," *ZfdA.* vi (1848), 435 ff. [Hygelâc's expedition against the Franks, etc.]; (2) "Scæf und seine Nachkommen," *ib.* vii (1849), 410-19; (3) "Der Mythos von Bēowulf," *ib.* vii, 419-41; (4) "Zur Kritik des angelsächsischen Volksepos," *ib.* xi (1859), 272-94; (5) "Zeugnisse und Excursus zur deutschen Heldensage," *ib.* xii (1865, paper dated: 1860), 253 ff. [Important testimonies.]

26. Ludwig Uhland, "Zur deutschen Heldensage. I. Sigemund und Sigferd." *Germ.* ii (1857), 344-63. (= L. Uhland's *Schriften zur Geschichte der Dichtung und Sage* viii (Stuttgart, 1873), 479-504.)

27. Daniel H. Haigh, *The Anglo-Saxon Sagas*. London, 1861. 178 pp. [English history discovered in the poem; fanciful, superficial.]

28. Sophus Bugge, "Studien über das Beowulfepos." *Beitr.* xii (1887), 1-79; 360-65. [Sterling contribution.]

¹ The various subdivisions do not necessarily exclude each other; a certain amount of overlapping is in fact unavoidable in this Bibliography.

29. B. Symons, *Heldensage in P. Grdr.*, ii^a (1893), §§ 17-18; 2d ed. (1900), iii, §§ 23-25: "Beowulf'sage." [Careful, conservative summary.]

30. Otto Haack, *Zeugnisse zur altenglischen Heldensage*. Kiel Diss., 1892. 56 pp.

31. (1) G. Binz, "Zeugnisse zur germanischen Sage in England." *Beitr.* xx (1895), 141-223. [Valuable collection of material based on an examination of proper names recorded in England.] (2) A few supplementary references by F. Kluge, *ESi.* xxi (1895), 446-48. — (3) Further: F. Kluge, "Der Beowulf und die Hrolfs Saga Kraka." *ESi.* xxii (1896), 144 f. — (4) Erik Björkman, *Nordische Personennamen in England in alt- und frühmittelenglischer Zeit*. (St.EPh. xxxvii.) Halle a. S., 1910. *Passim*. (5) F. W. Moorman, "English Place-Names and Teutonic Sagas." *Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association v* (Oxford, 1914), 75-103. (6) A. Brandl, "Siegmond, Siegfried und Brünhilde in Ortsnamen des nordwestlichen Englands." *Arch.* cxxxiii (1915), 408 f.

32. Gregor Sarrazin, (1) "Neue Beowulf-Studien. I. König Hrothgerir und seine Familie. II. Das Skjöldungen-Epos. III. Das Drachenlied. IV. Das Beowulflied und Kynnewulfs Andreas." *ESi.* xxiii (1897), 221-67; (2) "Hrolf Krake und sein Vetter im Beowulfliede." *ESi.* xxiv (1898), 144 f.; (3) "Die Hirsch-Halle"; "Der Balder-Kultus in Lethra." *Angl.* xix (1897), 368-92; 392-97; (4) "Neue Beowulf-Studien. V. Beowulfs Kampfgenossen." *ESi.* xxxv (1905), 19-27; (5) "Neue Beowulf-Studien. VI. *Æt hærgtrafum*. VII. *Fyrgestræam*. VIII. Der Grendelsee. IX. Personennamen; Herkunft der Sage. X. Beowulfs Ende und Böhvar Bjarkis Fall." *ESi.* xlii (1910), 1-37. [A series of highly ingenious but somewhat inconclusive studies.] See also L. 4. 20.

33. E. Sievers, "Beowulf und Saxo." *Berichte der Königl. Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften*, July 6, 1895, pp. 175-92. [I. Heremöd. 2. Bēowulf's Dragon Fight. 3. Scyld.]

34. Max Förster, *Beowulf-Materialien zum Gebrauch bei Vorlesungen*. Braunschweig, 1900, 1908, 1912. 28 pp. [Convenient collection of illustrative parallels.]

35. Axel Olrik, *Danmarks Heltedigtning*. Part i. *Rolf Krake og den ældre Skjoldungrække*. København, 1903. 352 pp. R.: A. Heusler, *Anz. fdA.* xxx (1906), 26-36. Part ii. *Starkad den gamle og den yngre Skjoldungrække*. 1910. 322 pp. R.: A. Heusler, *Anz. fdA.* xxxv (1912), 169-83. [A brilliant scholarly work.]

36. Max Deutschbein, "Die sagenhistorischen und literarischen Grundlagen des Beowulfepos." *GRM.* i (1909), 103-19. [Notices Celtic influences.]

37. Andreas Heusler, (1) "Geschichtliches und Mythisches in der germanischen Heldensage." *Sitzungsberichte der Königl. Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, 1909, No. xxxvii, pp. 920-45. [Of fundamental importance.] (2) "Beowulf," *R.-L.* i, 245-48. (1912.)

38. H. Munro Chadwick, *The Origin of the English Nation*. Cambridge, 1907. 351 pp. *Passim*. [Distinguished by learning and acumen.]

39. Henrik Schück, *Studier i Beowulf'sagan*. (Upsala Universitets Arsskrift. 1909. Program 1.) Upsala, 1909. 50 pp. [Analyzes the component saga elements; presents a clear-cut theory of the genesis of *Beowulf*.] R.: V. O. Freeburg, *JEGPh.* xi (1912), 488-97.

40. See W. A. Berendsohn, L 4. 141. Cf. Berendsohn, "Altgermanische Heldendichtung." *Neue Jahrbücher für das klassische Altertum etc.* xxxv (1915), 633-48.

b. *Studies devoted mainly to the supernatural (and mythical) elements*

41. Wilhelm Grimm in *Irische Elfenmärchen. Übersetzt von den Brüdern Grimm*, pp. cxix ff. Leipzig, 1826. (= W. Grimm's *Kleinere Schriften* i (Berlin, 1881), 467 ff.). [Refers to folk-tale motives.]

42. Jacob Grimm, *Deutsche Mythologie*. 1835; 4th ed., Berlin, 1875-78. 3 vols. Vol. iii, pp. 377 ff. (Anglo-Saxon genealogies); and *passim*.¹ English translation: *Teutonic Mythology*, by J. S. Stallybrass. London, 1880-88. 4 vols.

43. John M. Kemble, *Über die Stammtafel der Westsachsen*. München, 1836. (Preparatory to part of his 'Postscript to the Preface' in his edition², Vol. ii, pp. i-iv.) R.: J. Grimm, *Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen*, April 28, 1836, pp. 649-57 (= J. Grimm's *Kleinere Schriften* v (Berlin, 1871), 240-45).

44. John M. Kemble, *The Saxons in England*. London, 1849; 2d ed. by Walter de Gray Birch, 1876. Vol. i, pp. 413 ff.

45. K. W. Bouterwek, *Cædmon's des Angelsachsen biblische Dichtungen* hrsg. Gütersloh, 1854. Vol. i, pp. c-cxiv.

46. Nathanael Müller, *Die Mythen im Beowulf in ihrem Verhältnis zur germanischen Mythologie betrachtet*. Heidelberg Diss. Leipzig, 1878. [Unprofitable compilation.]

47. Ludwig Laistner, *Nebelsagen*, pp. 88 ff., 264 ff. Stuttgart, 1879.

48. (1) Hugo Gering, "Der Beowulf und die isländische Grettissaga." *Angl.* iii (1880), 74-87. [Translation and discussion of chs. 64-67 of the *Grettissaga*.] (2) This parallel was first pointed out by Gudbrand Vigfusson in his edition of the *Sturlunga Saga*, Vol. i, p. xlix. Oxford, 1878.

49. Walter W. Skeat, (1) "On the signification of the monster Grendel in the poem of Beowulf; with a discussion of lines 2076-2100." *Journal of Philology* xv (1886), 120-31. (2) Cf. *id.*, "The name 'Beowulf,'" *Academy* xi (Febr. 24, 1877), 163c.

50. Ludwig Laistner, *Das Rätsel der Sphinx. Grundzüge einer Mythen-geschichte*. Berlin, 1889. Vol. ii, pp. 15-34. [Traces folk-tale motives in the Grendel story.]

51. Sophus Bugge and Axel Olrik, "Røverren ved Gråsten og Beowulf." *Dania (Tidskrift for Folkemål og Folkeminder)* i (1891), 233-45. [On ll. 2231-71.] — Cf. Knut Stjerna (L 9. 39), pp. 37 ff., 136 ff.

¹ Handbooks of mythology, besides J. Grimm's monumental work, to be consulted with advantage are: (1) Elard Hugo Meyer, (a) *Germanische Mythologie*, Berlin, 1891; (b) *Mythologie der Germanen*, Strassburg, 1903; cf. (c) *Indogermanische Mythen* ii, 634 f. [on Beowulf], Berlin, 1887. (2) E. Mogk, (a) *Mythologie in P. Grdr.*, (1891), i, pp. 982-1138; 2d ed. (1900), iii, pp. 230-406; (b) *Germanische Mythologie* (Sammlung Göschen, No. 15), Leipzig, 1906. [Primer.] (3) Wolfgang Golther, (a) *Handbuch der germanischen Mythologie*, Leipzig, 1895; (b) *Götterglaube und Göttersagen der Germanen*, 1894; 2d ed., 1910. 12mo. [Handy school book.] (4) P. D. Chantepie de la Saussaye, *The Religion of the Teutons*, translated from the Dutch by Bert J. Vos. Boston and London, 1902. [Commendable.] (5) Friedrich von der Leyen, *Die Götter und Göttersagen der Germanen*. (Part i of *Deutsches Sagenbuch*, see L 4. 67. n.) München, 1909. [Semi-popular.] (6) Richard M. Meyer, *Altgermanische Religionsgeschichte*. Leipzig, 1910. R. W. Golther, *Lit. bl.* xxxii (1911), 265-72. (7) Karl Helm, *Altgermanische Religionsgeschichte. I*. Heidelberg, 1913. (8) Cf. *Die Kultur der Gegenwart* hrsg. von P. Einneberg, i. 3, 1, 2d ed., pp. 258-72: Andreas Heusler, *Die altgermanische Religion*. Leipzig, 1913. [Stimulating sketch.]

52. (1) Rudolf Kögel, "Beowulf." *ZfdA.* xxxvii (1893), 268-76. [Etymology of "Beowulf."] (2) Cf. *id.*, *Anz.fdA.* xviii (1892), 56; (3) E. Sievers, *Beitr.* xviii (1894), 413. (4) R. Ferguson, "The Anglo-Saxon name Beowulf." *Athenæum*, No. 3372 (June 11, 1892), p. 763 a-b. [= Beadowulf.]

53. Felix Niedner, "Die Dioskuren im Beowulf." *ZfdA.* xlii (1898), 229-58. [Mythological speculations.]

54. R. C. Boer, "Zur Grettissaga." *ZfdPh.* xxx (1898), 53-71.

55. Albert S. Cook, "An Irish Parallel to the Beowulf Story." *Arch.* ciii (1899), 154-56.

56. F. York Powell, "Beowulf and Watanabe-No-Tsuna" in *An English Miscellany presented to Dr. Furnivall*, pp. 395 f. Oxford, 1901.

57. Edv. Lehmann, "Fandens Oldemor." *Dania* viii (1901), 179-94; in a German version: "Teufels Grossmutter." *Archiv für Religionswissenschaft* viii (1905), 411-30. [On folk-lore affinities of Grendel and his dam.]

58. R. C. Boer, "Die Beowulfsage." *AfNF.* xix (1902), 19-88. [Highly interesting.] Cf. L 4. 140.

59. Sivert N. Hagen, "Classical Names and Stories in the Beowulf." *MLN.* xix (1904), 65-74; 156-65. [Problematic suggestions.]

60. William W. Lawrence, "Some Disputed Questions in Beowulf-Criticism." *Publ. MLAss.* xxiv (1909), 220-73. [On the *Hrólfs saga* analogue; Bēowa and Bēowulf; criticism of mythological interpretation.] Cf. A. Brandl, *Arch.* cxxiii (1910), 473.

61. Friedrich Panzer, *Studien zur germanischen Sagengeschichte. I. Beowulf.* München, 1910. 409 pp. [Noteworthy investigation of the original folk-tale elements of the Grendel and Dragon stories, together with a study of the relations between the *Beowulf* version and the Norse parallels.] R.: A. Heusler, *Est.* xlii (1910), 289-98; B. Kahle, *ZfdPh.* xliii (1911), 383-94; A. Brandl, *Arch.* cxxvi (1911), 231-35; C. W. v. Sydow, *Anz.fdA.* xxxv (1911), 123-31 [opposes Panzer]; W. W. Lawrence, *MLN.* xxvii (1912), 57-60; G. Binz, *Beibl.* xxiv (1913), 321-37.

62. William W. Lawrence, "The Haunted Mere in *Beowulf*." *Publ. MLAss.* xxvii (1912), 208-45. [Includes a comparison with the *Grettissaga* parallel.] — 62a. *id.*, "The Dragon and his Lair in *Beowulf*," *ib.* xxxiii (1918), 547-83.¹ [Interpretation of the story.]

63. Oscar L. Olson, "'Beowulf' and 'The Feast of Bricriu.'" *MPh.* xi (1914), 407-27. [Opposes Deutschbein (L 4. 36).]

64. Fritz Hocketier, *Grendel.* Berlin, 1914. 39 pp. [Far-fetched Iranian (mythological) parallel.]

65. Oscar L. Olson, *The Relation of the Hrólfs Saga Kraka and the Bjarkarímur to Beowulf.* (Publ. of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study, Vol. iii, No. 1; also Univ. of Chicago Diss.) Urbana, Ill., 1916. 104 pp. R.: L. M. Hollander, *JEGPh.* xvi (1917), 147-49.

66. Cf. A. Heusler, "Beowulf" (L. 4. 37. 2); R. C. Boer, *Beowulf* (L 4. 140).

c. *Studies devoted mainly to the historical legends*

67. Wilhelm Grimm, *Die deutsche Heldensage* (No. 6, and *passim*). Göttingen, 1829; 3d ed., Gütersloh, 1889. 536 pp.²

¹ This paper arrived during the period of proof-reading.

² On Germanic heroic legends in general, see further (1) L. Ubland, *Schriften zur*

68. M. Rieger, "Ingävonen, Istävonen, Herminonen." *ZfdA.* xi (1859), 177-205.

69. C. W. M. Grein, "Die historischen Verhältnisse des Beowulffiedes" (Habilitationssvorlesung). *Eberts Jahrbuch für romanische und englische Literatur* iv (1862), 260-85. [Helpful, clear survey.]

70. Hermann Dederich, *Historische und geographische Studien zum angelsächsischen Beowulffiede*. Köln, 1877. 233 pp. See reviews by K. Müllenhoff, *Anz.fdA.* iii (1877), 172-82; K. Körner, *ESi.* i (1877), 481-95.

71. Pontus Fahlbeck, (1) "Beowulfskvädet såsom källa för nordisk fornhistoria." *Antikvarisk Tidskrift för Sverige* viii, No. 2 (1884), 1-88; (2) "Beowulfskvädet som källa för nordisk fornhistoria." *N.F.K. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademiens Handlingar* xiii, No. 3 (1913). 17 pp. [Identification of *Gēatas* and 'Jutes,' etc.] (3) Gudmund Schütte, "The Geats of Beowulf." *JEGPh.* xi (1912), 574-602. [Supports the Jutland theory.]

72. C. C. Uhlenbeck, "Het Beowulf-epos als geschiedbron." *Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsche Taal- en Letterkunde* xx (1901), 169-96. [Useful survey.]

73. Andreas Heusler, "Zur Skiöldungendichtung." *ZfdA.* xlviii (1906), 57-87.

74. (1) Henrik Schück, *Folknamnet Geatas i den fornengelska dikten Beowulf* (Upsala Universitets Årsskrift 1907, Program 2). Upsala, 1907. [Identification of *Gēatas* and ON. *Gautar*.] R.: V. O. Freeburg, *JEGPh.* xi (1912), 279-83. (2) Cf. Erik Björkman, "Über den Namen der Jüten." *ESi.* xxxix (1908), 356-61. (3) Cf. Knut Stjerna, L 9. 39. 4.

75. Andreas Heusler, "Zeitrechnung im Beowulfepos." *Arch.* cxxiv (1910), 9-14.

76. M. G. Clarke, *Sidelights on Teutonic History during the Migration Period*. Cambridge, 1911. 283 pp. [A handy survey; not sufficiently critical. Supports Chadwick's views.]

77. R. W. Chambers, *Widsith. A Study in Old English Heroic Legend*. Cambridge, 1912. 263 pp. [Extremely valuable discussions, text of *Widsith*, and notes.] R.: W. W. Lawrence, *MLN.* xxviii (1913), 53-5.

78. Chr. Kier, *Beowulf: et Bidrag til Nordens Oldhistorie*. København, 1915. 195 pp. [Argues strongly for identity of 'Jutes' and *Gēatas*.]

79. For the study of Germanic tribes see (1) Kaspar Zeuss, *Die Deutschen und die Nachbarstämme*. München, 1837. 780 pp. (2) Otto Bremer, *Ethnographie der germanischen Stämme in P. Grdr.*² iii (1900), 735-950. (3) Rudolf Much, *Deutsche Stammeskunde* (Sammlung Göschen, No. 126). Leipzig, 1900; 2d ed., 1905. (4) M. Schönfeld, *Wörterbuch der altgermanischen Personen- und Völkernamen etc.* Heidelberg, 1911. 309 pp. (5) Also R. W. Chambers (L 4. 77).

Geschichte der Dichtung und Sage, Vols. i. vii. Stuttgart, 1865; 1868. [Stimulating.] (2) B. Symons, *Heldensage* (L 4. 29). (3) An excellent primer: Otto L. Jiriczek, *Die deutsche Heldensage* (Sammlung Göschen, No. 32), 1894; 4th ed., 1913; English translation of it (in *The Temple Primers*), entitled *Northern Hero Legends*, by M. Bentinck Smith, London and New York, 1902; 16mo, 146 pp. (4) Max Koch and Andreas Heusler, *Urväterhort. Die Heldensagen der Germanen*. Berlin, n. d. [1904]. Fol.; 64 pp. [Fine popular summaries; artistic illustrations by M. K.] (5) Friedrich von der Leyen, *Die deutschen Heldensagen*. (Part ii of *Deutsches Sagenbuch*, see L. 4. 42. n.) München, 1912. 352 pp. [Semi-popular.] (6) Cf. R. Koegel (L. 4. 8); L. F. Anderson (L. 9. 18); H. M. Chadwick (L. 4. 22).

d. *Individual legends.*

(Additional references.)

aa. *Scēaf, Scyld, (Bēow):*80. E. Sievers, "Sceaf in den nordischen Genealogien." *Beitr.* xvi (1892), 361-63.81. R. Henning, "Sceaf und die westsächsische Stammtafel." *ZfdA.* xli (1897), 156-69.82. Knut Stjerna, "Skölds hädanfärd" in *Studier tillägnade Henrik Schück*, pp. 110-34. Stockholm, 1905. (See L 9. 39. 5.)82a. Erik Björkman, "Sköldungaättens mytiska stamfäder." *Nordisk Tidskrift för Vetenskap, Konst och Industri*, 1918, 163-82.¹bb. *The Heaðo-Bard Feud:*83. Ferd. Detter, (1) "Über die Heaðobarden im Beowulf." *Verhandlungen der Wiener Philologenversammlung* (May, 1893), pp. 404 ff. Leipzig, 1894. (Cf. the brief summary, *ESi.* xix (1894), 167 f.) (2) "Zur Ynglingasaga. 4. Ingeld und die Svertinge." *Beitr.* xviii (1894), 90-6.84. Sophus Bugge, *The Home of the Eddic Poems with especial reference to the Helgi-Lays* translated from the Norwegian by W. H. Schofield. London, 1899. (The original was published in Copenhagen, 1896.) Chap. xiii: "The account of Helgi Hundingsbani in its relation to Anglo-Saxon Epics."85. Gustav Neckel, in "Studien über Fróði," *ZfdA.* xlvi (1906), 181-86.cc. *Hrōðulf:*86. Wilbur C. Abbott, "Hrothulf." *MLN.* xix (1904), 122-25.87. Fr. Klaeber, "Hrothulf." *MLN.* xx (1905), 9-11.dd. *Herebeald, Hæðcyn; Hygelāc; (Bēowulf); Breca:*88. Ferd. Detter, (1) "Zur Ynglingasaga. 2. Der Baldrmythus; König Hygelāc." *Beitr.* xviii (1894), 82-8. (2) "Der Baldrmythus." *Beitr.* xix (1894), 495-516.89. M. Haupt, "Zum Beowulf." *ZfdA.* v (1845), 10. (See Par. § 11. 1.)90. Karl Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.* vi (1848), 437 f. (See L 4. 25. 1.)91. William W. Lawrence, "The Breca Episode in 'Beowulf.'" *Anniversary Papers by Colleagues and Pupils of George L. Kittredge*, pp. 359-66. Boston, 1913.

92. See also M. Deutschbein, L 4. 97.

ee. *The Swedish Kings:*93. Knut Stjerna, "Vendel och Vendelkråka." *AfNF.* xxi (1904), 71-80. (See L 9. 37. 3.) [Vendel in Uppland, Sweden is shown to be the place of Ongentheow's last battle.]94. Hans Weyhe, "König Ongentheows Fall." *ESi.* xxxix (1908), 14-39. [Study of a parallel Danish version.]95. Lars Levander, "Sagotraditioner om Sveakonungen Adils." *Antikvarisk Tidskrift för Sverige* xviii, No. 3. (1908.) 55 pp. [Traces the tradition about Aðils (Eadgils) as found in the *Beowulf*, and its development in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.]¹ This important paper came to hand while the proof of the present edition was being read.

96. H. M. Belden, "Onela the Scyfling and Ali the Bold." *MLN.* xxviii (1913), 149-53.

97. Max Deutschbein, "Beowulf der Gautenkönig." *Festschrift für L. Morsbach* (= St.EPh. L), pp. 291-97. Halle a. S., 1913.

ff. *Offa* (*Ēomār, Hemming*); *þrýð*:

98. Joseph Bachlechner, "Eomær und Heming (Hamlac)." *Germ.* i (1856), 297-303 (I. Eomær); 455-61 (II. Heming).

99. Hermann Suchier, "Ueber die Sage von Offa und Þrýðo." *Beitr.* iv (1877), 500-21.

100. Axel Olrik, (1) "Er Uffesagnet indvandret fra England?" *AfNF.* viii (1892), 368-75. (2) *Kilderne til Saksens Oldhistorie. II. Norrøne sagaer og danske sagn*, pp. 177 f., 182 ff. København, 1894.

101. A. B. Gough, *The Constance Saga*. (Palaestra xxiii.) Berlin, 1902. 84 pp.

102. Gordon H. Gerould, "Offa and Labhraidh Maen." *MLN.* xvii (1902), 201-3.

103. R. C. Boer, "Eene episode uit den Beowulf." *Handelingen van het 3^{de} Nederlandsche Philologen-Congres* (1903), pp. 84-94.

104. Edith Rickert, "The Old English Offa Saga." *MPh.* ii (1904/5), 29-76; 321-76.

105. Fr. Klæber, "Zur Þrýðo-Episode." *Angl.* xxviii (1905), 448-52.

106. Svet. Stefanović, "Ein Beitrag zur angelsächsischen Offa-Sage." *Angl.* xxxv (1911), 483-525.

gg. *Sigemund, Fiela*:

107. Jacob Grimm, "Sintarfizilo." *ZfdA.* i (1841), 2-6.

108. Karl Müllenhoff, "Die alte Dichtung von den Nibelungen. I. Von Sigfrids Ahnen." *ZfdA.* xxiii (1879), 131 f., 147 f., 161-63. — Cf. also L. 4. 26 (Umland).

109. Julius Goebel, (1) "On the Original Form of the Legend of Sigfrid." *Publ. MLAss.* xii (1897), 461-74. (2) "The Evolution of the Nibelungensaga." *JEGPh.* xvii (1918), 1-20.

110. Eugen Mogk, "Die germanische Heldendichtung mit besonderer Rücksicht auf die Sage von Siegfried und Brunhild." *Neue Jahrbücher für das klassische Altertum etc.* i (1898), 68-80.

111. William Henry Schofield, "Signy's Lament." *Publ. MLAss.* xvii (1902), 262-95.

112. Sophus Bugge, "Mundo und Sigmund." *Beitr.* xxxv (1909), 262-67. [Suggests a possible historical basis.] *Ib.*, 490-93.

113. R. C. Boer, *Untersuchungen über den Ursprung und die Entwicklung der Nibelungensaga*. Vol. iii, ch. iv. Halle a. S., 1909.

114. Hermann Schneider, "Zur Sigmundsage." *ZfdA.* liv (1913), 339-43.

115. See F. W. Moorman (L. 4. 31. 5), pp. 89-103.

hh. *Eormenric* (*Hāma; Brisinga mene*):

116. Otto L. Jiriczek, *Deutsche Heldensagen*. I. Strassburg, 1898. 331 pp. [Weland; Ermanaric; Theodoric.]

117. Friedrich Panzer, *Deutsche Heldensage im Breisgau*. Heidelberg, 1904. 90 pp.

118. A. Brandl, "Zur Gotensage bei den Angelsachsen." *Arch.* cxx (1908), 1-8.

119. R. C. Boer, *Die Sagen von Ermanarich und Dietrich von Bern*, espec. pp. 181 ff. Halle a. S., 1910.

C. LITERARY CRITICISM

a. General and historical¹

120. W. P. Ker, (1) *Epic and Romance. Essays on Medieval Literature*. London and New York, 1897, 451 pp.; 2d ed. ('Eversley Series,' cheaper), 1908. [A most stimulating study throwing into relief the nature of the narrative art of *Beowulf*.] R.: A. Brandl, *Arch.* c (1898), 198-200; (2) *The Dark Ages*, espec. pp. 249-54. Edinburgh and London, 1904.

121. Francis B. Gummere, (1) *The Beginnings of Poetry*, espec. pp. 192 f., 222 ff., 331, 434 ff. New York and London, 1901; (2) *The Popular Ballad*, espec. ch. i, § 3. Boston and New York, 1907.

122. Irene T. Myers, *A Study in Epic Development* (Yale Studies in English xi). New York, 1901. 159 pp.

123. Friedr. Panzer, *Das altdeutsche Volksepos*. Halle a. S., 1903. 34 pp.

124. Andreas Heusler, (1) *Lied und Epos in germanischer Sagedichtung*. Dortmund, 1905. 52 pp. [Supplements Ker's study (L 4. 120. 1.)] (2) "Dichtung," *R.-L.* i, 439 ff. (1912/13.)

125. Walter Morris Hart, *Ballad and Epic. A Study in the Development of the Narrative Art*. (Harvard Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature xi.) Boston, 1907. 315 pp. [Traces the development of narrative method, through the different classes of the Ballad (simple ballads, border and outlaw ballads, Gest of Robin Hood, heroic ballads), to the Epic (*Beowulf*, *Roland*).]

126. (1) Levin Ludwig Schücking, "Das angelsächsische Totenklagelied." *Est.* xxxix (1908), 1-13. — (2) Ernst Sieper, *Die altenglische Elegie*. Strassburg, 1915. 294 pp. Introduction, *passim*.

127. Axel Olrik, "Epische Gesetze der Volksdichtung." *ZfdA.* li (1909/10), 1-12. A (somewhat different) Danish version: "Episke love i folkedigtningen." *Danske Studier*, 1908, 69-89.

128. George Arnold Smithson, *The Old English Christian Epic. A Study in the Plot Technique of the Juliana, the Elene, the Andreas, and the Christ, in comparison with the Beowulf and with the Latin Literature of the Middle Ages*. (University of California Publications in Modern Philology, Vol. i, No. 4.) Berkeley, 1910. [A useful study; the Latin sources are not considered.]

129. Fr. Klaeber, "Aeneis und Beowulf." *Arch.* cxxvi (1911), 40-8, 339-59. [On the possible influence of the *Aeneid*.]

b. Composition; Date

130. K. Müllenhoff, "Die innere Geschichte des Beowulfs." *ZfdA.* xiv (1869), 193-244. (Reprinted in Müllenhoff's *Beowulf* (L 4. 19), pp. 110-60.) [Famous application of the *Liedertheorie*.]

¹ Entirely popular are (1) J. Wight Duff's *Homer and Beowulf: a Literary Parallel*. (Saga-Book of the Viking Club, Vol. iv, Part II, pp. 382-406.) London, 1906; (2) Sarah J. McNarr's "Beowulf and Arthur as English Ideals." *Poet-Lore* vi (1894), 529-36. — A stimulating lecture on "Beowulf" is contained in William W. Lawrence's *Medieval Story* (Columbia University Lectures), pp. 27-53. New York, 1911. See also W. Macneile Dixon, *English Epic and Heroic Poetry* (The Channels of English Literature Series), ch. 3. London, 1912.

131. Artur Köhler, (1) "Die Einleitung des Beowulfliedes. Ein Beitrag zur Frage über die Liedertheorie." *ZfdPh.* ii (1870), 305-14; (2) "Die beiden Episoden von Heremod im Beowulfliede," *ib.* ii, 314-20. [Favors multiple authorship.]

132. Anton Schönbach, in a review of Etmüller's edition (L 2. 18), *Anz.fdA.* iii (1877), 36-46. [Endorses Müllenhoff.]

133. Dr. Hornburg, *Die Composition des Beowulf.* Metz Progr., 1877 (= *Arch.* lxxii (1884), 333-404). [Opposes Müllenhoff.]

134. Hermann Möller, *Das altenglische Volksepos in der ursprünglichen strophischen Form. I. Teil: Abhandlungen.* Kiel, 1883. (Cf. L 2. 19.) [Multiple authorship; the original parts composed in four-line stanzas.] R.: R. Heinzel, *Anz.fdA.* x (1884), 215-33.

135. Friedrich Schneider, *Der Kampf mit Grendels Mutter. Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Komposition des Beowulf.* Berlin Progr., 1887. [Supports without much skill the patch-work theory.]

136. Max Hermann Jellinek & Carl Kraus, "Die Widersprüche im Beowulf." *ZfdA.* xxxv (1891), 265-81. [Apparent contradictions cleared up by proper interpretation.]

137. Henrik Schück in the Introduction to E. Björkman's translation (L 3. 41), *Världslitteraturen* ii, 463-74. Stockholm, 1902. [The poem based on Geatish and Danish originals.]

138. James Edward Routh, Jr., *Two Studies on the Ballad Theory of the Beowulf.* Johns Hopkins Diss. Baltimore, 1905. [1. The legend of Grendel. 2. Irrelevant episodes and parentheses.] R.: L. L. Schücking, *D. Lit. z.* xxvi (1905), 1908-10; A. Heusler, *Anz.fdA.* xxxi (1908), 115 f.

139. Levin Ludwig Schücking, *Beowulfs Rückkehr.* (St.EPh.. xxi.) Halle a. S., 1905. 74 pp. R.: A. Brandl, *Arch.* cxv (1905), 421-23.

140. R. C. Boer, *Die altenglische Heldendichtung. I. Beowulf.* Halle a. S., 1912. 200 pp. [Composite formation of the poem (cf. L 4. 130, 18); comparison with Scandinavian analogues, cf. L 4. 58.] R.: R. Imelmann, *D. Lit. z.* xxxiv (1913), 1064-66; W. E. Berendsohn, *Lit. bl.* xxxv (1914), 152-54.

141. Walter A. Berendsohn, (1) "Drei Schichten dichterischer Gestaltung im Beowulf-Epos." *Münchener Museum für Philologie des Mittelalters und der Renaissance* ii (1913), 1-32. [Definitely marked strata of tradition and formation confidently distinguished.] — (2) "Die Gelage am Dänenhof zu Ehren Beowulfs," *ib.* iii, 31-55. [Similar analysis.]

On dating:

142. G. Sarrazin, "Die Abfassungszeit des Beowulfliedes." *Angl.* xiv (1892), 399-415. (L 4. 16. 2.) [Cynewulf's redaction dated after Christ (A + B), and before *Elene* and *Andreas*.]

143. Lorenz Morsbach, "Zur Datierung des Beowulfepos." *Nachrichten der K. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Philologisch-historische Klasse*, 1906, pp. 251-77. [Linguistic criteria.] Cf. F. Holtzhausen, *Beibl.* xviii (1907), 77; H. M. Chadwick, L 4. 22. 66-72; C. Richter, L 6. 6. 1.

144. G. Sarrazin, "Zur Chronologie und Verfasserfrage angelsächsischer Dichtungen." *ESl.* xxxviii (1907), 145-95 (espec. 170 ff.).

145. Fr. Klaeber, (1) "Die Ältere Genesis und der Beowulf." *ESl.* xlii (1910), 321-38. [On the influence of *Genesis* on *Beowulf*.] (2) *id.*, "Concerning the Relation between 'Exodus' and 'Beowulf.'" *MLN.* xxxiii (1918), 218-24.

146. P. G. Thomas, "'Beowulf' and 'Daniel A.'" *MLR.* viii (1913), 537-39. [Priority of *Daniel A* and its influence on *Beowulf*.]

c. *Christian coloring*

147. George Lyman Kittredge, "Zu *Beowulf* 107 ff." *Beitr.* xiii (1888), 210.

148. F. A. Blackburn, "The Christian Coloring in the *Beowulf*." *Publ. MLAss.* xii (1897), 205-25. [The various Christian passages examined.]

149. Oliver F. Emerson, "Legends of Cain, especially in Old and Middle English." *Publ. MLAss.* xxi (1906), 831-929 (*passim*). [Important investigation.]

150. Gustav Grau, *Quellen und Verwandtschaften der älteren germanischen Darstellungen des Jüngsten Gerichtes.* (St.EPh. xxxi.) Halle a. S., 1908. Pp. 145-56. [Concludes that *Cynewulf* is the author of *Beowulf*.] R.: H. Hecht, *Arch.* cxxx (1913), 424-30.

151. G. Ehrismann, "Religionsgeschichtliche Beiträge zum germanischen Frühchristentum." *Beitr.* xxxv (1909), 209-39.

152. Fr. Klaeber, "Die christlichen Elemente im *Beowulf*." *Angl.* xxxv (1911), 111-36, 249-70, 453-82; xxxvi (1912), 169-99. (Further references: *Angl.* xxxv, 111 f., etc. Cf. also L 4. 45 (Bouterwek, pp. cvii-cxiv), L 4. 14 (Bouterwek, pp. 396, 401); L 7. 25 (Rankin).)

153. Enrico Pizzo, "Zur Frage der ästhetischen Einheit des *Beowulf*." *Angl.* xxxix (1915), 1-15. [Recognizes a consistent representation of the early Ags.-Christian ideal.]

For special studies of the 'Style' see Bibliography VII.

V. Textual Criticism and Interpretation

1. Joseph Bachlechner, "Die Merovinge im *Beowulf*," *ZfdA.* vii (1849), 524-26 [l. 2921].¹

2. K. W. Bouterwek, "Zur Kritik des *Beowulf*liedes," *ZfdA.* xi (1859), 59-113. [Some useful comments by the side of unprofitable guesses.]

3. Franz Dietrich, "Rettungen," *ZfdA.* xi (1859), 409-48 (*passim*).

4. Adolf Holtzmann, *Germ.* viii (1863), 489-97.

5. Wilhelm Scherer, in a review of L 2. 7. 1, 2d ed., *ZföG.* xx (1869), 89-112 (= W. Scherer's *Kleine Schriften* i (1893), 471-96).

6. Sophus Bugge, (1) *Tidskrift for Philologi og Pædagogik* viii (1868/69), 40-78; 287-305; (2) *ZfdPh.* iv (1873), 192-224; (3) in his "Studien über das *Beowulf*epos" (cf. L 4. 28), *Beitr.* xii (1887), 79-112; 366-75. [Masterly.]

7. Max Rieger, *ZfdPh.* iii (1871), 381-416. [Penetrating.]

8. Karl Körner, (1) in a review of L 4. 70, *ES.* i (1877), 481-95; (2) in a review of H. Sweet, *An Anglo-Saxon Reader*, *ib.* i, 500; (3) in a review of L 3. 33, *ib.* ii (1879), 248-51 [ll. 168 ff., 287, 489 f.].

9. H. Kern, *Taalkundige Bijdragen* i (1877), 193 ff. (*passim*). [l. 2766; *ofsittan*.]

10. P. J. Cosijn, (1) *Taalkundige Bijdragen* i (1877), 286 [l. 1694]; (2) *Beitr.* viii (1882), 568-74; (3) *Aanteekeningen op den Beowulf.* Leiden, 1892. [Concise, acute, illuminating.]

¹ Only in the case of certain shorter papers can the lines discussed be added.

11. Richard Wülcker, in a review of L 2. 9, *Angl.* i (1878), 177-86.
12. Eugen Kölbing, (1) *ESl.* iii (1880), 92 f. [ll. 168 f.]; (2) *ib.* xxii (1896), 325 [ll. 1027 ff.]; (3) in a review of L 4. 12. 1, *ib.* xxiii (1897), 306 [l. 748].
13. Hugo Gering, in a review of L 2. 7. 1, 4th ed., *ZfdPh.* xii (1881), 122-25 [ll. 303, 208 f., 643].
14. Oscar Brenner, in a review of L 2. 7. 1, 4th ed., *ESl.* iv (1881), 135-39 [*eolot*, l. 224: cp. Gr. *ἐλαύνω*].
15. F. Kluge, (1) *Beitr.* viii (1882), 532-34 [ll. 63, 1026, 1234 & 1266]; (2) *ib.* ix (1884), 187-92; (3) *ESl.* xxii (1896), 144 f. (cf. L 4. 31. 3) [ll. 62, 752, 924, 1677 (*Gyldenhill*)].
16. E. Sievers, (1) *Beitr.* ix (1884), 135-44; 370 [acute observations]; (2) in a review of L 2. 7. 2, 5th ed., *ZfdPh.* xxi (1889), 354-65 [helpful corrections]; (3) *Angl.* xiv (1892), 133-46 [in opposition to Schröer, L 5. 24]; (4) *Beitr.* xviii (1894), 406 f. [on *earfoðþræg*]; (5) *Beitr.* xxvii (1902), 572 [l. 33]; (6) *ib.* xxviii (1903), 271 f. [ll. 48 f.]; (7) *ib.* xxix (1904), 305-31 [against Trautmann, L 5. 34. 1]; (8) *ib.* xxix, 560-76 [concerning Kock's note on l. 6, L 5. 44. 1]; (9) *ib.* xxxvi (1910), 397-434 [against von Grienberger, L 5. 45. 3]; (10) *ESl.* xlv (1912), 295-97 [on L 5. 48. 4].
17. Th. Krüger, *Beitr.* ix (1884), 571-78.
18. H. Corson, *MLN.* iii (1888), 97 [l. 2724].
19. Thomas Miller, "The position of Grendel's arm in Heorot." *Angl.* xii (1889), 396-400. [ll. 834 ff., 925 ff., 982 ff.]
20. R. Heinzel, in a review of L 2. 7. 2, 5th ed., *Anz.fdA.* xv (1889), 189-94.
21. J. Zupitza, *Arch.* lxxxiv (1890), 124 f. [l. 850].
22. Eugen Joseph, "Zwei Versversetzungen im Beowulf." *ZfdPh.* xxii (1890), 385-97.
23. Max Hermann Jellinek and Carl Kraus, "Die Widersprüche im Beowulf," *ZfdA.* xxxv (1891), 265-81. (Cf. L 4. 136.)
24. A. Schröer, *Angl.* xiii (1891), 333-48.
25. (1) J. W. Pearce, "Ags. *scúrheard*." *MLN.* vii (1892), 193 f., 253 f. Cf. (2) Albert S. Cook, *ib.* vii, 253; (3) Arthur H. Palmer, *ib.* viii (1893), 61; (4) James M. Hart, *ib.* viii, 61; (5) George Philip Krapp, *ib.* xix (1904), 234.
26. Ferd. Holthausen, (1) *Beitr.* xvi (1892), 549 f. [l. 1117: *ēame*]; (2) in a review of L 3. 13, *Beibl.* iv (1894), 33-6; (3) *IF.* iv (1894), 384 f. [l. 2706]; (4) in a review of L 5. 10. 3, *Lit. bl.* xvi (1895), 82 [l. 600]; (5) *Angl.* xxi (1899), 366 [ll. 2298 f., 2488]; (6) in a review of L 3. 22, 2d ed., *Arch.* ciii (1899), 373-76; (7) *Arch.* cv (1900), 366 f. [ll. 497 f., 568]; (8) in a review of L 2. 7. 2, 6th ed., *Beibl.* x (1900), 265-74 [extensive list of scholarly corrections]; (9) in a review of L 2. 12, 2d ed., *Lit. bl.* xxi (1900), 60-62; (10) in a review of Trautmann (L 5. 34. 1), *ib.* xxi, 64; (11) *Angl.* xxiv (1901), 267 f. [l. 719]; (12) *Beibl.* xii (1901), 146 [l. 3157]; (13) *ib.* xiii (1902), 78 f. [l. 2577], 204 f. [l. 665], 363 f. [ll. 1107 f., 1745 ff.]; (14) in a review of L 3. 5, *ib.* xiii, 227; (15) *ib.* xiv, 49 [*wægbora*, l. 1440], 82 f. [*isig*, l. 33]; (16) *IF.* xiv (1903), 339 [*hrinde*, l. 1363]; (17) "Beiträge zur Erklärung des altenglischen Epos," *ZfdPh.* xxxvii (1905), 113-25 [notes on numerous passages]; (18) *Beibl.* xviii (1907), 77 [l. 719]; (19) *Vietor-Festschrift (Die Neueren Sprachen)* (1910), 127 [ll. 224, 2251]; (20) *Beibl.* xxi (1910), 300 f. [l. 1440].
27. H. Lübke, in a review of L 5. 10. 3, *Anz.fdA.* xix (1893), 341 f. [l. 305, etc.].

28. Clarence G. Child, (1) "stapol = patronus," *MLN.* viii (1893), 252 f. [l. 926]; (2) "Beowulf 30, 53, 1323, 2957," *ib.* xxi (1906), 175-77; 198-200.
29. Albert S. Cook, (1) *MLN.* viii (1893), 59 [ll. 572 f.]; (2) "Beowulf 1009," *ib.* ix (1894), 237 f.; (3) "Beowulf 1408 ff.," *ib.* xvii (1902), 209 f.; *ib.* xxii (1907), 146 f. [Classical and English parallels.] And see L 5. 25. 2.
30. A. Pogatscher, *Beitr.* xix (1894), 544 f. [ll. 168 f.]
31. James W. Bright, (1) *MLN.* x (1895), 43 f. [ll. 30, 306, 386 f., 622, 736]; (2) "An Idiom of the Comparative in Anglo-Saxon," *MLN.* xxvii (1912), 181-83 [l. 69]; (3) "Anglo-Saxon *umbor* and *seld-guma*," *MLN.* xxxi (1916), 82-4; (4) "Beowulf, 489-490," *ib.* xxxi, 217-23.
32. E. Martin, in a review of L 8. 9. 1 & 2, *ESl.* xx (1895), 295 [ll. 1514, 3027].
33. W. Konrath, *Arch.* xcix (1897), 417 f. [ll. 445 f.]
34. Moritz Trautmann, (1) *Berichtigungen, Vermutungen und Erklärungen zum Beowulf. Erste Hälfte* (Bonn. B. ii, pp. 121-92), Bonn, 1899 [numerous conjectures]. R.: Holthausen (L 5. 26. 10), Binz (L 5. 39), Sievers (L 5. 16. 7); (2) in a review of Heyne-Socin's ed.⁶, Wyatt's ed.², Holder's ed.², *Beibl.* x (1900), 257-62; (3) *Finn und Hildebrand*, see Bibliography of *The Fight at Finnsburg*; (4) *Auch zum Beowulf* (Bonn. B. xvii, pp. 143-74), Bonn, 1905 [reply to Sievers's criticisms].
35. Fr. Klaeber, (1) "Aus Anlass von Beowulf 2724 f.," *Arch.* civ (1900), 287-92; (2) *MLN.* xvi (1901), 15-8 [ll. 459, 423 and 1206, 847 f., 3170, 3024 ff., 70; on normalizations]; (3) *Arch.* cviii (1902), 368-70 [ll. 1745 ff., 497 f.]; (4) *ib.* cxv (1905), 178-82; (5) "Hrothulf," *MLN.* xx (1905), 9-11 (L 4. 87); (6) "Beowulf, 62," *ib.* xxi (1906), 255 f., xxii (1907), 160 (cf. L 5. 42 & 43); (7) in a review of L 2. 14, *ib.* xx, 83-7; (8) "Studies in the Textual Interpretation of 'Beowulf,'" *MPh.* iii (1905/6), 235-65; 445-65 [I. Rhetorical notes. II. Syntactical notes. III. Semasiological notes. IV. Notes on various passages]; (9) *Angl.* xxviii (1905), 439-47 (cf. *ib.* xxix, 272); (10) *ib.* xxviii (1905), 448-56 [1. "Zur Þryðo-Épisode" (L 4. 105). 2. "Textkritische Rettungen"]; (11) *ib.* xxix (1906), 378-82; (12) *JEGPh.* vi (1907), 190-96; (13) *ESl.* xxxix (1908), 463-67; (14) in a review of L 2. 7. 3, *ib.* xxxix, 425-33; (15) *JEGPh.* viii (1909), 254-59; (16) in a review of L 2. 16, *ESl.* xlv (1911/12), 119-26; (17) *Beibl.* xxii (1911), 372-74 [ll. 769 (*caluscerwen*), 1129 f.]; (18) *MLN.* xxxiv (1919), 129-34.
36. G. Sarrazin, in a review of L 2. 7. 2, 6th ed., *ESl.* xxviii (1900), 408-10. [ll. 2561, 3084].
37. A. J. Barnouw, *Textkritische Untersuchungen etc.* (L 6. 7. 3), p. 232 ('Stellingen'). Leiden, 1902. [ll. 987 ff., 1151 f., 2524 ff.]
38. Elizabeth M. Wright, *ESl.* xxx (1902), 341-43 [*hrinde*, l. 1363].
39. Gustav Binz, in a review of L 5. 34. 1, *Beibl.* xiv (1903), 358-60.
40. Otto Krackow, *Arch.* cxi (1903), 171 f. [ll. 1224, 2220].
41. James M. Hart, (1) *MLN.* xviii (1903), 117 f. [Þryð; Bēanstān]; (2) *ib.* xxvii (1912), 198 [ll. 168 f.].
42. Wilbur C. Abbott, "Hrothulf," *MLN.* xix (1904), 122-25 (cf. L 4. 86).
43. Frank E. Bryant, "Beowulf 62," *MLN.* xix (1904), 121 f.; *ib.* xxi (1906), 143-45, *ib.* xxii (1907), 96; cf. replies by Fr. Klaeber (L 5. 35. 5 and 6).
44. Ernst A. Kock, (1) "Interpretations and Emendations of Early English Texts. III," *Angl.* xxvii (1904), 218-37; (2) *ib.* xxviii (1905),

140-42 [reply to Sievers's criticism, cf. L 5. 16. 8]; (3) "Interpretations and Emendations etc. IV," *ib.* xlii (1918), 99-124 (cf. L 5. 35. 18); (4) "Jubilee Jaunts and Jottings: 250 Contributions to the Interpretation and Prosody of Old West Teutonic Alliterative Poetry." *Lunds Universitets Årsskrift*, N. F. Avd. 1, Bd. 14, No. 26 (1918), pp. 7-9, and *passim*. [Applies a comprehensive knowledge of style and syntax.]

45. von Grienberger, (1) *Angl.* xxvii (1904), 331 f. [l. 1107: *ondicge*]; (2) in a review of L 2. 7. 2, 7th ed., *ZföG.* lvi (1905), 744-61 [suggestive]; (3) *Beitr.* xxxvi (1910), 77-101 [notes on certain words and passages]. (Cf. L 5. 16. 9.)

46. George Philip Krapp, (1) "*Scúrheard, Beowulf* 1033, *Andreas* 1133," *MLN.* xix (1904), 234 (cf. L 5. 25); (2) *MPh.* ii (1905), 405-7 [*waroð, faroð*].

47. Grace F. Swearingen, "Old Norse *bauni*," *MLN.* xx (1905), 64.

48. L. L. Schücking, (1) in a review of L 2. 14, *Arch.* cxv (1905), 417-21; (2) in a review of Barnouw L 6. 7. 3, *Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen*, 167. Jahrgang (1905), Vol. ii, pp. 730-40 [instructive]; (3) in reviews of L 2. 15, *ESt.* xxxix (1908), 94-111, xlii (1910), 108-11 [scholarly comments]; (4) *ESt.* xliv (1911/12), 155-57 [ll. 106, 1174]. And see L 6. 15; L 4. 139; L 4. 126. 1.

49. Chauncey B. Tinker, *MLN.* xxiii (1908), 239 f. [ll. 166 ff., 311, 760, 783 ff.].

50. John R. Clark Hall, *MLN.* xxv (1910), 113 f. [ll. 1142-5].

51. W. J. Sedgefield, *MLR.* v (1910), 286-88.

52. F. A. Blackburn, "Note on *Beowulf* 1591-1617," *MPh.* ix (1912), 555-66. [Assumes a misplacement of some lines in the MS.]

53. R. W. Chambers, "The 'Shifted Leaf' in 'Beowulf,'" *MLR.* x (1915), 37-41. [Refutes Blackburn.]

54. L. M. Hollander, "Beowulf 33," *MLN.* xxxii (1917), 246 f.

55. Alexander Green, "An Episode in Ongenepeow's Fall, ll. 2957-60," *MLR.* xii (1917), 340-43.

56. Frank G. Hubbard, "Beowulf 1598, 1996, 2026; uses of the impersonal verb *geweorþan*," *JEGPh.* xvii (1918), 119-24.

57. Cyril Brett, *MLR.* xiv (1919), 1-17. [ll. 2385, 2771 ff., 2792 ff., 2999 ff., 3066 ff., etc.]

VI. Language

a. Studies of Phonology and Inflection

1. James A. Harrison, "List of irregular (strong) verbs in *Beowulf*." *Am. Jour. Phil.* iv (1883), 462-77. ✓

2. Bernhard ten Brink, *Beowulf* (L 4. 18), 1888. Ch. xiv: *Die Beowulfhandschrift und ihre Vorstufen*. Cf. H. Möller, *ESt.* xiii (1889) (L 4. 18), 258-62, 314 f., and *passim*.

3. Charles Davidson, "Differences between the scribes of 'Beowulf.'" *MLN.* v (1890), 43-5. Cf. Charles F. McClumpha, *ib.* v, 123; Chas. Davidson, *ib.* v, 189 f.

4. Charles Davidson, "The Phonology of the stressed vowels of *Beowulf*." *Publ. MLAss.* vi (1891), 106-33. R.: G. E. Karsten, *ESt.* xvii (1892), 417-20.

5. P. G. Thomas, "Notes on the Language of *Beowulf*." *MLR.* i (1906), 202-7. [Convenient summary of dialectal forms.]

6. (1) Carl Richter, *Chronologische Studien zur angelsächsischen Literatur auf Grund sprachlich-metrischer Kriterien*. (St.EPh. xxxiii.) Halle a. S., 1910. (2) Friedrich Seiffert, *Die Behandlung der Wörter mit auslautenden ursprünglich silbischen Liquiden oder Nasalen und mit Kontraktionsvokalen in der Genesis A und im Beowulf*. Halle Diss., 1913. — See also Morsbach, L 4. 143; Sarrazin, L 4. 144.

b. *Syntactical and Lexical Studies*

7. (1) A. Lichtenheld, "Das schwache Adjectiv im Angelsächsischen." *ZfdA.* xvi (1873), 325-93. [Careful investigation.] (2) Hermann Osthoff, *Zur Geschichte des schwachen deutschen Adjectivums*. Jena, 1876. 183 pp. (*Passim*.) (3) A. J. Barnouw, *Textkritische Untersuchungen nach dem Gebrauch des bestimmten Artikels und des schwachen Adjectivs in der altenglischen Poesie*. Leiden, 1902. 236 pp. [Serviceable, but not always reliable.] R.: E. A. Kock, *ESt.* xxxii (1903), 228 f.; L. L. Schücking, see L 5. 48. 2. (4) B. Delbrück, *IF.* xxvi (1909), 187-99. (5) George O. Curme, *JEGPh.* ix (1910), 439-82.

8. E. Nader, (1) *Zur Syntax des Beowulf (Accusativ)*. I. II. Brünn Progr., 1879, 1880; (2) *Der Genetiv im Beowulf*, Brünn Progr., 1882; (3) *Dativ und Instrumental im Beowulf*, Wien Progr., 1883. R.: E. Klinghardt, *ESt.* vii (1884), 368-70. (4) George Shipley, *The Genitive Case in Anglo-Saxon Poetry*. Johns Hopkins Diss., Baltimore, 1903. (5) Alexander Green, *The Dative of Agency. A Chapter of Indo-European Case-Syntax*. (Columbia Univ. Germanic Studies.) Pp. 95-102. New York, 1913.

9. Karl Köhler, *Der syntaktische Gebrauch des Infinitivs und Particips im "Beowulf"*. Münster Diss., 1886.

10. (1) E. Sievers, *Beitr.* xii (1887), 188-200 (cf. L 4. 17). [On verbs of motion and of rest.] (2) Wilhelm Dening, *Zur Lehre von den Ruhe- und Richtungskonstruktionen*. Leipzig Diss., 1912.

11. (1) E. Nader, "Tempus und Modus im Beowulf." *Angl.* x (1888), 542-63; xi (1889), 444-99. (2) Cf. Berthold Delbrück, "Der germanische Optativ im Satzgefüge." *Beitr.* xxix (1904), 201-304. (3) V. E. Mourek, "Zur Syntax des Konjunktivs im Beowulf." *Prager Deutsche Studien* viii (1908), 121-37.

12. (1) August Todt, "Die Wortstellung im Beowulf." *Angl.* xvi (1894), 226-60. (2) John Ries, *Die Wortstellung im Beowulf*. Halle a. S., 1907. 416 pp. [Elaborate investigation with a view to finding the laws of the Old Germanic word order.] R.: B. Delbrück, *Anz. fdA.* xxxi (1907/8), 65-76; G. Binz, *Beibl.* xxii (1911), 65-78. Cf. G. Hübener, *Angl.* xxxix (1915), 277 ff. [Psychological interpretation.]

13. (1) Ernst A. Kock, *The English Relative Pronouns*. Lund, 1897, 4to. 94 pp. (2) Berthold Delbrück, *Abhandl. der philol.-hist. Klasse der Königl. Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften*, Vol. xxvii, No. 19. Leipzig, 1909; (3) George O. Curme, *JEGPh.* x (1911), 335-59, xi (1912), 10-29, 180-204, 355-80.

14. (1) V. E. Mourek, *Zur Negation im Altgermanischen* [i.e., Otfrid, *Heliant, Beowulf*]. Prag, 1903. 67 pp. (2) Richard Schuchardt, *Die Negation im Beowulf*. Berlin, 1910. 149 pp. (3) Eugen Einenkel, "Die englische Verbalnegation." *Angl.* xxxv (1911), 187-248; 401-24.

15. Levin Ludwig Schücking, *Die Grundzüge der Satzwerknüpfung im Beowulf. I. Teil*. (St.EPh. xv.) Halle a. S., 1904. 149 pp. [Thorough study.] R.: H. Grossmann, *Arch.* cxviii (1907), 176-79.

16. Fr. Klaeber, "Syntactical Notes," "Semasiological Notes." *MPH.* iii (1905/6), 249-65. (Cf. L 5. 35. 8.)
17. Anton Lorz, *Aktionsarten des Verbums im Beowulf.* Würzburg Diss., 1908.
18. Reinhard Wagner, *Die Syntax des Superlativs im Gotischen, Altniederdeutschen, Althochdeutschen, Frühmittelhochdeutschen, im Beowulf und in der älteren Edda.* (Palaestra xci.) Berlin, 1910.
19. Paul Grimm, *Beiträge zum Pluralgebrauch in der altenglischen Poesie.* Halle Diss., 1912.

20. Richard Jordan, *Eigentümlichkeiten des englischen Wortschatzes.* (Ang. F. xvii.) Heidelberg, 1906.

21. Albert S. Cook, *A Concordance to Beowulf.* Halle a. S., 1911. 436 pp. R.: Fr. Klaeber, *JEGPh.* xi (1912), 277-79. Cf. Holder's *Wortschatz*, L 2. 12.

22. Levin L. Schücking, *Untersuchungen zur Bedeutungslehre der angelsächsischen Dichtersprache.* Heidelberg, 1915. 109 pp. [Searching analysis of a number of words.]

See also under "Style": Krapp (L 7. 21); Merbach (L 7. 27); Mead (L 7. 32); Schemann (L 7. 5); Banning (L 7. 10); Sonnefeld (L 7. 14); Scheinert (L 7. 22); under "Old Germanic Life": Keller (L 9. 42); Stroebe (L 9. 45. 2); Padelford (L 9. 15).

VII. Style

1. Jacob Grimm, in his edition of *Andreas und Elene*, pp. xxiv-xliv. Cassel, 1840.

2. Richard Heinzel, (1) *Über den Stil der altgermanischen Poesie* (Quellen und Forschungen x). Strassburg, 1875. 54 pp. [Very suggestive essay]; (2) in a review of Möller (L 4. 134) and of Rönning (L 4. 15), *Anz.f.d.A.* x (1884), 215-39; (3) in a review of ten Brink (L 4. 18), *Anz.f.d.A.* xv (1889), 153-82.

3. Francis B. Gummere, *The Anglo-Saxon Metaphor.* Freiburg Diss. Halle a. S., 1891. [Scholarly, interesting.]

4. Francis A. March, "The World of Beowulf." *Transactions of the Am. Philol. Assoc.* xiii (1882). Proceedings, pp. xxi-xxiii.

5. Karl Schemann, *Die Synonyma im Beowulfsliede mit Rücksicht auf Composition und Poetik des Gedichtes.* Münster Diss. -Hagen, 1882.

6. A. Hoffmann, "Der bildliche Ausdruck im Beowulf und in der Edda." *ESt.* vi (1883), 163-216. (Part I also published as Breslau Diss., 1882.) [Useful observations.]

7. Reinhold Merbot, *Asthetische Studien zur angelsächsischen (altenglischen) Poesie.* Breslau Diss., 1883. [Meagre.]

8. Otto Hoffmann, *Reimformeln im Westgermanischen.* Freiburg Diss. Darmstadt, 1885. [Copulative formulas like *ord and ecg.*]

9. Wilhelm Bode, *Die Kenningar in der angelsächsischen Dichtung.* Strassburg Diss. Darmstadt and Leipzig, 1886.

10. Adolf Banning, *Die epischen Formeln im Beowulf. I. Teil: Die verbalen Synonyma.* Marburg Diss., 1886.

11. Albert H. Tolman, "The Style of Anglo-Saxon Poetry." *MLAss. Transactions and Proceedings* iii (1887), 17-47. (Reprinted in Tolman's

The Views about Hamlet and other Essays, pp. 337-82. Boston and New York, 1904.)

12. Richard M. Meyer, *Die altgermanische Poesie nach ihren formelhaften Elementen beschrieben*. Berlin, 1889. 549 pp. [Abundance of material and ideas.]

13. J. Kail, "Über die Parallelstellen in der angelsächsischen Poesie." *Angl.* xii (1889), 21-40. (See L 4. 17.)

14. Gottfried Sonnefeld, *Stilistisches und Wortschatz im Beowulf*. Strassburg Diss. Würzburg, 1892.

15. Bernhard ten Brink, *Altenglische Literatur in P. Grdr.*¹, ii^a, pp. 522-32. 1893. (L 4. 7.) [Excellent sketch.]

16. Richard Kistenmacher, *Die wörtlichen Wiederholungen im Beowulf*. Greifswald Diss. 1898. [Cursory.]

17. Ernst Otto, *Typische Motive in dem weltlichen Epos der Angelsachsen*. Berlin, 1901. 99 pp.

18. Andreas Heusler, "Der Dialog in der altgermanischen erzählenden Dichtung." *ZfdA.* xlvi (1902), 189-284. [A luminous paper.] (Cf. also Werner Schwartzkopff, *Rede und Redeszene in der deutschen Erzählung bis Wolfram von Eschenbach*. (Palaestra lxxiv.) Berlin, 1909. 148 pp.)

19. Otto Krackow, *Die Nominalcomposita als Kunstmittel im altenglischen Epos*. Berlin, 1903. 86 pp.

20. Bruno Haeschkel, *Die Technik der Erzählung im Beowulfliede*. Breslau Diss., 1904. [Serviceable survey.]

21. George Philip Krapp, "The parenthetic exclamation in Old English Poetry." *MLN.* xx (1905), 33-7.

22. Moritz Scheinert, "Die Adjectiva im Beowulfepos als Darstellungsmittel." *Beitr.* xxx (1905), 345-430.

23. Fr. Klaeber, "Rhetorical Notes." *MPh.* iii (1905/6), 237-49. (L 5. 35. 8.)

24. Walther Paetzel, *Die Variationen in der altgermanischen Alliterationspoesie*. (Palaestra xlvi.) Berlin, 1913. 216 pp. (The first part issued as Berlin Diss., 1905.) [Attempts a more precise definition and grouping of variations.] R.: J. Franck, *Anz. f.d.A.* xxxvii (1914), 6-14. (Cf. Krauel, L 8. 25.)

25. James Walter Rankin, "A Study of the Kennings in Anglo-Saxon Poetry." *JEGPh.* viii (1909), 357-422, ix (1910), 49-84. [Traces the kennings back to their (Christian) Latin sources.]

26. Sidney Lanier, *Shakspeare and his Forerunners*. Vol. i, ch. iii: "Nature in early English and in Shakspeare: 'Beowulf' and 'Midsummer Night's Dream.'" New York, [printed:] 1902. (S. Lanier died in 1881.)

27. Hans Merbach, *Das Meer in der Dichtung der Angelsachsen*. Breslau Diss., 1884.

28. Otto Lüning, *Die Natur in der altgermanischen und mittelhochdeutschen Epik*. Zürich, 1889. 314 pp.

29. Edmund Erlemann, *Das landschaftliche Auge der angelsächsischen Dichter*. Berlin Diss., 1902. [Incomplete.]

30. Frederic W. Moorman, *The Interpretation of Nature in English Poetry from Beowulf to Shakespeare*, ch. i. (Quellen und Forschungen xciv.) Strassburg, 1905.

31. Elizabeth Deering Hanscom, "The Feeling for Nature in Old English Poetry." *JEGPh.* v (1905), 439-63.

32. William E. Mead, "Color in Old English Poetry." *Publ. MLAss.* xiv (1899), 169-206.

33. J. E. Willms, *Untersuchung über den Gebrauch der Farbenbezeichnungen in der Poesie Altenglands.* Münster Diss., 1902. [Covers the OE. and ME. periods.]

Supplementary:

34. Eduard Sievers, Edition of the *Heliand*, pp. 389-495: *Formelverzeichnis.* Halle, 1878. [Valuable collection including numerous OE. parallels.]

35. F. Schulz, *Die Sprachformen des Hildebrands-Liedes im Beowulf.* Königsberg Progr., 1882. [Lexical and phraseological parallels.]

36. R. Heinzel, "Beschreibung der isländ. Saga." *Sitzungsberichte der philos.-histor. Classe der Kaiserl. Akademie der Wissenschaften*, xcvi, 107-308. Wien, 1881.

37. Georg Radke, *Die epische Formel im Nibelungenliede.* Kiel Diss., 1890.

And see R. Koegel (L 4. 8), Vol. i^a, pp. 333-40 [excellent sketch], Vol. i^b, pp. 27 ff., 88 ff., 335 ff.

VIII. Versification

1. Hermann Schubert, *De Anglo-Saxonum arte metrica.* Berlin Diss., 1870.

2. Max Rieger, "Die alt- und angelsächsische Verskunst." *ZfdPh.* vii (1876), 1-64. (Also printed separately.) [Still of considerable value.]

3. Eduard Sievers, "Zur Rhythmik des germanischen Alliterationsverses." *Beitr.* x (1885), 209-314 (220-314: "Die Metrik des Beowulf"); 451-545. Anastatic reprint, New York, 1909. [Masterly presentation of Sievers's system of types; of fundamental importance.] Also *Beitr.* xii (1887), 454-82: "Der angelsächsische Schwellvers."

4. Eduard Sievers, *Altgermanische Metrik.* Halle, 1893. 252 pp. [Has been largely regarded as standard.] (An abridged version in *P. Grdr.*, ii^a (1893), pp. 861-97; 2d ed., ii^b (1905), pp. 1-38 (under the supervision of F. Kauffmann and H. Gering).)

5. James W. Bright, *An Anglo-Saxon Reader.* Appendix II (pp. 229-40): "Anglo-Saxon Versification." New York, 1891; 4th ed., 1917. [Admirable, condensed account of Sievers's system.]

6. Karl Fuhr, *Die Metrik des westgermanischen Alliterationsverses. Sein Verhältnis zu Otfried, den Nibelungen, der Gudrun etc.* Marburg, 1892. 147 pp.

7. Bernhard ten Brink, *Altenglische Literatur* (L 4. 7) in *P. Grdr.* i^a ii^a (1893), pp. 515-22.

8. H. Frank Heath, "The Old English Alliterative Line." *Transactions of the Philological Society*, 1891-1894, pp. 375-95. London, 1894. [Presentation of ten Brink's views; on the construction of the expanded line.]

9. Max Kaluza, *Der altenglische Vers: eine metrische Untersuchung.* (1) *I. Teil: Kritik der bisherigen Theorien.* [Attempts to reconcile the four-accent theory with Sievers's types.] (2) *II. Teil: Die Metrik des Beowulfliedes.* [Including a scansion of the first 1000 lines.] Berlin, 1894. 96 + 102 pp. Cf. R. Fischer (in a review of F. Graz, *Die Metrik der sog. Cædmonschen Dichtungen*), *Anz.f.d.A.* xxiii (1897), 40-54. [Critic-

cism of Kaluza's system, and suggestions as to the psychological function of the OE. rhythm.] (3) Max Kaluza, *Englische Metrik in historischer Entwicklung dargestellt*. Berlin, 1909. 384 pp. [A practical handbook; contains a clear, concise survey of existing theories.] English translation by A. C. Dunstan: *A Short History of English Versification*. New York, 1911.

10. Edwin B. Setzler, *On Anglo-Saxon Versification from the standpoint of Modern-English Versification*. (University of Virginia Studies in Teutonic Languages, No. v.) Baltimore, 1904. [Exposition of Sievers's system, for students.]

11. J. Schipper, (1) *Grundriss der englischen Metrik*. Wien and Leipzig, 1895. (2) English translation: *A History of English Versification*. Oxford, 1910. 390 pp. (An older handbook by J. Schipper: *Altenglische Metrik*. Bonn, 1881. [OE. and ME. versification.]

12. Moritz Trautmann, (1) "Zur Kenntnis des altgermanischen Verses, vornehmlich des altenglischen." *Beibl.* v (1894/5), 87-96; (2) *Die neuste Beowulfausgabe und die altenglische Verslehre* (Bonn. B. xvii, pp. 175-91). Bonn, 1905; (3) *Verhandlungen der 50. Versammlung deutscher Philologen und Schulmänner* (Graz, 1909), pp. 15-19. Leipzig, 1910; (4) *ESl.* xlv (1912), 303-42; cf. also L 3. 44. (5) Cf. Theodor Schmitz, "Die Sechstakter in der altenglischen Dichtung," *Angl.* xxxiii (1910), 1-76, 172-218. [Study of the expanded lines on the basis of Trautmann's theory.]

13. For other treatises setting forth views dissenting from Sievers (such as those of Möller, Hirt, Heusler, Franck), see references in Sievers (L 8. 4), Schipper (L 8. 11), Kaluza (L 8. 9. 3), Brandl's bibliography (L 4. 11); R. C. Boer, *Studien over de Metriek van het Alliteratievers*, 1916, cf. Frantzen, *Neophilologus* iii (1917), 30-35; also W. E. Leonard (L 3. 44); a paper by John Morris, "Sidney Lanier and Anglo-Saxon Verse-Technic," *Am. Jour. Phil.* xx (1899), 435-38 [opposing the fundamentals of Sievers's system]. — See further P. Fijn van Draat, "The Cursus in Old English Poetry," *Angl.* xxxviii (1914), 377-404; *id.*, *ESt.* xlviii (1915), 394-428.

Cf. also Franz Saran's summary in *Ergebnisse und Fortschritte der germanistischen Wissenschaft im letzten Vierteljahrhundert* ed. by R. Bethge (1902), pp. 158-70. — Ernst Martin, *Der Versbau des Heliand und der altsächsischen Genesis*. (Quellen und Forschungen c.) Strassburg, 1907.

Studies of special features:

14. F. Kluge, "Zur Geschichte des Reimes im Altgermanischen." *Beitr.* ix (1884), 422-50.

15. John Lawrence, *Chapters on Alliterative Verse*. London Diss., 1893. [E.g., crossed alliteration, vowel alliteration.]

16. O. Brenner, "Zur Verteilung der Reimstäbe in der alliterierenden Langzeile." *Beitr.* xix (1894), 462-66.

17. James W. Bright, "Proper Names in Old English Verse." *Publ. MLAss.* xiv (1899), 347-68.

18. Edward Schröder, "Steigerung und Häufung der Allitteration in der westgermanischen Dichtung. I. Die Anwendung allitterierender Nominal-composita." *ZfdA.* xliii (1899), 361-85.

19. Oliver F. Emerson, "Transverse Alliteration in Teutonic Poetry." *JGPh.* iii (1900), 127-37.

20. Julian Huguenin, *Secondary Stress in Anglo-Saxon (determined by metrical criteria)*. Johns Hopkins Diss., Baltimore, 1901.

21. Eduard Sokoll, "Zur Technik des altgermanischen Alliterationsverses," in *Beiträge zur neueren Philologie, Jakob Schipper dargebracht*, pp. 351-65. Wien and Leipzig, 1902. [Inquiry as to laws governing the union of rhythmical types in the full line.]

22. M. Deutschbein, *Zur Entwicklung des englischen Alliterationsverses*. Leipzig Habilitationsschrift. Halle a. S., 1902. 69 pp. [Enjambement; statistics of the frequency of the different types. Follows the Sievers school.]

23. B. Q. Morgan, "Zur Lehre von der Alliteration in der westgermanischen Dichtung." *Beitr.* xxxiii (1908), 95-181 (also Leipzig Diss., 1907). [Application of the theory of speech-melody¹ to the problems of alliteration; discussion of crossed alliteration; criteria for punctuation.]

24. Adolf Bohlen, *Zusammgehörige Wortgruppen, getrennt durch Cäsur oder Versschluss, in der angelsächsischen Epik*. Berlin Diss., 1908.

25. Hans Krauel, *Der Haken- und Langzeilenstil im Beowulf*. Göttingen Diss., 1908. ['Mid-stopped' and 'end-stopped' lines; variation. Opposes Sievers and Deutschbein.]

26. E. Classen, *On Vowel Alliteration in the Old Germanic Languages*. (University of Manchester Publ., Germanic Series, No. i.) Manchester, 1913. 91 pp. R.: E. Noreen, *IF. Anz.* xxxiii (1914), 62-5; E. Brate, *AfNF.* xxxii (1915), 125-28. Cf. F. N. Scott, "Vowel Alliteration in MnE.," *MLN.* xxx (1915), 233-37.

27. See also H. Möller, *Das altenglische Volksepos in der ursprünglichen strophischen Form* (L 4. 134, 2. 19).

IX. Old Germanic Life

1. John M. Kemble, *The Saxons in England*, 1849; 2d ed., 1876. 2 vols. (Cf. L 4. 44.)

2. Jacob Grimm, "Über das Verbrennen der Leichen" (paper read in the Berlin Academy of Sciences, Nov. 29, 1849). *Kleinere Schriften* ii (Berlin, 1865), 211-313. [Famous essay.]

3. Thomas Wright, *The Celt, the Roman and the Saxon*. London, 1852; 4th ed., 1885. (Ch. xv: 'Anglo-Saxon Antiquities.')

4. (1) Moritz Heyne, *Ueber die Lage und Construction der Halle Heorot*. Paderborn, 1864. 60 pp. — (2) K. G. Stephani, *Der älteste deutsche Wohnbau und seine Einrichtung*. i, 388 ff. Leipzig, 1902-3.

5. Artur Köhler, "Germanische Alterthümer im Beowulf." *Germ.* xiii (1868), 129-58.

6. W. Scherer, *ZföG.* xx (1869), 89 ff. (L 5. 5), *passim*. [Legal antiquities, etc.]

7. Artur Köhler, "Über den Stand berufsmässiger Sänger im nationalen Epos germanischer Völker." *Germ.* xv (1870), 27-50.

8. Martin Schultze, *Altheidnisches in der ags. Poesie, speciell im Beowulfsliede*. Berlin, 1877. 31 pp. — On Germanic heathendom, see also Kemble (L 9. 1), Vol. i, ch. xii; Bouterwek (L 4. 45), Introd., ch. iv; handbooks of mythology (L 4. 42, note).

9. James A. Harrison, "Old Teutonic Life in Beowulf." *The Overland*

¹ See E. Sievers, *Rhythmisch-melodische Studien*. Heidelberg, 1912. 141 pp. [Collection of five papers.]

Monthly iv [Second Series] (San Francisco, 1884), 14-24, 152-61. See also F. A. March, L 7. 4.

10. (1) Karl von Amira, *Recht*, in *P. Grdr.* ii^b (1889), pp. 35-200; 2d ed., iii (1900), pp. 51-222; 3d ed. (separate, 1913), 302 pp. — (2) Cf. F. Liebermann, *Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen.* ii. 2 (pp. 255-758): *Rechts- und Sachglossar.* Halle a. S., 1912.

11. Francis B. Gummere, *Germanic Origins. A Study in Primitive Culture.* New York, 1892. 490 pp. [Excellent.]

12. J. R. Green, *A Short History of the English People. Illustrated Edition.* Ed. by Mrs. J. R. Green and Miss Kate Norgate. London and New York, 1893.

13. *Social England.* Ed. by H. D. Traill. Vol. i, ch. ii; 2d ed., London and New York, 1894. Illustrated ed. by H. D. Traill and J. S. Mann, 1909.

14. (1) Karl Müllenhoff, *Deutsche Altertumskunde*, Vol. iv. Berlin, 1900. 751 pp. [Elaborate commentary on Tacitus' *Germania.*]—

(2) Theodor Schaufler, *Zeugnisse zur Germania des Tacitus aus der altnord. und ags. Dichtung.* Ulm Progr. I. II. Ulm, 1898. 1900.

15. Frederick Morgan Padelford, *Old English Musical Terms.* (Bonn. B. iv.) Bonn, 1899.

16. Moriz Heyne, *Fünf Bücher deutscher Hausaltertümer.* 3 vols. Leipzig, 1899-1903. 406 + 408 + 373 pp.

17. Frederic Seebohm, *Tribal Custom in Anglo-Saxon Law.* Ch. iii. London and New York, 1902.

18. L. F. Anderson, *The Anglo-Saxon Scop.* (University of Toronto Studies, Philological Series, No. i.) 1903. 45 pp. Cf. R. Merbot (L 7. 7).

19. Laurence Marcellus Larson, *The King's Household in England before the Norman Conquest.* University of Wisconsin Diss., 1904. (Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, No. 100.)

20. Wilhelm Pfändler, "Die Vergnügungen der Angelsachsen." *Angl.* xxix (1906), 417-526.

21. Erich Budde, *Die Bedeutung der Trinksitten in der Kultur der Angelsachsen.* Jena Diss., 1906.

22. H. Munro Chadwick, *The Origin of the English Nation*, 1907 (L 4. 38), and *The Heroic Age*, 1912 (L 4. 22).

23. Edmund Dale, *National Life and Character in the Mirror of Early English Literature.* Cambridge, 1907. [Collection of illustrative material.]

24. Vilhelm Grønbech, *Vor Folkeæt i Oldtiden: I. Lykkemand og Niding.* København, 1909. 220 pp. [A psychological study of Old Germanic ideals; clanship, honor, duty of revenge. Decidedly original.] R.: L. M. Hollander, *JEGPh.* ix (1910), 269-78. — II. *Midgård og Menneskelivet.* III. *Hellighed og Helligdom.* IV. *Menneskelivet og Guderne.* 1912. 269 + 208 + 133 pp. R.: G. Neckel, *ESl.* xlvii (1913/14), 108-16; L. M. Hollander, *JEGPh.* xiv (1915), 124-35.

25. Klara Stroebe, "Altgermanische Grussformen." *Beitr.* xxxvii (1911/12), 173-212.

26. Friedrich Kauffmann, *Deutsche Altertumskunde. I.* München, 1913. 4to. 508 pp.

27. Arthur Bartels, *Rechtsaltertümer in der ags. Dichtung.* Kiel Diss., 1913.

28. Johannes Müller, *Das Kulturbild des Beowulfepos.* (St.EPh. liii.) Halle a. S., 1914. 88 pp. [Claims Beowulfian conditions of life as Ags.]

29. Fritz Roeder, *Die Familie bei den Angelsachsen. I: Mann und Frau.* (St.EPh. iv.) Halle a. S., 1899.

30. Francis B. Gummere, *The Sister's Son*, in *An English Miscellany presented to Dr. Furnivall*, pp. 133-49. Oxford, 1901.

31. Ada Broch, *Die Stellung der Frau in der ags. Poesie.* Zürich Diss., 1902.

32. Karl Weinhold, *Altnordisches Leben.* Berlin, 1856. 512 pp. [Comprehensive account.]

33. Oscar Montelius, (1) *The Civilisation of Sweden in Heathen Times.* Translated, from the 2d Swedish edition, by F. H. Woods. London and New York, 1888. 214 pp. German translation, *Die Kultur Schwedens in vorchristlicher Zeit*, by C. Appel. Berlin, 1885. [With numerous illustrations; famous sketch.] (2) *Kulturgeschichte Schwedens von den ältesten Zeiten bis zum elften Jahrhundert nach Christus.* Leipzig, 1906. [With 540 illustrations.]

34. Kristian Kålund, *Sitte: Skandinavische Verhältnisse*, in *P. Grdr.* ii^b (1889), pp. 208-52; 2nd ed., iii (1900), pp. 407-79 (by Valtýr Guðmundsson & Kristian Kålund).

35. Paul B. du Chaillu, *The Viking Age.* London, 1889. 2 vols. 591 + 562 pp. [With numerous illustrations; popular.]

36. Oliver Elton, *The first nine Books of the Danish History of Saxo Grammaticus translated.* Introduction, § 7: 'Folk-lore Index' (by F. York Powell). London, 1894. Cf. *Corpus Poeticum Boreale* (L 10. 1), Vol. ii, pp. 685-708, Index III: 'Subjects.' Oxford, 1883.

37. Sophus Müller, *Nordische Altertumskunde nach Funden und Denkmälern aus Dänemark und Schleswig gemeinfasslich dargestellt.* Translated (from the Danish) by O. L. Jiriczek. 2 vols. Strassburg, 1897, 1898. 472 + 324 pp. The Danish version: *Vor Oldtid, Danmarks Forhistoriske Archæologi*, Kjøbenhavn, 1897. [With numerous illustrations; admirable.]

38. Axel Olrik, *Nordisches Geistesleben in heidnischer und frühchristlicher Zeit.* Translated (from the Danish) by Wilhelm Ranisch. Heidelberg, 1908. 230 pp. The Danish version in the *Encyclopedia Verdenskulturen*, Vol. iii, pp. 253-352, Kjøbenhavn and Kristiania. [A lucid, popular account.]

39. Knut Stjerna, *Essays on Questions connected with the Old English Poem of Beowulf.* Translated and edited by John R. Clark Hall. Viking Club Publications, Extra Series, Vol. iii. Coventry, 1912. 4to, xxxv + 284 pp. [Archeological papers issued between 1903 and 1908 in various Swedish journals and special publications. 1. Helmets and Swords in Beowulf. 2. Archæological Notes on Beowulf. 3. Vendel and the Vendel Crow (L 4. 93). 4. Swedes and Geats during the Migration Period. 5. Scyld's Funeral Obsequies (L 4. 82). 6. The Dragon's Hoard in Beowulf. 7. The Double Burial in Beowulf. 8. Beowulf's Funeral Obsequies.] — R.: *Nation*. xcv (New York, 1912), 386^b-87^a (anon.); A. Mawer, *MLR*. viii (1913), 242 f.; Fr. Klæber, *JEGPh*. xiii (1914), 167-73.

40. Hans Lehmann, (1) *Brünne und Helm im ags. Beowulfliede*. Göttingen Diss., Leipzig, 1885; (2) "Über die Waffen im ags. Beowulfliede." *Germ.* xxxi (1886), 486-97.

41. Richard Wegner, *Die Angriffswaffen der Angelsachsen*. Königsberg Diss., 1899. [Spear only.]

42. May Lansfield Keller, *The Anglo-Saxon Weapon Names treated archaeologically and etymologically*. (Ang. F. xv.) Heidelberg, 1906. 275 pp.

43. Karl Pfannkuche, *Der Schild bei den Angelsachsen*. Halle Diss., 1908.

44. Hjalmar Falk, "Altnordische Waffenkunde." *Videnskapsselskapets Skrifter. II. Hist.-Filos. Klasse*, 1914, No. 6, Kristiania. 4to. 211 pp. [Comprehensive study.]

45. Cf. (1) S. A. Brooke (L. 4. 6. 1), ch. viii: 'Armor and War in Poetry.' — (2) Lilly L. Stroebe, *Die altenglischen Kleidernamen*. Heidelberg Diss., Leipzig, 1904. — (3) Knut Stjerna (L. 9. 39), ch. 1.

46. George H. Boehmer, "Prehistoric Naval Architecture of the North of Europe." *Report of the U. S. National Museum, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution*, pp. 527-647. 1891. [With numerous illustrations.]

47. Heinrich Schnepfer, *Die Namen der Schiffe und Schiffsteile im Altenglischen*. Kiel Diss., 1908. Cf. Merbach, L. 7. 27.

48. Hjalmar Falk, "Altnordisches Seewesen." *Wörter und Sachen* iv (1912), 1-122. 4to.

49. (1) *Reallexikon der germanischen Altertumskunde. Unter Mitwirkung zahlreicher Fachgelehrten* hrsg. von Johannes Hoops. Strassburg, 1911 ff. [Standard.] (Presumably 4 vols. have appeared so far.) (2) O. Schrader's excellent *Reallexikon der indogermanischen Altertumskunde*, Strassburg, 1901 may serve as a supplement.

50. Valuable material is found also in the translations of *Beowulf* by L. Simons (L. 3. 31), Clark Hall (L. 3. 5) [useful Index], and W. Huysbe (L. 3. 8). — Besides, studies of 'Teutonic Antiquities' in other poems deserve notice: A. F. C. Vilmar (*Heliand*) [full of enthusiasm], C. W. Kent (*Andreas and Elene*), M. Rau (*Exodus*), C. Ferrell (*Genesis*), M. B. Price ('*Cynewulf*'), F. Brincker (*Judith*); F. Tupper (Edition of *Riddles, passim*); E. Lagenpusch, *Das germanische Recht im Heliand*, Breslau, 1894; O. Hartung, *Die deutschen Altertümer des Nibelungenliedes und der Kudrun*, Cöthen, 1894; H. Althof, *Waltharii Poesis, Das Waltharilied Ekkehards I. hrsg. und erläutert*, Part II: Commentary, Leipzig, 1905 (*passim*, and pp. 372-416: 'Kriegsaltertümer').

X. Old Norse Parallels

1. *The Elder Edda [Eddic Poems]*. (9th to 13th century.) (1) Ed. by Sophus Bugge (Christiania, 1867); K. Hildebrand (Paderborn, 1904; re-edited by H. Gering, 1904, 1912); B. Sijmons (Halle, 1888-1906); F. Detter and R. Heinzel (Leipzig, 1903; with copious annotations); G. Vigfusson and F. York Powell, *Corpus Poeticum Boreale*, Vol. i (Oxford,

1883; with introduction, notes, and English translation; Vol. ii: Court Poetry); G. Neckel (Heidelberg, 1914). — (2) English translations by Vigfusson and Powell, see (1); O. Bray, London, 1908: I. The mythological poems (includes ON. text). — German translations by H. Gering (Leipzig, 1892; with notes); F. Genzmer, (Thule, No. 1, Jena, 1912, I. Helden-dichtung, with notes by A. Heusler). — (3) Glossaries by H. Gering: *Glossar etc.* (Paderborn, 4th ed., 1915), and *Vollständiges Wörterbuch* (Halle a. S., 1903; 1404 cols.). — (4) *Eddica Minora* ed. by A. Heusler and W. Ranisch. Dortmund, 1903. [Pp. xxi-xxvi, 21-32: *Biarkamál*, i.e., the fragments of the Icelandic poem and Saxo's Latin version.]

2. Snorri Sturluson (A.D. 1178-1241), [*Prose*] *Edda*. Ed. by Þorleifr Jónsson (Kaupmannahöfn, 1875), E. Wilken (Paderborn, 1877, incomplete; 2d ed., 1912-13), Finnur Jónsson (København, 1900 [used for quotations in this edition]). — Important selections translated into English by I. A. Blackwell (London, 1847; reprinted, with B. Thorpe's transl. of the Elder Edda (1866), in the Norrœna Series, 1906); by A. G. Brodeur (American-Scandinavian Foundation, New York, 1916; more complete); into German, by H. Gering (in the Appendix to his translation of the Elder Edda).

3. Snorri Sturluson, *Heimskringla: Nórøgs Konunga Sögur*. Ed. by Finnur Jónsson. 4 vols. København, 1893-1901. Vol. i, pp. 9-85: *Ynglingasaga*. — English translation by William Morris and Eiríkr Magnússon in The Saga Library, Vols. iii-vi. London, 1893-1905. Vol. iii, pp. 11-73: *Ynglingasaga*.

4. Saxo Grammaticus (born cir. A.D. 1150), *Gesta Danorum*. Ed. by P. E. Müller and J. M. Velschow (Vol. i. Havnæ, 1839. Vol. ii [*Prolegomena et notae uberiores*]. Havnæ, 1858); by Alfred Holder (Strassburg, 1886; used for quotations). — Translation of the first nine books into English by Oliver Elton (London, 1894) (L 9. 36), into German by Hermann Jantzen (Berlin, 1900; with notes and index of subjects), and Paul Herrmann (Leipzig, 1901). (Cf. L 4. 35, 100.)

For minor Latin chronicles see Appendix I: Par. § 8.

5. *Völsungasaga* (cir. A.D. 1250). Ed. by S. Bugge (Christiania, 1865); E. Wilken (Paderborn, 1877, see L 10. 2); W. Ranisch (Berlin, 1891). English translation by E. Magnússon and W. Morris (London, 1870; reprinted and supplemented with Legends of the Wagner Trilogy, in the Norrœna Series, 1906). German translation by A. Edzardi (Stuttgart, 1880, and 1881).

6. *Grettis Saga Ásmundarsonar* (cir. A.D. 1300). Ed. by R. C. Boer (Altnordische Saga-Bibliothek, No. viii). Halle a. S., 1900. Chs. 64-66 also in F. Holthausen's *Altisländisches Lesebuch*, pp. 79 ff. Weimar, 1896; ch. 35 also in Vigfusson and Powell's *Icelandic Prose Reader*, pp. 209 ff. Oxford, 1879. — English translations by Eiríkr Magnússon and William Morris (London and New York, 1900), and by George A. Hight (Everyman's Library, 1914). (Cf. L 4. 48, 54.)

7. *Orms þáttir Stórolfssonar* (early 14th century). Ed. by G. Vigfússon and C. R. Unger in *Flateyjarbók* i, 521-33. Christiania, 1860.

8. *Írólf's Saga Kraka* (14th century). Ed. by Finnur Jónsson. København, 1904. (On pp. 109-63 the *Bjarkarímur* (15th century).) — German translation (with useful notes) by Paul Herrmann. Torgau Progr., 1905. (Cf. L 4. 65.)

9. Finnur Jónsson, *Den Oldnorske og Oldislandske Litteraturs Historie*. København, 1894-1901. — Eugen Mogk, *Norwegisch-Isländische Literatur in P. Grdr.*³, ii^a, pp. 555-923. 1902. — Primer: W. Golther, *Nordische Literaturgeschichte*. I. (Sammlung Göschen, No. 254.) 1905.

NOTE 1. — A list of the best books in English suitable for an introduction to the subject and its wider relations should, by all means, include Chadwick's *Heroic Age* (L 4. 22)

Ker's *Epic and Romance* (L 4. 120)

Chambers's *Widsith* (L 4. 77)

Gummere's *Germanic Origins* (L 9. 11).

To these we may add the two most helpful translations, viz. those of Gummere and Clark Hall (Hall's prose translation).

Of books in other languages, Brandl's *Angelsächsische Literatur* (L 4. 11) and Olrik's *Danmarks Heltedigtning* (L 4. 35) — each in its own way — invite particular attention on the part of students. Bugge's *Studien über das Beowulfepos* (L 4. 28, L 5. 6. 3) may serve as a model of philological method.

NOTE 2. — Reports of the progress of *Beowulf* studies have appeared at various times. See Wülker's *Grundriss* (L 4. 4); J. Earle, L 3. 4, pp. ix-liii; F. Dieter in *Ergebnisse und Fortschritte der germanistischen Wissenschaft im letzten Vierteljahrhundert* ed. by R. Bethge (1902), pp. 348-56; cf. A. Brandl, "Über den gegenwärtigen Stand der Beowulf-Forschung," *Arch.* cviii (1902), 152-55; R. C. Boer, L 4. 140, pp. 1-24. (Th. Krüger, *Zum Beowulfiede*, Bromberg Progr. (1884), and *Arch.* lxxi (1884), 129-52; C. B. Tinker, L 3. 43, *passim*.)

NOTE 3. — For biographical accounts of some prominent *Beowulf* scholars, see Salmonsens's *Konversationsleksikon*: G. J. Thorkelin (1752-1829), N. F. S. Grundtvig (1783-1872); — *JEGPh.* vii, No. 2, pp. 105-114 (E. Mogk); S. Bugge (1833-1907); — *The Dictionary of National Biography*: J. M. Kemble (1807-1857), B. Thorpe (1782-1870); — *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*: C. W. M. Grein (1825-1877) (a fuller statement in Grein-Wülker's *Bibliothek der ags. Poesie* iii. 2, pp. vii-xii), K. Müllenhoff (1818-1884), J. Zupitza (1844-1895), B. ten Brink (1841-1892); — Heyne's *Das alideutsche Handwerk*, pp. vii-xiv (E. Schröder): M. Heyne (1837-1906); — *GRM.* ii, 577-92 (W. Streitberg): E. Sievers (b. 1850). — No biography of G. Sarrazin (d. 1915) has as yet been accessible here.

ADDENDA TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHY¹

(L 1. 8.) Max Förster, "Die Beowulf-Handschrift." *Berichte über die Verhandlungen der Sächsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, Vol. lxxi, No. 4. Leipzig, 1919. 89 pp. [Highly important, comprehensive study.]

(L 1. 9.) Stanley I. Rypins, "The Beowulf Codex." *MPh.* xvii (1920), 541-47.

(L 1. 9a.) Stanley I. Rypins, "A Contribution to the Study of the *Beowulf* Codex." *Publ. MLAss.* xxxvi (1921), 167-85. Cf. *Intr.* xcii, n. 2.

(L 2. 7. 3.) *Beowulf* ed. by Schücking, 11th and 12th ed., 1918.

(L 2. 7. 3.) Review of Schücking's (10th to 12th) edition by F. Holt-hausen, *ZfdPh.* xlviii (1919/20), 127-31.

(L 2. 13. 2.) Reviews of Chambers's edition by L. L. Schücking, *ESt.* lv (1921), 88-100; O. L. Jiriczek, *Die Neueren Sprachen* xxix (1921), 67-9.

(L 2. 15.) *Beowulf* ed. by Holthausen, 4th ed., Part I, 1914; Part II, 1919. 5th ed., Part I, 1921.

(L 3. 35.) The translation of *Beowulf* (and of *Deor*, *Finnsburg*, and *Waldere*) by W. Thomas has been published in book form. Paris, 1919. [An introduction (pp. i-xxxii) has been added.]

(L 3. 41a.) Numerous passages (some 1100 lines) translated into Italian by Federico Olivero in his *Traduzioni dalla Poesia Anglo-Sassone*. Bari, 1915. [With some notes and a brief general introduction. Contains also *The Fight at Finnsburg* and many other specimens of OE. poetry.]

(L 3. 44. Add:) Review of W. E. Leonard's monograph by Fr. Klaeber, *Beibl.* xxxii (1921), 145-48. Cf. Leonard's supplementary study, "The Scansion of Middle English Alliterative Verse," *Univ. of Wisconsin Studies in Language and Literature*, No. 11 (1920), 57-103.

(L 4. 16. 3.) Review of Sarrazin's *Von Kädmon bis Kynewulf* by O. Funke, *Beibl.* xxxi (1920), 121-34.

(L 4. 22a.) R. W. Chambers, *Beowulf: An Introduction to the Study of the Poem with a Discussion of the Stories of Offa and Finn*. Cambridge, 1921. 417 pp. [Historical elements, non-historical elements, origin of the poem; illustrative documents, special appendices, full bibliography, etc. A very important, scholarly work, indispensable to advanced students. Thorough discussion of problems.]

(L 4. 31. 7.) Hans Naumann, *Altnordische Namenstudien*, pp. 179-82. Berlin, 1912.

(L 4. 31. 8.) Erik Björkman, *Studien über die Eigennamen im Beowulf*. (St. EPh. lviii.) Halle a. S., 1920. 122 pp. [A complete survey, of great value for the criticism of the legends.]

(L 4. 35.) An English version of Vol. i of Olrik's *Danmarks Heltedigtning*: Axel Olrik, *The Heroic Legends of Denmark*. Translated from the Danish and revised in collaboration with the author by Lee M. Hol-

¹ The manuscript of this edition was practically finished and sent to the publishers in July, 1918.

lander. New York, The American-Scandinavian Foundation, 1919. [Considerably revised, rearranged, and thus made still more helpful.] R.: G. T. Flom, *JEGPh.* xix (1920), 284-90.

(L 4. 62b.) Frank Gaylord Hubbard, "The Plundering of the Hoard in Beowulf." *Univ. of Wisconsin Studies in Language and Literature*, No. 11 (1920), pp. 5-20. [Opposes Lawrence's interpretation of the story.]

(L 4. 66a.) Erik Björkman "Bēow, Bēaw und Bēowulf." *Est.* lii (1918), 145-93. [On the etymology of the names Bēow and Bēowulf and the provenience of the respective legends. Cf. L 4. 82a.]

(L 4. 66a(2).) Erik Björkman, "Beowulforskning och mytologi." *Finsk Tidskrift för Vitterhet, Vetenskap, Konst och Politik* lxxxiv (Helsingfors, 1918), 250-71.

(L 4. 66b(1).) C. W. v. Sydow, "Grendel i anglosaxiska ortnamn." *Namn och Bygd, Tidskrift för Nordisk Orttnamn-forskning* ii (1914), 160-64. [Grendel, an Aeg. water-sprite, was identified by the poet with a similar figure in Irish tradition. 'Bēowulf's fight with Grendel and his mother' based on an Irish prose tale.] Cf. *id.*, "Irisches im Beowulf." *Verhandlungen der 52. Versammlung deutscher Philologen und Schulmänner (Marburg, 1913)*, pp. 177-80. Leipzig, 1914. (See Intr. xx n. 2.)

(L 4. 66b(2).) Erik G. T. Rooth, "Der Name Grendel in der Beowulfsage." *Beibl.* xxviii (1917), 335-40.

(L 4. 66b(3).) Reginald Fog, "Trollden Grendel i Bjowulf. En Hypothese." *Danske Studier* xiv (1917), 134-40. [Considers Grendel a disease-spreading demon; Bēowulf disinfects Heorot.]

(L 4. 66b(4).) Eugen Mogk, "Altgermanische Spukgeschichten. Zugleich ein Beitrag zur Erklärung der Grendelepisode im Beowulf." *Neue Jahrbücher für das klassische Altertum etc.* xliii (1919), 103-17. [Recognizes in the Grendel tale the type of a ghost-story (cf. *Grettis saga*); rejects Panzer's theory.]

(L 4. 74. 2. Add:) Erik Björkman, "Zu ae. *Eote, Yte*, usw., dän. *Jyder 'Jüten'*." *Beibl.* xxviii (1917), 275-80.

(L 4. 74. 4.) Erik Björkman, "Beowulf och Sveriges historia." *Nordisk Tidskrift för Vetenskap, Konst och Industri*, 1917, 161-79. [*Gēatas = Gautar*; Bēowulf a historical person.]

(L 4. 78a.) H. V. Clausen, "Kong Hugleik." *Danske Studier* xv (1918), 137-49. [Identifies Geats and Jutes; recognizes Hygelāc's name in the place-name Hollingsted.]

(L 4. 78b.) Vilh. la Cour, "Lejrestudier." *Danske Studier* xvii (1920), 49-67. [Lejre the ancient seat of Danish royalty. Objections answered.]

(L 4. 78c.) Erik Björkman, "Zu einigen Namen im Beowulf. 3. *Wealhþēow*." *Beibl.* xxx (1919), 177-80.

(L 4. 82a(2).) Erik Björkman, "Bedwig in den westsächsischen Genealogien." *Beibl.* xxx (1919), 23-5.

(L 4. 82b(1).) Kaarle Krohn, "Sampsa Pellervoinen < Njodr, Freyr?" *Finnisch-Ugrische Forschungen* iv (1904), 231-48. [The Finnish Sampsa compared with the Norse Njōrðr-Freyr.] — (L 4. 82b(2).) M. J. Eisen, "Über den Pekokultus bei den Setukesen," *ib.* vi (1906), 104-11. [On the Finnish Pekko.] (It was Orlík (ii 250 ff.) that proposed the conclusion: Scyld-Scēaf = Sampsa, Bēow = Pekko. Cf. Intr. xxv.) — (L 4. 82b(3).) Wolf von Unwerth, "Fiolnir." *AfNF.* xxxiii (1917), 320-35. [Connects Fiolnir with Pellon-Pecko, Byggvir, Bēow.]

(L 4. 82c.) A. Brandl, "Die Urstammtafel der Westsachsen und das Beowulf-Epos." *Arch.* cxxxvii (1918), 6-24. [Assumes influence of *Beowulf* on Ethelwerd; rejects the mythological (ritual) origin of Scēaf and Scyld in the sense proposed by Chadwick; explains Sce(a)þing from Lat. scapha 'boat.']

(L 4. 88a.) Erik Björkman, "Hæðcyn und Hákon." *ESt.* liv (1920), 24-34.

(L 4. 92a.) Erik Björkman, "Zu einigen Namen im Beowulf. 1. Breca. 2. Brondingas." *Beibl.* xxx (1919), 170-77.

(L 4. 92b.) Alfred Anscombe, "Bēowulf in High-Dutch Saga." *Notes and Queries*, August 21, 1915, pp. 133 f. [Ventures to identify Boppe ūz Tenelant in the MHG. *Biterolf* with *Beowulf*.]

(L 4. 92c.) Wolf von Unwerth, "Eine schwedische Heldensage als deutsches Volksepos." *AfNF.* xxxv (1919), 113-37. [Finds traces of the stories of Hæðcyn (Herebeald) and Hygelác in the MHG. *Biterolf*, the ON. *Þidrekssaga*, etc.] Cf. Intr. xlii and n. 1; (Addenda) L 4. 92b.

(L 4. 94a.) Gudmund Schütte, "Vidsid og Slægtssagnene om Hengest og Angantyr." *AfNF.* xxxvi (1919/20), 1-32.

(L 4. 97a.) Oscar Montelius, "Ynglingaätten." *Nordisk Tidskrift för Vetenskap, Konst och Industri*, 1918, 213-38.

(L 4. 106a.) Rudolf Imelmann, *Forschungen zur altenglischen Poesie*, pp. 456-63. Berlin, 1920. [l. 1931 (perh.): *Möd Þrýð ö wæg.*]

(L 4. 124. 3.) Andreas Heusler, "Heliand, Liedstil und Epenstil." *ZfdA.* lvii (1919/20), 1-48. [Contains a lucid comment on style and meter of Germanic poems.]

(L 4. 126. 2.) Review of Sieper's monograph by L. L. Schücking, *ESt.* li (1917), 97-115.

(L 4. 129.) Cf. Rudolf Imelmann, *op. cit.*, *passim*.

(L 4. 146a.) Levin L. Schücking, "Wann entstand der Beowulf? Glossen, Zweifel und Fragen." *Beitr.* xlii (1917), 347-410. [An important study including a criticism of the current chronological criteria and an examination of the literary and cultural background of the poem. It is suggested that *Beowulf* may have been composed about the end of the ninth century, at the request of a Scandinavian prince reigning in the Danelaw territory.]

(L 4. 146b.) F. Liebermann, "Ort und Zeit der Beowulfdichtung." *Nachrichten von der K. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, philol.-hist. Klasse*, 1920, pp. 255-76. [The epic may have been composed at the court of Cūþburg, sister of King Ine of Wessex, who became queen of Northumbria and later presided over the monastery at Wimborne.]

(L 4. 154.) Oliver F. Emerson, "Grendel's Motive in Attacking Heorot." *MLR.* xvi (1921), 113-19. [The motive of envy according to Christian conceptions.]

(L 5. 26. 21.) Ferd. Holthausen, *ESt.* li (1917), 180. [l. 1141.]

(L 5. 44. 5 and 6.) Ernst A. Kock, *Angl.* xliii (1919), 303-5 [ll. 2030, 2423]; *Angl.* xlv (1920), 98-104 [ll. 24, 154 ff., 189 f., 489 f., 583, 1747, 1820 f., 1931 f., 2164]; *ib.*, 246-48 [ll. 1231, 1404, 1555 f.].

(L 5. 44. 7.) Ernst A. Kock, *Angl.* xlv (1921), 105-22. [Notes on numerous passages.]

(L 5. 48. 5.) L. L. Schücking, "Wiðergyld (Beowulf 2051)," *ESt.* liii (1919/20), 468-70.

(L 5. 56. Add:) Cf. Fr. Klaeber, *JEGPh.* xviii (1919), 250 ff.

(L 5. 58.) Samuel Moore, "Beowulf Notes," *JEGPh.* xviii (1919), 205-16. [ll. 489 f., 599, 1082 ff., 3005 f., 3074 f., 3123 f., etc.]

(L 5. 59.) W. F. Bryan, "Beowulf Notes," *JEGPh.* xix (1920), 84 f. [ll. 306, 534, 868.]

(L 5. 60.) Johannes Hoops, "Das Verhüllen des Haupts bei Toten, ein angelsächsisch-nordischer Brauch," *ESt.* liv (1920), 19-23. [l. 446.]

(L 5. 61.) J. D. Bush, *MLN.* xxxvi (1921), 251. [l. 1604.]

(L 7. 25a.) Alberta J. Portengen, *De Oudgermaansche dichtertaal in haar ethnologisch verband.* Leiden Diss., 1915. 208 pp. [Speculations on the origin of kennings.]

(L 8. 13. Add:) Wilhelm Heims, *Der germanische Alliterationsters und seine Vorgeschichte. Mit einem Exkurs über den Saturnier.* Münster Diss., 1914.

(L 8. 13. Add:) Eduard Sievers, "Metrische Studien IV. Die alt-schwedischen Upplandslagh nebst Proben formverwandter germanischer Sagdichtung." *Abhandlungen der K. Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, philol.-hist. Klasse*, Vol. xxxv. Leipzig, 1918. 1919. 4to. 620 pp. §§ 163 ff., and *passim*. [Sievers's present views on certain aspects of metrics, speech-melody, etc.] For a practical application of his system to textual criticism, see E. Sievers, "Zum Widsith." *Texte und Forschungen zur englischen Kulturgeschichte, Festgabe für Felix Liebermann*, pp. 1-19. Halle a. S., 1921.

(L 8. 13. Add:) Cf. also J. W. Rankin, "Rhythm and rime before the Norman Conquest." *Publ. MLAss.* xxxvi (1921), 401-28. [On traces of popular, non-literary songs.]

(L 8. 28.) Erich Neuner, *Über ein- und dreiehebige Halbverse in der altenglischen alliterierenden Poesie.* Berlin Diss., 1920.

(L 8. 28.) Review of Neuner's treatise by J. W. Bright, *MLN.* xxxvi (1921), 59-63.

(L 8. 29.) Alfred Bognitz, *Doppelt-steigende Alliterationsterse (Sievers' Typus B) im Angelsächsischen.* Berlin Diss., 1920.

(L 8. 30.) A. Heusler, "Stabreim." *R.-L.* iv (1919), 231-40. [On the origin and nature of alliteration.]

(L 9. 28a.) G. Baldwin Brown, *Saxon Art and Industry in the Pagan Period* (= Vols. 3 and 4 of *The Arts in Early England*). London, 1915. 825 pp.

(L 9. 28b.) Gustav Neckel, "Adel und Gefolgschaft. Ein Beitrag zur germanischen Altertumskunde." *Beitr.* xli (1916), 385-436.

(L 9. 30a.) Cf. Albert William Aron, "Traces of Matriarchy in Germanic Hero-Lore." *Univ. of Wisconsin Studies in Language and Literature*, No. 9 (1920). 77 pp.

(L 9. 39.) A detailed review of Knut Stjerna's *Essays on Questions connected with the OE. Poem of Beowulf* by Gudmund Schütte, *AfNF.* xxxiii (1917), 64-96. [Discusses, e.g., (pp. 86 f.) the theory that the Geats may have been a Gautic colony in N.E. Jutland.]

(L 9. 49. 1.) The fourth volume of the *Reallexikon der germanischen Altertumskunde* was completed in 1919.

(LF. 2. 13.) L. L. Schücking, *Kleines angelsächsisches Dichterbuch*. Cöthen, 1919. [Contains sixteen selections, including 'The Fight at Finnsburg,' 'Finn Episode,' and 'Bēowulf's Return.']

(LF. 4. 29a.) Rudolf Imelmann, *Forschungen zur altenglischen Poesie*, Berlin, 1920, pp. 342-81. [Hengest = the historic Jutish chief; traces of the influence of the *Æneid*; interpretational notes.]

(LF. 4. 29b.) Nellie Slayton Aurner, "Hengest: A Study in Early English Hero Legend." *Univ. of Iowa Humanistic Studies*, Vol. ii, No. 1. 1921. 76 pp. (and chart).

(LF. 4. 29c.) Ernst A. Kock, *Angl.* xlv (1921), 125-27. [Textual notes.]

(LF. 4. 29d.) W. J. Sedgfield, *MLR.* xvi (1921), 59. [Textual notes.]

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

NOTE. *L* (Bibliographical List) signifies the Bibliography of this edition, pp. cxiii ff. In referring to it, the ten main divisions are denoted by Arabic numerals separated by a period from the given number of the respective title; thus *L 2. 16* means W. J. Sedgefield, *Beowulf*. Figures referring to subdivisions of the numbered items and to pages of books and articles are preceded by additional periods; thus *L 6. 12. 2. 379* means John Ries, *Die Wortstellung im Beowulf*, p. 379.

- Aant.* Cosijn's Aanteekeningen op den Beowulf. (*L 5. 10. 3.*)
AfNF. Arkiv för Nordisk Filologi.
Ang. F. Anglistische Forschungen hrsg. von J. Hoops.
Angl. Anglia.
Anz. fdA. Anzeiger für deutsches Altertum.
Arch. Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen und Literaturen.
Arn(old). Arnold's edition. (*L 2. 9.*)
Barnouw. Barnouw's Textkritische Untersuchungen etc. (*L 6. 7. 3.*)
Beibl. Beiblatt zur Anglia.
Beitr. Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur.
Binz. Binz's Zeugnisse zur germanischen Sage in England. (*L 4. 31. 1.*)
Boer. Boer, Die altenglische Heldendichtung. (*L 4. 140.*)
Bonn. *B.* Bonner Beiträge zur Anglistik hrsg. von M. Trautmann.
Bout. Bouterwek's paper in *ZfdA.* xi. (*L 5. 2.*)
Brandl. Brandl's Angelsächsische Literatur. (*L 4. 11.*)
B.-T. Bosworth and Toller, Anglo-Saxon Dictionary; *B.-T. Suppl.* Supplements thereto (1908, 1916).
Bu(gge). Bugge's Studien über das Beowulfepos, *Beitr.* xii (*L 4. 28, 5. 6. 3.*); *Bu. Tid.* Bugge's paper in *Tidskrift for Philologi* etc. viii (*L 5. 6. 1.*); *Bu. Zs.* Bugge's paper in *ZfdPh.* iv (*L 5. 6. 2.*)
Bülb. Bülbring's Altenglisches Elementarbuch. I. 1902.
Cha(mbers). Chambers's edition of *Beowulf* (*L 2. 13. 2.*); *Cha. Wid.* Chambers's edition of *Widsið* (*L 4. 77.*)
Chadwick H. A. Chadwick's Heroic Age (*L 4. 22.*); *Chadwick Or.* = Chadwick's Origin of the English Nation (*L 4. 38.*)
Cl. Hall. Clark Hall's prose translation. (*L 3. 5.*)
Cos. VIII. Cosijn's paper in *Beitr.* viii. (*L 5. 10. 2.*)
Dial. D. English Dialect Dictionary.
D. Lit. z. Deutsche Literaturzeitung.
E. Ettmüller's edition (*L 2. 18.*); *E. Sc.* his *Engla and Seaxna Scopas* etc. (*L 2. 20.*); *E. tr.* his translation (*L 3. 19.*)
Earle. Earle's translation: *Deeds of Beowulf.* (*L 3. 4.*)
ESt. Englische Studien.
Germ. Germania, Vierteljahrsschrift für deutsche Alterthumskunde, 1856-92.
Gr. (Gr.¹, Gr.²). Grein's editions (*L 2. 5, L 2. 8.*); *Gr. Spr.* Grein's Sprachschatz der angelsächsischen Dichter, 1861-64. (Re-issued by Köhler & Holthausen, 1912.)

- Griemb.* von Grienberger's paper in ZföG. lvi. (L 5. 45. 2.)
- Grimm D. M.* Jacob Grimm's Deutsche Mythologie. (L 4. 42.) References are to the 4th edition, with the page numbers in Stallybrass' translation added in parentheses. *Grimm R. A.* Jacob Grimm's Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer. References are in accordance with the pagination of the 1st ed. (1828), which is indicated also in the margin of the 4th ed. (1899).
- GRM.* Germanisch-Romanische Monatsschrift.
- Gru.* Grundtvig's edition (L 2. 6); *Gru.tr.* his translation, 1st ed. (L 3. 27).
- Gummere.* Gummere's translation (L 3. 15); *Gummere G. O.* his Germanic Origins (L 9. 11).
- He(yne)* (also: *He.-Soc.*, *He.-Schü.*). Heyne's editions. (L 2. 7.)
- Hold.* Holder's editions. (L 2. 12.)
- Holt.* Holthausen's editions. (L 2. 15.) (References are primarily to the 3d ed.) *Holt.Zs.* his paper in ZfdPh. xxxvii (L 5. 26. 17).
- Holtzm.* Holtzmann's paper in Germ. viii. (L 5. 4.)
- IF.* Indogermanische Forschungen.
- J(E)GPh.* The Journal of (English and) Germanic Philology.
- Kal(uzs).* Kaluza's Metrik des Beowulfliedes. (L 8. 9. 2.)
- Ke(mble).* Kemble's edition (of 1835); *Ke. II* the second volume (of 1837). (L 2. 2.)
- Keller.* Keller's Anglo-Saxon Weapon Names. (L 9. 42.)
- Ker.* Ker's Epic and Romance, 1897. (L 4. 120.)
- Klu. IX.* Kluge's paper in Beitr. ix (5. 15. 2.)
- Kock.* Kock's paper in Angl. xxvii (L 5. 44.1); *Kock²* his paper in Angl. xlii (L 5. 44. 3).
- Lit.bl.* Literaturblatt für germanische and romanische Philologie.
- Lorz.* Lorz's Aktionsarten des Verbums im Beowulf. (L 6. 17.)
- MLN.* Modern Language Notes.
- MLR.* Modern Language Review.
- Mö(ller).* Möller, Das altenglische Volksepos. (L 4. 134, 2. 19.)
- Montelius.* Montelius, The Civilisation of Sweden in Heathen Times. (L 9. 33. 1.)
- MPH.* Modern Philology.
- Müll(enhoff).* Müllenhoff's Beowulf (L 4. 19); *Müll. XIV* his paper in ZfdA. xiv (see L 4. 130).
- NED.* New English Dictionary.
- Olrik.* Olrik's Danmarks Heltedigtning. (L 4. 35.)
- Panzer.* Panzer's Studien etc. I. Beowulf. (L 4. 61.)
- P.Grdr.* Grundriss der germanischen Philologie hrsg. von H. Paul.
- Publ. MLAs.* Publications of the Modern Language Association of America.
- Rie. L.* Rieger's Lesebuch (L 2. 21); *Rie. V.* his Alt- & angelsächsische Verskunst (L 8. 2); *Rie. Zs.* his paper in ZfdPh. iii (L 5. 7).
- R.-L.* Reallexikon der germanischen Altertumskunde. (L 9. 49.)
- Sarr(azin) St.* Sarrazin's Beowulf-Studien (L 4. 16. 1); *Sarr. Käd.* Sarrazin, Von Kädmon bis Kynewulf (L 4. 16. 3).
- Schü.* Schücking's editions (L 2. 7. 3). (References are primarily to the 10th ed.) *Schü. Bd.* his Untersuchungen zur Bedeutungslehre (L 6. 22); *Schü. Sa.* his Grundzüge der Satzverknüpfung (L 6. 15); *Schü. XXXIX* his paper in ESt. xxxix (L 5. 48. 3).

Sed. Sedgfield's editions (L 2. 16). (References are primarily to the 2d ed.)

Siev. (§). Sievers's Angelsächsische Grammatik, 3d ed., 1898; also Cook's translation of it, 1903; *Siev. A.M.* Sievers's Altgermanische Metrik (L 8. 4); *Siev. R.* his paper, Zur Rhythmik des germanischen Alliterationsverses (L 8. 3); *Siev. IX, XXIX, XXXVI* his papers in Beitr. (L 5. 16. 1, 7, 9).

S. Müller. Sophus Müller's Nordische Altertumskunde. (L 9. 37.)

St. Eph. Studien zur englischen Philologie hrsg. von L. Morsbach.

Stjer. Stjerna's Essays etc. (L 9. 39.)

t. Br. or ten Brink. ten Brink's Beowulf. (L 4. 18.)

Thk. Thorkelin's edition. (L 2. 1.)

Tho. Thorpe's edition. (L 2. 4.)

Tr(autmann). Trautmann's edition (L 2. 14); *Tr.*¹ his paper in Bonn. B. ii (L 5. 34. 1); *Tr. F.* his Finn & Hildebrand (LF. 2. 10); *Tr. Kyn.* his Kynewulf, Bonn. B. i, 1898.

Wright (§). Wright (J. & E. M.), Old English Grammar. 2d ed., 1914.

Wy. Wyatt's edition. (L 2. 13. 1.)

Z. or Zupitza. Zupitza's facsimile edition. (L 1. 5.)

ZfdA. Zeitschrift für deutsches Altertum.

ZfdPh. Zeitschrift für deutsche Philologie.

ZföG. Zeitschrift für die österreichischen Gymnasien.

Zfögl. Spr. Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung.

The poems of *Brun(anburh)*, *Dan(iel)*, *Ex(odus)*, *Jud(ith)*, *Mald(on)* have been quoted from the editions in the Belles-Lettres Series; *Andr(eas)*, *Chr(ist)*, *Fat(a) Ap(ostolorum)*, *Rid(dles)*, from the editions in the Albion Series; other OE. poems, from the Grein-Wülker *Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Poesie*. (For Tupper's *Riddles*, see also L 9. 50.) — *Hel(iand)* has been quoted from Heyne's (4th) edition; *Hildebr(andslied)*, from Braune's *Althochd. Lesebuch*; *Nibel(ungenlied)*, from Lachmann's edition.

The following abbreviations of references to this edition need to be mentioned. *Intr.* = Introduction; *Lang.* (§) = Introduction, VII: Language; — *LF.* = Bibliography of the Fight at Finnsburg; — *Par.* = Appendix I: Parallels; *Antiq.* = Appendix II: Index of Antiquities; *T. C.* = Appendix III: Note on Textual Criticism; — (*n.*) refers to the Notes on the Text; thus (*n.*), placed after 2195, means: see note on l. 2195; — *Varr.* = Variant Readings.

BEOWULF

THE TEXT

ITALICS indicate alteration of words by emendation. Letters or words added by emendation are placed within square brackets. Parentheses are used when the conjecturally inserted letters correspond to letters of the MS. which on account of its damaged condition are missing or illegible and were so when the Thorkelin transcripts were made. Expansion of the usual scribal contractions for *pat*, *-um*, etc., is not marked.

The apparatus of variant readings, it is believed, has been made sufficiently full, although a system of careful selection had, necessarily, to be applied. Indeed, the inclusion of many useless guesses would have served no legitimate purpose. The emendations adopted are regularly credited to their authors. Of other conjectures, a number of the more suggestive and historically interesting ones have been added. Scholars who have given their support to certain readings have been frequently mentioned; also the expedient of the impersonal *et al.* has been freely — no doubt somewhat arbitrarily — employed. (*P*) after a name or a citation indicates that an emendation has been regarded as more or less doubtful by its author. In many cases it has seemed helpful to record the views of the four most recent editors. *4 Edd.* = Holt. 3, Schu.¹⁰, Sed.², Cha.; *3 Edd.* = the same editions except the one specified. — *Edd.* = (all, or most) editions, or the subsequent editions, with the exception of those specified. In quoting the readings of various scholars normalization has been practised to the extent of providing the proper marks of quantity, etc., in every instance.

A and *B* denote the two Thorkelin transcripts, see L 1. 3; whenever they are referred to, it is understood that the MS. in its present condition is defective. *MS. Ke.*, etc., means Kemble's (etc.) reading of the MS. The number of colons used in citing MS. readings (see, e.g., 159^a) marks the presumable number of lost letters; in case their approximate number cannot be made out, dots are used. In quoting the readings of *A* and *B* — from Zupitza's notes — the plain dots have been kept. The beginning of a new line in the MS. is sometimes indicated by a bar; thus, 47^b *MS. g. . / denne. Fol. (130^a, etc.)* followed by a word (or part of it) signifies that a page of the MS. begins with that word, which, however, is very often no longer fully visible in the MS. itself.

For other abbreviations see the Table of Abbreviations.

Regarding the somewhat uncertain matter of punctuating, it has been held desirable that the punctuation, while facilitating the student's understanding of the text, should also, in a measure, do justice to the old style and sentence structure.

The student is advised to go carefully through the Note on Textual Criticism (T.C.) in Appendix III, and to study the explanatory Notes constantly in connection with the variant readings.

BĒOWULF

HWÆT, WĒ GĀR-DEna in gēardagum,

þeodcyninga þrym gefrūnon,
hū ðā æþelingas ellen fremedon!

Oft Scyld Scēfing sceaþena þrēatum,

5 monegum mægþum meodosetla oftēah,

egsode eorl[as], syððan ærest wearð.

2. fēasceaft funden; hē þæs frōfre gebād,

wēox under wolcnum weorðmyndum þāh, 3.

oð þæt him æghwylc ymbsittendra

10 ofer hronrāde hýra scolde,

gomban gyldan; þæt wæs gōd cyning!

Ðām eafera wæs æfter cenned

geong in gearдум, þone God sende

folce tō frōfre; fyrenðearfe ongeat,

15 þē hīe ær drugon aldor(lē)ase

lange hwīle; him þæs Liffreā,

wuldres Wealdend woroldāre forgeaf;

Bēowulf wæs brēme — blæd wide sprang —

Scyldes eafera Scedelandum in.

20 Swā sceal (geong g)uma gōde gewyrcean,

fromum feohgiftum on fæder (bea)rme,

1^a Fol. 129^a begins. — 4^b MS. (now), AB sceaþen, Wanley L 1.2 sceaþena. — 6^a MS. feared over egsode 'in a 16th century hand' (Z.). — Schubert L 8.1.7 inserts [hie]. — Ke., Siev. L 4.33.188 f., xxix 560 ff., 4 Edd. eorl[as]. — 9^b MS. para y.; Siev. R. 256, L 4.33.190 cancels þāra; so 4 Edd. Cf. T. C. § 24. — 14^b Schü.⁸⁻¹⁰ (Krauel) fyrn-. — 15^a MS. þ; Holt., Cha. þæt; Bouterwek L 4.45, Tr., Schü., Sed., (cf. Z.) þā; Thk., Ke. þē. — 15^b MS. aldor (:): ase; Rask (in Gru. tr. 267), 3 Edd. -lēase; Holt.^{2,3} -lēaste. — 18^a Bēowulf, see 53^b Varr. — 19^a Ke. eafera[n]; so Holt., Schü. See note. — 20^a MS. ::::: (:):uma; Ke. gūðfruma; Gr.¹ glēaw guma; Gr.² geong guma, so 4 Edd. — 21^b Fol. 129^b MS. Z. (:): rme; Ke. feorme; Bouterwek L 4.45, Holt., Cha. bearme; Gr.¹, Schü., Sed. ærne.

þæt hine on ylde eft gewūnigen
 wilgesīþas, þonne wīg cume,
 lēode gelæsten; lofdædum seal
 25 in mægþa gehwære man geþeōn.

Him ðā Scyld gewāt tō gescæphwile
 felahrōr fēran on Frēan wære; *protudin*
 hī hyne þā ætbæron tō brimes faroðe, 5
 swāse gesīþas, swā hē selfa bæd,
 30 þenden wordum wēold wine Scyldinga —
 lēof landfruma lange āhte. *pon*
 þær æt hýðe stōd hringedstefna *ponned dip*
 isig ond ūtfūs, æþelinges fær;
 ālēdon þā lēofne þeoden,

35 bēaga bryttan on bearm scipes,
 mærne be mæste. þær wæs mādma fela
 of feorwegum frætwa gelæded;
 ne hýrde ic cýmlicot *because ofully ship* cēol gegyrwan 8.
 hildewæpnum ond heaðowædum, *under*
 40 billum ond byrnum; him on bearne læg
 mādma mænigo, þā him mid scoldon
 on flōdes æht feor gewitan.

Nalæs hī hine læssan lācum tēodan,
 þeodgestrēonum, þon þā dydon,
 45 þē hine æt frumsceaftē forð onsendon
 ænne ofer yðe umborwesende.

25^a *Siev. R.* 485, *Holt.*, *Schü.*, *Sed.* gehwām. Cf. *T. C.* § 11. — 28^b *Krapp MPh.* ii 407 waroðe (so *Thk.*). See *Angl.* xxviii 455 f. — 30^a *Bright MLN.* x 43 wordum geweald; so *Child ib.* xxi 175 f. — 31^a *Ric. Zs.* 381 f. lif (for lēof). — 31^b *Gr.* 1 (f), (*Siev. ix* 136 f), *Aant.* 1 f. präge (for āhte); *Klu.* ix 188 lændagas (for lange); *Holt.* [hī] āhte. — Cf. *Bu.* 80; *Kock* 221 ff. — 33^a isig; *Tr.* 1 127 icig or itig (cp. icge 1107 f) 'resplendent' (?); *Holt. Beibl.* xiv 82 f. isig, cp. *ON.* eisa 'rush on'; *Tr. Bonn. B.* xvii 151 f. isig 'ready' (cp. eoset 224^a *Varr.*); *Hollander MLN.* xxxii 246 f. itig 'splendid' (cp. *ON.* itr); cf. *Grienb. Beitr.* xxxvi 95. — 44^b *MS.*, *Arn.*, *Tr.* þon; *Thk.*, *Edd.* þon[ne]. — *Tr.*, *Holt.* 1 dædon. Cf. *Lang.* § 23.6. — 46^b *Fol.* 130^a sende.

þā gýt hie him āsetton segen g(y)l)denne
 hēah ofer hēafod, lēton holm beran,
 gēafon on gārsecg; him wæs geōmor sefa,
 50 murnende mōd. Men ne cunnon
 secgan tō sōðe, selerædende,
 hæleð under heofenum, hwā þām hlæste onfēng.
 I Ðā wæs on burgum Bēowulf Scyldinga,
 lēof lēodcýning longe þrāge
 55 folcum gefræge|| — fæder ellor hwearf,
 aldor of earde —, oþ þæt him eft onwōc
 hēah Healfdene; hēold þenden lifde
 gamol ond gūðrēow glæde Scyldingas.
 Ðām fēower bearn forðgerimed
 60 in worold wōcun, weoroda ræswa[n],
 Heorogār ond Hrōðgār ond Hālgā til,
 hýrde ic þæt [. wæs On]elan cwēn,
 65 Heaðo-Scilfingas healsgebetta.
 þā wæs Hrōðgāre herespēd gyfen,
 65 wiges weorðmynd, þæt him his winemāgas
 georne hýrdon, oðð þæt sēo geogoð gewēox,
 magodriht micel. Him on mōd bearn,
 þæt healreced hātan wolde,
 medoærn micel men gewyrcean

47^b MS. g . . / denne; Ke. gyldenne. — 51^b MS. rædenne; Ke. ii-rædende (cp. 1346). — 53^b Intr. xxvi n. 3: Bēow or Bēaw; cp. 18^a. — Fuhr L 8.6.49, Kal. 56, Tr.¹ 128, Tr. Bēowulf Scylding; but see Stev. xxix 309 ff.; T. C. § 20. — 58^a Gr.¹, et al. -rēow (so Conybeare L 1.4 misread MS.); Bu. Zs. 193-rōf; E., Grienb. 746-hrēow 'weary' [?]; Tr. -rōuw 'weary.' See T. C. § 2. — 60^b MS. ræswa (and period after heoro gar); Ke., et al., Holt., Cha. ræswa[n]. Cf. Lang. § 19.3. — 62 MS. no gap; He.¹ (cf. E. tr.), Gr.² Elan cwēn [Ongenþēowes wæs]; Gru. in: Brage og Idun iv (1841) 500 [On]elan cwēn, cf. Gru.; Bu. Tid. 42 f., Holt., Cha. [. wæs On]elan cwēn; Klu. ESt. xxii 144 f., et al., Schü., Sed. [Sigenēow wæs Sāw]elan cwēn, see Intr. xxxiii. Cf. E., Tr. Bibl. x 261, Tr., Holt. ii 105; Belden MLN. xxviii 149, xxxiii 123 f. (Yrse, cf. Intr. xxxiv n. 1.) See note. — 68^a Rask L 2.23, et al. þæt [hē]. See Lang. § 25.4. — 69 Fol. 130^b medo. Schönbach Anz. f.d.A. iii 42 mære for micel (cf. E.); Harrison-Sharp⁴ L 2.10 micle mǣ, Tr. micel, mǣ, Bright L 5.31.2 micle mære (Holt. ii 106 mērre) gewyrcean.

70 þon[n]e yldo bearn^{n. f.} æfre gefrūnon,
 ond þær on innan eall gedælan
 geongum ond ealdum, swylc him God sealde,
 būton folscare ond feorum gumena.

Ðā ic wīde gefrægn weorc gebannan —
 75 manigre mægþe geond þiſne middangeard,
 folcstede frætwan. (Him on fyrste gelomp —
 ædre mid yldum, þæt hit wearð ealgearo,
 healærna mæst; scōp him Heort naman
 sē þe his wordes geweald wīde hæfde.

80 Hē bēot ne ālēh, bēagas dælde,
 sinc æt symle. Sele hlifade
 hēah ond horngēap; heaðowylma bād,
 lāðan liges; ne wæs hit lenge þā gēn,
 3 | þæt se ecghete āþumswēoran
 x | 85 æfter wælnīðe wæcnan scolde. 14.

Ðā se ellengæst earfoðlice
 þrāge geþolode, sē þe in þystrum bād,
 þæt hē dōgōra gehwām drēam gehyrde
 hlūdne in healle; þær wæs hearpan swēg,
 90 swutol sang scopes. Sægde sē þe cūþe
 frumsceaft fīra feorran reccan,
 cwæð þæt se Ælmihtiga eorðan worh(te),
 wlitebeorhtne wang, swā wæter bebūgeð,
 gesette sigehrēþig sunnan ond mōnan
 95 lēoman tō lēohte landbūendum,
 ond gefræt Wade foldan scēatas
 leomum ond lēafum, lif ēac gesceōp

70^a MS. þone; Gr.¹, 4 Edd. þon[n]e; Tr. þon (cp. 44). — 77^b Ke., et al., Cha.
 ealgearo. So 1230^b (2241^b). — 84^a MS. secg; Gr.¹ ecg-. — 84^b MS. apum swerian;
 Bu. Tid. 45 f. āþum swerian; Tr.¹ 130 -swēorum, Binz Beibl. xiv 350 -swēoran. —
 86^a Gr.¹ (f), Ric. Zs. 383 ellorgæst, Tr.¹ 130, Tr. ellorgæst. See 1617^a Varr. —
 92^a Fol. 132^a cwæð. — 92^b Ke. worh(te).

cynna gehwylcum þāra ðe cwice hwyrfaþ. —

Swā ðā drihtguman drēamum lifdon,

100 eadiglice, oð ðæt ān ongan

fyrene fre(m)man fēond on helle;

wæs se grimma gæst Grendel hāten,

mære mearcstapa, sē þe mōras hēold,

fen ond fæsten; fifelcynnes eard

105 wonsæli wer weardode hwile,

siþðan him Scyppend forscrifen hæfde

in Cāines cynne — þone cwealin gewræc

ēce Drihten, þæs þe hē Ābel slōg;

ne gefeah hē þære fæhðe, ac hē hine feor forwræc,

110 Metod for þy mæne mancynne fram.

þanon untýdras ealle onwōcon,

eotenas ond ylfe ond orcneās,

swylce gīgantas, þā wið Gode wunnon

lange þrāge; hē him ðæs lēan forgeald.

115 Gewāt ðā nēosan, siþðan niht becōm,

hēan hūses, hū hit Hring-Denes

æfter bēorþege gebūn hæfdon.

Fand þā ðær inne æþelinga gedriht

swefan æfter symble; sorge ne cūdon,

120 wonsceaft wera. Wiht unhælo,

grim ond grædig, gearo sōna wæs,

rēoc ond rēpe, ond on ræste genam

brītig þegna; þanon eft gewāt

hūðe hremig tō hām faran,

125 mid þære wælfylle wīca nēosan.

101^a Ke. fre(m)man. — 101^b Bu. 80 healle for helle. — 107^a MS. caines altered from cames. (Confusion of Cain and Cham. Cf. Intr. xx n. 10.) Siev. Zum ags. Vocalismus (1900) p. 7 Caines (perh. diphthong ai?). — 113^a Fol. 132^b gantas. — 115^a Siev. R. 298 nēosan. Cf. T.C. § 9. — 120^a Siev. ix 137, Holt. weras. — 120^b Ric. Zs. 383 unfælo.

- Ðā wæs on ūhtan mid ærdæge
 Grendles gūðcræft gumum undyrne;
 þā wæs æfter wiste wōp ūp āhafen,
 micel morgenswēg. Mære þeoden,
 130 æþeling ærgōð, unblīðe sæt,
 wipolode drýðswýð þegnsorgē drēah,
 syðþan hīe þæs lāðan lāst scēawedon,
 wergan gastes; wæs þæt gewin tō strang,
 lāð ond longsum! Næs hit lengra fyrst,
 135 ac ymb āne niht eft gefremede
 morðbeala mære, ond nō mearn fore,
 fæhðe ond fyrene; wæs tō fæst on þām.
 Þā wæs ēaðfynde þē him elles hwær
 gerūmlicor ræste [sōhte],
 140 bed æfter būrum, ðā him gebēacnod wæs,
 gesægd sōðlice sweotolan tæcne
 healðegnes hete; hēold hyne syðþan
 fyr ond fæstor sē þæm fēonde ætwand.
 Swā rīxode ond wið rihte wan,
 145 āna wið eallum, oð þæt īdel stōð
 hūsa sēlest. Wæs sēo hwīl micel;
 twelf wintra tīd torn geþolode
 wine Scyldinga, wēana gehwelcne,
 25 sīdra sorga; forðām [secgum] wearð,
 150 ylda bearnum undyrne cūð
 gyddum geōmore, þætte Grendel wan
 hwile wið Hrōþgār, hetenīðas wæg,
 fyrene ond fæhðe fela missēra,

134^b *Fol.* 133^a fyrst. — 139^a *Gr.*¹ ge rūmlicor. — 139^b *Gr.*¹ [sōhte]. — 142^a *E.*
tr. (?), *Bu.* 80, *Sed.* helðegnes. — 148^a *MS.* scyldenda; *Gru.tr.* 269 Scyldinga. —
 149^b *Tho.* (in *Kc.*) [syððan], 10 *Sed.*, *Cha.*; *Gr.*² [sorgcearu]; *E.* [sōcen]; *Bu.* 367
 [sārcwidum]; *Tr.*¹ 132 f. sārleōðum, *Tr.* sārspellum (for forðām); *Siev.* xxix 313
 for ðām [sōcnum]; *JEGPh.* vi 191, *Schū.* xxxix 101 f., *Schū.* [secgum]; *Holt.*^{2,3}
 [sōna].

singāle sæce; ^{27.} sibbe ne wolde

155 wið manna hwone mægenes Deniga,

8. feorhbealo feorran, fēa þingian, 29

nē þær nænig witena wēnan þorfte

beorhtre bōte tō banan folmum;

(ac se) æglæca ēhtende wæs,

160 deorc dēaþsca, duguþe ond geogoþe, 29

30 seomade ond syrede; sinnihte hēold ?

mistige mōras; men ne cunnon,

hwyder helrūnan hwyrftum scriþað.

Swā fela fyrena fēond mancynnes,

165 atol āngengea oft gefremede,

31 heardra hýnda; Heorot eardode, 32

sinclāge sel sweartum nihtum; —

nō hē þone gifstōl grētan gūste,

māþdum for Metode, nē his myne wisse. —

170 þæt wæs wræc micel wine Scyldinga,

mōdes brecca. Monig oft gesæt

rīce tō rūne; ræd eahtedon,

hwæt swiðferhðum sēlest wære

wið færgryrum tō gefremmanne.

175 Hwilum hie geheton æt bærgrafum

wigweorþunga, wordum bædon,

þæt him gāstbona gēoþe gefremede

† wið þeodþræaum. Swylc wæs þeaw þyra,

hæþenra hyht; helle gemundon

180 in mōdsefan, Metod hie ne cūþon,

dæda Dēmend, ne wiston hie Drihten God,

156^b Ke. fēo, so Holt., Schü., Sed. See Lang. § 15.1. — 157^a Holt. 2, 3, Sed. witena nænig (cf. Siev. R. 286). Cf. T.C. § 17. — 158^b MS. banū; Ke. banan. Cp. 2821^b, 2061^b. — 159^a Fol. 133^b ::::; Tho. (in Ke.) atol, so Sed., Cha.; Ric. Zs. 384 ac se, so Holt., Schü. — 175^b MS. hrærg; Ke. hearg-; Gru., Edd. hærg-.

nē hīe hūru heofena Helm herian ne cūþon,
wuldres Waldend. Wā bið þæm ðe sceal

þurh slīðne nið sawle ^{air} ^{affection} ^{thrust} ³⁴ bescūfan

185 in fýres fæþm, frōfre ne wēnan,

wihte gewendan! Wēl bið þæm þe mōt

æfter dēaðdæge Drihten sēcean

ond tō Fæder fæþmum ^{safety} ^{desire} ^{ask for} ³⁵ freoðo wilnian!

III Swā ða ^{son} ^{son} ³⁶ mælceare maga Healfdenes

190 singála sēað; ne mihte snotor hæleð

wēan onwendan; wæs þæt gewin tō swýð, ^{strong}

lāþ ond longsum, þē on ðā lēode becōm,

36 nýdwracu niþgrim, nihtbealwa mæst.

þæt fram hām gefrægn Higelāces þegn

195 gōd mid Gēatum, Grendles dæda;

sē wæs moncynnnes ^{might} mægenes strengest

on þæm dæge bysses lifes, ^{ship}

æþele ond ^{might} ēacen. Hēt him yðlidan

gōdne gegyftwan; ^{equip} cwæð, hē gūðcyning

200 ofer swanrāde sēcean wolde,

mærne þeoden, þā him wæs manna þearf.

Done siðfæt him snotere ceorlas

38 lythwōn lōgon, þēah hē him lēof wære;

hwetton hige(r)ōfne, ^{omens} hæl scēawedon. ³⁹

205 Hæfde se gōda Gēata lēoda

40 cempan gecorone þāra þe hē cēnoste ⁴¹

findan mihte; ⁵⁰ fiftýna sum

sundwudu sōhte, ⁵¹ secg wísade,

lagucræftig mon ⁵² landgemyrcu.

210 Fyrst forð gewāt; flota wæs on yðum,

bāt under beorge. Beornas gearwe

182^a Fol. 134^a ne. — 186^a Ric. Zs. 385 wite. (Cf. Bout. 74; Gr.¹ note.) — 203^b Fol. 134^b þeah. — 204^a A þofne; B forne; Rask (in Gru. tr. 270) -rōfne. — 207^b MS. .xv. — 210^a Gru. (?) fyrd.

- on stefn stigon, — strēamas wundon,
 sund wið sande; secgas bāron 42
 on bearm nacan beorhte frætwe,
 215 gūðsearo geatolīc; guman ūt scufon, *perh*
 weras on wilsīð⁴³ wudu bundenne. *44. well-known craft*
 Gewāt þā ofer wāgholm winde gefýsed
 flota fāmiheals fugle gelīcost,
 oð þæt ymb āntīd ōpres dōgores *46. the supposed animal of the*
 220 wundenstefna gewaden hāfde, *in the following*
 þæt ðā līðende land gesāwon,
 brimclifu blīcan, beorgas stēape,
 sīde sānæssas; þā wæs sund liden, 47
 48 eoletes æt ende. þanon ūp hraðe 49.
 225 Wedera lēode on wang stigon,
 sēawudu sēaldon, — syrcan hrysedon,
 gūðgewādo; Gode þancedon
 þæs þe him ýþlāde ēaðe wurdon.
 þā of wealle geseah weard Scildinga,
 230 sē þe holmclifu healdan scolde,
 beran ofer bolcan beorhte randas,
 fyrdsearu fūslicu; hine fyrwyrt bræc 50
 mōdgehygdum, hwæt þā men wāron.
 Gewāt him þā tō waroðe wicge rīdan
 235 þegn Hrōðgāres, þrymmum cwehte
 mægenwudu mūndum, meþelwordum frægn:
 ‘Hwæt syndon gē searohæbbendra, 51
 byrnum werede, þē þus brontne cēol 52
 ofer lagustræte lādan cwōmon,

223^b *Tho.* sundlīda, so *Holt.*, *Sed.* — 224^a *Tho.* ēalāde (ýðlāde?); *Gru.* ēalondes (?); *ten Brink* L. 4.7.527 n. eodores; *Tr.* eosetes; *Holt.* L. 5.26.19 ēares; *Holt.* 3. eoledes. See L. 5.14. — 226^b *Schlutter* *ESl.* xxxvi:ii 301 n. 2 (f) hrysedon (*cf. ib.* xxxix 344 f.). — 229^a *Fol.* 135^a pa. — 232^a *Siev.* R. 280 (f), *Holt.* fūslic; *cf. Siev.* xxix 566, 568; *T.C.* § 19.

240 hider ofer holmas? [Hwæt, ic hwī]le wæs
 endesǣta, ægwearde hēold,
 þē on land Dena lāðra nǣnig
 mid scipherge sceðþan ne meahte.
 Nō hēr cūðlicor cuman ongunnon
 245 lindhæbbende, nē gē lēafnesword
 gūðfremmendra gearwe ne wisson,
 māga gemēdu. Nǣfre ic mārān geseah
 eorla ofer eorþan, ðonne is ēower sum,
 secg on searwum; nis þæt seldguma,
 250 wǣpnum' geweorðad, nǣfne him his wlite lēoge, 54
 ænlic ansyn. Nū ic ēower sceal
 frumcyn witan, ær gē fyr heonan
 lēasscēaweras on land Dena
 furþur fēran. Nū gē feorbūend,
 255 mereliðende, mīn[n]e gehyrað
 ānfealdne geþōht: ofost is sēlest
 tō gecyðanne, hwanan ēowre cyme syndon.
 IIII Him se yldesta andswarode,
 werodes wīsa, wordhord onlēac:
 260 Wē synt gumcynnes Gēata lēode
 ond Higelāces heorðgenēatas.
 Wæs mīn fæder folcum gecyþed,
 æþele ordfruma, Ecgþēow hāten;
 gebād wintra worn, ær hē on weg hwurfe,

240^b *Bu.* 83 [hwīle ic on weal]le; *Siev. Angl. xiv* 146 [hwæt, ic hwī]le, so
Holt., Sed., Cha.; Kal. 47, Schū. [ic hwī]le; *Tr.*¹ 140 [ic on hyl]le, cf. *Siev. xxix*
 327 f. — 242^a *MS.* pe; *Thk., Tho.* pæt; *Gru.* [pæt] pe. See *Gloss. : þē.* —
 243^b *Cos. viii* 572 sceaðana (=lāðra). — 245^b *Ke., E.Sc., Tho., Gru., E.,*
Z. nē gelēafnesword. — 249^b *Cl. Hall* (?), *Bright MLN. xxxi* 84 is for nis.
 — *Thk., Ke., E.Sc., Tho., He.*¹, *E.* seld (cp. 'seldom') guma; *Gr.*¹ seldguma. —
 250^b *MS.* nǣfre; *Ke.* nǣfne. — 252^b *Fol. 135^b* heonan. — 253^a *E.Sc., E.,*
Tho., et al. lēase; *Holt. Zs. 113* [swā] l. Cf. *Earle 117.* — 255^b *MS.* mine; *Ke.*
 mīn[n]e. — 262 *Tr.*¹ 141 f. fæder [monegum]; *Tr.* f. [foldan]; *Holt. Zs. 113* f. [on
 foldan]; *Holt.*², *Sed.* [frōd] f.; *Holt.*³ f. folcum [feor]. See *T. C. § 17.*

265 gamol of geardum; hine gearwe geman
witena wēhwylc wīde geond eorþan.

Wē þurh holdne hige hlāford þinne,
sunu Healfdenes sēcean cwōmon,

57 lēodgebyrgean; wes þū ūs lārena gōd! — *B's diplomacy*
57

270 Habbað wē tō þāem mæran micel ærende

Deniga frēan; ne sceal þær dyrne sum

wesan, þæs ic wēne. þū wāst, gif hit is

swā wē sōþlice secgan hýrdon, 58

þæt mid Scyldingum sceaðona ic nāt hwylc,

275 dēogol dædhata deorcum nihtum

5 feaweð þurh egsan ^{þan} uncūðne nīð; ^{swine}

hýnðu ond hrāfyl. Ic þæs Hrōðgār mæg

þurh rúmne sefan ræd gelæran,

hū hē frōð ond gōð fēond oferswýðeþ —

280 gyf him edwenden æfre scolde

bealuwa bisigu bōt eft cuman —,

ond þā cearwylmas cōlran wurðað;

oððe ā syþðan carfoðþrāge, 60

61 þrēanýd þolað, þenden þær wunað

285 on hēahstede hūsa sēlest.

Weard maþelode, ðær on wicge sæt,

ombeht unforht: ‘Æghwæþres sceal

scearp scyldwiga gescad witan, 61

worda ond worca, sē þe wēl þenceð.

290 Ic þæt gehýre, þæt þis is hold weorod

frēan Scyldinga. Gewītaþ forð beran

wāpen ond gewædu, ic ēow wīsigē;

swylce ic maguþegnas mīne hāte

wið fēonda gehwone flotan ēowerne,

273^b Fol. 136^a secgan. — 275^a Klu. ix 188 dædhwata. — 280^a AB edwenden; Bu. Tid. 291 (cf. Gru. p. 117) edwenden = edwenden; Hold.¹, Holt., Sed. edwenden. — 282^b Gr.¹ (?), t. Br. 49 wurðan; E. weorðan.

295 nīwtyrwydne nacan on sande
 63 ārum healðan, oþ ðæt eft byreð
 ofer lagustrēamas lēofne mannan
 wudu wundenhals tō Wedermearce,
 1 gödfremmendra swylcum gifeþe bið,
 300 þæt þone hilderæs hāl gedigeð.'

Gewiton him þā fēran, — flota stille bād,
 seomode on sāle sīdfæþmed scip, 64
 on ahcre fæst. Eoforlic scionon
 ofer hlēorber[g]an gehroden golde,
 305 fāh ond fȳrheard, — ferhwearde hēold 65.
gūþmōdgum men. Guman ðnetton,
 sigon ætsomne, oþ þæt hȳ [s]æl timbred
 geatolic ond goldfāh ongyton mihton;
 þæt wæs foremærost foldbūendum

310 receda under roderum, on þāem se riça bād;
līxta se lēoma ofer landa fela.
 Him þā hildedēor [h]of mōdigra 66.
torht getæhte, þæt hie him tō mihton
gegnum gangan; gūðbeorna sum
 315 wicg gewende, word æfter cwæð:

‘Mæl is mē tō fēran; Fæder alwalda
 mid ārstafum ēowic gehealde
 67 sīða gesunde! Ic tō sǣ wille,
wið wrāð werod wearde healðan.’

afansit Verste bands

297^a Fol. 136^b mas. — 299^a Gru., et al. gūðfremmendra. — 302^a MS. sole;
 E. Sc. sǣle. — 303^b E. Sc. scione (or scionum); Bu. Zs. 196 liescionon; Sed.
 scionon (wk. apn.). — 304^a MS. beran; E. Sc. ofer hlēor bāron; Sed. ofer hleoðu
 bēran; E., Gering ZfdPh. xii 123 hlēorber[g]an. — 305^b Gr., et al. ferh (=
 fearh) w. h.; Aant. 7 (f), Lübke Anz.f.d.A. xix 342, Tr. (cf. Tr.¹ 145) ferwearde h.
 — 306^a MS. gūþmōd grummon; Ke., et al. gūðmōd[c] grummon (from grimman
 ‘rage’); — construed w. 305^b: Bu. 83f. gūþmōdgum men; Lübke l.c. gūþmō-
 degra sum; Bright MLN. x 43 gūþmōd grimmon (adv.), so Sed. (grimmon,
 dp.); Tr.¹ 145, Tr. g. grimmon; Holt.^{1,2} g. gummon. — 307^b MS. æltimbred;
 Ke. ii [s]æl timbred. — 312^b MS. of; Ke. [h]of. — 319^a Fol. 137^a wrāð.

v 320 Stræt wæs stānfāh, stīg wīsoðe
 gumum ætgædere. Gūðbyrne scān
 heard hondlocen, hringīren scīr
 song in searwum, þā hīe tō sele furðum
 in hyra gryregeatwum gangan cwōmon.
 325 Setton sāmēpe side scyldas,
 rondas regnhearde wið þæs recedes weal;
 bugon þā tō bence, — byrnan hringdon,
 gūðsearo gumena; gāras stōdon,
 sāmanna searo samod ætgædere,
 330 æscholt ufan græg; wæs se irenpreat
 wæpnum gewurþad.

þā ðær wlonc hæleð
 oretmecgas æfter æpelum frægn:
 ‘Hwanon ferigeað gē fætte scyldas,
 græge syrcan, ond grīmhelmas,
 335 herescafta hēap? Ic eom Hrōðgāres
 ār ond ombiht. Ne seah ic elþeodige
 þus manige men mōdiglicran.
 Wēn’ ic þæt gē for wlenco, nalles for wræcsīðum,
 ac for higeþrymmum Hrōðgār sōhton.’
 340 Him þā ellenrōf andswarode,
 wlanc Wedera lēod, word æfter spræc
 heard under helme: ‘Wē synt Higelāces
 bēodgenēatas; Bēowulf is mīn nama.
 Wille ic āsecgan sunu Healfdenes,
 345 mærum þeodne mīn ærende,
 aldre þīnum, gif hē ūs geunnan wile,
 þæt wē hine swā gōdne grētan mōton.’
 Wulfgār mapelode — þæt wæs Wendla lēod,

323^b *Tr.* furður. — 332^b *MS.* hælepum; *Gr.* æpelum (*cp.* 302). — 339^a *Fol.*
 137^b prymnum. — 344^b *Ke., et al., Sed.* suna. See *Lang.* § 18.2.

wæs his mōdsefa manegum gecyðed,
 350 wīg ond wīsdōm —: ‘ Ic þæs wine Deniga,
 frēan Scildinga frīnan wille,
 bēaga bryttan, swā þū bēna eart, 168
 þēoden mārne ymb þinne sið,
 ond þē þā andsware ædre gecyðan,
 355 ðē mē se gōda āgīfan þenceð.’

Hwearf þā hrædlīcē þær Hrōðgār sæt
 eald ond anhār mid his eorla gedriht;
 ēode ellenrōf, þæt hē for eaxlum gestōd
 Deniga frēan; cūpe hē duguðe þēaw.
 360 Wulfgār maðelode tō his winedrihtne:
 ‘ Hēr syndon geferede, feorran cumene
 ofer geofenes begang Gēata lēode;
 þone yldestan ōretmecgas
 Bēowulf nemnað. Hȳ bēnan synt, 169
 365 þæt hīe, þēoden mīn, wið þē mōton
 wordum wrixlan; nō ðū him wearne getēoh
 ðīnra gegncwida, glædman Hrōðgār!
 Hȳ on wīggetāwum wyrðe þinceað
 eorla geæhtlan; hūru se aldor (deah) 70
 370 sē þām heaðorincum hider wīsade.’

VI Hrōðgār maþelode, helm Scyldinga:
 ‘ Ic hine cūðe cnihtwesende;
 wæs his caldfæder Ecgþeo hāten,
 ðām tō hām forgeaf Hrēpel Gēata
 375 āngan dohtor; is his eafora nū
 heard hēr cumen, sōhte holdne wine.

357^a MS. un hār; Tr.¹ 147 (f), Tr., Holt., Cha. anhār. — 360^b Fol. 138^a to
 — 361^b Klu. ix 188, Holt. feorrancumene. — 367^b E.Sc., Gr.², E. glæd man;
 Gru., Sed. glædmōd. — 368^a He.²⁻⁴, Siev. R. 273 f. (f), Kal. 75, Holt., Schū.,
 Sed. wīggetawum. See T.C. § 23. — 373^a Gr.¹, Gru., Tr., Cha. eald fæder. —
 375^b MS. eaforan; Gru.tr. 272, Ke. eafora.

Donne sægdon þæt sælþende,
 þā ðe gifsceattas Gēata fyredon
 þyder tō þance, þæt hē þritiges
 380 manna mægen-cræft on his mundgripe
 heap-orōf hæbbe. Hine hālig God
 for ārstafum ūs onsende, 71
 tō West-Denum, þæs ic wēn hæbbe,
 wið Grendles gryre. / Ic þæm gōdan sceal
 385 for his mōð-præce mādmas bēodan.
 Bēo ðū on ofeste, hāt in gân
 71 sēon sibbegedriht samod ætgædere;
 gesaga him ēac wordum, þæt hīe sint wilcuman
 Deniga lēodum. [þā wið duru healle
 390 Wulf-gār ēode,] word inne ābēad: 72
 ‘Eow hēt secgan sigedrihten mīn,
 aldor Eāst-Dena, þæt hē ēower æþelu can,
 ond gē him syndon ofer sǣwylmas
 73 heardhigende hider wilcuman.
 395 Nū gē mōton gangan in ēowrum gūð-searwum,
 under heregrīman 74 Hrōðgār gesēon;
 lætað hildebōrd hēr onbīdan,
 wudu wælsceaftas worda geþinges.
 Arās þā se rīca, ymb hinc rinc manig,
 400 þrýðlic þegna hēap; sume þær bidon,
 heaðorēaf hēoldon, 75 swā him se hearda beþeād.
 Snyredon ætsomne — secg wīsode —

378^b *Tho.*, *Bu.* 85 f., *Tr.* Gēatum. — 379^a *Aant.* 7 hyder. — 379^b *MS.*
 .xxx tiges. *Fol.* 138^b tiges. — 386^b *Ric.V.* 47 gan[gan], *Siev.* *R.* 268 f., 477
 gā[a]n. *See* *T.C.* § 1. — *Bright MLN* x 44 hāt [pæt] in gāc. — 387^a *t.Br.* 53 n. on
 sǣl for sēon; *Bright l.c.* sēo. — *t.Br. l.c.*, *Holt.* (*cf. Beibl.* x 267) sib(b)gedriht, *see*
Gloss. — 389^b–90^a supplied by *Gr.*¹ (4 half-lines inserted by *E.Sc.*) — 395^b *MS.*
 geata/wum; *E.Sc.*, *et al.* -getāwum; *Siev.* *R.* 246 -geatwum; *Holt.* 1–3 -searwum.
Cf. T.C. § 28, *also* § 23. — 397^b *MS.* Z. on bidman *w. incomplete erasure of m*;
Thk. on bidian, *Gru.*, *et al.*, *Holt.*, *Schü.* onbidian. — 401^b *Fol.* 139^a hearda. —
 402^b *AB* þa (*before* secg), canceled by *Siev.* *R.* 256, *Holt.*, *Sed. Cf. T.C.* § 24.

under Heorotes hrōf; [heaþorinc ēode,] 76
 heard under helme, þæt hē on heo[r]ðe gestōd. 76b

405 Bēowulf maðelode — on him byrne scān,
 searonet seowed smiþes orþancum — :

‘ Wæs þū, Hrōðgār, hāl! Ic eom Higelāces
 māg ond magoðegn; hæbbe ic mārða fela 75
 ongunnen on geogoþe. Mē wearð Grendles þing

410 on mīnre ēþeltyrf undyrne cūð;
 secgað sǣliðend, þæt þæs sele stande,
 reced sēlesta rinca gehwylcum
 īdel ond unnyt, siððan æfenlēoht
 under heofenes haðor beholen weorþeð. 74

415 þā mē þæt gelærdon lēode mīne,
 þā sēlestan, snotere ceorlas,
 þeoden Hrōðgār, þæt ic þē sōhte,
 forþan hīe mægenes cræft mīn[n]e cūþon;
 selfe ofersāwon, ðā ic of searwum cwōm, 80

420 fāh from fēondum, þær ic fife geband,
 2 yðde eotena cyn, ond on yðum slōg
 niceras nihtes, nearoþearfe drēah, 83

wræc Wedera nīð — wēan āhsodon —, 84
 85 forgrand gramum; ond nū wið Grendel sceal,

425 wið þām āglæcan āna gehēgan 86
 ðing wið þyrse. Ic þē nū ðā,

403^b *Gr.*¹, *Edd.* [hygerōf ēode]; *E.Sc.*, *E.* [(þā) mid (his) hǣledum gē(o)ng].
 — 404^b *Tho.* (in *Kc.*), *Holtzm.* 490, *Holt.*, *Sed.* heo[r]ðe; *Bu.* 86 hīeode (‘hearing
 distance’?). — 407^a *MS.*, *Hold.*², *Tr.*, 4 *Edd.* wæs; *Ke.*, et al. wes. *Cf. Lang.*
 § 7.1. — 411^b *MS.* þæs, so *Cha.*; *Thk.*, *Ke.*, 3 *Edd.* pes. *Cf. Lang.* § 7.1. —
 414^a *MS.* hador; *Gr.*¹, *Holt.*, *Schü.* haðor. *Cf. also Sed. MLR.* v 286 & *Ed.*, note.
 — 418^b *MS.* mine; *Gr.*¹ mīn[n]e. *Cp.* 255^b. — 419^b *Gr.*¹ (ʔ), *Bu.* 368 on (for
 of). — 420^b *Gr.*¹ fifel or fiste (?); *Bu.* 367 [on] fifelgeban (=geofon), *t.Br.*
 50 fifelgeban (and 421^a hām for cyn); *L. Hall I.* 3.13 fifelgeband, *Tr.*¹ 150, *Tr.*
 fīfla gebann (‘levy’?). — 423^a *Fol.* 130^b wedra *A.*, edera (altered to wedera w.
 another ink) *B.* *Cf. Lang.* § 18.10 n.; *Intr.* xcii. — 424^b *Ke.* ii, *E.Sc.*, *E.*,
Krüger Beitr. ix 571 Grendle. *See Lang.* § 25.6.

brego Beorht-Dena, biddan wille,
 eo. or Scyldinga, ānre bēne,
 þæt ðū mē ne forwyrne, wīgendra hlēo,
 430 frēowine folca, nū ic þus feorran cōm,
 þæt ic mōte āna [ond] mīnra eorla gedryht,
 þes hearda hēap, Heorot fālsian.) *Beowulf a*
 Hæbbe ic ēac geāhsod, þæt se æglæca *shaman*
 for his wonhȳdum 37 wāpna ne recceð;
 435 ic þæt þonne forhicge, 66 swā mē Higelāc sīe,
 mīn mondrihten 87 mōdes blīðe,
 þæt ic sweord bere oþðe sīdne scyld,
 90 geolorand tō gūþe, ac ic mid grāpe sceal
 fōn wið fēonde ond ymb feorh sacan,
 440 lād wið lāpum; ðær gelyfan sceal 72
 Dryhtnes dōme sē þe hine dēað nimeð.
 Wēn' ic þæt hē wille, gif hē wealdan mōt, 93
 in þæm gūðsele Gēoteña lēode
 94 etan unforhte, swā hē oft dyde,
 [445 mægenhrēð manna.] Nā þū mīnne þearft
 hafalan hȳdan, ac hē mē habban wile
 d[r]ēore fāhne, gif mec dēað nimeð;
 byreð blōdig wæl, byrgean þenceð,
 95 eteð āngenga unmurnlice,
 450 mearcað mōrhopu; nō ðū ymb mīnes ne þearft
 līces feorme 97 leng sorgian.
 Onsend Higelāce, gif mec hild nime,
 beaduscrūda betst, þæt mīne brēost wereð,

430^a *E. Sc., Tho., E., Arn. frēawine. — 431^b–32^a Ke. ii, Gr.1, 4 Edd. [ond] (transposing it from before pes); MS. 7 pes; Tho. [mid] m. c. g. — 435^b *Siev. R. 237 si. Cf. T.C. § 1. — 443^b MS. geo/tena; Holt. Gēotna; Cha. Gēotena; Gr.1, Sed. Gēatena; Ric. Zs. 400 f., Schū. Gēata. Cf. Lang. § 16.2. — 444^b Fol. 140^a oft. — 445^a Edd. mægen Hrēðmanna; Tr. mægenprȳð manna; Schū. xxxix 102, Schū., Holt. mægenhrēð manna. — 447^a MS. deore; Gru. tr. 273, Ke. ii d[r]ēore.**

hrægla sēlest; þæt is Hrædlan lāf,

455 Wēlandes geweorc. Gæð ā wyrd swā hīo sce!!

VII Hrōðgār mæpelode, helm Scyldinga :

98 'For [g]ewyrhtum þū, wine mīn Bēowulf,
ond for ārstafum ūsic sōhtest.

* 459 Geslōh þīn fæder fæhðe mæste;

460 wearþ hē Heaþolāfe tō handbonan

mid Wilfingum; ðā hine *Wedera* cyn

for herebrōgan habban ne mihte.

þanon hē gesōhte Sūð-Dena folc

ofer yða gewealc, Ār-Scyldinga;

465 ðā ic furþum wēold folce Deniga

ond on geogoðe hēold ginne rīce,

hordburh hæleþa; ðā wæs Heregār dēad,

mīn yldra mæg unlifigende,

bearn Healfdenes; sē wæs betera ðonne ic!

470 Siððan þā fæhðe fēo þingode;

sende ic Wylfingum ofer wæteres hrycg

ealde mādmas; hē mē āþas swōr.

Sorh is mē tō secgan on sefan mīnum

gumena ængum, hwæt mē Grendel hafað

475 hȳnðo on Heorote mid his hetþancum,

færniða gefremed; is mīn fletwerod,

wīghēap gewanod; hīe wyrd forswēop

on Grendles gryre. God ēaþe mæg

454^b *E.Sc.* (f), *Müll. ZfdA. xii 260*, *Holt.*, *Sed.* Hrēðlan. See *Gloss. of Proper Names*. — 457^a *MS.* fere fyhtum; *Ke.* Fore fylstum (þū, frēond); *E.Sc.*, *Tho.*, *Schū.* Fore fyhtum (þū, frēond); *Gr.*¹ Fore wyhtum; *Gru.* For weryhtum; *Tr.*, *Cha.* For gewyrhtum; *Sed.* fore wyrhtum; *Holt.* For wīgum. — 459^a *Holt.*, *Schū.*, *Sed.* þīn fæder geslōh. See *T.C.* § 17. Cf. also *Tr.*¹ 153 f. — 461^b *MS.* gara; *Gru.*, 4 *Edd.* *Wedera*. — 464^b *Fol.* 140^b scyldinga A(B). — 465^b *MS.* de/ninga (*standing under scyldinga*), *Schū.* Deniga; *Tho.*, 3 *Edd.* Deniga. *Cp.* 1686^a *Varr.* — 466^b *MS.* gim merice; *Schū.* gimme rice; *Cha.* gimmerice; *Sed.* gumena rice; *E.Sc.*, (*Tho.*), *Holt.* ginne rice (so *Gen.* 230). — 473^a *MS.* secganne; *Siev. R.* 312, *Holt.*, *Schū.*, *Sed.* secgan. Cf. *T.C.* § 12,

þone dolsceaðan dāda getwāfan!
 480 Ful oft gebēotedon bēore druncne
 ofer ealowāge ōretmecgas,
 þæt hīe in bēorsele bīdan woldon
 Grendles gūþe mid gryrum ecga.
 Ðonne wæs þeos medoheal on morgentīd,
 485 drihtsele drēorfāh, þonne dæg ·līxte,
 eal benchelu blōde bestȳmed,
 heall heorudrēore; āhte ic holdra þȳ lās,
dēorre duguðe, þē þā dēað fornam.
 Site nū tō symle ond onsāel meoto, 3
 490 sigehrēð secgum, swā þīn sefa hwette. ✓ *Frū*
 þā wæs Gēatmægum geador ætsomne
 on bēorsele benc gerȳmed;
 þær swīðferhþe sittan ēodon,
 þrȳðum dealle. þegn nytte behēold,
 495 sē þe on handa bær hroden ealowāge,
scencte scīr wered. Scop hwīlum sang
 hādor on Heorote. þær wæs hāleða drēam;
 duguð unlȳtel Dena ond Wedera.
 VIII Unferð mapelode, Ecglāfes bearn,
 500 þē æt fōtum sæt frēan Scyldinga,
 onband beadurūne — wæs him Bēowulfes sīð,
 mōdges merefaran, micel æfþunca,
 forþon þe hē ne ūþe, þæt ænig oðer man
 æfre mārða þon mā middangeardes

486^a *Fol. 141^a* benc. — 489^b–90^a *MS.* on sāl meoto; *Ke. ii* on sālum etc; *Tho.* onsāl meoto sigehrēðer; *Dietrich ZfdA. xi 411* onsāl meoto, sigehrēð secgum; *Gr.²*, (*cf. Aant. 1c*), sigehrēðsecgum; *Klu. ix 188* sigehrēðegum; *Holt. Zs. 114* on sālum weota sigehrēðgum secgum; *Schū. xxxix 103*, *Schū.* on sāl weota sigehrēð secgum; *ÆGPh. vi 192*, *Holt.* on sāl meota (*imp. of mietian*) (*Holt.:* sighrēð secgum), *cf. Kock² 105*, *MLN. xxxiv 132*; *Sed.²* on sālum tēo ('award') s. s.; *Bright MLN. xxxi 217 ff.* onsāl mēto s. s. — 499^a *MS.* HVN ferð; *Ric. Zs. 414* Unferð (*allit.; confusion w. Hān-*, see note on 490 ff.). — 501^b *Tr.¹ 155* cancels sīð (*or: Bēowan sīð [?]*). — 504^a *Fol. 141^b* mārða *A.*

- 505 gehēde under heofenum þonne hē sylfa — :
 ‘Eart þū sē Bēowulf, sē þe wið Breca n wunne,
 on sīdne sǣ ymb sund flite,
 ðær git for wlence wada cunnedon
 ond for dolgilpe on dēop wæter
 510 aldrum nēþdon? Nē inc ænig mon,
 nē lēof nē lāð, belēan mihte
 sōrhfullne sīð, þā git on sund rēon;
 þær git ēagorstrēam earmum þehton,
 mæton merestræta, mundum brugdon,
 515 glidon ofer gārsecg; geofon yþum wēol,
 wintrys wylm[um]. Git on wæteres æht
 seofon niht swuncon; hē þē æt sunde oferflāt,
 hæfde mære mægen. þā hine on morgentīd
 on Heaþo-Rēamas holm ūp ætbær;
 520 ðonon hē gesōhte swæsne ēþel,
 lēof his lēodum, lond Brondinga,
 freoðoburh fægere, þær hē folc āhte,
 burh ond bēagas. Bēot eal wið þē
 sunu Bēanstānes sōðe gelæste.
 525 Ðonne wēne ic tō þē wursan geþingea,
 ðeah þū heaðoræsa gehwær dohte,
 grimre gūðe, gif þū Grendles dearest
 nihtlongne fyrst nēan bīdan.’

Bēowulf maþelode, bearn Ecgþēowes :

- 530 ‘Hwæt, þū worn fela, wine mīn Unferð,

505^a MS. ge/hedde; Holt.¹ gehēde. Cf. Siev. *ZfdPh.* xxi 357; T.C. § 16. — 516^a MS. wylm; Tho., (*Rie. Zs.* 387, 404,) Siev. R. 271, Schü., Cha. wylm[e]; Mō. 131, Holt., Sed. [purh] w. w.; Klu. (*in Hold.*¹) wylm[um]; ep. *Andr.* 451 f. — 519^a MS. heaþoræmes; Munch *Samlede Afhandlinger ii* (1849–51) 371, (*cf. E.tr.*), Müll. *ZfdA.* xi 287, Holt., Schü., Sed. -Rēamas; Gr.¹, Cha. -Rēamas. See Lang. § 9.1; T.C. § 16. — 520^b MS. . ŷ. (=ēþel). So 913^a, 1702^a. — 523^b Fol 142^a beot. — 524^a Bu.Zs. 198 (ʔ), Krüger *Beitr.* ix 573 Bānstānes; Bu.Zs. 198 Bēahstānes (?). — 525^b Ke. ii þinges (?); *Rie. Germ.* ix 303, *Rie. Zs.* 389, Sed. geþinges. — 530^b MS. hun ferð. See 499^a.

bēore druncen ymb Breca spræce,
 sægdest from his sīðe! Sōð ic talige,
 þæt ic merestrengo māran āhte,
 earfeþo on yþum, ðonne ænig oþer man.
 535 Wit þæt gecwædon cnihtwesende
 ond gebēotedon — wæron bēgen þā gīt
 on geogoðfēore — þæt wit on gārsecg ūt
 aldrum nēðdon, ond þæt geæfndon swā.
 Hæfdon swurd nacod, þā wit on sund réon,
 540 heard on handa; wit unc wið hronfixas
 werian þōhton. Nō hē wiht fram mē
 flōdýþum feor flēotan mēahte,
 hraþor on holme, nō ic fram him wolde.
 Ðā wit ætsomne on sæ wæron
 545 fīf nihta fyrst, oþ þæt unc flōd tōdrāf,
 wado weallende, wedera cealdost,
 nīpende niht, ond norþanwind
 heaðogrim ondhwearf; hrēo wæron yþa.
 Wæs merefixa mōd onhrēred;
 550 þær mē wið lādum licsyrce mīn
 heard hondlocen helpe gefrēmede,
 beadohrægl brōden, on brēostum læg
 golde gegyrwed. Mē tō grunde tēah
 fāh fēondscaða, fæste hæfde
 555 grim on grāpe; hwæþre mē gyfeþe wearð,
 þæt ic āglæcan orde geræhte,
 hildebille; heaþoræs fornam
 mihtig meredēor þurh mīne hand.

534^a *He.¹ Gloss. (f), Bu. Zs. 108, Tr.¹ 156 eafepo. See 577. — 540^b Schü.
 Bd. 55 f. hornfiscas, cp. *Andr.* 370. *But Epist. Alex.* 510 hronfiscas. — 544^a *Fol.*
 142^b somne *AB.* — 548^a *MS.* 7 hwearf; *Gr.* and hwearf (*adj.*, cp. *Finnsb.*
 34); *Tr.¹ 156, Tr., Holt.* onhwearf. — 552^b *Siev. ix 138, Holt.* [þæt mē] on.*

VIII Swā mec gelōme lādgetēonan
 560 þrēatedon þearle. Ic him þēnode
 dēoran sweorde, swā hit gedēfe wæs.
 Næs hie ðære fylle gefēan hæfdon,
 5 mānfordædlan, þæt hie mē þēgon,
 symbol ymbsæton sæggrunde nēah;
 565 ac on mergenne mēcum wunde
 be yðlāfe uppe lægon,
 sweo[r]dum āswefede, þæt syðþan nā
 ymb brontne ford brimliðende
 lāde ne letton. Lēoht ēastan cōm,
 570 beorht bēacen Godes, brimu swaþredon,
 þæt ic sǣnæssas gesēon mihte,
 windige weallas. Wyrð oft nereð
unfǣgne eorl, þonne his ellen dēah!
 Hwæþere mē gesælde, þæt ic mid sweorde ofslōh
 575 niceras nigene. Nō ic on niht gefrægn
 under heofones hwealf heardran feohtan,
 nē on ēgstrēamum earmran mannon;
 hwæþere ic fāra feng fēore gedigde
 sīþes wērig. Ðā mec sǣ oþbær,
 580 flōd æfter faroðe on Finna land,
 wadu weallendu. Nō ic wiht fram þē
 swylcra searonīða secgan hýrde,
 billa brōgan. Breca nǣfre gīt
 æt heaðolāce, nē gehwæþer incer,
 585 swā dēorlice dād gefremede
 fāgum sweordum — nō ic þæs [fela] gylpe—,

565^b *Fol.* 143^a wunde. — 567^a *A* sweodum; *Kc.* sweo[r]dum. — 574^b *Ric.V.*
 o mēce (for sweorde); *Holt.Zs.* 114 ābrēat (for ofslōh). Cf. *T.C.* § 28. —
 578^a *MS.* hwæpere; *Gru.* (cf. *Tho.*, *Gr.*¹) hwæpere. — 581^a *MS.* wudu; *Gru.tr.*
 275, *Kc. ii* wadu. — 586^b *Gr.*¹, *Sed.* [fela]; *Klu. ix* 188, *Holt.*, *Schū.*, *Cha.*
 [geflires].

* þēah ðū þinum brōðrum tō banan wurde,
 hēafodmægum; þæs þū in helle scealt
 werhðo drēogan, þēah þin wit duge.

590 Secge ic þē tō sōðe, sunu Ecglāfes,
 þæt nǣfre Gre[n]del swā fela gryra gefremede,
 atol æglæca caldre þinum,
 hȳnðo on Heorote, gif þin hige wære,
 sefa swā searogrim, swā þū self talast;

595 ac hē hafað onfunden, þæt hē þā fæhðe ne þearf,
 atole ecgþræce ēower lēode
 swīðe onsittan, Sige-Scyldinga;
 nymeð nȳdbāde, nǣnegum ārað
 lēode Deniga, ac hē lust wigeð,

600 swefeð ond sendeþ, secce ne wēneþ
 tō Gār-Denum. Ac ic him Gēata sceal
 eafodð ond ellen ungeāra nū,
 gūþe gebēodan. Gæþ eft sē þe mōt
 tō medo mōdig, siþþan morgenlēoht

605 ofer ylða bearn oþres dōgores,
 sunne sweglwered sūþan scīneð!
 þā wæs on sǣlum sinces brytta
 gamolfeax ond gūðrōf; gēoce gelyfde
 brego Beorht-Dena; gehȳrde on Bēowulfe

610 folces hyrde fæstrædne geþōht.

Ðær wæs hæleþa hleahtor, hlyn swynsode,
 word wæron wynsume. Ēode Wealhþeow forð,

588^b *Fol. 143^b* helle *AB*. — 591^a *MS.* gre del; *Thk.* Gre[n]del. — 596^b *E.* ēowerra lēoda; *Klu.* (in *Hold.*²) ēowra lēoda; *Tr.*¹ 157 *f.*, *Tr.*, *Sed.* ēowre lēode. See 590^a, 1124^a. — 599^b *Kc.* ii [on] lust wigeð (?); *Bu.Tid.* 48 *f.* [on] lust pigeð. — 600^a *Tho.*, *Arn.*, *B.-T.* s. o. scendeð; *Gru.* (cf. *Gru.tr.*, *Kc.*) swefen onsendeð (see *Gr. Bibl.* ii p. 414, *Aant.* 13); *E.*, *Holt.* L 5.26.4 swendep (for eendep), *Holt.* L 5.26.6 8 swencep, *Tr.*¹ 158, *Tr.* swelgep, *Sed.* serweþ (cp. 161); *He.-Soc.*⁶ swefeð o. s. — 601^b *Tho.*, *Gr. Bibl.* ii p. 414 (?), *Holtzm.* 491 cancel ic. — 609^a *Fol. 144^a* brego *AB*. — 612^a *Kal.* 56 wynsum (?); *Tr.* cancels wæron.

- cwēn Hrōðgāres cynna gemyndig,
 grētte goldhroden guman on healle,
 615 ond þā frēolic wif ful gesealde
 ærest Ēast-Dena ēpelwearde,
 bæd hine bliðne æt þære bēorþege,
 lēodum lēofne; hē on lust geþeah
 symbel ond selesful, sigerōf kyning.
- 620 Ymbēode þā ides Helminga
 duguþe ond geogoþe dæl æghwylcne,
 sincfato sealde, oþ þæt sæl ālamp,
 þæt hīo Bēowulfe, bēaghroden cwēn
 mōde geþungen medoful ætbær;
- 625 grētte Gēata lēod, Gode þancode
 wīsfæst wordum þæs ðe hire se willa gelamp,
 þæt hēo on ænigne eorl gelyfde
 fyrena frōfre. Hē þæt ful geþeah,
 wælrēow wiga æt Wealhþeôn,
- 630 ond þā gyddode gūþe gefýsed;
 Bēowulf maþelode, bearn Ecgþēowes:
 ‘Ic þæt hogode, þā ic on holm gestāh,
 sǣbāt gesæt mid mīnra secga gedriht,
 þæt ic ānunga ēowra lēoda
- 635 willan geworhte, oþðe on wæl crunge
 fēondgrāpum fæst. Ic gefremman sceal
 eorlic ellen, oþðe endedæg
 on þisse meoduhealle mīnne gebīdan!’
 Ðām wīfe þā word wēl līcodon,
- 640 gilpcwide Gēates; ēode goldhroden
 frēolicu folccwēn tō hire frēan sittan.
 þā wæs eft swā ær inne on healle
 þrýðword sprecen, ðēod on sǣlum,

sigefolca swēg, oþ þæt semninga
 645 sunu Healfdenes sēcean wolde
 æfenræste; wiste þæm ählæcan
 tō þæm hēahsele hilde gepinged,
 siððan hīe sunnan lēoht gesēon meahton,
 oþ ðe nīpende niht ofer ealle,
 650 scaduhelma gesceapu scrīðan cwōman
 wan under wolcnum. Werod eall ārās.

Insert. harmony.

{ [Ge]grētte þā guma oþerne,
 Hrōðgār Bēowulf, ond him hæl ābēad,
 wīnærnes geweald, ond þæt word ācwæð:

655 'Næfre ic ænegum men ær ālyfde,
 siþðan ic hoind ond rond hebban mihte,
 ðrýþærn Dena būton þē nū ðā.

Hafa nū ond geheald hūsa sēlest,
 gemyne mærfþo, mægenellen cýð,

660 waca wið wrāþum! Ne bið þē wilna gād,
 gif þū þæt ellenweorc aldre gedigest.

fin Nov

x Ðā him Hrōþgār gewāt mid his hæleþa gedryht,
 eodur Scyldinga ūt of healle;
 wolde wīgfruma Wealhþēo sēcan,

665 cwēn tō gebeddan. Hæfde Kyningwuldor
 Grendle tōgēanes, swā guman gefrungon,
 seleweard āseted; sundornytte behēold
 ymb aldor Dena, eotonweard' ābēad.
 Hūru Gēata lēod georne trūwode

648^b *E.Sc.*, *Tho.*, 4 *Edd.* insert [ne] (*cf.* *Ke.* ii 27, *E.tr.*). — 649^a *Ke.*, *et al.*, 4 *Edd.* oþðe; *Gru.tr.* 276, *Gru.* oð þæt. — 652^a *MS.* grette; *Gru.tr.* 276 [Ge]grētte; *cp.* 2516^a, 1870^a, 34^a, *etc.* — 653^b *Gr.*¹ heal (?); *Cos.* (*in Hold.*²) healle. *But see MPh.* iii 240 (*bēodan* used w. two widely different objects). — 654^a *Fol.* 145^a geweald. — 665^b *Ke.* ii (?), *Tho.*, *Sed.* kyning[a] w. *See also MPh.* iii 454. — 668^b *Ke.* ii eotnes weard ābād; *Tho.* eoten weard ābēad; *Tr.*¹ 161, *Tr.* e. w. ābād; *Sed.* eotonweard ābād; *Binsz Beibl.* xiv 360 (*Lit.bl.* xxxii 55) eotenwearde bēad. — 669^b *Siev. R.*, *Holt.*, *Schü.* trēowde. *See T.C.* § 10. *So 1095^a (-trēowdon), 1533^b, 1993^b, 2322^b, 2370^b, 2540^b, 2953^b.*

670 mōdgan mægnes, Metodes hyldo. —
 Ðā hē him of dyde isernbyrnan,
 helm of hafelan, sealde his hyrsted sweord,
 irena cyst ombihtþegne,
 ond gehealdan hēt hildegeatwe.

675 Gespræc þā se gōða gylpworda sum,
 Bēowulf Gēata, ær hē on bed stige :

‘Nō ic mē an herewæsmun hnāgran talige
 gūþgeweorca, þonne Grendel hine ;
 forþan ic hine sweorde swebban nelle,

680 aldre benēotan, þēah ic eal mæge ;
 nāt hē þāra gōða, þæt hē mē ongēan slēa,
 rand gehēawe, þēah ðe hē rōf siē
 nīþgeweorca ; ac wit on niht sculon
 secge ofersittan, gif hē gesēcean dear

685 wīg ofer wæpen, ond siþðan wītig God
 on swā hwæþere hond hālig Dryhten
 mārðo dēme, swā him gemet þince.’

—Hylde hine þā heaþodēor, hlēorbolster onfēng
 eorles andwlitan, ond hine ymb monig

690 snellīc sārīnc selereste gebēah.

Nānig heora þōhte, þæt hē þanon scolde
 eft eardlufan æfre gesēcean,

folc oþðe frēoburh, þær hē āfēded wæs ;

ac hīe hæfdon gefrūnen, þæt hīe ær tō fela micles 𐌹

! 695 in þām wīnsele wældēað fornam,

Denigea lēode. Ac him Dryhten forgeaf

wīgspēda gewiofu, Wedera leōdum,

673^a *Siev. R. 308, Tr., Holt., Schü., Sed. iren[n]a. See note. So 1697^a (2259^b).*
 — 676^a *Fol. 145^b geata. — 677^a Gru.tr. 277 -wæs[t]mum ; Aant. 13 -wæsum (?) ;*
Tr.¹ 162, Tr. -wæpnum. — 681^a Tho. þære gūðe. — 684^b MS. het ; Ke. hē. —
688^b Ke., Tho., et al. hlēor bolster ; He.¹, 4 Edd. hlēorbolster. — 694^b Tho. hyra
(for hīe) (?) ; Gr.¹, Gru. þætte ær, Bu. 89 þæt ær ; Klu. ix 189, Sed. hiera
(for hīe ær). Cf. MPh. iii 455. — 697^b Fol. 146^a wedera.

frōfor ond fultum, þæt hīe fēond heora
 ðurh ānes cræft ealle ofercōmon,
 700 selfes mihtum. Sōð is gecȳþed,
 þæt mihtig God manna cynnes
 wēold wīdeferhð.

Cōm on wanre niht
 scrīðan sceadugenga. Scēotend swāfon,
 þā þæt hornreced healdan scoldon,
 705 ealle būton ānum. Þæt wæs yldum cūþ,
 þæt hīe ne mōste, þā Metod nolde,
 se s[c]ynscaþa under sceadu bregdan; —
 ac hē wæccende wrāþum on andan
 bād bolgenmōd beadwa geþinges.

XI 710 Ðā cōm of mōre under misthleoþum
 Grendel gongan, Godes yrre bæ; ;
 m̃ynte se mānscaða manna cynnes
 sumne besyrwan in sele þām hēan.

Wōd under wolcnum tō þæs þe hē wīnreced,
 715 goldsele gumena gearwost wisse
 fættum fāhne. Ne wæs þæt forma sīð,
 þæt hē Hrōþgāres hām gesōhte;
 nāfre hē on aldordagum ær nē siþðan
 heardran hæle, healðegnas fand!

720 Cōm þā tō recede rinc sīðian
 drēamum bedæled. Duru sōna onarn
 fȳrbendum fæst, syþðan hē hire folmum (æthr)ān;

702^a *AB* ride; *Gru.tr.* 277 wide.— 707^a *MS.* syn; *Gr.*¹ s[c]in- (?), *Gr.*² s[c]yn-; so *Holt.*, *Schü.*, *Cha.* See note on 445^a, *T.C.* § 28 n.2.— 709^b *Ke. ii.*, *Holt.* beadwe.— 718^b *Fol.* 146^b ne *A.*— 719^a *Siev. R.* 275 (?), *Hoit. Angl.* xxiv 267, *Tr.*, *Sed.*, *Cha.* hæle; *Holt. Beibl.* xviii 77 hilde; *Schü.* hæle[ðas]; *Holt.*² ii 170, *Holt.*³ hæle[scipes]; *Tr.*¹ 165 hwile or mæle.— 719^b *E.Sc.* (?), *Gr. Bibl.* ii p. 414 (?), *E.* healpegen; *Bu.* 368 helðegn onfand.— 722^b *MS.* : : (hr)an (see *Z.*, *Cha.*); *Gru.tr.* 277 (?), *Rask* (see *Ke.*, *Gru.*), *Cha.* æthrān; *cp.* 2270^a; *Z.*, *Holt.* gehrān; *Schü.*, *Sed.* hrān. (Perh. onhrān?)

onbræd þā bealohȳdig, ðā (hē ge)bolgen wæs,
 recedes mūþan. Raþe æfter þon
 725 on fāgne flōr fēond treddode,
 ēode yrremōd; him of ēagum stōd
 ligge gelīcost lēoht unfāger.
 Geseah hē in recede rinea manige,
 swefan sibbegedriht samod ætgædere,
 730 magorinca hēap. þā his mōd āhlōg;
 mynte þæt hē gedælde, ær þon dæg cwōme,
 atol āglāca ānra gehwylces
 lif wið lice, þā him ālumpen wæs
 wistfille wēn. Ne wæs þæt wyrd þā gēn, 2
 735 þæt hē mā mōste manna cynnes
^{asjnr} ðicgean ofer þā niht. Þryðswyð behēold
 mæg Higelāces, hū se mānscaða
 under fārgripum gefaran wolde.
 Nē þæt se āglāca yldan þōhte,
 740 ac hē gefēng hraðe forman sīðe
 slæpendne rinc, slāt unwearnum,
 bāt bānlocan, blōd ēdrum dranc,
 synsnædum swealh; sōna hæfde
 unlyfigendes eal gefeormod,
 745 fēt ond folma. Forð nēar ætstōp,
 nam þā mid handa higeþihtigne
 rinc on ræste, ræhte tōgēan[es]
 fēond mid folme; hē onfēng hraþe
 inwitþancum ond wið earm gesæt.
 750 Sōna þæt onfunde fyrena hyrde,

723^b MS. ::::: bolgen; *Gru.tr.* 277, *Z.*, 4 *Edd.* hē gebolgen; *Ke.*, et al.
 hē ābolgen. — 729^a *t.Br.*, *Holt.* sibb-. See 387^a. — 739^a *Gru.* Nō þær; *Holt.Z.*
 115 Nō þæt. But see *ESr.* xxxix 430. — 740^a *Fol.* 131^a feng *AB.* — 747^b
 MS. on gean; *Siev. R.* 265, 4 *Edd.* tōgēanes; *Tr.*¹ 167, *Tr.* [him]r. o. Cf. *T.C.*
 § 22. — 749^a *Aant.* 14 inwitþanculum. (*Gr.*¹ note: inwitþanc used as adj.)

þæt hē ne mētte middangeardes,
 eorþan scēata on elran men
 mundgripe māran; hē on mōde wearð
 forht on ferhðe; | nō þȳ ær fram meahte. | ²
 755 Hyge wæs him hinfūs, wolde on heolster flēon,
 sēcan dēofla gedræg; ne wæs his drohtoð þær
 swylce hē on ealderdagum ær gemētte.
 Gemunde þā se gōda, mæg Higelāces,
 æfenspræce, ūplang āstōd
 760 ond him fæste wiðfēng; fingras burston;
 eoten wæs ūtweard, eorl furþur stōp.
 Mynte se mæra, (þ)ær hē meahte swā,
 wīdre gewindan ond on weg þanon
 flēon on fenhopu; wiste his fingra gewæld
 765 on grames grāpum. þæt wæs gēocor sið,
 þæt se hearmscaþa tō Heorute ātēah!
 Dryhtsele dynede; Denum eallum wearð,
 ceasterbūendum, cēnra gehwylcum,
 eorlum ealuscerwen. Yrre wæron bēgen,
 770 rēpe renweardas. Reced hlynsode.
 þā wæs wundor micel, þæt se wīnsele
 wiðhæfde heaþodēorum, þæt hē on hrūsan ne fēol,
 fæger foldbold; ac hē þæs fæste wæs
 innan ond ūtan irenbendum
 775 searoþoncum besmiþod. | þær fram sylle ābēag

752^a MS. sceat/ta; E.Sc., et al. scēata. Cf. Lang. §19.4. — 758^a MS. goda; Ric.V. 24, 43, 4 Edd. mōdga. See T.C. § 26. — 762^b Fol. 131^b . . . ær A, hwær (hw w. another ink & crossed out in pencil) B; Schū. hwær; E.Sc., 3 Edd. þær. See 797^b; Gloss.: þær ii. — 763^a Tr.¹ 169, Tr. wīdor; Tr.¹ (?), Sed. wīde. See MPh. iii 263. — 765^b MS. he wæs; Gr.¹ wæs. — 766^a Siev. ix 138 pone (?) (for þ); Cos. (in Hold.²), Tr. þē. — 769^a Ke., et al. ealu scrwen; He.¹⁻³ e. scrpen (suggested by a misreading of Andr. 1526); Bu.Tid. 202 ff. ealuscerwen; Griemb. Beitr. xxxvi 85, Sed. ealuscerpen. — 770^a Earlier Edd. took ren- as rēn-, regn-, cp. 326^a; t.Br. 39 n. 2 rēnhearde (?). See Weyhe Beitr. xxx 59 n., Holt.¹ Gloss., JEGPh. vi 193; Lang. § 19.7.

medubenc monig mīne gefrāge
 golde geregnad, þær þā graman wunnon.
 þæs ne wēndon ær witan Scyldinga,
 þæt hit ā mid gemete manna ænig
 780 betlic ond bānfāg tōbrecan meahte,
 listum tōlūcan, nymþe liges fæþm
 swuļge on swaþule. Swēg ūp āstāg
 nīwe geneahhe: Norð-Denum stōd
 atelic egesa, ānra gehwylcum
 785 þāra þe of wealle wōp gehyrdon,
 gryrelēoð galan Godes andsacan,
 sigelēasne sang, sār wānjigean
 helle hæfton. Hēold hine fæste
 sē þe manna wæs mægene strengest
 790 on þāem dæge þysses lifes.
 XII Nolde eorla hlēo ænige þinga
 þone cwealmcuman cwicne forlætan,
 nē his lifdagas lēoda ænigum
 nytte tealde. þær genehost brægd
 795 eorl Bēowulfes ealde lāfe,
 wolde frēadrihtnes feorh ealgian,
 mæres þeodnes, ðær hie meahton swā.
 Hie þæt ne wiston, þā hje gewin drugon,
 heardhicgende hildemeccgas,
 800 ond on healfa gehwone hēawan þohton,
 sāwle sēcan: þone synscaðan
 ænig ofer eorþan irenna cyst,
 gūðbilla nān grētan nolde;

779^b *Holt*. ænig manna. Cf. *T. C.* § 18. — 780^a *MS.* hetlic; *Gru. nr.* 278
 betlic. — 782^a *E. Sc.* swolaðe (?); *Tho.* swaloðe; *Gru.* staðule. — 782^b *Fol.*
 147^a up. — 788^a *Tho.*, et al. helle-hæftan(-on); *Holt. Zs.* 124, *Holt.* helle
 hæftling (so *Andr.* 1342, *Jul.* 246). — 788^b *Conybeare L. 1.4*, et al. [tō] fæste.
 — 793^b *MS.* ænigum. — 801^b *E. Sc.*, et al., *Sed.* [þæt] p. Cp. 199^b.

ac hē sigewæpnum forsworen hæfde,
 805 eoga gehwylcre. | Scolde his aldorgedāl
 on ðæm dæge þysses lifes
 earmlic wurðan, ond se ellorgāst
 on fēonda geweald feor siðian. —
 Ðā þæt onfunde sē þe fela æror
 810 mōdes myrðe manna cynne,
 fyrene gefremede — hē fæg wið God —,
 þæt him se lichoma læstan nolde,
 ac hine se mōdega mæg Hygelāces
 hæfde be honda; wæs gehwæper oðrum
 815 lifigende lād. Līcsār gebād
 atol æglæca; him on eaxle wearð
 syndolh sweotol, seonowe onsprungon,
 burston bānlocan. Bēowulfe wearð
 gūðhrēð gyfeþe; scolde Grēndel þonan
 820 feorhsēoc fēon under fenhleoðu,
 sēcean wynlēas wīc; wiste þe geornor,
 þæt his aldres wæs ende gegongen,
 dōgera dægrīm. | Denum eallum wearð
 æfter þām wælræse willa gelumpen.
 825 Hæfde þā gefælsod sē þe ær feorran cōm
 snotor ond swyðferhð sele Hrōðgāres,
 genered wið niðe. Nihtweorce gefeh,
 ellenmærlum. Hæfde East-Denum
 Gēatmecga lēod gilp gelæsted,
 830 swylce oncyþðe ealle gebette,
 inwidsorge, þe hie ær drugon
 ond for þrēanȳdum þolian scoldon,
 torn unlȳtel. þæt wæs tācen sweotol,

804^b *Fol.* 147^b for *AB.* — 810^a *Gering L* 3.26 mo[r]ð[r]es m. — 811^b *Kc.*, *Holt., Schü., Sed.* hē [wæs]. — 827^a *Fol.* 148^a niðe.

syþðan hildedēor hond ālegde,
 835 earm ond eaxle — þær wæs eal geador
 Grendles grāpe — under gēapne hr(ōf).
 XIII Ðā wæs on morgen mīne gefrāge
 ymb þā gifhealle gūðrinc monig;
 fērdon folctogan feorran ond nēan
 840 geond wīdwegas wundor scēawian,
 lāpes lāstas. Nō his lifgedāl
 sārlic þūhte secga āneġum.
 þāra þe tirlēases trode scēawode,
 hū hē wērigmōd on weg þanon,
 845 nīða ofer cumen, on nicera mere
 frāge ond geflȳmed feorhlāstas bær.
 Ðær wæs on blōde brim weallende,
 atol yða geswing eal gemenged,
 hāton heolfre, heorodrēore wēol;
 850 dēaðfrāge dēof; siððan drēama lēas
 in fenfreoðo feorh ālegde,
 hāþene sāwle; þær him hel onfēng.
 Þanon eft gewiton ealdgesīðas
 swylce geong manig of gomenwāþe,
 855 fram mere mōdġe mēarum rīdan,
 beornas on blancum. Ðær wæs Bēowulfes
 mārðo māned; monig oft gecwæð,
 þætte sūð nē norð be sām twēonum
 ofer eormengrund oþer nānig

835^b–36^a *Punctuat. in text w. Gru., Bu. Tid. 49, Cos. Beitr. xxi 20, Holt., Cha., et al. Several Edd. take 835^b as a complete clause. — 836^b MS. B hr.; Rask (in Gru. tr. 279, cf. Gru. ed. note), Edd. hrōf; Miller *Angl. xii 398* horn. — 845^a *Kal. 82 n.* oferwunnen (?); *Holt. n.* genāged. Cf. *T C. § 17. — 846^b Gr.¹, Tr.¹ 171, Tr. feorlāstas. — 849^b Fol. 148^b heoro AB. — 850^a MS. deog; Ke. dēag ('the dye'), Tho. dēog ('dyed'), Leo (in He.) dēog ('concealed himself'); *Siev. ix 138 d.* dēop (no punct. after wēol), cf. *Ke. ii, E. tr.; Bu. 80 f.* dēaðfrāges dēop; *Aant. 15* dēaðfrāge dēop; *Z. Arch. lxxxiv 124 f.* dēaf; *so Schü., Sed.; Tr.¹ 172, Holt. dēof = dēaf.***

860 under swegles begong sēlra nāre
 þe rondhæbbendra, rīces wyrðra. —
 Nē hīe hūru winedrihten wiht ne lōgon,
 glædne Hrōðgār, ac þæt wæs gōd cyning. —

Hwīlum heaþorōfe hlēapan lēton,
 865 on geflit faran fealwe mēaras,
 ðær him foldwegas fægere þūhton,
 — cystum cūðe. Hwīlum cyninges þegn,
 guma gilphlæden, gidða gemyndig,
 sē ðe ealfela ealdgesegenas

870 worn gemunde — word oþer fand
 sōðe gebunden — secg eft ongan
 sið Bēowulfes snyttrum styrian,
 ond on spēd wrecan spel gerāde, 2.
 wordum wrixlan; wēlhwylc gecwæð,

875 þæt hē fram Sigemunde[s] secgan hýrde
 ellendædum, uncūþes fela,
 Wælsinges gewin, wīde siðas,
 þāra þe gumena bearn gearwæ ne wiston,
 fæhðe ond fyrena, būton Fitela mid hine,

X 880 þonne hē swulces hwæt secgan wolde,
 eam his nefan, swā hīe ā wæron
 æt nīða gehwām nýdgesteallan;
 hæfdon ealfela eotenas cynnes
 sweordum gesæged. Sigemunde gesprong

885 æfter dēaðdæge, dōm unlýtel,
 syþðan wiges heard wýrm acwealde,
 hordes hýrde; hē under hārne stān,
 æþelinges bearn āna genēðde
 frēcne dæde, ne wæs him Fitela mid;

871^b *Ric. Zs.* 390 secg[an]. — 872^b *Fol.* 149^a styrian. — 875^a *MS.* sige
 munde; *Gr.*¹, *Schü.*, *Sed.* Sigemunde[s]; *Holt.* (cf. *Siev. R.* 463 f.) Sigmund[e[s]],
 so 884^b: Sigmunde. Cf. *Lang.* § 18.10 n. — 879^a *MS.* fyrenē.

890 hwæþre him gesælde, ðæt þæt swurd þurhlwōd
 wrætlicne wyrm, þæt hit on wealle ætstōd,
 dryhtlic iren; draca morðre swealt.

Hæfde āglæca elne gegongen,
 þæt hē bēahhordes brūcan mōste
 895 selfes dōme; sǣbāt gehleōd,
 bær on bearm scipes beorhte frætwa,
 Wælses eafera; wyrm hāt gemealt.

Sē wæs wreccena wīde mǣrost
 ofer werþeode, wīgendra hlēo
 900 ellendǣdum — hē þæs ær onðāh —,
 siððan Heremōdes hild sweðrode,
 eafoð ond ellen. Hē mid Eotenum wearð
 on fēonda geweald forð forlācen,
 snūde forsended. Hine sorhwylmas

905 lemede tō lange; hē his lēodum wearð,
 eallum æþellingum tō aldorcare;
 swylce oft bemearn ærran mælum
 swiðferhþes sið snotor ceorl monig,
 sē þe him bealwa tō bōte gelyfde,

910 þæt þæt ðeodnes bearn geþeon scolde,
 fæderæþelum onfōn, folc gehealdan,
 hord ond hlēoburh, hæleþa rīce,
 eþel Scyldinga. Hē þær eallum wearð
 mæg Higelāces manna cynne,

915 frēondum gefægra; hinē fyren onwōd.
 Hwīlum flitende fealwe stræte

895^b *Fol.* 140^b iæ. — *Tho.*, most *Edd.* gehlōd. — 897^b *Scherer L.* 5.5.494, *Tr.* 174 hāte. Cf. *MPh.* iii 251. — 900^b *Cos.* viii 568, *Hgtl.* āron ðāh; *Boer* 26 ār onpāh ('received honor'). — 902^a *MS.* earfoð; *Grimm Andr.* & *Elene p.* 101 (f), *Gr.* 1, most *Edd.* eafoð. — 902^b *Ke.*, et al., *Holt.*, *Cha.* eotenum; *Ke.* ii, et al. Eotenum. — 904^b *Bu.* 41 sorhwylma hrine. — 905^a *Gru.tr.* 280, *Ke.*, *Holt.* lemedon. — 911^a *Tho.*, et al. fæder æþelum. — 913^a *MS.* . ð. — 915^a *Ke.* ii gef[r]ægra; *Gru.* gefægenra (?). — 916^b *Aant.* 16 fealwum.

mēarum mæton. Ðā wæs morgenlēoht
 scofen ond scynded. Eode scealc monig
 swiðhigende tō sele þām hēan
 920 searowundor sēon; swylce self cyning
 of brýðbūre, bēahhorda weard,
 tryddode tīrfæst getrume micle,
 cystum gecýþed, ond his cwēn mid him
 medostigge mæt mægþa hōse.

XIIII 925 Hrōðgār maþelode — hē tō healle gēong,
 stōd on stapole, geseah stēapne hrōf
 golde fāhne ond Grendles hond —:
 ‘ Ðisse ansýne Alwealdan þanc
 lungre gelimpe! Fela ic lāþes gebād,
 930 grynna æt Grendle; ā mæg God wyrcan
 wunder æfter wundre, wuldres Hyrde.
 Ðæt wæs ungeāra, þæt ic ænigra mē
 wēana ne wēnde tō wīdan feore
 bōte gebīdan, þonne blōde fāh
 935 hūsa sēlest heorodrēorig stōd,—
 wēa wīdscufen wītena gehwylcum
 ðāra þe ne wēndon, þæt hīe wīdeferhð
 lēoda landgeweorc lāþum beweredon
 scuccum ond scinum. Nū scealc hafað
 940 þurh Drihtnes miht dæd gefremede,
 ðē wē ealle ær ne meahton
 snyttrum besyrwan. Hwæt, þæt secgan mæg
 efne swā hwylc mægþa, swā ðone magan cende
 (æfter gumcynnum,) gyf hēo gýt lyfað,
 945 þæt hyre Ealdmetod ēste wære

918^b *Fol. 150^a code.* — 926^a *Rask (in Gru.), Gr.¹ p. 369 (f), Bu. 90, Tr. stapole.* — 936^a *Gru.tr. 281 wēan wīdscufon; Gru. wēan wīdscufon (?); Tr. [hæfde] (cf. Bu. 90) wēa wīdscufen (cf. Gr.²); Holt.² ii (f), Sed. wēan wīdscufon.* — 936^b *MS. ge hwylcne; Ke. ii, Holt., Schü., Cha. gehwylcum; cf. ESt. xlii 326.* — 939^a *Fol. 150^b scuccum AB.* — 945^a *Tho., Gr., Gru., et al. eal. Metod.*

bearngebyrdo. Nū ic, Bēowulf, þec,
 secg[a] betsta, mē for sunu wylle
 frēogan on ferhþe; heald forð tela
 nīwe sibbe. Ne bið þē [n]ænigra gād
 950 worolde wilna, þē ic geweald hæbbe.
 Ful oft ic for læssan lēan teohhode,
 hordweorþunge hnāhran rince,
 sāmran æt sæcce. þū þē self hafast
 dædum gefremed, þæt þin [dōm] lyfað
 955 āwa tō aldre. Alwalda þec
 gōde forgylde, swā hē nū gýt dyde!’
 Bēowulf maþelode, bearn Ec[g]þēowes:
 ‘Wē þæt ellenweorc ēstum miclum,
 feohtan fremedon, frēcne genēðdon
 960 eafodð uncūþes. Ūþe ic swiþor,
 þæt ðū hine selfne gesēon mōste,
 fēond on frætewum fylwērigne!
 Ic hine hrædlīce heardan clammum
 on wælbedde wriþan þōhte,
 965 þæt hē for mundgripe mīnum scolde
 licgean lifbysig, būtan his lic swice;
 ic hine ne mihte, þā Metod nolde,
 ganges getwæman, nō ic him þæs georne ætfealh,
 feorhgeniðlan; wæs tō foremihtig
 970 fēond on fēþe. Hwæþere hē his folme forlēt
 tō lifwraþe lāst weardian,
 earm ond eaxle; nō þær ænige swā þēah
 fēasceaft guma frōfre gebohte;

947^a *Siev. R.* 312, *Tr.*, 4 *Edd.* secg[a]; *Tr.*¹ 175 secg [se] (?). — 949^b *MS.* ænigre; *Gr.*¹ (see *Bu. Zs.* 203 f.), *Holt.*, *Schū.*, *Cha.* [n]ænigra; *Tr.*¹ 175 (ʃ), *Sed.* [n]ænges. Cf. *T. C.* § 16. — 954^a *Holt.* *Lit. bl.* xxi 64, *Holt.*², *Cha.* [mid] d.; *Holt.*³ d. gefremed[ne]. Cf. *T. C.* § 17. — 954^b *Ke.*, *Edd.* [dōm]. — 957^b *MS.* ec; *Tho.*, many *Edd.* Ec[g]-. So 980^b. — 962^a *Gru. tr.* 281 fæterum. — 963^a *MS.* him; *Tho.* hine. — 963^b *Fol.* 151^a heardan. — 965^a *MS.* hand; *Ke.* mund-.

nō þȳ leng leofað lādgetēona
 975 synnum geswenced, ac hyne sār hafað
 in nīdgripe nearwe befangen,
 balwon bendum; ðær ābīdan sceal
 maga māne fāh miclan dōmes,
 hū him scīr Metod scrīfan wille.
 980 Ðā wæs swīgra secg, sunu Ec[g]lāfes,
 on gylpsprāce gūðgeweorca,
 siþðan æþelingas (eorles cræfte) ✱
 ofer hēanne hrōf hand scēawedon,
 fēondes fingras; foran æghwylc wæs,
 985 stið[r]a nægla gehwylc stȳle gelicost,
 hāþenes handsporu hilderinces
 egl[u] unhēoru; æghwylc gecwæð,
 þæt him heardra nān hrīnan wolde
 īren ærgōd, þæt ðæs āhlæcan
 990 blōdge beadufolme onberan wolde.
 xv Ðā wæs hāten hreþe Heort innanweard
 folmum gefræt wod; fela þāra wæs,
 wera ond wīfa, þē þæt wīnreced,
 gestsele gyredon. Goldfāg scinon
 995 web æfter wāgum, wundorsiona fela
 secga gehwylcum þāra þe on swylc starað. ✱
 Wæs þæt beorhte bold tōbrocen swīðe

976^a MS. mid; *Tho.*, *Sed.* nīð-; *Gru.* p. 209, *Bu.Tid.* 49, *Cha.* nȳd-; *Schū.* (see *ESt.* xxxix 105 f.), *Holt.* mid nȳd-. — 980^b. See 957^b. — 984^b *Miller Angl.* xii 397 æghwylcne. — 985^a MS. steda; *Gru.* stedig; *E.*, *Siev.* ix 138, *Holt.* stið[r]a; *Sed.* (cf. *MLR.* v 287) stiðnægla; see 1533^a. — MS. nægla ge hwylc; *Tho.*, *E.*, *Siev.* l.c., *Holt.* cancel gehwylc. — 986^a *Rie. Zs.* 390 -speru, *Holt.* -speoru. — 986^b hilde last word of *Fol.* 151^a erroneously repeated on *Fol.* 151^b. — 987^a MS. egl; *Ke. ii* egl[e] (noun); *Rie. Zs.* 391, *Holt.*, *Schū.* egl' (adj.); *Tr.* egl[u] (adj.). Cf. *T.C.* § 25. — 989^b, 990^b *Gru.* p. 131, *Siev.* ix 139, *Holt.*, *Sed.* þē for þæt (ref. to him 988, i.e. *Beowulf*). — *Siev.* l.c., *Holt.* āberan mihte. — 991^a *Gru.tr.* 282, *Gru.* hēa(h)timbrede (?) (for hāten hreþe), *Bu.Tid.* 50 hēatimbred; *Tr.* handum for hāten. Cf. also *Klu.* ix 189; *Bu.* 91; *Tr.* 178; *Sed.* (cf. *MLR.* v 287).

eal inneward irenbendum fæst,
 heorras tōhlidene; hrōf āna genæs
 1000 ealles ansund, þē se āglæca
 fyrendædum fāg on flēam gewand
 aldres orwēna. Nō þæt yðe byð
 tō beflēonne — fremme sē þe wille —,
 ac gesēcan sceal sāwlberendra ^m
 1005 nýde genýdde, niþða bearna,
 grundbūendra gearwe stōwe, ⁺
 þær his lichoma legerbedde fæst
 swefep æfter symle.

þā wæs sæl ond mæl,
 þæt tō healle gang Healfdenes sunu;
 1010 wolde self cyning symbol þicgan.
 Ne gefrægen ic þā mægþe mārān weorode
 ymb hyra sincgyfan sēl gebēran.
 Bugon þā tō bence blædagande,
 fylla gefægon, fægere gefægon
 1015 medoful manig; māgas wāra[n] ^{tragic irony}
 swiðhicgende on sele þām hēan,
 Hrōðgār ond Hrōþulf. Heorot innan wæs
 frēondum āfyllad; nalles fācenstafas ^{tragic irony}
 þēod-Scyldingas þenden fremedon. —
 1020 Forgeaf þā Bēowulfe bearn Healfdenes
 segen gyldenne sigores tō lēane,
 hroden hiltcumbor, helm ond byrnan;
 mære mādþumsweord manige gesāwon

998 *Holt.* eal inneward fæst/ irenbendum. — 1000^b *E.Sc., Tho., Holt., Sed.* þā (for þē). See *Gloss.*: þē. — 1004^a *MS.* ge sacan; *Ke. ii, 3 Edd.* gesēc(e)an, *cf. Siev. R. 291, Lang. § 9.3; Schü. gesacan.* — 1009^a *Fol. 152^a* gang. — 1015^b *MS.* para; *t.Br. 73, Angl. xxviii 442, Holt. wāron(-an); Schü., Sed. wāron, Cha. wāran (cf. Lang. §§ 6 n. 2, 18.4); Hornburg L 4.133.23, Tr.¹ 180, Tr. p.wære. Cf. Bu. 91.* — 1020^b *MS.* brand; *Gru.tr. 282* bearn. — 1022^a *MS.* hilde cumbor; *E.Sc., Gr.¹, Ric.Zs. 302, Holt., Schü. hilde-; Cos. (in Hold.²) hilt-; Tr.¹ 180* hilted. (*Ke., Tho. hrodenhilde.*)

- beforan beorn beran. Bēowulf geþah
 1025 ful on flette; nō hē þære feohgyfte
 for sc[ē]oten[d]um scamigan ðorfte, —
 ne gefrægn ic frēondlicor fēower mādmas
 golde gegyrede gummanna fela
 in ealobence oðrum gesellan.
 1030 Ymb þæs helmes hrōf hēafodbeorge
 wīrum bewunden wala ūtan hēold,
 þæt him fēla lāf frēcne ne meahte
 scūrheard sceþðan, þonne scyldfreca
 ongēan gramum gangan scolde.
 1035 Heht ðā eorla hlēo eahta mēaras
 fætedhlēore on flet tēon,
 in under eoderas; þāra ānum stōd
 sadol searwum fāh, since gewurþad;
 þæt wæs hildesetl hēahcyninges,
 1040 ðonne sweorda gelāc sunu Healfdenes
 efnan wolde, — nāfre on ōre læg
 wīdcūpes wīg, ðonne walu fēollon.
 Ond ðā Bēowulfe bēga gehwæþres
 eodor Ingwina onweald getēah,
 1045 wicga ond wæpna; hēt hine wēl brūcan.
 Swā manlice mære þeoden,
 hordweard hæleþa heaþoræsas geald
 mēarum ond mādnum, swā hȳ nāfre man lȳhð,
 sē þe secgan wile sōð æfter rihte.
 XVI 1050 Ðā gȳt æghwylcum eorla drihten
 þāra þe mid Bēowulfe brimlāde tēah,

1024^b *Holt*. gepeah. See *Lang.* § 23.3. — 1026^a *MS.* scotenum; *Ke. ii, 4*
Edd. sc[ē]oten[d]um. — 1031^b *MS.* walan; *E.Sc., Holt., Schü., Cha.* wala; *Siew.*
R. 257, Bu. 369, Sed. walu. — 1032^a *Tho.* fealo; *Rie.L., Sed.* fēola. — *Fol.*
 152^b laf *AB*; *Gr.*¹, et al. lāf[e]. — 1032^b *MS.* meahton; *Ke. ii, Schü., Sed.*
 meahte. — 1037^b *Aant.* 18, *Holt.* [on] ānum. — 1048^b *Siew. R. 269* [ne] lȳhð,
 or lēið. Cf. *T.C.* § 1. — 1051^b *MS.* leade; *Ke.* -lāde.

on þære medubence māþðum gescalde,
 yrfelāfe, ond þone ænne heht
 golde forgyldan, þone ðe Grendel ær
 1055 māne ācwealde, — swā hē hyra mā wolde,
 nefne him wītig God wyrd forstōde
 ond ðæs mannes mōd. Metod eallum wēold
 gumena cynnes, swā hē nū gīt dēð.
 Forþan bið andgit æghwær sēlest,
 1060 ferhðes foreþanc. Fela sceal gebidan
 lēofes ond lāpes sē þe longe hēr
 on ðyssum winþdagum worolde brūceð!
 þær wæs sang ond swēg samod ætgædere
 fore Healfdenes hildewīsan,
 1065 gomenwudu grēted, gid oft wrecen,
 ðonne healgamen Hrōþgāres scop
 æfter medobence mænan scolde,
 — [be] Finnes eaferum, ðā hīe se fær begeat. o
 Hæleð Healf-Dena, Hnæf Scyldinga,
 1070 in Frēs wæle feallan scolde.
 Nē hūru Hildeburh herian þorfte
 Eotena trēowe; unsynnum wearð
 beloren lēofum æt þām lindplegan
 bearnum ond brōðrum; hīe on gebyrd hruron
 1075 gāre wunde; þæt wæs geōmuru ides!
 Nalles hōlinga Hōces dohtor
 meotodsceaft bemearn, syþðan morgen cōm,
 ðā hēo under swegle gesēon meahte

1053^a *Fol.* 153^a se lafe. — 1064^a *Mō. ESt.* xiii 280 ofer ('concerning,' for fore); *Holt.* for. — *Lübke Anz.f.d.A.* xix 342 H. [suna]; *Tr.*¹ 183 Hrōðgāres, *Tr.* F. 11, *Tr.* Healfdena. — 1065^b *Lübke l.c.*, *Tr.* est. — 1068^a *Tho.* (in *Ke.*) [be]; *Tr.*¹ 183, *Holt.*, *Schü.* eaferan; *Tr.* F. 11 f., *Tr.* gefēran; *Rie.L.*, *Holt.*¹, *Imelmann LF.* 4.24, *Sed.* assume lacuna before 1068. — 1069^a *Gru.tr.* 283, *Ke.*, et al. Healfdenes. — 1072^b *Gru.* unsynnig or unsynnigum; *Holt.* (cf. *Beibl.* x 273), *Tr.* F. 13, *Tr.* unsyn(n)gum. See 2089^b. Cf. *Krapp MPh.* ii 404 & note on *Andr.* 109. — 1073^b *MS.* hild; *Ke.* lind-. — 1075^a *Fol.* 153^b wunde *AB.*

See p. 231 for
 The Light at Sunset

morþorbealo māga, þær hē[o] ær mæste hēold
 1080 worolde wynne. Wīg ealle fornam

Finnes þegnas nemne fēaūm ānum,

ⓧ þæt hē ne mehte on þām meðelstede
 wīg Hengeste wiht gefeohtan,
 nē þā wēalāfe wīge forþringan

ⓧ 1085 þēodnes ðegne; ac hig him geþingo budon,

ⓧ þæt hīe him oðer flet eal gerýmdon,
 healle ond hēahsetl, þæt hīe healfre geweald
 wið Eotena bearn āgan mōston,
 ond æt feohgyftum Folcwaldan sunu

1090 dōgra gehwylce Dene weorþode,
 Hengestes hēap hringum wenede
 efne swā swīðe sincgestrēonum
 fættan goldes, swā hē Frēsena cyn
 on bēorsele byldan wolde.

1095 Ðā hīe getrūwedon on twā healfa
 fæste frioðuwære. Fin Hengeste
 elne unflitme āðum benemde,
 þæt hē þā wēalāfe weotena dōme
 ārum hēolde, þæt ðær ænig mon

1100 wordum nē worcum wære ne bræce,
 nē þurh inwitsearo æfre gemænden,
 ðeah hīe hira bēaggyfan banan folgedon
 ðeodenlēase, þā him swā geþearfod wæs;
 gyf þonne Frýsna hwylc frēcnan spræce

1079^b MS. he; E.Sc., Tho., Edd. hē[o]; Cha. hē (begins sentence w. þær hē).
 — 1081^b MS. feaþ — 1083 Gr.¹ Wīg- Hengeste (?) [cp. e.g. 63, 1108; *Bęðvarr*
Bjarki, *Intr.* xxvi n. 5]; Ric.L. & Zs. 394 wiht H. wið g.; Holt. wip for wiht.
 Cf. also Tr. F. 15 f., Tr.; Angl. xxviii 444; Binz *ZfdPh.* xxxvii 530. — 1085^a
 Brown ðegna (see note). — 1087^b E.Sc. (f), Tho., Tr. F. 17, Tr., Holt., Sed.
 healfne. — 1095^a See 669^b Varr. — 1097^a Gru. unhlitme (?), see 1129; Tr.¹
 185 unslawe (cp. Guðr. 923); Tr. F. 24, Tr. unblinne; Holt. Lit. bl. xxi 64
 unslitne. — 1097^b Fol. 154^a be. — 1104^b MS. frecnen; Tho. frecnan, Gr.¹ frēc-
 nan. Cf. T. C. § 16.

- 1105 ðæs morþorhetes myndgiend wære,
 þonne hit sweordes ecg sēðan scolde. —
 Ad wæs geæfned, ond icge gold
 āhæfen of horde. Here-Scyldinga
 betst beadorinca wæs on bæl gearu.
- 1110 Æt þæm āde wæs ēþgesýne
 swātfāh syrce, swýn ealgylden,
 eofer irenheard, æþeling manig
 wundum āwyrded; sume on wæle crungon!
 Hēt ðā Hildeburh æt Hnæfes āde
- 1115 hire selfre sunu sweoloðe befæstan,
 bānfatu bærnan, ond on bæl dōn
zame on eaxle. Ides gnornode,
 geōmrode giddum. Gūðrinc āstāh.
 Wand tō wolcnum wælfýra mæst,
- 1120 hlynode for hlāwe; hafelan multon,
 bengeato burston, ðonne blōd ætspranc,
 lādþite lices. Līg ealle forswealg,
 gæsta gifrost, þāra ðe þær gūð fornam
 bēga folces; wæs hira blæd scacen.
- XVII 1125 Gewiton him ðā wīgend wīca nēosian

1105^b *Tr. F. 32, Tr., Holt.* myndgend. — 1106^b *MS.* syððan; *Tr. F. 19 (f), Tr., Sed.* sehtan; *JEGPh. viii 255* sēðan (or sēman (?), so *Tr. F. 19 (f)*); *Holt.* swýðan (or snyððan); *Imelmann D. Lit.z. xxx 998* scýran; *Siev. ix 139*: gap after scolde; *Schü.* thinks myndgian understood. — 1107^a *MS.* að, *Edd. Að; Gru.tr. 283, Gru. Ad.* — 1107^b *MS.* 7 icge; *Ke. ii* icge ('vegetus' ?); *E.Sc. (f), Rie.L. (f), Singer Beitr. xii 213* incge (cp. 2577); *Bu. 30* ondiege ('openly,' cp. 1935^a *Varr.*); *Holt. Beibl. xviii 364* = idge (idig 'resplendent'), *Holt. 2* itge (cp. *ON. itr.*, see 33^a *Varr.*); *Holt. 3* icge ('eagerly,' = idge, *Phoen. 407*). Cf. *al. 0 Tr. 1 185, Tr. F. 20, Tr.; Griemb. Angl. xxvii 331 f., Beitr. xxxvi 95, Siev. ib. 421.* — 1115^a *Tho., Gr. 1* suna, cf. *Cos. viii 560.* — 1117^a *MS.* earne; *Holt. Beitr. xvi 540 f., Sed.* eame; *Tho. axe* ('ashes') for eaxle; *Boer ZfdA. xlvii 135* earn ond eaxle (?). — 1118^b *Gru.tr. 284, Gru., Rie. Zs. 395* gūðrēc (cp. 3144); *Gr. 1 (f)* gūðhring (= 'clamor' ?), so *Sed.* (= 'spirals of smoke'); *Scherer L 5.5.494, Boer l.c.* gūðrincas tāh. — 1119^a *Fol. 154^b to AB.* — 1120^a *Gru., Tr. F. 21, Tr.* from for for. — *Holt. Zs. 116* hrāwe. Cf. also *ES. xxxix 463.* — 1121^b *Many Edd.* connect ætspranc w. lādþite, omitting comma. But see *Schü. ES. xlii 110.* — 1125^b *Holt., Schü.* nēosan. See *T.C. § 9.*

- frēondum befeallen, Frȳsland gesēon,
 hāmas ond hēaburh. Hengest ðā gȳt
 wælfāgne winter wunode mid Finne
 [ea] unhlitme; eard gemunde,
 1130 þēah þe hē meahthe on mere drīfan
 hringedstefnan, — holm storme wēol,
 won wið winde, winter ȳþe belēac
 īsgebīnde, oþ ðæt oþer cōm.
 gēar in geardas, — swā nū gȳt dēð,
 1135 þā ðe syngāles sēle bewitiað,
 wuldortorhtan weder. Ðā wæs winter scacen,
 fāger foldan bearm; fundode wrecca,
 gist of gearдум; hē tō gynwræce
 swiðor þōhte þonne tō sālāde,
 1140 gif hē torngemōt þurhtēon mihte,
 þæt hē Ēotena bearn inne gemunde.
 Swā hē ne forwyrnde woroldrædenne,
 þonne him Hūnlāfing hildelēoman,
 billa sēlest on bearm dyde;
 1145 þæs wāron mid Ēotenum ecge cūðe.
 Swylce ferhðfrecan Fin eft begeat
 sweordbealo slīden æt his selfes hām,
 siþðan grimne gripe Gūðlāf ond Ōslāf
 æfter sāsīðe sorge mændon,

1128^b-29^a MS. finnel unhlitme; Ke. Finne/elne (cp. 1097^a) unhlitme; so Holt., Schū., Cha.; He. 1-5 Finne/calles unhlitme; Tho. Finne/unflitme (cp. 1097^a); Rie. L. 6 Zs. 307, Sed. F./elne unflitme; Gr. 1 F./ēðles unhlitme; Koek² 110 F./unhlite ('misfortune,' 'exile') in. Cf Tr. 1 187 f., Tr. F. 23 f. — 1130^a Gru. tr. 284, many Edd., Sed., Cha. [ne] meahthe. — 1134^b-35^a Tho. dōð; Aant. 20, Holt., Schū. dōað. — Gr. 1, Sed. (cf. MLR. v 287) dēð/pām ðe. Cf. also Siev. ix 130; Bu. 30 f. — 1139^a Fol. 155^a pohte AB. — 1140^a Gru. torngemōd. — 1141^{a-b} Tho. þæs for þæt; Gru. þæt hyt for þæt hē; Siev. Beitr. xii 193, Holt. þær hē; Cos. Beitr. xxi 26, Sed. þæt hē [wið]. — Rie. L. bearnum and gemynte. — Tr. F. 25, Tr. irne for inne. — Cf. Rie. Zs. 397; Bu. 31; ESr. xxxix 430 — 1142^b Mō. 68, Bu. 32, Sed. woroldrædenne. Schū. makes 1142 subordinate clause, close of period. — 1143^a Bu. 32, Tr. F. 26, Tr. Hūn Lāfing. — 1143^b Hoit. Hildelēoman.

1150 ætwiton wēana dǣl; ne meahthe wǣfre mōd
 forhabban in hreþre. Ðā wæs heal roden *hroden: directed*
 fēonda fēorum, swilce Fin slægen,
 cyning on corþre, ond sēo cwēn numen.
 Scēotend Scyldinga tō scypon feredon
 1155 eal ingesteald eorðcyninges,
 swylce hīe æt Finnes hām findan meahton
 sigla searogimma. Hīe on sǣlāde
 drihtlice wif tō Denum feredon,
 læddon tō lēodum. *927.*

Lēoð wæs āsungen,
 1160 glēomannes gyd. Gamen eft āstāh,
 beorhtode beancswēg, byrelas sealdon
 wīn of wunderfatum. þā cwōm Wealhþeo forð
 gān under gyldnum bēage þær þā gōdan twēgen
 sǣton suhtergefæderan; þā gýt wæs hiera sib ætgædere,
 æghwylc oðrum trýwe. Swylce þær Unferþ þyle
 æt fōtum sæt frēan Scyldinga; gehwylc hiora his ferhþe
 trēowde,

þæt hē hæfde mōd micel, þeah þe hē his mǣgum nǣre
 ārfæst æt ecga gelācum. Spræc ðā ides Scyldinga:

‘ Onfōh þissum fulle, frēodrihten mīn,
 1170 sinces brytta! þū on sǣlum wes,
 goldwine gumēna, ond tō Gēatum spræc
 mildum wordum, swā sceal man dōn!
 Bēo wið Gēatas glæd, geofena gemyndig,
 nēan ond feorran þū nū hafast.’

1151^b MS. hroden; *Bu. Tid.* 64, 205 roden. See T.C. § 28. — 1156^a *Tr.*, *Holt.* swylc. — 1159^a *Fol.* 155^b to *AB.* — 1161^a *Sed.* (cf. *MLR.* v 287) beorhtmode (cp. bearhtm). — 1165^b MS. hun ferþ; *Rie. Zs.* 414 Unferð. See 400^a. — 1174^b *E.Sc.*, et al. p. n. [friðu] h. [metr. objectionable: *Rie. V.* 20, T.C. § 5 n.]; *Rie. l.c.* p. nýd h. (and punct. after feorran, like *Ke.*, *Tho.*, *Gru.*); *Bu.* 92 inserts after 1174^b [secgas ætsomme in sele pām hēan]; *Tr.*¹ 191 [þā] or [þē] p., *Sed.* [þē] p.; *Siev. ESt.* xlv 297 [þē] p., and lacuna before 1174. Cf. *JEGPh.* viii 256 f.; *Schü. ESt.* xlv 157.

- 1175 Mē man sægde, þæt þū ðē for sunu wolde
 hereri[n]c habban. Heorot is gefælsod, - *3rd line mention*
 beāhsele beorhta; brūc þenden þū mōte
 manigra mēdo, ond þīnum māgum læf
 folc ond rice, þonne ðū forð scyle,
 1180 methodscaft seōn. Ic mīnne can
 glædne Hrōþulf, þæt hē þā geogoðe wile
 ārum healdan, gyf þū ær þonne hē,
 wine Scildinga, worold oflættest;
 wēne ic þæt hē mid gōde gyldan wille
 1185 uncran eaferan, gif hē þæt eal gemon,
 hwæt wit tō willan ond tō worðmyndum
 umborwesendum ær ārna gefremedon.
 Hwearf þā bī bence, þær hyre byre wæron,
 Hrēðric ond Hrōðmund, ond hæleþa bearn,
 1190 giogoð ætgædere; þær se gōda sæt,
 Bēowulf Gēata be þām gebrōðrum twām.
 XVIII Him wæs ful boren, ond frēondlaþu
 wordum bewægned, ; ond wunden gold
 ēstum geēawed, earm[h]rēade twā, 1
 1195 hrægl ond hringas, healsbēaga mæst
 þāra þe ic on foldan gefrægen hæbbe.
 Nænigne ic under swegle sēlran hýrde
 hordmāðum hæleþa, syþðan Hāma ætwæg
 tō þære byrhtan byrig Brōsinga mene,
 1200 sigle ond sincfæt, — searonīðas flēah
 Eormenrices, gecēas ēcne ræd. —

1175^a *Gru.* [swā] mē. — 1175^b *Fol.* 156^a þu *AB.* — 1176^a *MS.* here ric; *Ke.* hereri[n]c. *Cp.* 2466^a *MS.* heaðo ri;c. — 1178^a *MS.* *AB.* medo; *Ke., et al.* mēda; *Gr.*¹ mādma (?); *Tr.*¹ 191 mērða (?); *Tr.* mēða. *Cf.* *Lang.* § 18.3. — 1194^b *MS.* reade; *Gr.*¹ -[h]rēade. — 1195^a *Fol.* 156^b gas *AB.* — 1198^a *MS.* mad mum; *E.Sc.* -māðum (?); *Gr.* -māðum; *Gru.* -māðm; *Cha.* -mādm. *See Siev. A. M.* § 85 n. 2. *Cp.* 2193^a. — 1199^a *MS.* here; *E.Sc.* pære. — 1199^b *Grimm D. M.* 255 (307), *Bu.* 75 Brīsinga. — 1200^b *MS.* fealh; *Leo L* 4.24.44, *Gru.* flēah.

- þone hring hæfde Higelāc Gēata,
 nefa Swertinges nȳhstan sīðe,
 siðþan hē under segne sinc ealgode,
 1205 wælrēaf werede; hyne wyrd fornam,
 syþðan hē for wlenco wēan āhsode,
 fāhðe tō Frȳsum. Hē þā frætwe wæg,
 eorclanstānas ofer ȳða ful,
 rice þēoden; hē under rande gecranc.
 1210 Gehwearf þā in Francna fæpm feorh cyninges,
 brēostgewædu, ond se bēah somod;
 wyrsan wīgfrecan wæl rēafedon
 æfter gūðsceare, Gēata lēode
 hrēawic hēoldon, — Heal swēge onfēng.
 1215 Wealhðeo maþelode, hēo fore þām werede spræc:
 ‘ Brūc ðisses bēages, Bēowulf lēofa,
 hyse, mid hāle, ond þisses hrægles nēot,
 þeo[d]gestrēona, ond geþeoh tela,
 cen þec mid cræfte, ond þyssum cnyhtum wes
 1220 lāra liðe! Ic þē þæs lēan geman. Hafast þū gefēred, þæt ðē feor ond nēah
 ealne wīdeferhþ weras ehtigað,
 efne swā sīde swā sǣ bebūgeð
 windgeard weallas. Wes þenden þū lifige,
 1225 æþeling, ēadig! Ic þē an tela
 singestrēona. Bēo þū suna mīnum
 dǣdum gedēfe, drēamhealdende!

*These copies of the Gothic
the copies occupied the
field*

*I will remember what
remained to be*

1208^a *Gru.tr.* 285, et al. eorclan-. — 1210^b *Siev. ix* 130 feoh. — 1212^b *MS.* rēafeden; *E.Sc.* rēafedon. Cf. *T.C.* § 16. — 1213^a *Holtzm.* 494 gūðsceare. — 1213^b *E.Sc., Gru., E., Holt., Schü., Sed.* place comma after lēode. — 1214^b *Cos. viii* 570, *Aant.* 21 healsbēge (= bēage). — 1217^b *Fol.* 157^a 7 *A.* — 1218^a *MS.* þeo; *Gru.tr.* 285, *Ke.* þeo[d]-. — 1224^a *MS.* wind geard weallas; *Ke., et al.* windge eardweallas; *E.Sc.* windige weallas; *Krackow Arch. cxi* 171, cf. *L7.19.44* windgeard weallas. See *T.C.* § 28 n. 2. — 1225^a *Several Edd.* omit comma after æþeling. See *MPH.* iii 457.

Hēr is æghwylc eorl oþrum getrȳwe,
 mōdes milde, mandrihtne hol[d],
 1230 þegnas syndon geþwære, þēod ealgearo,
 druncne dryhtguman; dō swā ic bidde!’
 Eode þā tō setle. Þær wæs symbbla cyst,
 druncon wīn weras. Wyrd ne cūþon,
 geosceaft grimme, swā hit āgangen wearð
 1235 eorla manegum, syþðan æfen cwōm,
 ond him Hrōþgār gewāt tō hofe sīnum,
 rīce tō ræste. Reced weardode
 unrīm eorla, swā hīe oft ær dydon.
 Bençpelu beredon; hit geonðbræded wearð
 1240 beddum ond bolstrum. Bēorscealca sum
 fūs ond fæge fletræste gebēag.
 Setton him tō hēafdon hilderandas,
 bordwudu beorhtan; þær on bence wæs
 ofer æþelinge yþgesēne
 1245 heaþostēapa helm, hringed byrne,
 þrecwudu þrymlīc. Wæs þēaw hyra,
 þæt hīe oft wæron an wīg gearwe,
 gē æt hām gē on herge, gē gehwæþer þāra
 efne swylce mæla, swylce hira mandryhtne
 1250 þearf gesælde; wæs sēo þēod tilu.
 XVIII Sigon þā tō slæpe. Sum sære angeald
 æfenræste, swā him ful oft gelamp,
 siþðan goldsele Grendel warode,

Dec 3

1229^b MS. hol (changed from heol); *Thk., Ke.* hol[d]. — 1230^b. See 77^b. —
 1231^b MS. doð; *Siev. ix 140, Holt., Sed. dō.* — 1234^a *Klu. Beitr. viii 533 f.,*
Holt. geasceaft (supposed ancient form of gesceaft w. stressed prefix). So 1266^a.
 — MS. grimne; *E.Sc.* grimme. — 1235 *Several Edd. (thus Schü., Sea., cf. Schü.*
Sa. pp. xxiv, 119) begin a fresh sentence at syþðan and make it end w. ræste 1237^a;
Cha. includes in that sentence 1235^b–38^b. But see 2103^b–4, 1784^b, 2124^b, 2303^b.
 — 1241^b *Fol. 157^b beag AB.* — 1247^b *E.Sc., Cha. anwiggearwe; Cos. viii 570*
an(d)wig-, Holt., Sed. anwig-. See Rie. Zs. 405; MPh. iii 458; Gloss. : on.—1248^b
E.Sc., et al. cancel gē.

- unriht æfnde, of þæt ende becwōm,
 1255 swylt æfter synnum. Þæt gesȳne wearþ,
 wīdcūþ werum, þætte wrecend þā gýt
 lifde æfter lāþum, lange þrāge,
 æfter gūðceare; Grendles mōdor,
 ides āglæcwīf yrmþe gemunde,
 1260 sē þe wæteregesān wunian scolde,
 cealde strēamas, siþðan Cāin wearð
 tō ecgbanan āngan brēþer,
 fæderenmæge; hē þā fāg gewāt,
 morþre gemearcod mandrēam flēon,
 1265 wēsten warode. Þanon wōc fela
 geōsceaftgāsta; wæs þæra Grendel sum,
 heorowearh hetelīc, sē æt Heorote fand
 wæccendne wer wīges bīdan;
 þær him āglæca ætgræpe wearð;
 1270 hwæþre hē gemunde mægenes strenge,
 gimfæste gife, ðē him God sealde,
 ond him tō Anwaldan āre gelyfde,
 frōfre ond fultum; ðy hē þone fēond ofercwōm,
 gehnægde helle gāst. þā hē hēan gewāt,
 1275 drēame bedæled dēaþwīc seōn,
 mancynnes fēond. Ond his mōdor þā gýt
 gifre ond galgmōd gegān wolde
 sorhfulne sið, sunu dēoð wrecan.

Cōm þā tō Heorote, ðær Hring-Dene

- 1280 geond þæt sæld swāfun. þā ðær sōna wearð
 edhwyrft eorlum, siþðan inne fealh

1258^a *Tr.* gūðsceare.—1260^a *E.Sc.*, et al. sē[o].—1261^b *MS.* camp; *Gru.tr.* 286, *Kc.* Cāin. See 107^a *Varr.*—1264^b *Fol.* 158^a man *AB.*—1266^a See 1234^a.—1278^b *MS.* sunu þeod; *E.Sc.* (f), *Gr.* (f), *Scherer L.* 5.5.495, *Rie.Zs.* 401 sunz (or sunu) dēað. (deoð - ðeod - þeod. Cf. *Lang.* § 16.2.)—1280^b *Holt.* (cf. *Zs.* 117) sō[c]na.

Grendles mōdor. Wæs se gryre lāssa
 efne swā micle, swā bið mægþa cræft,
 wiggryre wifes be wæpnedmen,
 1285 þonne heoru bunden, hamere geþrūen,
 sweord swāte fāh swīn ofer helme
 ecgum dyhtig andweard scireð. ✓ ✕
 Ðā wæs on healle heardecg togen
 sweord ofer setlum, sīdrand manig
 1290 hafen handa fæst; helm ne gemunde,
 byrnan sīde, þā hine se brōga angeat.
 Hēo wæs on ofste, wolde ūt þanon,
 fēore beorgan, þā hēo onfunden wæs;
 hraðe hēo æþelinga āne hæfde
 1295 fæste befangen, þā hēo tō fenne gang.
 Sē wæs Hrōþgāre hæleþa lēofost
 on gesīðes hād be sām twēonum,
 rīce randwiga, þone ðe hēo on ræste ābrēat,
 blædfæstne beorn. Næs Bēowulf ðær,
 1300 ac wæs oþer in ær geteohhod
 æfter mārþdumgife mærum Gēate.
 Hrēam wearð in Heorote; hēo under heolfre genam
 cūþe folme; cearu wæs genīwod,
 geworden in wīcun. Ne wæs þæt gewrixle til,
 1305 þæt hīe on bā healfa bicgan scoldon
 frēonda feorum!
 þā wæs frōd cyning,
 hār hilderinc on hrēon mōde,
 syðþan hē aldorþegn unlyfigendne,
 þone dēorestan dēadne wisse.

1285^b MS. gepuren; Gr.¹ (?), *Siev. Beitr.* ix 282, 294, cf. *Siev. R.* 265, 458
 geþrūen.—1287^a Fol. 158^b dyhttig A, dyttig B; Gr.¹ dyhtig.—1291^b Gr.¹ (?),
Bu.Tid. 296, *Ric.Zs.* 401 þe for þā.—1302^a MS. o!n.—1307^b Fol. 150^a
 mode AB.

- 10 Hraþe wæs tō būre Bēowulf fetod,
 sigorēadig secg. Samod ærdæge
 ēode eorla sum, ʿ æþele cempa
 self mid gesiðum þær se snotera bād,
 hwæþer him Alwalda æfre wille
 1315 æfter wēaspelle wyrpe gefremman.
 Gang ðā æfter flōre fyrdwyrðe man
 mid his handscale — healwudu dynede —,
 þæt hē þone wisan wordum nægde
 frēan Ingwina, frægn gif him wære
 1320 æfter nēodlaðu[m] niht getæse. 2
 xx Hrōðgār maþelode, helm Scyldinga:
 ‘Ne frīn þū æfter sælum! Sorh is geniwod.
 Denigea lēodum. Dēad is Æschere,
 Yrmenlāfes yldra brōþor,
 1325 mīn rūnwita ond mīn rædbora,
 eaxlgestealla, ðonne wē on orlege
 hafelan weredon, þonne hniton fēþan,
 eoferas cnysedan. Swy(lc) scolde eorl wesan,
 [æþeling] ærgōd, swylc Æschere wæs!
 1330 Wearð him on Heorote tō handbanan
 wælgæst wæfre; ic ne wāt hwæder
 atol æse wlanc eftsiðas tēah,
 fülle gefægnod. Hēo þā fæhðe wræc,
 þē þū gystran niht Grendel cwealdest

1314^a MS. hwæpre; *Siev. ZfdPh. xxi 357, Holt., Sed. hwæper. See 2844^a.*
 — MS. alf walda; *Thk. alwealda, Tho. Alwalda.* — 1317^a *Tho., Sweet L 2.22, Wy. -scole. See Gloss.* — 1318^b MS. (AB) hnægde; *E.Sc. nēgde, Gr.¹ nægde.*
 — 1320^a MS. neod laðu; *E.Sc. -lāde; E., Holt., Sed. -laðu[m]; Sweet L 2.22 -laðe; Cos. viii 570 nēadlāðum. See Lang. § 20.3.* — 1328^b *Fol. 150^b swy. . scolde B(A); Thk. swylc.* — 1329^a *Gru. [ædeling], Gr.² [æðeling]. See 130^a.* — 1331^b MS. hwæper; *Gr.¹ (ʔ), Ric. V. 45, Sweet¹ L 2.22, Bu. 93 hwider; Gr.², Schū., Sed., Cha. hwæder. (He.¹, Holt. hwæper = hwider.)* — 1333^a MS. ge frægnod; *Ke. ii, et al., Holt., Sed. gefægnod; cp. 562, 1014; see Gloss.; Tho., Tr. gefrēfrod; Gru. gefrecnod.*

- 1335 þurh hǣstne hād heardum clammum,
forþan hē tō lange lēode mīne
wanode ond wyrde. Hē æt wīge gecrang
ealdres scyldig, ond nū oþer cwōm
mihtig mānscaða, wolde hyre mæg wrecan,
- 1340 gē feor hafað fāhðe gestæled,
þæs þe þincean mæg þegne monegum,
sē þe æfter sincgyfan on sefan grēoteþ, —
hreþerbealo hearde; nū sēo hand ligeð,
sē þe ēow wēlhwylcra wilna dohte. —
- 1345 Ic þæt londbūend, lēode mīne,
selerædende secgan hýrde,
þæt hīe gesāwon swylce twēgen
micle mearcstapan mōras healdan,
ellorgæstas. Ðæra oðer wæs,
- 1350 þæs þe hīe gewislicost gewitan meahton,
idese onlicnæs; oðer earmscapean
on weres wæstmum wræclāstas træd,
næfne hē wæs māra þonne ænig man oðer;
þone on gēardagum Grendel nemdon
- 1355 foldbūende; nō hīe fæder cunnon,
hwæþer him ænig wæs ær ācenned
dyrnra gāsta. Hīe dýgel lond
warigeað wulfhleoþu, windige næssas,
frēcne fengelād, ðær fyrgenstrēam
- 1360 under næssa genipu niþer gewiteð,
flōd under foldan. Nis þæt feor heonon
mīlgemearces, þæt se mere standeð;
ofer þām hongiað hrinde bearwas,

1344^a *E.Sc.*, et al. sē[o]. — 1351^a *MS.* onlic næs; *Ke.*, et al., *Schū.*, *Sed.*, *Cha.* onlicnes; *Gru.tr.* 287, *Sweet L.* 2.22, *Holt.* onlic. (*Sweet* adds wæs before oðer 1351^b.) — 1352^b *Fol.* 160^a træd. — 1354^b *MS.* (AB) nemdod; *Kz.* nemdon. — 1362^b *MS.* stanðeð; *Thk.* standeþ. — 1363^b *Morris in Preface* (p. vi f.) to

wudu wyrtum fæst | wæter oferhelmað.

1365 þær mæg nihta gehwæm niðwundor sēon,
fȳr on flōde. Nō þæs frōd leofað

gumena bearna, þæt þone grund wite. ✱

Ðeah þe hæðstapa hundum geswenced,

heorot hornum trum holtwudu sēce,

1370 feorran geflȳmed, ær hē feorh seleð,

aldor on ofre, ær hē in wille,

hafelan [beorgan]; nis þæt hēoru stōw!

þonon yðgeblond ūp āstigeð

won tō wolcnum, þonne wind styrep

1375 lāð gewidru, oð þæt lyft drysmaþ,

roderas rēotað. Nū is se ræd gelang

eft æt þe ānum. Eard gīt ne const,

frēcne stōwe, ðær þū findan miht

sinnigne secg; sēc gif þū dyrre!

1380 Ic þe þā fæhðe feo lēanige,

ealdgestrēonum, swā ic ær dyde,

wundnum golde, gyf þū on weg cymest.

XXI Bēowulf mæpelode, bearn Ecgþēowes:

‘Ne sorga, snotor guma! Sēlre bið æghwæm,

1385 þæt hē his frēond wrece, þonne hē fela murne.

Ūre æghwylc sceal ende gebīdan

worolde lifes; wyrce sē þe mōte

1390 dōmes ær dēaþe; þæt bið drihtguman

unlifgendum æfter sēlest.

Blickl. Hom., Sweet L 2.22, Wülker, He.-Soc.⁵ hrīmge (see note to 1357 ff.); Cos. viii 571 hrīmde (=hrīmge); B.-T. s.v. hrind, Sarrazin Beitr. xi 163 n., Sed. bringde (cp. bring ‘circle’); Wright ESt. xxx 342 f. hrinde, see Gloss.

1372^a MS. hafelan; Ke. ii, Edd. [hȳdan]; Holt. note [beorgan] (?). See 1293^a. — 1377^a Fol. 160^b þe AB. — 1379^a MS. fela sinnigne; He.², most Edd. cancel fela; Holt. (cf. Zs. 117): lacuna before fela, which he makes the last word of the preceding line. — 1382^a MS. Z. wun/dini or /dmi; Gru.tr. 287 wunden; E.Sc., et al., Bu. 93, Schü., Sed. wundnum; Thk., Hold.², Holt., Cha. wundini. See Intr. cxii.

1390 *Ārīs, rīces weard,* *uton hraþe fēran,*
Grendles māgan *gang scēawigan.*
 Ic hit þē gehāte : *nō hēon helm losaþ,*
nē on foldan fæþm, *nē on fyrgeholt,*
nē on gyfenes grund, *gā þær hē wille !*

1395 *Ðys dōgor þū* *geþyld hafa*
wēana gehwylces, *swā ic þē wēne tō.'*
Āhlēop ðā se gomela, *Gode þancode,*
mihtigan Drihtne, *þæs se man gespræc.*

þā wæs Hrōðgāre *hors gebæted,*

1400 *wicg wundenfeax.* *Wīsa fengel*
geatolic gende ; *gumfēþa stōp*
lindhæbbendra. *Lāstas wæron*
æfter waldswaþum *wīde gesýne,*
gang ofer grundas, *[swā] gegnum fōr*

1405 *ofer myrcan mōr,* *magoþegna bær*
þone sēlestan *sāwollēasne*
þāra þe mid Hrōðgāre *hām eahtode.*

Oferēode þā *æþelinga bearn*

stēap stānhliðo, *stīge nearwe,*

1410 *enge ānpaðas,* *uncūð gelād,*
neowle næssas, *nicorhūsa fela ;*

hē fēara sum *beforan gengde*

wīra monna *wong scēawian,*

oþ þæt hē færinga *fyrgeþēamas*

1415 *ofer hārne stān* *hleonian funde,*
wynlēasne wudu ; *wæter under stōd*
drēorig ond gedrēfed. *Denum eallum wæs,*

1392^b *Tho., et al. hē[o];* so 1394^b. — *Tho. (in Ke.), et al., Aant. 23 holm.* — 1393^b *Z. translit. no (misprint).* — 1398^b *Fol. 161^a spræc A, spræc B.* — 1401^a *E. Sc., et al., Holt., Schū., Sed. gen[g]de ;* see 1412. *Cf. Lang. § 10.1.* — 1404^b *MS. gegnū for ;* *Siev. ix 140, Holt., Sed., Cha. [þær hēo] g. f. ;* *Bu. 94 [hwær hēo] g. f. ;* *Aant. 24 gegnunga (?) ;* *ÆGPh. vi 195 [swā] (or fērde for fōr, so Schū.).* — 1407^b *Tho. (f), Tr. ealgode.*

- winum Scyldinga weorce on mōde
 tō geþolianne, ðegne monegum,
 1420 on cýð eorla gehwæm, syðþan Æscheres
 on þām holmclife hafelan mētton.
Flōd blōde wēol — folc tō sǣgon —
 hātan heolfre. Horn stundum song
 fūslīc f(yrd)lēoð. Fēþa eal gesæt.
 1425 Gesāwon ðā æfter wætere wyrmcynnes fela,
 sellice sǣdracan sund cunnian,
 swylce on næshleoðum nicras licgean,
 ðā on undernmæl oft bewitigað
 sorhfulne sīð on segrāde,
 1430 wyrmas ond wildēor. Hie on weg hruron
 bitere ond gebolgne; bearhtm ongēaton,
 gūðhorn galan. Sumne Gēata lēod
 of flānbogan fēores getwæfde,
 yðgewinnes, þæt him on aldre stōd
 1435 herestræl hearda; hē on holme wæs
 sundes þē sǣnra, ðē hyne swylt fornam. *
 Hræþe wearð on yðum mid eofersprēotum
 heorohōcyhtum hearde gearwod,
 nīða genǣged, ond on næs togen,
 1440 wundorlic wægþora; weras scēawedon
 gryrelicne gist.
 Gyrede hine Bēowulf
 eorlgewædum, nalles for ealdre mearn;
 scolde herebyrne hondum gebrōden,
 sīd ond searofāh sund cunnian,
 1445 sēo ðe bāncofan beorgan cūþe,

1418^a Tr. wigum. — 1423^a Fol. 161^b hatan AB. — 1424^a B(A) f...; Bout. 92 fyrd-. — 1430^a Holt. (cf. Beibl. xiii 205) wildor. — 1440^a Tr. wægþara; ESt. xxxix 463 -dēor (?), cp. Chr. 987; Holt. Beibl. xxi 300 -þora, cp. þwcran. See Gloss.

- þæt him hildegrāp hreþre ne mihte,
 eorres inwifeng aldre gesceþðan;
 ac se hwīta helm hafelan werede,
 sē þe meregrundas mengan scolde,
 1450 sēcan sundgebland since geweorðad,
 befangen frēawrāsnum, swā hine fyrndagam
 worhte wāpna smið, wundrum tēode,
 besette swinlīcum, þæt hine syðþan nō
 brond nē beadomēcas bītan ne meahton.
- 1455 Næs þæt þonne mætost mægenfultuma,
 þæt him on ðearfe lāh ðyle Hrōðgāres;
 wæs þām hæftmēce Hrunting nama;
 þæt wæs ān foran ealdgestrēona;
 ecg wæs iren, ātertānum fāh,
 1460 āhyrded heaþoswāte; nāfre hit æt hilde ne swāc
 manna āngum þāra þe hit mid mundum bewand,
 sē ðe gryresīðas gegān dorste,
 folcstede fāra; næs þæt forma sīð,
 þæt hit ellenweorc æfnan scolde.
- 1465 Hūru ne gemunde mago Ecglāfes
 eafopes cræftig, þæt hē ær gespræc
 wīne druncen, þā hē þæs wāpnes onlāh
 sēlran sweordfrecan; selfa ne dorste
 under yða gewin aldre genēþan,
 1470 drihtscype drēogan; þær hē dōme forlēas,
 ellenmærdum. Ne wæs þām oðrum swā,
 syðþan hē hine tō gūðe gegyred hæfde.
- XXII Bēowulf maþelode, bearn Ecghēowes:
 ‘Geþenc nū, se mæra maga Healfdenes,
 1475 snottra fengel, nū ic eom sīðes fūs,

1448^b *Fol. 162^a hafelan AB.* — 1454^a *Aant. 24 (ʒ), Tr., Holt., Sed. brogdne.*
 — 1459^b *Cos. viii 571, Aant. 24 ātertærum (= -tæarum, ‘poison drops’); Tr.*
-tæcnum. — 1471^a *Fol. 162^b mærdam AB, ;: rðum Z. (ʒ).*

goidwine gumena, hwæt wit geō spræcon,
 gif ic æt þearfe þīnre scolde
 aldre linnan, þæt ðū mē ā wære
 forðgewitenum on fæder stæle.

1480 Wes þū mundbora mīnum magoþegnum,
 hondgesellum, gif mec hild nime;
 swylce þū ðā mādmas, þē þū mē sealdest,
 Hrōðgār lēofa, Higelāce onsend.
 Mæg þonne on þæm golde ongitan Gēata dryhten,
 1485 gesēon sunu Hrædles, þonne hē on þæt sinc starað,
 þæt ic gumcystum gōdne funde
 bēaga bryttan, brēac þonne mōste.
 Ond þū Unferð læt ealde lāfe,
 wrætlic wægsweord wīdcūðne man

1490 heardecg habban; ic mē mid Hruntinge
 dōm gewyrce, oþðe mec dēað nimeð!

See 17

— Æfter þæm wordum Weder-Gēata lēod
 efste mid elne, — nalas andsware
 bīdan wolde; brimwylm onfēng
 1495 hilderince. Ðā wæs hwil dæges,
 ær hē þone grundwong ongytan mehte.
 Sōna þæt onfunde sē ðe flōda begong
 heorogīfre behēold hund missēra,
 grim ond grædig, þæt þær gumena sum
 1500 ælwihta eard ufan cunnode.

Grāp þā tōgēanes, gūðrinc gefēng
 atolan clommum; nō þy ær in gescōd
 hālan līce; hring ūtan ymbbearh,
 þæt hēo þone fyrðhom ðurhfōn ne mihte,
 1505 locene leoðosyrca lāþan fingrum.

1481^a *Gru.*, *Holt.* hondgesteallum. (*Holt.* ii -geseldum?) — 1485^a *Tho.*, et al. Hrēðles. See 454^b. — 1488^a *MS* hunferð; *Rie.Zs.* 414 Unferð. See 490^a. — 1489^a *Tho.* wīg- (for wæg-); *Klu.* (in *Hold.*¹) wæl-. — 1491^b *Fol.* 163^a oþðe.

• Bær þā sēo brimwyl[f], þā hēo tō botme cōm,
 hringa þengel tō hofe sīnum,
 swā hē ne mihte nō — hē þām mōdig wæs —
 wāpna gewealdan, ac hine wundra þæs fela
 1510 swe[n]cte on sunde, sādēor monig
 hildetūxum heresyrcan bræc,
 ēhton āglæcan. Ðā se eorl ongeat,
 þæt hē [in] nīðsele nāthwylcum wæs,
 þær him nānig wæter wihte ne sceþede,
 1515 nē him for hrōfsele hrīnan ne mehte
 færgripe flōdes; fýrlēoht geseah,
 blācne lēoman beorhte scīnan.

Ongeat þā se gōda grundwyrġenne,
 merewif mihtig; mægenræs forgeaf
 1520 hildebille, hond sweng ne oftēah,
 þæt hire on hafelan hringmæl āgōl
 grædig gūðlēoð. Ðā se gist onfand,
 þæt se beadolēoma bītan nolde,
 aldre sceþðan, ac sēo ecg geswāc
 1525 ðēodne æt þearfe; ðolode ær fela
 hondgemōta, helm oft gescær,
 fæges fyrdhrægl; ðā wæs forma sīð
 dēorum mādme, þæt his dōm ālæg.

Eft wæs anræd, nalas elnes læt,
 1530 mārða gemyndig mæg Hýlāces :
 wearp ðā wundenmæl wrættum gebunden

1506^a MS. wyl; Ke. -wyl[f]. — 1508^{a-b} Thk., Ke., Gru., Siev. ix 140, Hold., Aant. 24, Holt., Schü. place nō in b-line. — MS. þæm; Gru., Holt. pæs; Gr.¹, Cha. pēah; Aant. 24 (?), Schü., Sed. þær. — 1510^a MS. swecte; Ke. ii swe[n]cte. — 1513^a Tho. [in]. — 1514^a Martin Est. xx 295 wæter[a]; Holt. (cf. Lit. bl. xxi 61), Morgan Beitr. xxxiii 126 wæter nānig. See T.C. § 17 f. — 1516^b Fol. 163^v fyr AB. — 1520^b MS. hord swenge; Bout. 92 hondsweng; Gr.¹, Edd. hond swenge; Tr., Schü., Sed. sweng. — 1530^b MS. hylaces; most Edd. Hygelāces; MPh. iii 458, Schü., Cha. Hýlāces; Holt. Hyglāces. See Lang. §§ 18.10, 19.1. — 1531^a MS. wundel; Ke. wunden-.

- yrre öretta, þæt hit on eorðan læg,
 stið ond stýlecg; strenge getrūwode,
 mundgripe mægenes. Swā sceal man dôn,
 1535 þonne hē æt gūðe gegān þenceð
 longsumne lof; nā ymb his lif cearað.
 Gefēng þā be eaxle — nalas for fæhðe mearn —
 Gūð-Gēata lēod Grendles mōdor;
 brægd þā beadwe heard, þā hē gebolgen wæs,
 1540 feorhgeniðlan, þæt hēo on flet gebēah.
 Hēo him eft hraþe andlēan forgeald
 grimman grāpum ond him tōgēanes fēng;
 oferwearp þā wērigmōd wigena strengest,
 fēþecempa, þæt hē on fülle wearð.
 1545 Ofsæt þā þone selēgyst, ond hyre seax getēah
 brād [ond] brūnecg; wolde hire bearn wrecan,
 āngan eaferan. Him on eaxle læg
 brēostnet brōden; þæt gebearh fēore,
 wið ord ond wið ecge ingang forstōd.
 1550 Hæfde ðā forsīðod sunu Ecgþēowes
 under gynne grund, Gēata cempa,
 nemne him heaðobyrne helpe gefremede,
 herenet hearde, — ond hālig God
 gewēold wigsigor; wītig Drihten,
 1555 rodera Rædend hit on ryht gešcēd
 ⁊, yðelice, syþðan hē eft āstōd.
 XXIII Geseah ðā on searwum sigeēadig bil,
 ealdsweord eotenisc ecgum þyhtig,
 wigena weorðmynd; þæt [wæs] wæpna cyst, —

1533^b See 669^b Varr. — 1537^a Ric.V. 24, Sweet L 2.22, 4 Edd., Morgan Beitr. xxxiii 117 feaxe. Cf. T.C. § 26. — 1541^b MS. handlean; Ric.Zs. 414, Holt., Schü., Cha. andlēan. See 2094 (2020, 2072). — 1542^a Fol. 164^a man. — 1543^a E.Sc. (f), Sed. oferwearp [hine]. — 1543^b-44^a E.Sc. strengestan, Aant. 24 strengel; E.Sc., Aant. 25 -cempa. — 1545^b MS. seaxe; E.Sc., most Edd. seax. — 1546^a Gru. p. 150, He.², 4 Edd. [ond]. Cp. Mald. 163. — 1558^a Ke., Tho., Gr., et al. eald sweord. So 1663^a, 2616^a, 2070^a. — 1559^b Gru.tr. 290 (f), Ke. [wæs].

- 1560 būton hit wæs mære ðonne ænig mon oðer
 tō beadulāce ætberan meakte,
 gōd ond geatolīc, gīganta geweorc.
 Hē gefēng þā fetelhilt, freca Scyldinga
 hrēoh ond heorogrim, hringmæl gebrægd
 1565 aldres orwēna, yrringa slōh,
 þæt hire wið halse heard grāpode,
 bānhringas bræc; bil eal ðurhwōd
 fægne flæscho-man; hēo on flet gecrong,
 sweord wæs swātīg, secg weorce gefeh.
 1570 Lixte se lēoma, lēoht inne stōd,
 efne swā of hefene hādre scīneð
 rodores candel. // Hē æfter recede wlāt;
hwearf þā be wealle, wæpen hafenade
 heard be hiltum Higelāces ðegn
 1575 yrre ond anræd, — næs sēo ecg fracod
 hilderince, . ac hē hraþe wolde
 Grendle forgyldan gūðræsa fela
 ðāra þe hē geworhte tō West-Denum
 oftor micle ðonne on ænne sīð,
 1580 þonne hē Hrōðgāres heorðgenēatas
 slōh on sweofote, slæpende fræt
 folces Denigea fýftýne men,
 ond oðer swylc - üt offerede,
 lāðlicu lāc. Hē him þæs lēan forgeald,
 1585 rēþe cempa, tō ðæs þe hē on ræste geseah
 gūðwērigne Grendel licgan,
 aldorlēasne, swā him ær gescōd
 hild æt Heorote. Hrā wīde sprong,
 syþðan hē æfter dēaðe drepe þrōwade,
 1590 heorosweng heardne, ond hine þā hēafde becearf. —

- Sōna þæt gesāwon snottre^v ceorlas,
 þā ðe mid Hrōðgāre on holm wliton,
 þæt wæs yðgeblond eal gemenged,
 brim blōde fāh. Blondenfeaxe,
 1595 gomele ymb gōdne ongeador spræcon,
 þæt hig þæs æðelinges^æ eft ne wēndon,
 þæt hē sigehrēðig sēcean cōme
 mārne þeoden; þā ðæs monige gewearð, *see volub.*
 þæt hine sēo brimwylf ābrōten hæfde.
 1600 Ðā cōm nōn dæges. Næs ofgēafon
 hwate Scyldingas; gewāt him hām þonon
 goldwine gumena. Gistas sētan
 mōdes sēoce ond on mere staredon;
 wīston ond ne wēndon, þæt hīe heora winedrihten
 1605 selfne gesāwon. — þā þæt sweord ongan
 æfter heafoswāte hildegicelum,
 wīgbil wanian; þæt wæs wundra sum,
 þæt hit eal gemealt īse gelicost,
 ðonne forstes bend Fæder onlæteð,
 1610 onwindeð wælrāpas, sē gewæld hafað
 sēla ond mæla; þæt is sōð Metod.
 Ne nōm hē in þæm wicum, Weder-Gēata lēod,
 māðmæhta mā, þēh hē þær monige geseah,
 būton þone hafelan ond þā hilt somod
 1615 since fāge; sweord ær gemealt,
 forbarn brōdenmæl; (wæs þæt blōd tō þæs hāt,
 ættren ellorgæst,) sē þær inne swealt.
 Sōna wæs on sunde sē þe ær æt sæcce gebād
 wīghryre wrāðra, wæter ūp þurhdēaf;

1591^b *Fol.* 165^a ceorlas. — 1599^b *MS.* abrotten; *Ke.* ii abrotten. — 1602^b *MS.* secan; *Gru.tr.* 200 sæton, *Gr.* 2 sētan. — 1604^a *Ke.* ii wýs[c]ton, *Tho.*, *Gru.* wís[c]ton. — 1610^a *Gru.tr.* 201 (f), *Ke.*, et al. wægrāpas. — 1616^b *Fol.* 165^b to *AB.* — 1617^a *MS.* ellor altered from ellen. — 1619^a *Gr. Spr.* (f), *Aunt.* 25 wīghryre.

- 1620 wæron yðgeblana eal gefælsod,
 ēacne eardas, þā se ellorgāst
 oflēt lifdagas ond þās lānan gesceaft.
 Cōm þā tō lande lidmanna helm
 swiðmōd swymman; sælāce gefeah,
- 1625 mægenbyrþenne þāra þe hē him mid hæfde.
 Eodon him þā tōgēanes, Gode þancodon,
 ðrȳðlic þegna hēap, þēodnes gefēgon,
 þæs þe hī hyne gesundne gesēon mōston.
 Ðā wæs of þām hrōran helm ond byrne
- 1630 lungre ālȳsed. Lagu drūsade,
 wæter under wolcnum, wældrēore fāg.
 Fērdon forð þonon fēpelāstum
 ferhþum fægne, foldweg mæton,
 cūþe stræte; cyningbalde men
- 1635 from þām holmclife hafelan bæron
 earfoðlice heora æghwæþrum
 felamōdigra; fēower scoldon
 on þām wælstenge weorcum gefērian
 tō þām goldsele Grendles hēafod, —
- 1640 of ðæt semninga tō sele cōmon
 frome fyrdhwate fēowertȳne
 Gēata gongan; gumdryhten mid
 mōdig on gemonge meadowongas træd.
 Ðā cōm in gān ealdor ðegna,
- 1645 dædcēne mon dōme gewurþad,
 hæle hildedēor, Hrōðgār grētan.
 þā wæs be feaxe on flet boren
 Grendles hēafod, þær guman druncon,

1624^b Tr. (f), Holt. (cf. Zs. 117), Delbrück L 6.13.2.682 -lāca. — 1625^b E. omits þāra; He.-Soc.⁵⁻⁷ þære. — 1634^b Gr., E., Aant. 25, Sed. cynebalde; Bu. 369 cyningholde. Cf. MPh. iii 459. — 1640^a Fol. 166^a semninga. — 1644^a gān. See 386^b.

egeslic for eorlum ond þære idese mid,
 1650 wliteseon wrætlic; weras on sawon.

XXIIII Bēowulf mabelode, bearn Ecgþēowes:
 'Hwæt, wē þē þās sælāc, sunu Healfdenes,
 lēod Scyldinga, lustum brōhton
 tīres tō tātne, þē þū hēr tō lōcast.


1655 Ic þæt unsofte ealdre gedigde,
 wigge under wætere, weorc genēþde
 earfoðlice; ætrihthe wæs
 gūð getwāfed, nymðe mec God scylde.

Ne meahte ic æt hilde mid Hruntinge
 1660 wiht gewyrca, þeah þæt wāpen duge;
 ac mē geūðe ylða Waldend,
 þæt ic on wāge geseah wlitig hangian
 ealdsweord ēacen — oftost wisode
 winigea lēasum —, þæt ic ðy wāpne gebræd.

1665 Ofslōh ðā æt þære sæcce, þā mē sāl āgeald,
 hūses hyrdas. þā þæt hildebil
 forbarn brogdenmæl, swā þæt blōd gesprang,
 hātost heaþoswāta. Ic þæt hilt þanan
 fēondum ætferede; fyrendæda wræc,

1670 dēaðcwealm Denigea, swā hit gedēfe wæs.
 Ic hit þē þonne gehāte, þæt þū on Heorote mōst
 sorhlēas swefan mid þinra secga gedryht,
 ond þegna gehwylc þinra lēoda,
 duguðe ond iogoþe, þæt þū him ondrædan ne þearft,
 1675 þēoden Scyldinga, on þā healfe,
 aldorbealu eorlum, swā þū ær dydest.'

1650 Punct. in text w. Siev. ZfdPh. xxi 360; cp. 1422^b. Earlier Edd., Schū. (cf. Bd. 81) onsawon, most of them taking wliteseon as its object. — 1656 Tho. weorce; Aant. 25 wig and weorce. (Cf. ESt. xxxix 463 f.) Many Edd. make 1656–57^a one clause. — 1658^a Gru., Bu.Tid. 52, Tr., Sed. gūðe (1657 wæs i sg.). Cf. Aant. 25. — 1662^b Fol. 166^b hangian A. — 1663^a Sec 1558^a. — 1663^b Siev. R. 256 (?), Holt., Sed. oft. See T.C. § 20.

- Ðā wæs gylden hilt gamelum rince,
 hārum hildfruman on hand gyfen,
 enta ærgeweorc; hit on æht gehwearf
 1680 æfter dēofla hryre Denigea frēan,
 wundorsmiþa geweorc; ond þā þās worold ofgeaf
 gromheort guma, Godes andsaca,
 morðres scyldig, ond his mōdor ēac;
 on gewæld gehwearf woroldcyniga
 1685 ðæm sēlestan be sām twēonum
 ðāra þe on Scedenigge sceattas dælde. 
 Hrōðgār maðelode — hylt scēawode,
 ealde lāfe, on ðæm wæs ðr writen
 fyrngewinnes; syðþan flōd ofslōh,
 1690 gifen gēotende gīganta cyn,
 (frēcne gefērdon;) þæt wæs fremde þēod
 ēcean Dryhtne; him þæs endelēan
 þurh wāteres wylm Waldend sealde.
 Swā wæs on ðæm scennum scīran goldes
 1695 þurh rūnstafas rihte gemearcod,
 geseted ond gesæd, hwām þæt sweord geworht,
 irena cyst ærest wære,
 wreopenhilt ond wyrmfāh. Ðā se wīsa spræc
 sunu Healfdenes — swīgedon ealle — :
 1700 þæt, lā, mæg secgan sē þe sōð ond riht
 fremð on folce, (feor eal gemon,
 eald ēþelweard,) þæt ðes eorl wære
 geboren betera! Blæd is āræred
 1704 geond wīdwegas, wine mīn Bēowulf,

1677^a Kluge *ESt.* xxii 145, *Holt.* Gyldenhilt. See *Intr.* xviii n.—1681^b Müll.
 (xiv 213), *Holt.*, *Sed.* drop ond.—1685^b *Fol.* 167^a sām.—1686^a *MS.* scedenigge
 (the first g altered from n).—1697^a See 673^a *Varr.*—1702^a *MS.* .ŷ.—1702^b
Bu.Tid. 52 f., *Tr.* þæt ðē eorl nære. See *Lang.* § 25.2, *Gloss.*: betra; note on
 1850.

ðīn ofer þēoda gehwylce. Eal þū hit geþyldum healdest,
 mægen mid mōdes snyttrum. Ic þē sceal mīne gelæstan
 frēode, swā wit furðum spræcon. Ðū scealt tō frōfre
 weorþan

eal langtwīdig lēodum þīnum,
 hæleðum tō helpe.

Ne wearð Heremōd swā

1710 eaforum Ecgwelan, Ār-Scyldingum;
 ne gewēox hē him tō willan, ac tō wælfalle
 ond tō dēaðcwalum Deniga lēodum;
 brēat bolgenmōd bēodgenēatas,
 eaxlgesteallan, oþ þæt hē āna hwearf,

1715 mære þēoden mondrēamum from.

Ðeah þe hine mihtig God mægenes wynnnum,
 eafeþum stēpte, ofer ealle men
 forð gefremede, hwæþere him on ferþe grēow
 brēosthord blōdrēow; nallas bēagas geaf

1720 Denum æfter dōme; drēamlēas gebād,
 þæt hē þæs gewinnes weorc þrōwade,
 lēodbealo longsum. Ðū þē lār be þon,
 gumcyste ongit! Ic þis gid be þē
 āwræc wintrum frōd.

Wundor is tō secgan,

1725 hū mihtig God manna cynne
 þurh sīdne sefan snyttru bryttað,
 eard ond eorlscipe; hē āh ealra geweald.

Hwīlum hē on lufan lāteð hworfan
 monnes mōdgeþonc mæran cynnes,

1730 seleð him on ēþle eorþan wynne

1707^a MS. (*Thk., Tho., Cha.*) freode (cf. *Gru.tr.* 292), MS. (*Ke., Gru., Z.*)
 frēoðe. — 1709^a *Fol.* 167^b hæleðum B(A). — 1710^a *Schalde-mose L. 2.3, Holtzm.*
 495, *Müll.* 50 eafora. — 1724^b MS. secganne; see *T.C.* § 12. — 1728^a *Gru.* on
 luste (?); *Holt.*³ on luston; *Sed.*² on hlisan.

^{to rule} ^{a stronghold of men}
 tō healdanne hleoburh wera,
^{she has been so subject} ^{regions of the wood.}
 gedēð him swa gewældene worolde dælas,
^{wide kingdoms} ^{that he himself may not}
 side rice, . þæt hē his selfa ne mæg
^{in his remembrance} ^{thoughts of the end}
 his unsnyttum ende gepencean.
 1735 Wunað he on wiste; ^{lines he is so properly} ^{not to begin at all hands} nō hine wiht dweleð
^{illness or age} ^{no to him does sorrow}
 ađl nē ydo, nē him inwitsorh
^{in his heart darken}
 on sefa(n) sweorced, nē gesacu oħwār
^{FOR TO HIM ALL THE WORLD}
 1736 ecghete ēoweð, ac him eal worold
^{TURNS TO HIS WILL} ^{HE WHOSE DOES NOT KNOW}
 wended on willan; hē þæt wyrse ne con —,
^{UNTIL THAT IN HIM} ^{HIS SHARE OF PRIDE}
 XXV 1740 oð þæt him on innan oferhygda dæl
^{WAXES & FLOURISHES} ^{THEN THE GIANT SLEEPS}
 weaxed ond wridað; þonne se weard sweted,
^{SOUL'S GUARDIAN} ^{THAT SLEEPS IS TOO FAST,}
 sāwele hyrde; bið se slæp to fæst,
^{BOUND IN CARES} ^{THE SLAYER VERY NEAR,}
 bisgum gebunden, bona swiðe neah,
^{HE WHO OF HIS BOW} ^{TREACHEROUSLY SHOOTS.}
 se þe of flānbogan fyrenum sceoted.
 1745 þonne bið on hrepre ^{THEN HE IS IN THE HEART} ^{UNDER HELM HIT} under helm drepn
^{BY THE BITTER ARROW} ^{HE CANNOT HIMSELF PROTECT FROM}
 biteran stræle — him bebeorgan ne con —,
^{THE CROOKED PROMISES} ^{OF THE EVIL SPIRIT}
 wom wundorbebodum wergan gastes;
^{THINKS HE TOO LITTLE} ^{THAT WHEN HE LONG HELD}
 þinceð him to lýtēl, þæt hē lange heold,
^{HE COVETS ANGRY HEARTED} ^{NO LONGER IN DRAST GIVES}
 gyt sað gromhýdig, nallas on gylp seleð
 1750 fætte beagas, ^{PLATED RINGS} ^{AND HE THE DESTINY} ond hē þa forðgesceaft
^{FORGETS & NEGLECTS} ^{BECAUSE TO HIM BEFORE GOD GAVE,}
 forgyted ond forgymed, þæs þe him ær God sealde,
^{A SHAPE OF GLORY}
 wuldres Waldend, weoromynda dæl.
^{IT IN THE END} ^{OFTEN TAKES PLACE}
 Hit on endestæf est gelimped,
^{THAT THE FLEETING BODY WASTES AWAY}
 þæt se lichoma læne gedreosed,
 1755 fæge gēfalleð; ^{DOOMED FALLS} ^{HE WHO} fēhð oþer tō,
 se þe unmurnlice mādmas dæleþ,
 eorles ærgestrēon, egesan ne gýmeð.
 Bebeorh þē ðone bealonīð, Bēowulf lēofa,

1732^a Fol. 168^a ge deð. — 1733^b Tr. sēlpa. — 1734^a MS. (AB, Kc., Z.),
 Wy., Sed., Cha. his; Thk., Tho., Edd. [for] his. — 1737^a MS. Z. sefa; AB
 sefad; Gru. tr. 202, Kc. sefan. — 1737^b Gr.², Holt., Sed. gesaca. — 1748^b MS. to
 lange w. to 'imperfectly erased' (Z.). — 1750^a MS. fædde; Tho. fætte. — 1752^a
 Fol. 108^b waldend AB.

^{lost of line}
 secg[^a] betstā, ond þē þæt sēlre gecēos,
 1760 ēce rēdas; oferhȳda ne gȳm, ^{strength}
 mære cempa! Nū is þīnes mæignes blæd
 āne hwile; eft sōna bið,
 þæt þec ādl oððe ecg ^{strength} eafopes getwāfeð,
 oððe fȳres feng, oððe flōdes ^{force} wȳrn,
 1765 oððe gripe mēces, oððe gāres fliht,
 oððe atol yldo; oððe ēagena bearhtm
^{diminish} forsited ond forsworced; ^{strong away} semninga bið,
 þæt ðec, dryhtguma, ^{power} dēað oferswȳðeð.

Swā ic Hring-Dena hund missēra
 1770 wēold under wolcnum ond hig wigge belēac
 manigum mægþa geond þysne middangeard,
 æscum ond ecgum, þæt ic mē ænigne
 under swegles begong ^{power} gesacan ne tealde.

Hwæt, mē þæs on ēþle edwenden cwōm,
 1775 gyrn æfter gomene, seopðan Grendel wearð,
 ealdgewinna, ingenga mīn;
 ic þære sōcne singāles wæg
 mōdceare micle. þæs sig Metode þanc,
 ēcean Dryhtne, þæs ðe ic on aldre gebād,

1780 þæt ic on þone hafelan heorodrēorigne
 ofer eald gewin ēagam starige!
 Gā nū tō setle, symbelwynne drēoh
 wiggeweorþad; unc sceal worn fela
 māþma gemænra, siþðan morgen bið.⁷

1785 Gēat wæs glædmōd, geōng sōna tō,

1759^a *Tho.* (in *Ke.*), *Siev. R.* 312, 4 *Edd.* secg[a]; *Gru.* p. 153, *He.* 2-5 secg[se].
See 947^a. — 1774^b *MS.* ed wendan; *Gr.* 1 (f), *Spr.*, *Gr.* 2, most *Edd.* edwenden.
See 280^a. — 1776^a *Tho.*, *Gr.* 1, *Gru.*, et al. eald gewinna. — 1777^a *Fol.* 169^a
Ic. — 1781^a *Holt.* ealdgewinnan. — 1782^b *Siev. R.* 266, *Holt.* symbelwynn. *See*
Lang. § 20.2. — 1783^a *MS.* wigge weorpad, so *Gr.* 1, *Wy.*, *Schū.*, *Cha.*; *Cos.*
viii 571, *Holt.*, *Sed.* wigge (*Holt.* wige) geweorpad; *Ke.*, et al. wiggeweorpad. *See*
Intr. cvi n. 8. — 1784^a *Kock* 115 gemæne. *Cf.* *MLN.* xxxiv 132 f.

setles nēosan, swā se snottra heht.

þā wæs eft swā ær ellenrōfum,

fletsittendum fægere gereorded

nīowan stefne. — Nihthelm geswearc

1790 deorc ofer dryhtgumum. Duguð eal ārās;

wolde blondenfeax beddes nēosan,

gānla Scylding. ^{ged} Gēat unigmetes wēl,

rōfne randwigan restan lyste;

sōna him seleþegn sīðes wērgum,

1795 feorrancundum forð wīsade,

sē for andrysum ealle beweotede

þegnes þearfe, swylce þy dōgore ^{scild}

heapoliðende habban scoldon.

— Reste hine þā rūmheort; ^{þowead} reced hliuade

1800 gēap ond goldfāh; gæst inne swæf,

oþ þæt hrefn blaca heofones wynne

bliðheort bodode. Ðā cōm beorht scacan

[scīma ofer sceaðwa]; scaþan ðnetton,

wæron æþelingas eft tō lēodum

1805 fūse tō farene; wolde feor þanon

cuma collenferhð cēoles nēosan. ^{Jan 14}

Heht þā se hearda Hrunting beran

sunu Ecglāfes, heht his sweord niman,

lēoffīc īren; — sægde him þæs lēanes þanc,

1810 cwæð, hē þone gūðwine gōdne tealde,

1792^b MS. unig/metes; (*Gru. tr.* 203), *Tho., et al.* ungemetes; *E.* ungemetes. See *Lang. § 18.8.* — 1796^b MS. be weotene; *Gru. tr.* 203, *Ke. ii* beweotede. — 1797^b MS. e of dogore 'added in another hand' (*Z.*) [doubtful]; *Siev. R.* 233, 245, *Holt., Weyhe Beitr.* xxxi 85 dōgor. So 2573^b. See 1305; *Lang. § 20.4.* — 1802^b *Fol.* 169^b Ða com B. — 1802^b-3^b MS. Ða com beorht scacan scapan onetton; *Gr.*¹ cōman beorhte [lēoman/ofer scadu] s. S. o.; *Gr.*² ð. c. b. [lēoma]/s. [ofer scadu]. S. o.; *He.*² Ð. c. b. [sunne]/scacan [ofer grundas]; s. o.; *Siev. Angl.* xiv 137 f., 3 *Edd.* Ð. c. b. scacan/[scīma æfter sceaðwe] etc.; *Sed. Ð.* c. b. scacan/[scīma scynded] etc. — 1805^a MS. farene ne; *Ke.* farene. — 1808^a *Gru.* suna. — 1809^b *Müll.* (*xiv* 215) lānes.

wigcræftigne, nales wordum lōg
 mēces ecge; þæt wæs mōdig secg. —
 Ond þā sīðfreme, searwum gearwe
 wīgend wæron; ēode weorð Denum
 1815 æþeling tō yppan, þær se oþer wæs,
 hæle hildedēor † Hrōðgār grētte.
 xxvi Bēowulf mæpelode, bearn Ecgþēowes:
 ‘ Nū wē sālīðend secgan wyllað
 feorran cumene, þæt wē fundiaþ
 1820 Higelāc sēcan. Wæron hēr tela,
 willum bewenede; þū ūs wēl dohtest.
 Gif ic þonne on eorþan ōwihte mæg
 þinre mōdlufan māran tilian,
 gumena dryhten, ðonne ic gýt dyde,
 1825 gūðgeweorca, ic bēo gearo sōna.
 Gif ic þæt gefricge ofer flōða begang,
 þæt þec ymsittend egesan þýwað,
 swā þec hetende hwilum dydon,
 ic ðe þūsenda þegna bringe,
 1830 hæleþa tō helpe. Ic on Higelāce wāt,
 Gēata dryhten, þeah ðe hē geong sý,
 folces hyrde, þæt hē mec fremman wile
 wordum ond weorcum, þæt ic þe wēl herige
 ond þe tō gēooc gārholt bere,
 1835 mægenes fultum, þær ðe bið manna þearf.

1813^a *Sed.* omits ond. — 1814 *Most Edd.* place comma after wæron (*subordinate clause*); so *Schū. Sa.* 110, *Ries L* 6.12.2.370. — *MS.*: point after wæron; *MS.* (*A*) Eode (*capital E*). See 1681^b. — 1815^b-16. On the punctuation see *Ries L* 6.12.2.370 *f.* — *MS.* helle; *Ke.* ii hæle. — 1826^a *Fol.* 170^a fricge. — 1828^a *Gr.* 1, *Siev. R.* 296, *Holt.*, *Schū.*, *Sed.* hettende. See *Lang.* § 19.5. — 1828^b *Siev. R.* 408, *Tr.*, *Schū.* dædon, *Holt.* dēdon; *Sed.* ðýdon. Cf. *T.C.* § 17; *Lang.* § 23.6. — 1830^b-31^a *Tr.*, *Holt.* -lāc. *Sed.* Ic wāt on Higelāce. — *MS.* Z. wat altered from wac w. another ink. — *Klu.* (*in Hold.*), *Sed.* dryhtne. See note. — 1833^a *MS.* weordum 7 worcum; *Tho.*, *Schū.*, *Cha.* wordum ond weorcum; *He.* 1-4, *Holt.*, *Sed.* wordum ond worcum. See 1902^b.

- Gif him þonne Hrēþric tō hofum Gēata
 gepingeð þēodnes bearn, hē mæg þær fela
 frēonda findan; feorcȳþðe bēoð
 sēlran gesōhte þām þe him selfa dēah. †
- 1840 Hrōðgār mapelode him on andsware:
 ‘þē þā wordcwidas wigtig Drihten
 on sefan sende; ne hȳrde ic snotorlicor
 on swā geongum feore guman þingian.
 þū eart mægenes strang, ond on mōde frōd,
- 1845 wīs wordcwida! Wēn ic talige,
 gif þæt gegangeð, þæt ðe gār nymeð,
 hild heorugrimme Hrēþles eaferan,
 ādl oþðe iren ealdor ðinne,
 folces hyrde, ond þū þīn feorh hafast,
- 1850 þæt þe Sǣ-Gēatas sēlran næbben
 tō gecēosenne cyning ænigne,
 hordweard hæleþa, gyf þū healdan wylt
 māga rīce. Mē þīn mōdsefa
 līcað leng swā wēl, lēofa Bēowulf.
- 1855 Hafast þū gefēred, þæt þām folcum sceal,
 Gēata lēodum ond Gār-Denum
 sib gemæne, ond sacu restan,
 inwitnīpas, þē hīe ær drugon,
 wesan, þenden ic wealde wīdan rīces,
- 1860 māþmas gemæne, manig oþerne
 gōdum gegrēttan ofer ganotes bæð;
 sceal hringnaca ofer heafu bringan
 lāc ond luftācen. Ic þā lēode wāt

1836^a MS. hreþric; *Gr. tr.* 204 Hrēþric. — 1837^a MS. gepinged; *Kc.* gepingað, *Gr. Spr.*, *Gr.*² gepingeð. — 1840 *Holt.* (*cf.* *Zs.* 125) inserts after mapelode, [helm Scyldinga, /eorl æðelum gōd]. — 1850^a *Fol.* 170^b sǣ A(B). — 1854^a *Gr. Spr.* ii 498, *Holt.*, *Schū.*, *Sed.* sēl for wēl; *E.* bet; *Bu.* 96 bet or sēl. — 1857^a MS. ge mænum; *Siev.* ix 140 gemæne. — 1862^a 1 after sceal erased. — 1862^b MS. hea þu; *Klu.* ix 190, *Siev.* K. 235, 4 *Edd.* heafu.

gē wið fēond gē wið frēond fæste geworhte,
1865 æghwæs untæle ealde wisan.'

Ðā gūt him eorla hlēo inne gesealde,
mago Healfdenes māþmas twelfe;
hēt [h]ine mid þæm lācum lēode swāse
sēcean on gesyntum, snūde eft cuman.

1870 Gecyste þā cyning æþelum gōd,
þēoden Scyldinga ðegn[a] betstan
ond be healse genam; hruron him tēaras
blondenfeaxum. Him wæs bēga wēn

* ealdum infrōdum, oþres swiðor,

1875 þæt h[i]e seoðða(n) [nō] gesēon mōston,
mōdige on meþle. Wæs him se man tō þon lēof,
þæt hē þone brēostwylm forberan ne mehte;
ac him on hreþre hygebendum fæst
æfter dēorum men dyrne langað

1880 born wið blōde. Him Bēowulf þanan,

gūðrinc goldwlanc græsmoldan træd

since hrēmig; sægenga bād

āge[n]dfrēan, sē þe on ancre rād.

þā wæs on gange gifu Hrōðgāres

1885 oft geæhted; þæt wæs ān cyning

æghwæs orleahre, oþ þæt hine yldo benam

māgenes wynnum, sē þe oft manegum scōd.

xxvii Cwōm þā tō flōde felamōdigra,

hægstealdra [hēap]; hringnet bāron,

1867^b MS. .xii. — 1868^a MS. inne; *Tho. hinc.* — 1874^a MS. ðegn; *Ke., Schubert L8.1.41, Siev. R. 232, 4 Edd. ðegn[a]. See 947^a, 1750^a.* — 1874^a Fol. 171^a frodum. — 1875^a MS. he; *Gru. tr. 294 h[i]e.* — *Bt. 96, Siev. Angl. xiv 141 (cf. E., Siev. ix 141), Holt., Sed., Cha. [nā].* — 1880^a MS. beorn; *Tho., Siev. ZfdPh. xxi 363, 3 Edd. born;* *Gr., Wy., Cha. bearn.* — 1883^a MS. aged-frean; *Ke. āge[n]d-.* — 1887^b *Gr.¹(f), et al. sēo.* — 1889^a *Gr.¹ [hēap]. Cf. T.C. §§ 22, 17 n.* — 1889^b *Siev. R. 224 (f), Tr. beran, Holt. beron (infm. w. cwōm).* (*MS. bæron, cf. Siev.*)

- 1890 locene leoðosyrca. Landweard onfand
 eftsið eorla, swā hē ær dyde;
 nō hē mid hearme of hliðes nōsan
 gæs(tas) grētte, ac him tōgēanes rād,
 * cwæð þæt wilcuman Wederā lēodum
 1895 scapan scīrhame tō scipe fōron.
 þā wæs on sande sægēap naca
 hladen herewædum hringedstefna,
 mēarum ond māðmum; mæst hlifade
 ofer Hrōðgāres hordgestreōnum.
 1900 Hē þām bātwearde bunden golde
 swurd gesealde, þæt hē syðþan wæs
 * on meodubence māþme þy weorþra, *
 yrfelāfe. Gewāt him on naca
 drēfan dēop wæter, Dena land ofgeaf.
 1905 þā wæs be mæste merehrægla sum,
 segl sāle fæst; sundwudu þunede;
 nō þær wēgflotan wind ofer yðum
 siðes getwæfde; sægenga fōr,
 flēat fāmigheals forð ofer yðe,
 1910 bundenstefna ofer brimstrēamas,
 þæt hie Gēata clifu ongitan meah-ton,
 cūpe næssas; cēol ūp geþrang
 lyftgeswenced, on lande stōd.
 Hraþe wæs æt holme hýðweard geara,
 1915 sē þe ær lange tīd lēofra manna
 fūs æt faroðe feor wlātode;

1892^a Tr. hrēame. (Cf. *Ag. Laws, Eadw.-Guðr.* 6.6.)—1893^a Fol. 171^b
 gæs... A; *Gru. tr.* 204 gæstas.—1894^b Gr. lēode.—1895^a MS. sca/: ::, A
 scawan, B scapan; Gr. scapan.—1902^b MS. maþma, weorþre; *Tho.* -me, -ra.
 —1903^b MS. nacan; Gr. [yð]nacan; *Rie. Zs.* 402, *MPh.* iii 461, 3 *Edd.*
 naca; *Sed.* [eft] on nacan. [*Eu.* 97 assumed loss of 2 half-lines before gewāt.]—
 1913^a Tr. (cf. *Rie. Zs.* 405) lyfte (?). See 1783^a.—1913^b *Siev.* ix 141, *Holt.*,
Sed. [þæt hē] o. l. s.—1914^a MS. hreþe corrected to hraþe. Fol. 172^a holme.—
 1916^a *Krapp MPh.* ii 407 waroðe. See 28^b Varr.

- sælde tō sande sīdfæþme scip
 oncerbendum fæst, þȳ læs hym ȳþa ðrym
 wudu wynsuman forwrecan meahte.
- 1920 Hēt þā ūp beran æþelinga gestrēon,
 frætwe ond fætgold; næs him feor þanon
 tō gesēcane sinces bryttan,
 Higelāc Hrēþling, þær æt hām wunað
 selfa mid gesīðum sǣwealle nēah.
- 1925 Bold wæs betlic, bregorōf cyning,
 hēa healle, Hygd swīðe geong,
 wīs wēlþungen, þēah ðe wintra lȳt
 under burhlocan gebiden hǣbbe,
 Hæreþes dohtor; næs hīo hnāh swā þēah,
- 1930 nē tō gnēað gifa Gēata lēodum,
 mǣpmgestrēona. Mōd þrȳðe [ne] wæg,
 fremu folces cwēn, firen' ondrysne;
 nǣnig þæt dorste dēor genēþan
 swǣsra gesīða, nefne sinfrēa,
- 1935 þæt hire an dages ēagum starede; 2
 ac him wælbende weotode tealde
 handgewriþene; hraþe seoþðan wæs
 æfter mundgripe mēce geþinged,

1918^a MS. on Cear; *Gru.* tr. 295 on Cear. — 1923^b *Tho.*, et al. wunode. See *Intr.* cxx; *Lang.* § 25.6. [*Cf. Siev.* ix 141.] — 1925^b *Ke.*, *Gru.*, *Holt.* bregorōf (*cp.* 1634^b); *Tho.*, *Gr.*, *Schū.*, *Sed.*, *Cha.* brego rōf; *Tr.*, *Scheinert Beitr.* xxx 386(?) beadorōf. — 1926^a *Klu.* (*in Hold.*), *Holt.* on hēan healle; *Sed.* on hēahealle (*cf. Griemb.* 750, *Schū.*); *Kock*² 116 hēah on healle. — 1928^b *Tho.*, *Tr.* (?) hǣfde. See 1923^b. — 1931^b MS. mod þrȳðo wæg; *Ke.*, *Tho.* mōdþrȳðo; *Holt.* Zs. 118, *Sed.* mōdþrȳðe (*cp. Gen.* 2238, etc.); *Gr.* Mōdþrȳðo (*proper name*); *E.* Mōdþrȳð onwæg; *Gru.*, et al. mōd þrȳðo; *Schū.* (*cf. ESt.* xxxix 108 f.), 3 *Edd.* mōd þrȳðe [ne] wæg. — 1932^a *Tho.* frome (?); *Rie.* Zs. 403 fremu = frempu, *Tr.* frempu; *Bu.* Zs. 206, *Sed.* fre(o)mu; *Cos.* viii 572 frēcnu. — 1932^b *Gr.*¹ firen-ondrysne; *E.* firena o., *Rie.* Zs. 402 firenum o., *Cos.* viii 572 firenon o.; *Cha.* suggests a masc. use of firen (*cp.* 608^a). See *T.C.* § 25. (*Type D1.*) — 1934^b *Gru.*, et al., *Holt.*, *Cha.* sīn f. See *Rie.* V. 31. — 1935^a *Holt.*² hīe for hire; *cf. Holt.* Zs. 119. — *Ke.*, *Tho.* āndæges ('daily'); (*Munch.* in) *Bu.* Tid. 296 and-ēges ('openly', *cp. Go.* andaugjō). — 1936^b *Fol.* 172^b weotode AB.

* þæt hit sceādenmæl scȳran mōste,
 1940 cwealmbealu cȳðan. Ne bið swylc cwēnlic þēaw
 idese tō efnanne, þēah ðe hīo ænlicu sȳ,
 þætte freoðuwebbe fēores onsæce
 æfter ligetorne lēofne mannan.
 Hūru þæt onhōhsnod[e] Hemminges mæg:
 1945 ealodrincende oðer sædan,
 þæt hīo lēodbealewa lās gefremede,
 inwitnīða, syððan ærest wearð
 gyfen goldhroden, geongum ceman,
 æðelum dīore, syððan hīo Offan flet
 1950 ofer fealone flōd be fæder lāre
 sīðe gesōhte; ðær hīo syððan well
 in gumstōle, gōde mære,
 lifgesceafta lifigende brēac,
 hīold hēahlufan wið hæleþa brego,
 1955 ealles moncynnes mīne gefræge
 þone sēlestan bī sām twēonum,
 eormencynnes; forðām Offa wæs
 geofum ond gūðum, gārcēne man,
 wīde geweorðod, wīsdōme hēold
 1960 ēðel sinne; — þonon Eōmēr wōc
 hæleðum tō helpe, Hem[m]inges mæg,
 nefa Gārmundes, nīða cræftig.
 xxviii Gewāt him ðā se hearda mid his hondscole
 sylf æfter sande sæwong tredan,
 1965 wīde waroðas. Woruldcandel scān,

motil et
 Constante

Jaw 21

1939^b *With moste the work of the second scribe begins.* — 1941^a *Siev. R. 312, Holt., Schü., Sed. efnan. See T.C. § 12.* — 1942^b *MS. on sæce; Ke. ii, Ric. Zi. 403, Holt., Schü., Sed. onsæce. See Lang. § 0.3.* — 1944^a *MS. on hohsnod; Tho. onhōhsnod[e.]* — 1944^b *MS. hem ninges; Ke., Müll. (xiv 243), Siev. R. 501 Hemminges. (Gr. 1, Siev. R. 264 Hēminges.)* — 1956^a *MS. pæs; Tho. pone.* — 1957^b *Fol. 173^a wæs.* — 1960^b *MS. geomor; Tho. Eōmēr, Bachlechner Germ. i 298 Eōmār.* — 1961^b *MS. hem inges. See 1944^b. (Ke. ii p. 80: mm).*

sigel sūðan fūs. Hī sīð drugon,
 elne geēodon, tō ðæs ðe eorla hlēo,
 ^ bonan Ongenþēoēs burgum in innan,
 geongne gūðcyning gōdne gefrūnon
 1970 hringas dælan. Higelāce wæs
 sīð Bēowulfes snūde gecyðed,
 þæt ðær on worðig wīgendra hlēo,
 lindgestealla lifigende cwōm,
 heaðolāces hāl tō hofe gongan.
 1975 Hraðe wæs gerýmed, swā se rīca bebēad,
 fēðgestum flet innanweard.

 Gesæt þā wið sylfne sē ðā sæcce genæs,
 mæg wið mæge, syððan mandryhten
 þurh hlēoðorcwyde holdne gegrētte,
 1980 mēaglūm wordum. Meoduscencum hwearf
 geond þæt healreced Hæreðes dohtor,
 lufode ðā lēode, līðwæge bær
 hæleðum tō handa. Higelāc ongan
 sinne geseldan in sele þām hēan
 1985 fægre fricgcean, hyne fyrwet bræc,
 hwylce Sæ-Gēata sīðas wæron:

✓ ‘ Hū lomp ēow on lāde, lēofa Bīowulf,
 þā ðū færinga feorr gehogodest
 sæcce sēcean ofer sealt wæter,
 1990 hilde tō Hiorote? Ac ðū Hrōðgāre
 wīdcūðne wēan wihte gebēttest,
 mærum ðēodne? Ic ðæs mōdceare
 sorhwylnum seað, sīðe ne trūwode

1978^b *Fol. 173^b syððan B.* — 1981^a *MS. side reced (side added over the line); Ke. (?), Tho., 3 Edd. healreced; Gr.² hēa reced; Holt. (cf. Zs. 119): 2 half-lines dropped out after s. r.* — 1983^a *MS. hæ nū (ð erased after æ); Gr.¹, Sed. hælum; Bu. 9 f., Schū., Cha. Hænum = Hæðnum; Tr., Holt. (cf. Zs. 125) hæleðum.* — 1989^a *MS. sæcce.* — 1991^a *MS. wið; Thk., Tho. wid.* — 1993^b *See 669^b Varr.*

lēofes mannes; ic ðē lange bæd,
 1995 þæt ðū þone wælgæst wihte ne grētte,
 lēte Sūð-Dene sylfe geweorðan
 gūðe wið Grendel. Gode ic þanc secge,
 þæs ðe ic ðē gesundne gesēon mōste. ✓

Bīowulf maðelode, bearn Ecgðioes :

2000 þæt is undyrne, dryhten Higelāc,

(micel) gemēting, monegum fira. → *if us two*

* } hwylc (orleg)hwil uncer Grendles

wearð on ðām wange, þær hē worna fela

Sige-Scyldingum sorge gefremede,

2005 yrmðe tō aldre; ic ðæt eall gewræc;

swā begylpan [ne] þearf Grendeles māga

(ǣnig) ofer eorðan ūhthlem þone,

sē ðe lengest leofað lāðan cynnes,

f(ācne) bifongen. — | Ic ðær furðum cwōm

2010 tō ðām hringsele Hrōðgār grētan;

sōna mē se mæra mago Healfdenes,

syððan hē mōdsefan mīnne cūðe,

wið his sylfes sunu setl getæhte.

Weorod wæs on wyne; ne seah ic wīdan feorh

2015 under heofones hwealf healsittendra

medudrēam mārān. Hwilum mæru cwēn,

friðusibb folca flet eall geonðhwearf,

bælde byre geonge; oft hīo bēahwriðan

2000^a *Fol.* 174^a *þ.* — 2001^a *MS.* defective, see 2002^a, 2003^a (*Z.*), 2006^a, 2007^a, 2009^a, etc. — *Gr.* (mære); *Moore* *JEGPh.* xviii 210 (mæru). *Perh.* (micel), *cp.* 2354^b–55^a. — 2002^a *Tho.* (orleg-). — 2004^a *MS.* dingū altered from dungū. See 2052^b, 2101^b, 2159^a. — 2006^a *MS.* *A* swabe, *B* swal . . ; *Gru.* tr. 206, *Ke.*, et al., *Sed.* swā ne gylpan; *Gr.* 2, 3 *Edd.* swā begylpan [ne]; *cf.* *ESt.* xxxix 431. — 2007^a *B* en . . ; *Ke.* ænig. — 2009^a *MS.* *A* fæ . . , *B* fer . . ; *Ke.*, et al. fǣr; *Ke.* ii fen- (?), *Gru.*, et al. fenne; *Bu.* 97, *Schū.*, *Sed.*, *Cha.* fācne (so *Jul.* 350) (*cf.* *Schröder* *ZfdA.* xliii 365; *Angl.* xxxv 135); *Tr.*, *Holt.* flǣsce (*cp.* 2424). — 2018^a *MS.* bædde; *MPh.* iii 461, *Holt.*, *Schū.* bædde.

secge (sealde), ær hie tō setle gēong.

2020 Hwīlum for (d)ugudē dohtor Hrōðgāres
eorlum on ende ealuwāge bær,
þā ic Frēaware fletsittende
nemnan hȳrde, þær hio (næ)gled sinc
hæleðum sealde. Sīo gehāten (is),

2025 geong, goldhroden, gladum suna Frōdan;
(h)afað þæs geworden wine Scyldinga,
rīces hȳrde, ond þæt ræd talað,
þæt hē mid ðȳ wīfe wælfæhða dæl,
sæcca gesette. Oft seldan hwær

2030 æfter lēodhryre lȳtle hwīle
bongār būgeð, þeah sēo brȳd duge!

* Mæg þæs þonne ofþyncan ðēodne Heaðo-Beardna
ond þegna gehwām þāra lēoda,
þonne hē mid fāmnan on flett gæð, —

2035 dryhtbearn Dena duguða biwenede;
on him gladiað gomelra lāfe,
heard ond hringmæl Heaða-Bear[d]na gestrēon,
þenden hie ðām wæpnum wealdan mōston, —

[XXVIII—XXX] oð ðæt hie forlæddan tō ðām lindplegan

2040 swāse gesīðas ond hyra sylfra feorh.
þonne cwið æt bēore sē ðe bēah gesyhð,
eald æscwiga, sē ðe eall gem(an),

2019^a *Fol. 174^b ær B; Tho. (sealde).—2019^b MS., Ke., Tho., Holt., Schu., Cha. hie; Gr., Edd. hio. See Lang. § 22.—2020^a Gru. tr. 296 (d)ugudē.—2021^a Aant. 29 on handa (?).—2023^b Gr.¹ (næ)gledsinc, Gr.² nægled sinc.—2024^b Ke., et al. (wæs), Klu. (in Hold.), 4 Edd. (is).—2026^a Ke. (h)afað.—2029^b Ke. ii, E. Seldan oðhwær; He.¹⁻⁷, et al. Oft [nō]seldan; Klu. (in Hold.) oft seldan (=sealdon) wære; Holt. oft [bið] sēl and wær; Sed. (cf. MLR. v 287) oft sēlð onhwearf. [Cf. Rie. Zs. 404; Bu. 369.]—2032^b MS. ðeoden; Ke., et al., Holt., Sed. ðēodne.—2035^a Klu. ix 191 (f), Hold.¹, Holt.¹ dryhtbearn.—2035^b Tho. duguðe beþenede; Gr., et al., Holt., Cha. duguða (Holt.: duguðe) bi werede.—2037^b MS. heaða bearna; Tho. Heaðo-beardna. See Lang. § 19.6.—2039^a The canto division is indicated by a large capital O. Cf. Intr. ciii.—2041^b Gr.¹ bill (?) (for bēah); Bu. oð bā; Holt. Zs. 119, Sed. beorn.—Fol. 175^a gesyhð.—2042^b Gru. tr. 296 gem(on), Tho. gem(an).*

- gārcwealm gumena — him bið grim sefa —,
 onginneð geōmormōd geong(um) cempan
 2045 þurh hreðra gehygd higes cunnian,
 wīgbealu weccēan, ond þæt word ācwyð:
 “Meaht ðū, mīn wine, mēce gecnāwan,
 þone þīn fæder tō gefeohte bær
 under heregrīman hindeman sīðe,
 2050 dýre ĭren, þær hyne Dene slōgon,
 wēoldon wælstōwe, syððan Wiðergyld læg,
 æfter hæleþa hryre, hwate Scyldunga?
 Nū hēr þāra banena byre nāhwylces
 frætwwum hrēmig on flet gæð,
 2055 morðres gylpeð, ond þone māðþum byreð,
 þone þe ðū mid rihte rædan sceoldest.”
 Manað swā ond myndgað mæla gehwylce
 sārūm wordum, oð ðæt sæl cymeð,
 þæt se fæmnan þegn fore fæder dædum
 2060 æfter billes bite blōdfāg swefeð,
 ealdres scyldig; him se oðer þonan
 losað (li)figende, con him land gearē.
 Þonne bīoð (āb)rocene on bā healfe
 āðsweord eorla; (syð)ðan Ingelde
 2065 weallað wælnīðas, ond him wīflufan
 æfter cearwælmum cōlran weorðað.
 Þy ic Heaðo-Bear[d]na hylde ne telge,
 dryhtsibbe dæl Denum unfæcne,
 frēondscipe fæstne.

Ic sceal forð sprecan

2044^b *Gru. tr. 206, Schū. geong(ne); Ke. (1st ed., 1833, see Cha.), Gr., 3 Edd. geong(um).* — 2048^a *Holt.², Sed. [frōd] fæder; Holt.³ fæder [fæge]. Cf. T.C. § 17.* — 2051^b *Gru. tr. 206, Gr.¹, et al. wiðergyld.* — 2055^a *MS.: B gylped; Ke. gylpeð.* — 2059^a *Barnouw 23 fæmnan-þegn. See note on 910 f.* — 2059^b *He.¹⁻³, Holt. for.* — 2062^a *Fol. 175^b figende A, .eigende B; He.² (li)figende.* — 2063^a *MS. A orocene, B .orocene; Ke., Z., 3 Edd. ābrocene; Tho., Schū. brocene.* — 2064^a *MS. sweorð (?); Thk. -sweord.* — 2064^b *Ke. (syþ)ðan.* — 2067^a *MS. bearna; Tho. -beardna.*

- 2070 gēn ymbe Grendel, þæt ðū gearu cunne,
 since**s** brytta, tō hwan syððan wearð
 hondræs hæleða. Syððan heofones gim
 glād ofer grundas, gæst yrre cwōm,
 eatol æfengrom ūser nēosan,
- 2075 ðær wē gesunde sæl weardodon.
 þær wæs Hondsciō hild onsæge,
 feorhbealu fægum; hē fyrmest læg,
 gyrded cempa: him Grendel wearð,
 mærum maguþegne tō mūðbonan,
- 2080 lēofes mannes lic eall forswalg.
 Nō ðy ær üt ðā gēn idelhende
 bona blōdigtōð, bealewa gemyndig,
 of ðām goldsele gongan wolde;
 ac hē mægnes rōf mīn costode,
- 2085 grāpode gearofolm. Glōf hangode (see *Tale of Tho*)
 sīd ond syllic, searobendum fæst;
 sīo wæs orðoncum eall gegyrwed
 dēofles cræftum ond dracan fellum.
 Hē mec þær on innan unsynnigne,
- 2090 dīor dædfuma gedōn wolde
 manigra sumne; hyt ne mihte swā,
 syððan ic on yrre uppriht āstōd.
 Tō lang ys tō reccenne, hū i(c ð)ām lēodsceaðan
 yfla gehwylces ondlēan forgeald;
- 2095 þær ic, þēoden mīn, þīne lēode
 weorðode weorcum. Hē on weg losade,

2070^a *Gr.*, *Holt.* ymb. See *T.C.* § 13. — 2076^b *MS.* hilde; *Holtzsm.* 406, *Rie.* *Zs.* 405 hild. See 2483. — 2079^a *MS.* magū; *Ke.* magu-. — 2085^a *Fol.* 176^a grapode *AB.* — *MS.* *A* gearu; *Thk.* gearo, *Ke.* geara-, *Ke.* ii gearo-. — 2088^b *Tr.* of (fer ond). Cf. *MPh.* iii 240. — 2093^a *Siev.* *R.* 312, *Holt.*, *Schū.*, *Sed.* reccan. See *T.C.* § 12. — 2093^b *MS.* *A* huiedā; *Gr.* *tr.* 297, *Ke.* hū ic ðām. — 2094^b *MS.* hond; *Gr.* (f), *Rie.* *Zs.* 415, *Holt.*, *Schū.*, *Cha.* ond-. See 1541^b.

- lȳtle hwīle lifwynna br(ēa)c;
 hwæpre him sīo swīðre swaðe weardade
 hand on Hiorde, ond hē hēan ðonan,
 2100 mōdes geōmor meregrund gefēoll.
 Mē þone wælræs wine Scildunga
 fættan golde fela lēanode,
 manegum māðmum, syððan mērgen cōm,
 ond wē tō symble geseten hæfdon.
 2105 þær wæs gidd ond glēo; gomela Scilding,
 felafricgende feorran rehte;
 hwīlum hildedēor hearpan wynne,
 gomenwudu grētte, hwīlum gyd āwræc
 sōð ond sārlic, hwīlum syllic spell
 2110 rehte æfter rihte rūmheort cyning;
 hwīlum eft ongan eldo gebunden,
 gomel gūðwiga gioguðe cwīðan,
 hildestrengo; hreðer inne wēoll,
 þonne hē wintrum frōd worn gemunde.
 2115 Swā wē þær inne andlangne dæg
 nīode nāman, oð ðæt niht becwōm
 oðder tō yldum. þā wæs eft hraðe
 gearo grynwræce Grendeles mōdor,
 sīðode sorhfull; sunu dēað fornam,
 2120 wīghete Wedra. Wīf unhȳre
 hȳre bearn gewræc, beorn ācwealde
 ellenlice; þær wæs Æschere,
 frōdan fyrnwitan feōrh ūðgenge.
 Nōðer hȳ hine ne mōston, syððan mērgen cwōm,
 2125 dēaðwērigne Denia lēode

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2097^b MS. A bræc, B brene altered to brec; Ke. brēac.—2105^b Fol. 176^b scilding AB.—2106^a Most Edd. fela fricgende. See MPH. iii 262.—2108^a MS. go/mel (AB); Gru. tr. 297 gomen.—2109^a Gr.¹ (F), Scheinert Beitr. xxx 366 (F), Holt. searolic.

- bronde forbærnan, nē on bēl hladan,
 lēofne mannan; hīo þæt līc ætbær
 fēondes fæð(mum un)der firgenstrēam.
 þæt wæs Hrōðgāre hrēowa tornost
 2130 þāra þe lēodfruman lange begēate.
 þā se ðēoden mec ðīne life
 healsode hrēohmōd, þæt ic on holma geþring
 eorlscipe efnde, ealdre genēðde,
 mærdō fremede; hē mē mēde gehēt.
 2135 Ic ðā ðæs wælnes, þē is wīde cūð,
 grimne gryrelīcne grundhyrde fond.
 þær unc hwīle wæs hand gemæne;
 holm heolfre wēoll, ond ic hēafde becearf
 in ðām [gūð]sele Grendeles mōdor
 2140 ēacnum ecgum; unsōfte þonan
 feorh oðferede; næs ic fæge þā gýt;
 ac mē eorla hlēo eft gesealde
 māðma menigeo, maga Healfdenes.
 xxxi Swā se ðēodkyning þēawum lyfde;
 2145 nealles ic ðām lēanum . forlora hæfde,
 mægnas mēde, ac hē mē (māðma)s geaf,
 sunu Healfdenes on (mīn)ne sylfes dōm;
 ðā ic ðē, beorcnyning, bringan wylle,
 ēstum geýwan. Gēn is eall æt ðē
 2150 [mīnra] lissa gelong; ic lýt hafo
 hēafodmāga nefne, Hygelāc, ðec.

2126^b MS. bēl; see note on 1981; Edd. exc. Holt. & Cha. normalize to bæl.
 — 2127^b Fol. 177^a hio AB. — 2128^{a-b} MS. fæð.; Ke. fæðrunga, under;
 Gr.² fæðmum under. — 2136^a MS. grimme; Tho. grimne. — 2137^b Gru. tr. 207,
 Ke., et al., Cha. hand-gemæne: — 2139^a Tho., Holt., Sed., Panzer 281, Lawrence
 Publ. *MLAss.* xxvii 237 n. 2 [gūð-], cp. 1513; Gru. tr. 207, E. tr., et al., Schü.,
 Cha. [grund-]. — 2146^b Fol. 177^b . . . is B(A); Gru. tr. 207, Ke. māðmas. —
 2147^b Ke., most Edd. (mīn)ne; Gru. (sīn)ne. — 2150^a Holt. *Beibl.* x 269 (cf. *Siev.*
R. 312), Tr., Sed. gelenge; Holt. *Lit. bl.* xxi 61 gelong lissa; *JEGPh.* viii 257,
 Holt., Cha. [mīnra]; *Siev.* (in Schü.¹⁰) gelong[ra], (cp. 1784^a).

- Hēt ðā in beran eafor hēafodsegn,
 heaðostēapne helm, hāre byrnan,
 gūðsweord geatolic, gyd æfter wræc :
- 2155 ' Mē ðis hildesceorp Hrōðgār sealde,
 snotra fengel; sume worde hēt;
 þæt ic his ærest ðē ēst gesægde;
 cwæð þæt hyt hæfde Hiorogār cyning,
 lēod Scyldunga lange hwile;
- 2160 nō ðy ær suna sīnum syllan wolde,
 hwatum Heorowearde, þeah hē him hold wære,
 brēostgewædu. Brūc calles well!'
 Hyrde ic þæt þām frætsum fēower mēaras
 *lungre, gelice (lāst weardode)
- 2165 æppelfealuwe; hē him est geteah
 mēara ond māðma. — Swā sceal mæg dōn,
 nealles inwitnet oðrum bregdon
 dyrnum cræfte, deað rēn(ian)
 hondgesteallan. Hygelāc wæs
- 2170 nīða heardum nefa swyðe hold,
 ond gehwæðer oðrum hrōþra gemyndig. —
 Hyrde ic þæt hē ðone healsbēah Hygde gesealde,
 wrætlicne wundurmāððum, ðone þe him Wealhðeo geaf,
 ðeod(nes) dohtor, þrīo wicg somod
- 2175 swancor ond sadolbeorht; hyre syððan wæs
 æfter bēahðege br[ē]ost geweorðod.
 Swā bealdode bearn Ecgðēowes,
 guma gūðum cūð, gōdum dædum,
 drēah æfter dōme; nealles druncne slōg
- 2180 heorðgenēatas; næs him hrēoh sefa,

2152^b *Most Edd., Holt., Sed.* eaforhēafodsegn. Cf. *MPH. iii 462.* — 2154^b *Z. translit. spræc (misprint).* — 2157^a *Conybeare L 1.4 (?)*, *Tho. ærend*; *Gr. 1 (?)*, *Rie. Zs. 405 f. ærist ('origo'?)* — 2164^b *Ke., et al., Holt.* weardodon. See note on 904 f. — 2166^b *Fol. 178^a mæg.* — 2168^b *Ke. ii rēn(ian).* — 2174^a *Ke.* ðeod(nes). — 2176^b *MS. brost*; *Tho.* br[ē]ost.

- ac hē mancynnes mæste cræfte
 ginfæstan gife, þē him God sealde,
 hēold hildedēor. Hēan wæs lange,
 swā hyne Gēata bearn gōdne ne tealdon,
 2185 nē hyne on medobence micles wyrðne
 drihten Wedera gedōn wolde;
 swyðe (wēn)don, þæt hē slēac wære,
 æðeling unfrom. Edwenden cwōm
 tīrēadīgum menn torna gehwylces. —
 2190 Hēt ðā eorla hlēo in gefetian,
 heaðorōf cyning Hrēðles lāfe
 golde gegyrede; næs mid Gēatum ðā
 sincmāðþum sēlra on sweordes hād;
 þæt hē on Bīowulfes bearm ālegde,
 2195 ond him gesealde seofan þūsendo,
 bold ond bregostōl. Him wæs bām samod
 on ðām lēodscipe lond gecynde,
 eard, ēðelriht, oðrum swiðor *more to hig.*
 sīde rīce þām ðær sēlra wæs.
 2200 Eft þæt geiode ufaran dōgrum
 hildehlæmmum, syððan Hygelāc læg,
 ond Hear[dr]ēde hildemēceas
 under bordhrēoðan tō bonan wurdon,
 ðā hyne gesōhtan on sigeþeode
 2205 hearde hildfrecan, Heaðo-Scilfingas,
 nīða genægdan nefan Hererīces —:
 syððan Bēowulfe brāde rīce

2186^a Fol. 178^b drihten B.—MS. wereda; Aant. 31, Holt., Sea., Cha. Wedera.
 — 2187^a Gr. (wēn)don. — 2202^a MS. hearede; Gru. tr. 298 Hear[dr]ēde. — 2205^a
 MS. hilde; Gru., Siev. R. 305 (?), Holt., Schū. hild-. See T.C. § 14. — 2207^a
 Fol. 170^a beowulfe. Folio 170, with the last page (Fol. 108^b), is the worst part of
 the entire MS. It has been freshened up by a later hand, but not always correctly. In-
 formation on doubtful readings is in the notes of Zupitza and Chambers.

- on hand gehwearf; hē gehēold tela
 fiftig wintra — wæs ðā frōd cyning,
 2210 eald ēþelweard —, oð ðæt ān ongan
 deorcum nihtum draca rīcs[i]an,
 sē ðe on hēa(um) h(æþ)e hord beweotode,
 stānbeorh stēapne; stīg under læg
 eldum uncūð. þær on innan giong
 2215 nið[ð]a nāthwylc, (forþ nē)h gefe(al)g
 hāðnum horde, hond (wāge nam),
 (sīd,) since fāh; nē hē þæt syððan (bemāð),
 þ(ēah) ð(e hē) slāpende besyre(d wur)de
 þeofes cræfte; þæt sīe ðiōd (onfand),
 2220 b(ig)folc beorna, þæt hē gebolge(n) wæs.
 xxxii Nealles mid gewældum wyrmhord ābræc,
 sylfes willum, sē ðe him sāre gesceōd,
 ac for þrēanēdlan þ(ēow) nāthwylces
 hāleða bearna heteswengeas flēah,
 2225 (ærnes) þearfa, ond ðær inne fealh,

2209^a MS. later hand wintru. — 2209^b Tho., Ric. Zs. 406, Sed. þæt for ðā.
 — 2210^b MS. later hand ón. — 2211^b AB rīcsan; Ke. rīcs[i]an. — 2212^a MS.
 letters between hea and hord very indistinct; Z. translit. heaðo hlæwe (so Holt.,
 Schü.), but ðo seems too short and hlæwe too long for the space in the MS.; Cha.
 seems to recognize um and after it either hæpe (so Siev. xxxvi 418) or hope; Sed.
 hēaum hāpe, Cha. hēaum hope. — 2215^a Klū. (in Hold.²) nið[ð]a. — 2215^b MS.
 : : : : h gefe (:i)g; Sed. sē (pe) n(ē)h (so Tr.) gep(ra)ng. Restoration of 2215^b–17^b
 by Bu. 90 f.: nēode tō gefeng/hāðnum horde; hond ætgenam/seleful since fāh;
 nē hē þæt syððan āgeaf. Cf. also Holt. — 2216^b–17^a Tr. hond (wāge nam),/(sigle)
 since fāch. 2217^a MS. originally fac, but h written over c. 2217^b Angl. xxviii 446
 (bemāð). Sed. since fāhne; hē þæt syððan (wræc). — 2218^a MS. Z. p(eah) ð(e he).
 — 2218^b Klū. (in Hold.²) besyre(d wur)de. — 2219^b AB sic, Klū. (in Hold.²) sīo
 (which may very well have been the original reading before the freshening up of the
 page [Cha.]). — Gr.² (onfand). — 2220^a MS. apparently bu (?) or by (?); Bu. 100
 (bū)folc; Tr., Sed., Cha. (bū)folc; Klū. (in Hold.²), Holt. (burh)folc [too long].
 [Thk., et al. . . . folchbiorn. But see T.C. § 28 n. 2.] — 2220^b Gr.¹ gebolge(n).
 2221^a MS. ge wealdū w. a changed to o by later hand. — 2221^b MS. horda/cræft;
 Tr. -hord āstrēad; Kaluza (in Holt.), 4 Edd. -hord ābræc. — 2223^b Ke., Z., Holt.,
 Schü., Lawrence L 4.62^a. 554 f. p(egn); Gru., Bu. Zs. 210, Sed., Cha. p(ēow);
 Lawrence l.c. prece or prym(?). — 2224^b MS. fleah w. a changed to o by later
 hand. — 2225^a MS. Z. (ærnes) ('æ and n are almost certain' Z.). — 2225^b
 MS. weal; AB weall, w. w apparently standing on an orig. f (Z.); Gr.¹ fealh.

secg synbysig. Sōna † mwatide
 þæt ::::: ðām gyst(e gryre)brōga stōd;
 hwæðre (earm)sceapen
 sceapen

2230..... (þā hyne) se fār begeat.
 Sincfæt

þær wæs swylcra fela
 in ðām eorð(hū)se ærgestrēona,
 swā h̄y on gēardagum gumena nāhwylc,
 eormenlāfe æðelan cynnes,

2235 þanchycgende þær gehyðde,
 deōre māðmas. Ealle h̄ie dēað fornam
 ærran mælum, ond sē ān ðā gēn
 lōda duguðe, sē ðær lengest hwearf,
 weard winegeōmor wēnde þæs ylcan,

2240 þæt h̄e l̄ytel fæc longgestrēona
 brūcan mōste. Beorh eallgears
 wunode on wonge wæterȳðum nēah,
 nīwe be næsse, nearocræftum fæst;
 þær on innan bær eorlgestrēona

2245 hringa hyrde hordwyrðne dæl,
 fættan goldes, fēa worda cwæð: /

2226^b MS. mwatide [the sign † in this ed. indicates that the reading is hopelessly corrupt]; Tho., (cf. Bu. 101,) Schū., Cha. inwātode; Holt. hē wagode; Sed.² þæt geiōde. — 2227 MS. Z.: apparently gyst(e gryre)brōga; Gr.¹ had conjectured gryre. Cp. Dan. 524 f. — 2228^a MS. Z. (ʃ), MS. Ke. (earm). — 2229^a Fol. 179^b. — 2230^b MS. Z. (ʃ), MS. Cha. (þā hyne). — MS. Z., MS. Cha. orig. fār w. r altered to s. — 2231^a Gr.¹ (sōhte) (?); He.², Tr., Cha. (geseah); Holt. (genōm). — 2232^a Ke. (scræfe); Z. (hū)se; Klu. (in Hold.²) (sel)e. — 2234^b A æpelan, B æðelan. — 2237^b MS. si; Ke. ii se. — 2239^a MS. B weard (A feard), MS. Z.: orig. wearð (ð doubted by Cha.); Gru., Tr., Schū., Cha. weard; Tho., Holt., Sed. wearð. — 2239^b MS. Z.: 'rihde the later hand, but wende the first.' — MS. yldan, but Sed. established the fact that d had been clumsily altered from c. — 2241^b Tho., et al., Cha. eall gearo. See 77^b. — 2244^a MS. Z. innon w. o altered fr. a (alteration doubted by Cha.). — 2245^b MS. Z. hard wyrðne (or f instead of w?); Gr. hardfyrdne; Bout. oð hord byrhtne; Bu. 102 hordwynne; Schū. hord, wyrðne; ESt. xxxix 431, Sed. hordwyrðne. — 2246^b MS. fēa w. a altered to c (Z.).

Long

Hold now earth	now that horses may not
‘Heald þū nū, hrūse,	nū hælēð ne mōstan,
tragic omens	So from you long ago
gorla æhte	Hwæt, hyt ær on ðe
good men took it	Death in battle took away,
gōde begeaton;	gūdeað fornam,
awful life loss	every man
2250 feorhbealo frecne	fýra gehwylcne
my people	who come up this life
leoda mihra	þara ðe his [lif] ofgeaht
knew hall you	Nah, hwa sweord wege
secga seledream.	gold plated vessel cup
oððe feo(r)mie)	fæted wæge.
gold plated vessel	host is elsewhere departed.
dryncfæt deora;	dug(uð) ellor s[c]eoc.
2255 seal se hearda helm	(hyr)stedgolde,
the hardened helmet	of finely wrought gold.
fadum befeallen;	feormynd swefað,
gach wor mael.	clearless sleep
þa ðe beadogriman	feormynd swefað,
also the coat of mail	meant to polish
ge swylce seo nerepād,	þæt wif hilde gebād
across shield	that withstood in battle
ofer borda gebtrec	bite won
2260 brosnad æfter beorne.	Ne mæg byrnan hring
deaf after wound	the chain but cannot
æfter wigtruman	wide feran,
heroes made	no harm you
hæledum be healte	Næs hearpan wyn,
joy of gleewood	no good bank
gomen gleobeames,	ne gōð hafoc
winer þurh eall	ne se swiftra mearn
geond sæl swinged,	ne se swiftra mearn
2265 burhstede beateo.	Bealocwæglm hafad
beats in castle court	baleful death has
fela feorhcyrma	forð onsendeð
many brave men	sent forth
þus sad of road	(sorrow related)
Swā giomormōd	giondo mænde
one for all	joyless sleep
an æfter eallum,	unblide hwe(arf)
days + nite	until that death flood
dages ond nihtes	oð ðæt deaðes wylm
2270 hrān æt heortan.	Hordwylm fond
reached his heart	(cold for found)
stāc deaðstōt at nite	open standan,
old deathstake at nite	open standan,

2247^b MS. mæstan; Z.: perh. orig. mostun (or -on); Cha.: ‘all very obscure.’
 — 2250^b MS. fyrena; Ke. ii fira, Tho. fýra. — 2251^b MS. pana; Ke. ii pära.
 — Ke. ii, 3 Edd. [lif]; Holt. (cf. L 5.26.19) [læoht]. — 2252 MS. gesawon; Ri.
 Zs. 408, Holt. gesipa; Gr., JEGPh. vi 193 secga; Bu. 102 geswæfon seledreamas.
 MS. dream or dream :: (erasure?); Holt., Sed., Cha. (1c) nah. Fol. 180^a nah. —
 2253^a MS. Z. fe : r : : ; Gr.¹ feormie. — 2254^b Ke. (ii) dug(uð). — MS. seoc;
 Gr.¹ scēc. — 2255^b Gru. tr. 209, Edd. (hyr)sted golde; Kock² 118 (hyr)stedgolde.
 (Cp. Gen. 2155.) — 2256^b (Ke.,) Gr.², et al. feormend, Ke. ii, et al. feormiend. —
 2259^b Siev. R. 253, Tr., Holt., Schü., Sed. iren[n]a. See 673^a Varr. — 2262^b
 Tho., Bu. Zs. 212, 4 Edd. nis. — 2266^b MS. Z. feorð ‘i.e. forð’. — 2268^b MS.
 Ke. hweop, MS. Tho. hwæ ..; A hweir w. another ink; Gr. Spr. (s.v. hwoþan),
 Schü. wēop; Gr.², 3 Edd. hwearf.

- The burner sought mounds.
 sē ðe byrnende biorgas seceð
 raised hostile dragons by fire
 nacod niðdraca, nihtes flegeð
 fire executed earth dwellers
 fyre befangen; hyne foldbüend
 2275^a swiðe ondræ)da(ð). He gesecean sceall
 (ho)rd on hrusan. Ther he ceæthen goð
 goods winles, þær he hæden goð
 warað wintrum frōd; he byð him wihite ðy sell
 Swa se ðeodsceaba breo hund wintra
 heold on hrusan hordærna sum
 2280^a eacencræftig, oð ðæt hyne an æbealch
 man of courage. He took hest
 mon on mode; mandryhtne bæst
 fæted wæge, frifōowære bæd
 hlāford sinne. Ða was hord rased,
 treasure carried off
 onboren, beaga hord, bene getiðad
 2285^a feascættum men; frea sceawode
 fira fyrngeweorc formæn sīde. — there was
 Ða se wyrn onwoc, wroht was geniwad;
 stone ðæ æfter stane, stearcheort onfand
 feondes fotlāst; hē to forð gestōp
 2290^a ðyrnan cræfte dracan heafde neah.
 Swa mæg unfæge eade gedigan
 wean ond wræcsið se ðe almighty
 hyldo gehealdeþ! Hordweard sohte
 georne æfter grunde, wolde guman findan.
 2295^a Ðone þe him on sweofote sare geteode;
 hāt ond threoþmōd hlæw oft ymbehwearf
 ealne utanweard; ne ðær ænig mon

2275^a Fol. 180^b Z. (swiðe ondræ)da(ð). — 2276^a Gr.² (hea)r(h on); Z. (ho)r(d on). — 2279^a MS. hrusan; Thk. hrusan. — 2280^b Gr. tr. 300, Tho., et al. æbealch.
 — 2283^b Bu. Zs. 212 hearh (?), Holt. Zs. 120, Sed. hlæw (for hord). — 2284^a Bu. Zs. 212 dæl (?), Cos. viii 572 sum (?) (for hord). — 2295^b Aant. 33, Holt., Schü., Sed. sār. — 2296^b Fol. 181^a hlæwū; Ke., 4 Edd. hlæw; Gru., et al. hlæw nū. — Siev. R. 258, Holt., Schü. ymb-. See T.C. § 13. — 2297^a MS. ealne utanweardne; Siev. R. 306, Holt. eal utanweard; Siev. A. M. § 85 n. 8 (?), Wroblewski Über d. ae. Gesetze d. Königs Knut (Berlin Diss. 1901) p. 61, Schü. ealne ütweardne; Tr. ealne utanweard; Sed. ealne utan. — 2297^b MS. ne; Gr.¹ ne [wæs]; Gr.¹ (?), Aant. 34, Holt., Schü., Cha. næs; Sed. ne [wearð].

in that wilderness however he rejoiced for the fight.
 on þære wēstenne, — hwædre wiges gefeh, ^{he}
 the dead of war at times he turned to the main
 bea(du)we] weorces; hwilum on beorh æthwearf,

2300 sin cæt sohte; hē þæt sona on fand, he that soon found that
 some man had tampered with his gold.

ðæt hæfde gumena sum goldes gefandod
 spent his treasure the treasure he found
 heahgestreona. Hordweard on bād

with difficulty until evening came.
 eartodlice. ðð ðæt æfen cwom;

then engaged was a guardian of the cave.
 was ða gebolgen beorges hyrde,

2305 wolde se lāða lige forgyldan with fire
 the precious cup then was a day departed

drincfæt dýre. þā wæs dæg sceacen

spent will be no longer left on the wall.
 wyrme on willan; nō on wealle læ[n]g

wait but with flame went forth.
 bidan wolde, ac mid bæle for,

wickedness incited the beginning was terrible.
 fyre gefýsed. Wæs se fruma egeslic

2310 leodum on lande, swā hyt lungre weard
 people of land as it quickly
 for their sin against the giver of treasure society

on hyra sincgifan sære geendod.

xxxiii Ðā se gæst ongan glēdum spiwan,
 beorht hofu bærnan, — brynelēoma stōd
 eldum on andan; nō ðær āht cwices

2315 lād lyftfloga lāfan wolde.

Wæs þæs wyrmes wīg wīde gesýne,
 nearofāges nīð nēan ond feorran,

hū se gūðsceaða Gēata lēode

hatode ond hýnde; hord eft gescēat,

2320 dryhtsele dyrnne ær dāges hwīle.

Hæfde landwara līge befangen,

bæle ond bronde; beorges getrūwode,

wīges ond wealles; him sēo wēn gelēah.

þā wæs Bīowulfe brōga gecýðed

2325 snūde tō sōðe, þæt his sylfes hām,

2298 *Rie. Zs. 408* assumes lacuna after wēstenne, *Sed.* after wēstenne (supplies wīht gesýne) and after gefeh; *Koeppl ZfdPh. xxiii 121* would strike out 2296^b-98^a. — *MS. hilde; Tr., Schü., Holt., Cha. wīges.* [*Cf. Bu. 103; t. Br. 132.*] — 2299^a *Ke. bea(du)-; JEGPh. viii 257 f., 3 Edd. bea(du)we]; Holt. Anpl. xxi 366. Sed. bea(du)weorces [georn].* — 2305^a *MS. fela ða; Bu. Zs. 212* se lāða. — 2307^b *MS. læg; Gru. tr. 300* leng; *Aant. 34* læng. — 2315^b *Fol. 181^b* wolde *AB.* — 2322^b *Sec 669^b Varr.* — 2325^b *MS. him; Gru. tr. 301* hām.

- bolda sēlest brynewylmum mealt,
 gifstōl Gēata. þæt ðām gōdan wæs
 hrēow on hreðre, hygesorga mæst;
 wēnde se wīsa, þæt hē Wealdende
 2330 ofer ealde riht ēcean Dryhtne *contrary to*
 bitre gebulge; brēost innan wēoll
 þeostrum geþoncum, swā him geþýwe ne wæs. ✓
 Hæfde līgdraca lēoda fæsten,
 ēalond ūtan, eorðweard ðone
 2335 glēdum forgrunden; him ðæs gūðkyning,
 Wedera þioden wræce leornode.
 Heht him þā gewyrcean wīgendra hlēo
 eallirene, eorla dryhten,
 wīgbord wrætlic; wisse hē gearwe,
 2340 þæt him holtwudu he(lpan) ne meahte,
 lind wið līge. Sceolde lāndaga
 æþeling ærgōd ende gebīdan, *endure*
 worulde līfes, ond se wyrm somod,
 þeah ðe hordwelan hēolde lange.
 2345 Oferhogode ðā hringa fengel,
 þæt hē þone wīdflogan weorode gesōhte,
 sīdan herge; nō hē him þā sæcce ondrēd,
 nē him þæs wýrmes wīg for wiht dyde, *account as wif*
 eafōð ond ellen, forðon hē ær fela
 2350 nearo nēðende nīða gedīgde,
 hildehlemma, syððan hē Hrōðgāres,
 sigorēadig secg, sele fælsode,
 ond æt gūðe forgrāp Grendeles mægum

2334^b *Sweet Ags. Dict.* eorðgeard (?). — *Gr.*¹, *Gru.*, *Sed.* ðonne. — 2338^a *Bu. Tid.* 56 eallirene [scyld]; *Holt. Lit. bl.* xxi 61 & *Zs.* 120 irene [scyld] (*Holt.*³: 2337^b wigena hlēo [scyld]); *Kock*² 119f. ealliren ner ('protection'). — 2339^b *Fol.* 182^a wisse. — 2340^b *Thk.* he(lpan). — 2341^b *MS.* þend; *Gru. tr.* 301 (?), *Ke. ii* læn-. — 2347^b *MS.* hī þā (i.e. him þām); *Ke. ii* him þā.

lāðan cynnes.

Nō þæt lāsest wæs

2355 hondgemōt[a], þær mon Hygelāc slōh,

syððan Gēata cyning gūðe rāsum,

frēawine folca Frēslandum on,

Hrēðles eafora hiorodryncum swealt,

bille gebēaten. þonan Bīowulf cōm

2360 sylfes cræfte, sundnytte drēah;

hæfde him on earme (āna) þrītig

hildegeatwa, þā hē tō holme (st)āg.

Nealles Hetware hrēmge þorf(t)on

fēðewiges, þē him foran ongēan

2365 linde bāron; lýt eft becwōm

fram þām hildfrecan hāmes nīosan!

Oferswam ðā sioleða bigong sunu Ecgðēowes,

earn ānhaga eft tō lēodum;

þær him Hygd gebēad hord ond rīce,

2370 bēagas ond bregostōl; bearne ne trūwode,

þæt hē wið ælfylcum ēpelstōlas

healdan cūðe, ðā wæs Hygelāc dēad.

Nō ðy ær fēascafte findan meahon

æt ðām æðelinge ænige ðinga,

2375 þæt hē Heardrēde hlāford wære,

oððe þone cynedōm cīosan wolde;

hwæðre hē hine on folce frēondlārum hēold,

ēstum mid āre, oð ðæt hē yldra wearð,

Weder-Gēatum wēold.

Hyne wræcmægga

2380 ofer sǣ sōhtan, suna Ōhteres;

2354^a t. Br. 151 (?), Tr., Holt.¹ cynne. — 2355^a MS. AB gemot; Ke.-gemōt[a].
— 2361^b Fol. 182^b Z. ... xxx.; Gr.¹ (āna). — 2362^b Ke. (st)āg. — 2363^b Ke.
þorf(t)on. — 2367^a Tho. siol-ēðel (drops bigong); Bout. 100 seolhbaða; Gr.¹ siolēða
(= -yða). — 2370^b See 660^b Varr. — 2377^a MS. hī; Tho. hine.

hæfdon h̄y forhealden helm Scylfinga, reht
 þone sēlestan s̄ācyninga
 þāra ðe in Swīorīce sinc brytnade,
 m̄ærne þēoden. Him þæt tō mearce wearð; *
 2385 h̄e þ̄ær [f]or feorme feorhwunde hl̄eat,
 sweordes swengum, sunu Hygelāces;
 ond him eft gewāt Ongend̄ioes bearn
 h̄āmes n̄iosan, syððan Heardr̄ed læg,
 l̄ēt ðone bregostōl Biowulf healdan,
 2390 Gēatum wealdan; þæt wæs gōd cyning. Feb 11
 xxxiiii Sē ðæs l̄eodhryres l̄ean gemunde
 uferan dōgrum, Eadgilse wearð
 f̄ēasceaftum fr̄eond; folce gestēpte
 ofer s̄ā sīde sunu Ōhteres,
 2395 wigum ond w̄æpnum; h̄e gewr̄ac syððan
 cealdum cearsīðum, cyning ealdre bin̄eat.
 Swā h̄e n̄īða gehwane genesen hæfde,
 slīðra geslyhta, sunu Ecgð̄iowes,
 ellenweorca, oð ðone āne dæg,
 2400 þ̄e h̄e wið þ̄ām wyrme gewegan sceold̄e.
 Gewāt þ̄a twelfa sum torne gebolgen
 dryhten Gēata dracan scēawian;
 hæfde þ̄a gefrūnen, hwanan sīo f̄æhð ar̄ās,
 bealonīð biorna; him tō bearne cwōm
 2405 māðþumfæt m̄ære þurh ðæs meldan hond.
 Sē wæs on ðām ðr̄eate þreottcōða secg,
 sē ðæs orleges ōr onstealde,
 hæft hygegiōmor, sceolde h̄ean ðonon

2383^a MS. ðe/ðe; Ke. ðe.—2384^a Fol. 183^a peoden AB.—2385^a MS. or-
 feorme; Gr. on feorme; M̄. 111, 4 Edd. [f]or feorme.—2387^b Siev. R. 266,
 Holt. Ongend̄ioes. Cf. T. C. §§ 7, 2.—2394^a Schröder ZfdA. xliii 366 f., Schu.
 s̄āsiðe. But see ESt. xxxix 432.—2396^a Aant. 35 cealde cearsīðas; Tr. cwealm
 cearsīðum.—2401^a MS. . xii^a .—2404^b Fol. 183^b cwom AB.

- wong wīsan. Hē ofer willan gīong
 2410 tō ðæs ðe hē eorðsele āne wisse, *unfel*
 hlāw under hrūsan holmwylme nēh,
 yðgewinne; sē wæs innan full
 wrætta ond wīra. Weard unhiore, *mountains guard*
 gearo gūðfreca goldmāðmas hēold
 2415 eald under eorðan; næs þæt yðe cēap
 tō gegangenne gumena ænigum.
 Gesæt ðā on næsse nīðheard cyning;
 þenden hālo ābēađ heorðgenēatum,
 goldwine Gēata. Him wæs geōmor sefa,
 2420 wāfre ond wālfūs, wyrd ungemete nēah, *restless*
 sē ðone gomelan grētan sceolde, *hell*
 sēcean sāwle hord, sundur gedælan
 lif wið lice; nō þon lange wæs
 feorh æþelinges flæsce bewunden.
 2425 Bīowulf maþelade, bearn Ecgðēowes:
 ‘Fela ic on giogoðe gūðrāsa genæs,
 orleghwīla; ic þæt eall gemon.
 Ic wæs syfanwintre, þā mec sinca baldor,
 frēawine folca æt mīnum fæder genam;
 2430 hēold mec ond hæfde Hrēðel cyning,
 geaf mē sinc ond symbel, sibbe gemunde;
 næs ic him tō life lāðra ōwihte
 beorn in burgum þonne his bearna hwylc,
 Herebeald ond Hæðcyn oððe Hygelāc mīn.
 2435 Wæs þām yldestan ungedēfe
 mæges dædum morþorbed strêd,

2421^a Gr., et al. sēo. See 1887^b. — 2423^b Gru., Sed. (f) þonne. — Gr.¹ leng ne (?); Aant. 35 længe. — 2428^a Fol. 184^a ic. — 2430^b Holt.¹ (cf. Zs. 120), Sed. geaf mē. H. c.; Holt.^{2,3} Hrēðel cyning geaf. See T. C. § 17. — 2432^b Siev. R. 256 (f), Holt., Schū. wihte, Tr. ōwiht. See T. C. § 20. — 2435^b MS. ungedefelice; Siev. R. 234, A. M. § 85 n. 8 ungedēfe.

- syððan hyne Hæðcyn of hornbogan,
 his frēawine flāne geswencte,
 miste mercelses ond his mæg ofscēt,
 2440 brōðor ōðerne blōdigan gāre.
 þæt wæs feohlēas gefeoht, fyrenum gesyngad,
 * hreðre hygemēde; sceolde hwæðre swā þeah
 æðeling unwrecen ealdres linnan.
 Swā bið geōmorlic gomelum ceorle
 2445 tō gebīdanne, þæt his byre rīde
 giong on galgan; þonne hē gyd wrece,
 sārigne sang, þonne his sunu hangað
 hrefne tō hrōðre, ond hē him helpe ne mæg
 eald ond infrōd ænige gefremman.
 2450 Symble bið gemyndgad morna gehwylce
 eaforan ellorsīð; ōðres ne gýmeð
 * tō gebīdanne burgum in innan
 yrfewardas, þonne se ān hafað
 þurh dēaðes nýd dāda gefonðad.
 2455 Gesyhð sorhcearig on his suna būre
 wīnsele wēstne, windge rēste
 rāte berofene, — rīdend swefað,
 hæleð in hoðman; nis þær hearpan swēg,
 gomen in geardum, swylce ðær iū wæron.
 xxxv 2460 Gewīteð þonne on sealfman, sorhlēoð gæleð
 ān æfter ānum; þūhte him eall tō rūm,
 wongas ond wīcstede.

Swā Wedra helm

2438^a *Bu.* 103, *Tr.* frēowine. — 2442^a *Ke.* Hrēðel; *Gr.*¹, *Tr.*, *Holt.*, *Sed.* Hrēðle. — *Tr.*, *Scheinert Beitr.* xxx 387 (?), *Holt.* -mēðo. — 2446^b *Gr.*, *Holt.*, *Sed.* wreceð. — 2448^b *MS.* helpan; *Ke.* helpe, cf. *Siev. ZfdPh.* xxi 357. — 2451^a *Fol.* 184^b eaforan *AB.* — 2454 *Gru.*, *Müll.* (xiv 232) þurh dāda nýd (or *Gru.* p. 176, *Bu. Zs.* 215: nīð) dēaðes gefonðad. — 2457^a *MS.* reote; *Tho.* rōte ('rote'); *Gr.*¹, *Rie. L.* rēote; *Bu. Zs.* 215 r(e)ðte ('rest'); *Hold.* rōte ('joy'); *Holt.*^{2, 3} rēte (orig. rāte). — 2457^b *Gr.*¹ (f)², *Rie. L.* swefað.

- æfter Herebealde heortan sorge
 weallinde wæg; wihte ne meahte hear
 2465 on ðām feorhbonan fæghðe gebētan;
 nō ðy ær hē þone heaðorinc hatian ne meahte
 lāðum dædum, þeah him lēof ne wæs.
 Hē ðā mid þære sorhge, þē him tō sār belamp,
 gumdrēam ofgeaf, Godes lēoht gecēas;
 2470 eaferum lāfde, swā dēð ēadig mon,
 lond ond lēodbyrig, þā hē of life gewāt.
 Þā wæs synn ond saçu Swēona ond Gēata
 ofer wīd wæter wrōht gemæne,
 herenið hearda, syððan Hrēdel swealt,
 2475 oððe him Ongenðeowes eaferan wēran end
 frome fyrdhwate, frēode ne woldon
 ofer heafo healdan, ac ymb Hrēosnabeorh
 eatolne inwitscear oft gefremedon.
 Þæt mægwine mīne gewrācan,
 2480 fæhðe ond fyrene, swā hyt gefræge wæs,
 þeah ðe oðer his ealdre gebohte,
 heardan cēape; Hæðcynne wearð,
 Gēata dryhtne gūð onsæge.
 Þā ic on morgne gefrægn mæg oðerne
 2485 billes ecgum on bonan stælan,
 þær Ongenþeow Eofores nīosað;
 gūðhelm tōglād, gomela Scylfing
 hrēas [hilde]blāc; hōnd gemunde
 fæhðo genōge, feorhsweŋg ne oftēah.

2468^b *MS.* sio; *Ric. L., Gr.², E., Holt.^{1,2}, Sed.* swā; *Holt.³* giō; *dropped by Schü. Cf. Lang. § 20.1; note on 2205.—2472^a Fol. 185^a wæs AB.—2473^a MS. A rid; Gru. tr. 30.3 wīd.—2477^a Sarr. St. 27f. heapo.—2477^b Bu. Zs. 216(?), Sed. Hrefna beorh; but see Bu. 11.—2478^b *MS.* ge gefremedon; *Thk.* drops first ge.—2481 *Gr.¹* þ. ð. o. [hit]/h. e. g.; *He.², Schü., Sed.* þ. ð. o. hit/e.g.; *Hold.², Holt., Cha.* þ. ð. o. his/e.g.—2486^b *Gr., et al.* nīosade. See 1923^b.—2488^a *Gr., et al.* [heoro-]blāc; *Bu. Tid. 207* [hrēa-]blāc; *Holt. Angl. xxi 366, 4 Edd.* [hilde-]blāc (*metri causa*).—2489^b *Holt. (cf. Zs. 121)* -swenge. *Cp. 1520^b.**

- 2490 Ic him þā māðmas, þē hē mē sealde,
geald æt gūðe, swā mē gifeðe wæs,
leohtan sweorde; hē mē lond forgeaf,
eard, ēðelwyn. Næs him ænig þearf,
þæt hē tō Gifðum oððe tō Gār-Denum
2495 oððe in Swiorice sēcean þurfe
wyrsan wīgfrecan, weorðe gecypan;
symle ic him on fēðan beforan wolde,
āna on orde, ond swā tō aldre sceall
sæcce fremman, þenden þis sword þolað,
2500 þæt mec ær ond sið oft gelæste,
syððan ic for dugeðum Dæghrefne wearð
tō handbonan, Hūga ceman; —
nalles hē ðā frætwe Frēscyning[e],
brēostweorðunge bringan mōste,
2505 ac in campe gecrong cumbles hyrde,
æþeling on elne; ne wæs ecg bona,
ac him hildegrāp heortan wylmas,
bānhūs gebræc. Nū sceall billes ecg,
hond ond heard sword ymb hord wigan.
2510 Bēowulf maðelode, bēotwordum spræc
niehstan siðe: ‘Ic genēðde fela
gūða on geogoðe; gýt ic wylle,
frōd folces weard fæhðe sēcan,
mærdū fremman, gif mec se mānsceaða
2515 of eorðsele üt gesēceð.’
Gegrētte ðā gumena gehwylcne,
hwate helmberend hindeman siðe,

2493^a *Siev. ix 141* -wynne. See *Lang. § 20.2*. — 2495^b *Bu. Zs. 216* þorfte. See 1928^b. — 2496^a *Fol. 185^b* wyrstan *A.* — 2500^b *Gr., Schü., Sed.*: period after gelæste. — 2503^b *MS.* cyning; *Gru. tr. 304* -cyning[e]. — 2505^a *MS.* ceman; *Ke., Tho., 4 Edd.* campe (compe). — 2509^a *Morgan Beitr. xxxiii 105 f., Holt., Sed.* heardsword. So 2087^a. (*Cp. 2638^a.*) — 2514^a *MS.* mærdū (*i.e. mærdum, so Cha.*); *Ke. II mærdō, Bu. 104, 3 Edd. mærdū. Cp. 2079^a, 2347^b.*

swāse gesiðas : 'Nolde ic sweord beran,
 wāpen tō wyrme, gif ic wiste hū
 2520 wið ðām āglācean elles meahte
 gylpe wiðgrīpan, swā ic giō wið Grendle dyde;
 ac ic ðær heaðufyres hātes wēne,
 [o]reðes ond attres; forðon ic mē on hafu
 bord ond byrnan. Nelle ic beorges weard
 2525 oferflēon fōtes trēm, ac unc [furður] sceal
 weorðan æt wealle, swā und wyrd getēoð,
 (Metod manna gehwæs.) Ic eom on mōde from,
 þæt ic wið þone gūðflogan gylp ofersitte.
 Gebīde gē on beorge byrnum werede,
 2530 secgas on searwum, hwæðer sēl mæge
 æfter wælrāse wunde gedýgan
 ✓ uncer twēga. Nis þæt ēower sið,
 nē gemet mannes, nefn(e) mīn ānes, *idone.*
 þæt hē wið āglācean eofoðo dæle,
 2535 eorlscype efne. Ic mid elne sceall
 gold gegangan, oððe gūð nimeð,
 feorhbealu frēcne frēan ēowerne!' *Feb 18*
 Ārās ðā bī ronde rōf ōretta,
 heard under helme, hiorosercean bær
 2540 under stāncleofu, strengo getrūwode
 ānes mannes; ne bið swylc earges sið!
 Geseah ðā be wealle sē ðe worna fela-
 gumcystum gōd gūða gedigde,
 hildehlemma, þonne hnitān fēðan,

2519^b *Fol. 186^a* gif *AB*.—2520^a *MS.* ðam; *Siev. ix 141, Holt. Dæs.*—
 2521^a *Schröder Angl. xiii 345* gūpe (for gylpe).—2523^a *MS.* reðes 7 hattres;
Gru. tr. 304, Ke. ii attres; Gr. [o]reðes. See 2557, 2715, 2830.—2525^a
MS. ofer fleon; *Bu. 104, Barnouw 232, Sed. flēo(ha)n (flēon); Tr. forflēon,*
Holt.³ ferflēon.—2525^b *Schubert L 8.1.46, Barnouw 232, Tr. [fæhðo]; Bu. 104,*
Schü. [fohte]; Arch. cxv 181 [furður], Cha. [furður].—2528^a *Siev. ix 141* þæs
 (for þæt). See *Gloss.:* þæt.—2533^b *Gru. tr. 304* nefn(e).—2534^a *MS.* wat;
Gru. tr. 304 þæt.—2540^b See 669^b *Varr.*—2542^b *Fol. 186^b* seðe *A(B)*.

- 2545 sto[n]dan stānbogan, strēam üt þonan
 bre^ucan of beorge; wæs þære burnan wælm
 heaðofyrum hāt; ne meah^te hørde nēah
 unbyrnende ænige hwile
 dēop gedȳgan for dracan¹lēge.
- 2550 Lēt ðā of brēostum, ðā hē gebolgen wæs,
 Weder-Gēata⁴ lēod word üt faran,
 stearcheort styrmdē; stefn in becōm
 heaðotorht hlynnan under hārne stān.
 Hete wæs onhrēred, hordweard oncnīow
- 2555 mannes reorde; næs ðær mārā fyrst
 frēode tō friclan. From ærest cwōm
 oruð āglæcean üt of stāne,
 hāt hildeswāt; hrūse dynede.
 Biorn under beorge bordrand onswāf
- 2560 wið ðām gryregieste, Gēata dryhten;
 ðā wæs hringbogan heorte gefȳsed
 sæcce tō sēceanne. Sweord ær gebræd
 gōd gūðcyning, gomele-lāfe,
 ecgum anglāw; æghwæðrum wæs
- 2565 bealohycgendra brōga fram oðrum.
 Stīðmōd gestōd wið stēapne rond
 winia bealdor, ðā se wurm gebēah
 snūde tōsomne; hē on searwum bād.
 Gewāt ðā byrnende gebogen scrīðan,
- 2570 tō gescipe scyndan. Scyld wēl gebearg

2545^a MS. stōdan; *Tho.* sto[n]dan. — 2549^a *Gru. tr.* 305, *Gru.* dēor ('animal'), *Bu. Tid.* 207, *Sed.* dēor (*adj.*). — 2559^a *Sed.* (*cf.* *MLR.* v 288) born (*comma after dynede, semicolon after beorge*). — 2561^a *Sarr. ESt.* xxviii 409 f. hringboran (*i.e.* *Beowulf*). — 2562^a *Siev. R.* 312, *Holt., Schü., Sed.* wēc(e)an. *See T. C.* § 12. — 2564^a MS. un/glaw (*letter erased after l*), B gleap; *Tho.* unslēaw; *Bu.* 104, 4 *Edd.* unslāw. — 2565^b *Fol.* 187^a broga *AB.* — 2567^a *Gru. tr.* 305, *Gru., Tr.* wigena. *See* 1418^a. — 2570^a *Tho.* gesceape; *E.* gescepe; *He.* 4-7 gescife ('headlong,' tō placed in 2560^b); *Holt.* gescife, *Sed.* gescife ('precipitation,' *see B.-T.:* (*niper*)scyfe, *cp.* scūfan).

life ond lice læssan hwile
 mærum þeodne, þonne his myne sōhte;
 ðær hē þȳ fyrste forman dōgore
 wealdan mōste, swā him wyrd ne gescrāf
 2575 hrēð æt hilde. Hond ūp ābræd ^{raised}
 ^{terrible} gryrefāhne slōh
 incge-lāfe, þæt sīo ecg gewāc
 brūn on bāne, bāt unswīðor,
 þonne his ðiodyning þearfe hæfde
 2580 bysigum gebæded. þā wæs beorges weard
 æfter heaðuswenge on hrēoum mōde,
 wearp wælfyre; wīde sprungon
 hildelēoman. Hrēðsigora ne gealp
 goldwine Gēata; gūðbill geswāc
 2585 nacod æt nīðe, swā hyt nō sceolde,
 īren ærgōd. — Ne wæs þæt ēðe sīð,
 þæt se mæra maga Ecgðēowes
 grundwong þone ofgyfan wolde;
 sceolde [ofer] willan wīc eardian
 2590 elles hwergen, swā sceal æghwylc mon
 ālætan lændagas.

 Næs ðā long tō ðon,
 þæt ðā āglæcean hȳ eft gemetton.
 Hyrte hyne hordweard, hreðer æðme wēoll,
 nīwan stefne; nearo ðrōwode
 2595 fyre befangen sē ðe ær folce wēold.
 Nealles him on hēape handgesteallan,
 æðelinga bearn ymbe gestōdon

2573^b See 1707^b. — 2577^a *Ke. ii Gloss. s.v. laf icge-*; *Tho., E., Sed. Incges, Gru. (P) Ingwina, Holt.³ Ingwines (cf. Grienb. 757)*; *Tr. isigre*; *Tr. Beibl. xxiv 42 irfe-*. [*Cf. Holt. Beibl. xiii 78 f.: yrringa or æðelincges.*] — 2589^a *Gr.² [wyrmes]*; *Aant. 35 [wyrme tō]*; *Rie. Zs. 410, 4 Edd. [ofer]*. — 2590^b *Fol. 187^b sceal AB.* — 2596^b *MS. heand*; *Ke. hand-*.

- hildecystum, ac h̄y on holt bugon,
 ealdre burgan. Hiora in ānum wēoll
 2600 sefa wið sorgum; sibb' æfre ne mæg
 wiht onwendan þām ðe wēl þenceð.
 xxxvi Wīglāf wæs hāten, Wēoxstānes sunu,
 lēofīc lindwiga, lēoð Scylfinga,
 mæg Ælfheres; geseah his mondryhten
 2605 under heregrīman hāt þrōwian.
 Gemunde ðā ðā āre, þē hē him ær forgeaf,
 wicstede weligne Wægmundinga,
 folcrihta gehwylc, swā his fæder āhte;
 ne mihte ðā forhabban, hond rond gefēng,
 2610 geolwe linde, gomel swyrd getēah;
 þæt wæs mid eldum Ēanmundes lāf,
 suna Ōhtere[s]; þām æt sæcce wearð,
 wræcca(n) winelēasum Wēohstān bana
 mēces ecgum, ond his māgum ætbær
 2615 brūnfagne helm, hringde byrnan,
 ealdsweord etonisc; þæt him Onela forgeaf,
 his gædelinges gūðgewædu,
 fyrdsearo fūslic, — nō ymbe ðā fæhðe spræc,
 þēah ðe hē his brōðor bearn ābredwade.
 2620 Hē [ðā] frætwe gehēold fela missēra,
 bill ond byrnan, oð ðæt his byre mihte
 eorlscipe efnan swā his ærfæder;
 geaf him ðā mid Gēatum gūðgewæda,
 æghwæs unrīm, þā hē of ealdre gewāt
 2625 frōd on forðweg. — þā wæs forma sið
 geongan ceman, þæt hē gūðe rās

2612^a *Fol. 188^a suna AB.* — *MS. ohtere; Gru. tr. 305 Ōhtere[s] (Thk. Operes).*
 — 2613^a *E. Sc. wrecca(n).* — 2613^b *MS. weohstanes; Gru. tr. 306 Wēohstān.* —
 2615^a *Tr. hasufagne.* — 2615^b *Rie. V. 21, Holt. byrnan hringde. See T. C. § 27.* —
 2616^a *See 1558^a.* — 2620^a *Gru., E., Siev. ix 141, Holt. [pā].* — 2623^b *E. Sc.*
-gewædu.

mid his frēodryhtne fremman sceolde.

Ne gemealt him se mōdsefa, nē his mæg^es lāf
gewāc æt wīge; þæt se wyrm onfand,

2630 syððan hīe tōgædre gegān hæfdon.

Wiglāf maðelode, wordrihta fela

sægde gesiðum — him wæs sēfa geōmor — :

‘ Ic ðæt mæl geman, þær wē medu þēgun,

þonne wē gehēton ūssum hlāforde

2635 in bīorsele, ðē ūs ðās bēagas geaf,

þæt wē him ðā gūðgeatwa gyldan woldon, *guð getawa later*
gif him þyslicu þearf gelumpe,

helmas ond heard sword. Ðē hē ūsic on herge gecēas

tō ðyssum sīðfate sylfes willum,

2640 onmunde ūsic mārða, ond mē þās māðmas geaf,

þē hē ūsic gārwigend gōde tealde,

hwate helmberend, — þeah ðe hlāford ūs

þis ellenweorc āna āðōhte

tō gefremmanne, folces hyrde,

2645 forðām hē manna mæst mārða gefremede,

dæda dollicra. Nū is sē dæg cumen,

þæt ūre mandryhten mægenes behōfað,

gōdra gūðrinca; wutun gongan tō,

* helpan hildfruman, þenden hyt sý,

2650 glēdegesa grim! God wāt on mec,

þæt mē is micle lēofre, þæt mīnne lichaman

mid mīnne goldgyfan glēd fæðmię.

Ne þynceð mē gerysne, þæt wē rondas beren

2628^b MS. mægenes; E.Sc. mæg^es. — 2629^b MS. þa; Tho. þæt. — 2622^a Fol. 188^b mæl A. — 2636^a MS. getawa; He.², Siev. R. 273 f., Holt., Schū., Sed. — geatwa. See Gloss.; T. C. § 23. — 2638^a Holt. heardsword. See 2509^a. — 2640^b Bu. 40 ond mēda gehēt. — 2642^b Gru.tr. 306 ūre (for ūs); E. Sc., Tho., Bu. Zs. 216 ūser; Aant. 36 ūr (?). — 2649^b Ke. ii, Bu. 105 hit [hāt]; Ke. ii, Tho., Sed. hāt (for hyt); Gr. hit (= ‘heat’); Gr. Spr. (?) hitsie (from *hitsian). — 2650^a Siev. R. 463, Holt. — egsa. So 2780^b. See T. C. § 5.

eft tō earde, nemne we ælor mægen
 2655 fāne gefyllan, feorh ealgian
 Wedra ðeodnes. Ic wāt geara,
 þæt næron ealdgewyrht, þæt hē āna scyle
 Gēata duguðe gnorn þrōwian,
 gesīgan æt sæcce; ūrum sceal sweord ond helm,
 2660 byrne ond beaduscruð bām gemæne.
 Wōd þā þurh þone wælrēc, wīgheafolan bær
 frēan on fultum, fēa worda cwæð:
 ‘Lēofa Biowulf, lāst eall tela,
 swā ðū on geoguðfēore geāra gecwæde,
 2665 þæt ðū ne ālæte be ðe lifigendum
 dōm gedrēosan; scealt nū dædum rōf,
 æðeling anh̄ydig, ealle mægene
 feorh ealgian; ic ðe fullæstu.’

Æfter ðām wordum wyrm yrre cwōm,
 2670 atol inwitgæst oðre siðe ~~unc~~
 fyrwylmum fāh fionda nīos(i)an,
 lādra manna. Ligyðum forborn
 boird wið rond[e], byrne ne meahte *rond in 3rd ed.*
 geongum gārwigian gēoce gefremman, *They making*
 2675 ac se magá geonga under his mæges scyld *colloctis*
 elne geēode, þā his āgen w(æs)
 glēdum forgrunden. þā gēn gūðcyning
 m(ærða) gemunde, mægenstrengo slōh
 hildebille, þæt hyt on heafolan stōd

2655^b *Fol. 197^a feorh AB.*—2659^b *MS. urū; and ð (= deest) above the line, ref. to 'sceaht' which has been inserted in the margin; Tho., Gr.¹ unc (for ūrum), Gr.² unc nū, Sed. (cf. MLR. v 288) hūru.*—2660^a *MS. byrdu scrud; E. Sc., Tho., 4 Edd. beaduscruð (cf. JEGPh. viii 258).*—*Aant. 36, Holt. bord (for byrne).*—*[Bu. Tid. 58 f. & Zs. 216 f., Ric. Zs. 411; Griemb. Beitr. xxxvi 83.]*—2665^a *Perh. ālēte (?).*—2671^b *MS. B nīosnan, A mosum; Ke., Holt., Schū. nīosan, Gr.² nīosian. See T. C. § 9.*—2673^a *MS. rond; Ke. rond[e] (cf. Martin ESt. xx 295).*—2676^b *Gru. tr. 306 w(æs).*—2678^a *Gru. tr. 306 m(ærða).*—2678^b *Ric. V. 34 n., Holt. comma after slōh. But cp. 235 f., 1519 f.*

- 268^o nīþe geny̅ded; Nægling forbærst,
 geswāc æt sæcce sweord Biowulfes
 gomol ond grægmael. Him þæt gifeðe ne wæs,
 þæt him irenna ecge mihton
 helpan æt hilde; wæs sio hond tō strong,
- 268⁵ sē ðe mēca gehwane mīne gefræge
 swenge ofersōhte, þonne hē tō sæcce bær *next to line*
 wæpen wund[r]um heard; * næs him wihte ðē sēl. *Felt*
 þā wæs þēodsceaða þridan sīðe,
 frēcne fyrdraca fāhða gemyndig,
- 269^o rāsde on ðone rōfan, þā him rūm āgeald, *changes*
 hāt ond heaðogrim, heals ealne ymbefēng
 biteran bānum; hē geblōdegod wearð
 sāwuldrīore, swāt yðum wēoll.
- xxxvii Dā ic æt þearfe [gefrægn] þēodcyniges
- 269⁵ andlongne eorl ellen cūðan,
 cræft ond cēnðu, swā him gecynde wæs.
 Ne hēdde hē þæs heafolan, ac sio hand gebarn
 mōdiges mannes, þær hē his mæges healp,
 þæt hē þone nīðgæst nioðor hwēne slōh,
- 270^o secg on searwum, þæt ðæt sweord gedēaf
 fāh ond fæted, þæt ðæt fyr ongon
 sweðrian syððan. þā gēn sylf cyning
 gewēold his gewitte, wæll-seaxe gebræd
 biter ond beaduscearp, þæt hē on byrnan wæg;
- 270⁵ forwrāt Wedra helm wurm on middan.

2682^a *Fol. 107^b* gomol *AB*. — 2684^b *considered parenthetical by Schö. (cf. Sa. 130), Holt., Cha.* — 2685^a *Tho., et al. sēo. See 1344.* — 2686^b *Bu. 105, Holt. pone.* — 2687^a *MS. wundū (cp. 1460^a ?); Tho. wund[r]um.* — 2691^b *Tho., Tr., Holt. ymb-. See T.C. § 13.* — 2694^a *Ke. [gefrægn].* — 2698^b *MS. mægenes; Ke. mæges. See 2870^b.* — 2699^a *Ke., Tho., Ric. Zs. 407 pā (for pæi).* — 2700^b *Siev. ix 141 (cf. E.), Holt. cancel ðæt.* — 2701^b *Gru., Siev. ix 141, Sed. pā ðæt. See MPH. iii 463 f.* — 2703^b *E. Sc., Holt., Sed. -seax. See 1830 f.; 1545 f. — 2705^a Fol. 189^a helm AB.*

Fēond gefyldan — ferh ellen wræc —,
 ond hī hyne þā bēgen ābroten hæfdon,
 sibæðelingas; swylc sceolde secg wasan,
 þegn æt ðearfe! þæt ðām þēodne wæs
 2710 sīðas[t] sigehwīla sylfes dædum,
 worlde geweorces.

Ðā sīo wund ongon,
 þē him se eorðdraca ær geworhte,
 swelan ond swellan; hē þæt sōna onfand,
 þæt him on brēostum bealonīð(e) wēoll
 2715 attor on innan. Ðā se æðeling gīong,
 þæt hē bī wealle wīshycgende
 gesæt on sesse; seah on enta geweorc,
 hū ðā stānbogan stapulum fæste
 ēce eorðreced innan healde.

2720 Hyne þā mid handa heorodrēorigne,
 þēoden mærne þegn ungemete till,
 winedryhten his wætere gelafede
 hilde sædne ond his hel(m) onspēon.

Biowulf maþelode — hē ofer benne spræc,
 2725 wunde wælblēate; wisse hē gearwe,
 þæt hē dæghwīla gedrogen hæfde,
 eorðan wynn(e); ðā wæs eall sceacen
 dōgorgerīmes, dēað ungemete nēah —:
 ‘Nū ic suna mīnum syllan wolde

2706^a *E.Sc., Tho., Siev. ix 141 f., Sed. gefylde.* — 2706^b *Ke. ferh-ellen; Klu. ix 192 ealne (for ellen), Aant. 37 ellor.* — 2710^a *MS. sīðas sige hwile; Ke. sīðes sigehwīl; Gru. tr. 307 sīpest; Gr. sīðast sigehwīla (cp. 2427); Gru., Bu. Zs. 217 sīðast sigehwīle; Tr., 4 Edd. sīðast sigehwīl. Cf. Lang. § 19.6.* — 2714^b *MS. A mð, B nīði; Schubert L 8.1.35, Siev. R. 269, 4 Edd. -nīðe.* — 2719^a *Holt. ēcne (= ēacne).* — 2719^b *E.Sc., Ric. Zs. 411, Holt. hēoldon.* — 2721^b *Z.: ‘there is a sort of angle above the t of till, the meaning of which I do not know.’ The same sign above the n of unriht 2739^a, and above the u of up 2893^a.* — 2723^b *MS. A helo, B heb; E.Sc. (after Grimm) helm.* — 2725^a *Gr. Spr. i 128 (?), Scheinert Beitr. xxx 375, Holt. -blāte. (Cp. Chr. 771.)* — 2727^a *Thk., Gru. tr. 307 wynn(e).*

- 2730 gūðgewædu, þær mē gifeðe swā
 ænig yrfeward æfter wurde
 lice gelenge. Ic ðæs lēode hēold
 fiftig wintra; næs sē folccyning,
 ymbesittendra ænig ðāra,
- 2735 þē mec gūðwinum grētan dorste,
 egesan ðeôn. Ic on earde bād
 mælgescrafta, hēold mīn tela,
 ne sōhte searonīðas, nē mē swōr fela
 āða on unriht. Ic ðæs ealles mæg
- 2740 feorhbennum sēoc gefēan habban;
 forðām mē wītan ne ðearf Waldend fira
 morðorbealo māga, þonne mīn sceaceð
 lif of lice. Nū ðū lungre geong
 hord scēawian under hārne stān,
- 2745 Wīglāf lēofa, nū se wyrm ligeð,
 swefeð sāre wund, since berēafod.
 Bīo nū on ofoste, þæt ic ærwelan,
 goldæht ongite, gearo scēawige
 swegle searogimmas, þæt ic ðy sēft mæge
- 2750 æfter mādðumwelan mīn ālætan
 lif ond lēodscipe, þone ic longe hēold.’
- xxxviii Ðā ic snūde gefrægn sunu Wihstānes
 æfter wordcwudum wundum dryhtne
 hýran heaðosīocum, hringnet beran,
- 2755 brogdne beadusercean under beorges hrōf.
 Geseah ðā sigehrēðig, þā hē bī sesse gēong,
 magoþegn mōdig mādðumsigla fealo,

2731^a Fol. 180^b weard AB. — 2734^a Tho., Tr., Holt. ymb-. See T. C. § 13.
 — 2743^b Ke. gang; Tho., Holt. gong. See Lang. § 13.5. — 2748^b E., Aant. 41
 gearwe. — 2749^a Tho. sigel (for swegle), Ric. L. (P), Holt. siglu, Ric. Zi. 411 f.
 sigle (see 1157, MPh. iii 250). — 2755^b MS. urder; Thk. under. — 2757^a Fol.
 190^a modig. — 2757^b Ke., et al. fela; Ric. L., et al., Sed. feola. See Lang. § 12.2 n.

gold glitnian grunde getenge,
 wundur on wealle, ond þæs wyrmes denn,
 2760 ealdes ūhtflogan, orcas stōdan,
 fyrnmanna fatu, feormendlēase,
 hystum behrorene; þær wæs helm monig
 eald ond ōmig, earmbēaga fela
 searwum gesæled. — Sinc ēaðe mæg,
 2765 gold on grund(e) gumcynnes gehwone
 oferhigian, hȳde sē ðe wylle! —
 Swylce hē siomian geseah . segn eallgylden
 hēah ofer horde, hondwundra mæst,
 gelocen leoðocræftum; of ðām lēoma stōd,
 2770 þæt hē þone grundwong ongitan meahste,
 wræte giondwlitan. Næs ðæs wyrmes þær
 onsȳn ænig, ac hȳne ecg fornam.
 Ðā ic on hlæwe gefrægn hord rēafian,
 eald enta geweorc āne mannan,
 2775 him on bearm hlodon bunan ond discas
 sylfes dōme; segn ēac genōm,
 bēacna beorhtost. Bill ær gescōd
 — ecg wæs iren — ealdhlāfordes
 þām ðāra māðma mundbora wæs
 2780 longe hwile, līgegesan wæg
 hātne for horde, hioroweallende
 middelnihum, oð þæt hē morðre swealt.
 Ār wæs on ofoste, eftsiðes georn,

2759^b *Tr.*, *Holt.*, *Sed.* geond (*for* ond). — 2760^b *E.*, *Mō. ii*, *Aant.* 37 (f), *Holt.* stōdan. — 2765^a *Gru. tr.* 307 grund(e). — 2766^a *Klu. ix* 102 -hȳdgian, *Schū.* -hīdgian; *Gru.* (f), *Sed.*¹ (*cf.* *MLR.* v 288) -hīwian; *Sed.*² ofer hige hēan. — 2769^b *MS.* leoman; *Ke.* lēoma. — 2771^a *MS.* wræce; *Tho.* wræte. — 2775^a *MS.* hlodon; *Gru. tr.* 308, *et al.*, *Sed.* hladan; *Hold.*, 3 *Edd.* hlodon. — 2777^b *Ke.*, *et al.*, [*cf.* *Breit MLR.* xiv 4 f.] ærgescōd ('brass-shod'); *Bu. Tid.* 209 (*cf.* *Gru. note*) ær gescōd. (*Cp.* 1587^b, 1615^b, *etc.*) — 2778^b *Rie. Zs.* 412, *Aant.* 37, *Sed.* -hlāforde (*i.e.* the dragon). — 2780^b *See* 2650^a. — 2782^b *Fol.* 190^b oð.

fræt^{wum} gefyrðred; hyné fyrwet bræc,
 2785 hwæðer collenferð cwicne gemētte
 in ðām wongstede Wedra þēoden
 ellensīocne, þær hē hine ær forlēt,
 Hē ðā mid þām mād^{mum} mærne þīoden,
 dryhten sīnne drīorigne fand
 2790 ealdres æt ende; hē hine eft ongon
 wæteres weorpan, oð þæt wordes oꝛð
 brēosthord þurhbræc.

[Biorncyning spræc]

gomel on gιοhðe — gold scēawode — :
 ‘ Ic ðāra frætwa Frēan ealles ðanc,
 2795 Wuldurcyninge wordum secge,
 ēcum Dryhtne, þē ic hēr on starie,
 þæs ðe ic mōste mīnum lēodum
 ær swyltdæge swylc gestrȳnan.
 Nū ic on māðma hord mīne bebohte
 2800 frōde feorhlege, fremmað gēna
 lēoda þearfe; ne mæg ic hēr leng wesan.
 Hātað heaðomære hlæw gewyrcean
 beorhtne æfter bæle æt brimes nōsan;
 sē scel tō gemyndum mīnum lēodum
 2805 hēah hlīfian on Hronesnæsse,
 þæt hit sæliðend syððan hātan
 Biowulfes biorh, ðā ðe brentingas
 ofer flōða genipu feorran drīfað.’

Affectio
iron

2785^a *E.* (cf. *E. Sc.*) -ferhðne. — 2791^a *Ke. ii* (f), *E. Sc., Tho., Bu. Zs.* 218 (f) wætere; *Ric. Zs.* 412, *Tr.* wætere sweorfan. See *Gloss.*: weorpan. [*Holt.* note: 2790^b [on] hine (?).] — 2792^b *Gru. tr.* 308, et al., *Sed.* [Bēowulf mapelode]; *Schū.* (cf. *ESl.* xxix 110) [Þā se beorn gespræc]; *Holt., Cha.* [Biowulf reordode]. — 2793^a *MS.* gιοgohðe; *Ke. ii* gehðo (?), *Grimm* (note on *Andr.* 66), *E. Sc.* gιοhðe. — 2799^b *MS.* minne; *E. Sc.* mīne. — 2800^b *Tho., Bu.* 96, most *Edd.* gē nū. — 2803^a *Siev. R.* 306, *Holt.* 1, 2 beorht. — 2804^a *Siev. l.c., Holt.* 1, 2 þæt (for sē). — 2808^a *Fol. 191^a* floda B.

Dyde him of healse hring gyldenne
 2810 þioden þriſthȳdig, þegne gesealde,
 geongum gārwigan, goldfāhne helm,
 bēah ond byrnan, hēt hyne brūcan well —:
 ‘ þū eart endelāf ūsses cynnes,
 Wægmundinga; ealle wȳrd forswēop
 2815 mīne māgas tō methodscafte,
 eorlas on elne; ic him æfter sceal.’
 Þæt wæs þām gomelan gingæste word
 brēostgehygdum, ær hē bæl cure,
 hāte heaðowylmas; him of hræðre gewāt
 2820 sāwol sēcean sōðfæstra dōm.
 [xxxviii] Ðā wæs gegongen guman unfrōdum
 earfoðlice, þæt hē on eorðan geseah
 þone lēofestan līfes æt ende
 blēate gebæran. Bona swylce læg,
 2825 egeslic eorðdraca ealdre berēafod,
 bealwe gebæded. Bēahhordum leng
 wyrm wōhbogen wealdan ne mōste,
 ac him irenna ecga fornāmon,
 hearde heaðoscearde hōmera lāfe,
 2830 þæt se wīdfloga wundum stille
 hrēas on hrūsan hordærne nēah.
 Nalles æfter lyfte lācende hwearf
 middelnihum, māðmæhta wlonc
 ansȳn ȳwde, ac hē eorðan gefēoll
 2835 for ðæs hildfruman hondgeweorce.
 Hūru þæt on lande lȳt manna ðāh

2814^b MS. speof; Ke. ii (cf. Grimm D. M. 336) -swēop. — 2819^b MS. hwæðre; Ke., et al. hreðre; Gr. Spr. hræðre. — 2821^a No canto number in MS., but Ða (capital Ð) begins new line. — 2821^b MS. gumū; He.¹ guman. — 2828^a Gr.¹ (?), Ric. Zs. 412, et al. hine. See Lang. § 25.5. — 2829^a Tho., et al., Scheinert Beitr. xxx 378, Holt. -scearpe. But cf. Schü. xxxix 110. — 2832^a Fol. 191^b æfter.

mægenāgendra mīne gefrāge,
 þeah ðe hē dāda gehwæs dyrstig wære,
 þæt hē wið attorsceaðan oreðe geræse,
 2840 oððe hringsele hondum styrede,
 gif hē wæccende weard onfunde
 būon on beorge. Bīowulfe wearð
 dryhtmāðma dæl dēaðe forgolden;
 hæfde æghwæðer ende gefēred
 2845 lānan lifes.

Næs ðā lang tō ðon,
 þæt ðā hildlatan holt ofgēfan,
 tȳdre trēowlogan tȳne ætsomne,
 ðā ne dorston ær dareðum lācan
 on hyra mandryhtnes miclan þearfe;
 2850 ac hȳ scamiende scyldas bēran,
 gūðgewædu þær se gomela læg;
 wlitan on Wilāf. Hē gewērgad sæt,
 fēðecempa frēan eaxlum nēah,
 wehte hyne wætre; him wiht ne spēow.
 2855 Ne meahthe hē on eorðan, ðeah hē ūðe wēl,
 on ðām frumgāre feorh gehealdan,
 nē ðæs Wealdendes wiht oncirran;
 wolde dōm Godes dædum rādan
 gumena gehwylcum, swā hē nū gēn dēð.
 2860 Þā wæs æt ðām geongan grim andswaru
 ēðbegēte þām ðe ær his elne forlēas.
 Wiglāf maðelode, Wēohstānes sunu,
 sec[g] sāriferð — seah on unlēofe — :

2844^a MS. æghwæðre; *Kc. ii* æghwæðer; cf. *Rie. Zs. 412.*—2852^a *Kc.*, *Siev. R. 272*, *Holt.*, *Sed.* wlitan.—2854^b MS. speop; *Thk.* spēow.—2857^a *JEGPh. viii 258* weorldendes (?).—2857^b *Tho.*, *Holt.*, *Schü.* willan (*for* wiht).—2858^a *Fol. 192^a* godes *AB.*—2858^b *Bu. 106* dēað arādan.—2860^a MS. geongū; *Barnouw 36*, *Holt.*, *Schü.* geongan. [geongum *doubtfully* defended by *Lichtenheld ZfdA. xvi 353, 355.*]—2863^a MS. sec; *Thk.* sec[g].

- ‘ þæt, lā, mæg secgan sē ðe wyle sōð specan,
 2865 þæt se mondryhten, sē ēow ðā māðmas geaf,
 cōredgeatwe, þē gē þær on standað, —
 þonne hē on ealubence oft gesealde
 healsittendum helm ond byrnan,
 þēoden his þegnum, swylce hē þrȳðlicost
 2870 ōwer feor oððe nēah findan meahte —,
 þæt hē gēnunga gūðgewædu
 wrāðe forwurpe, ðā hyne wīg beget.
 Nealles folccyning fyrdgesteallum
 gylpan þorfte; hwæðre him God ūðe,
 2875 sigora Waldend, þæt hē hyne sylfne gewræc
 āna mid ecge, þā him wæs elnes þearf.
 Ic him lifwraðe lȳtle meahte
 ætgifan æt gūðe, ond ongan swā þeah
 ofer mīn gemet mægges helpan ;
 2880 symle wæs þȳ sāmra, þonne ic sweorde drep
 ferhðgeniðlan, fȳr unswiðor
 wēoll of gewitte. *Wergendra tō lȳt*
 þrong ymbe þēoden, þā hyne sīo þrāg becwōm.
 Nū sceal sincþego ond swyrdgifu,
 2885 eall ēðelwyn ēowrum cynne,
 lufen ālicgean; londrihtes mōt
 þære mægburge monna æghwylc
 īdel hweorfan, syððan æðelingas
 feorran gefricgean flēam ēowerne,
 2890 dōmlēasan dæd. Dēað bið sēlla
 eorla gehwylcum þonne edwītlif! ’

2867^b *Tr.* ēow (*for oft*). — 2869^b *MS.* pryð-; *Thk., Edd.* (*exc. Arn., Cha.*)
 þrȳð-. — 2878^a *Perk.* gifan. — 2880^b *Siev.* ix 142, *Holt.* þone and 2881^a -geniðla.
 — 2881^b *MS.* fyrun (*u altered from a*) swiðor; *Tho.* fȳr ran swiðor; *Ric. L.* (*cf.*
Zs. 413), 4 *Edd.* fȳr unswiðor. — 2882^b *MS.* fergerdra; *Gru.tr.* 309 wergendra.
 — 2883^b *Fol.* 192^b þrag *AB.* — 2884^a *MS.* hu, *so Gru., Cha.* (*exclamatory, cf.*
Holt. note); *Ke., Edd.* Nū. — 2886^a *Grimm R. A.* 731, *Ke., Tr.* leofen (*‘sustenance*
 ’); *Tho.* lēofum; *Sed. note* lungre (?).

XL Heht ðā þæt heaðoweorc tō hagan biōdan
 ūp ofer ecgclif, þær þæt eorlweorod.
 morgenlongne dæg mōdgiōmor sæt,
 289⁵ bordhæbbende, bēga on wēnum,
 endedōgōres ond eftcymes
 lēofes monnes. Lýt swigode
 nīwra spella sē ðe næs gerād,
 ac hē sōðlice sægde ofer ealle :
 2900⁶ Nū is wilgeofa Wedra lēoda,
 dryhten Gēata dēaðbedde fæst,
 wunað wælreste wyrmes dædum ;
 him on efn ligeð ealdorgewinna
 sæxbennum sēoc ; sweorde ne meahte
 2905⁷ on ðām āglæcean ænige þinga
 wunde gewyrcean. Wīglāf siteð
 ofer Bīowulfe, byre Wīhstānes,
 eorl ofer oðrum unlifigendum,
 healdeð higemæðum hēafodwearde
 2910⁸ lēofes ond lādes.

Nū ys lēodum wēn
 orleghwīle, syððan under[ne]
 Froncum ond Frýsum fyll cyninges
 wīde weorðeð. Wæs sīo wrōht scepen
 heard wið Hūgas, syððan Higelāc cwōm
 2915⁹ faran flotherge on Frēsna land,
 þær hyne Hetware hilde genægdon,
 elne geēodon mid ofer mægene,

2893^a *Ke. ii, 4 Edd. ēg.* — 2904^a *MS. siex; Ke. ii, et al. seax-; Holt., Sed. sex.* — See *Lang. § 1.* — 2909^a *MS. hige mæðum; Gr., et al., Schü.: dp. of higemæð 'reverence' [?]* (*Sed.:* 'measure of ability'); *Ke., et al. -mēðum* (*Rie. Zs. 413: dp. of -mēðe, Ke., Bu. 106, Holt.: dp. of -mēðu*); *Siev. ix 142 -mēðe* (*but cf. Siev. xxxvi 419*). — See *Lang. § 0.3.* — 2909^b *Fol. 103^a heafod AB.* — 2911^b *MS. under; Gr. under[ne].* — 2916^b *MS. ge hnægdon; Gr.¹ (?), Bu. Tid. 64, Holt., Sed., Cha. genægdon. See T. C. § 28.*

þæt se byrnwiga būgan sceolde, *yeald*
 fēoll on fēðan; nalles frætwe geaf
 2920 ealdor dugoðe. Ūs wæs ā syððan
 Merewioingas milts ungyfeðe. —
 Nē ic te Swēoðēode sibbe oððe trēowe
 wihte ne wēne, ac wæs wīde cūð,
 þætte Ongenðio ealdre besnyðede
 2925 Hæðcen Hrēþling wið Hrefnawudu,
 þā for onmēðlan ærest gesōhton
 Gēata lēode Gūð-Scilfingas.
 Sōna him se frōda fæder Ōhtheres,
 eald ond egesfull ondslyht āgeaf,
 2930 ābrēot brimwīsan, brȳd āhredde,
 gomela, iōmēowlan golde berofene,
 Onelan mōdor ond Ōhtheres;
 ond ðā folgode feorhgeniðlan,
 oð ðæt hī oðēodon earfoðlice
 2935 in Hrefnesholt hlāfordlēase.
 Besæt ðā sinherge sweorda lāfe
 wundum wērgē; wēan oft gehēt
 earmre teohhe ondlonge niht,
 cwæð, hē on mergenne mēces ecgum
 2940 gētan wolde, sum[e] on galgtrēowu[m]
 [fuglum] tō gamene. Frōfor eft gelamp
 sārigmōdum somod ærdæge,

2921^a *MS.* mere wio ingas; *Gru.tr.* 309, *Ke.* Merewicinga; *Tho.*, *Gr.* Mere wioingas; *Bu. Tid.* 300, 4 *Edd.* Merewioingas. — 2921^b *Luick Beitr.* xi 475 un gyfðe (?) (*metri causa*). — 2922^a *MS.* te; *Tho.*, most *Edd.* tō. See *Lang.* § 18.6 — 2929^b *MS.* hond; *Gr.*¹ (f), *Ric. Zs.* 414, *Holt.*, *Schū.*, *Cha.* ond-. So 2972^b. See 1541^b. — 2930^a *Ke.*, *Gr.*, *Sed.* ābrēat. See *Lang.* § 16.2. — 2930^b *MS.* bryda heorde; *Gr.*, *Schū.*, *Cha.* brȳd āheorde ('liberated') [?]; *Bu.* 107 (f), *Holt.*² brȳd āhredde, cf. *ESt. xlii* 320 (*Gen.* 2032, 2085); *Lang.* § 13.3; *Holt.*^{1,2} (cf. *Zs.* 122), *Sed.* brȳd āfeorde ('removed'). — 2931^a *Ke.* ii gomele; *Gr.*¹ (f), *Lichtenheld ZfdA.* xvi 330 gomelan; *Barnouuw* 40 gomel or gomelan. — 2937^b *Fol.* 193^b wean *AB.* — 2940^a-41^a *Tho.*, *Sed.* g[r]ētan. — *MS.* sum on galg treowu; *Tho.* sum[e] and [fuglum]; *Ke.* -trēowu[m]. Cf. *Siev.* ix 143; *Bu. Tid.* 60, *Bu.* 107, 372.

- syððan hie Hygelāces horn ond bȳman,
 gealdor ongēaton, þā se gōda cōm
 2945 lēoda dugoðe on lāst faran.
 XLI Wæs sio swātswaðu Sw[ē]ona ond Gēata,
 wælræs weora wīde gesȳne,
 hū ðā folc mid him fæhðe tōwehton.
 Gewāt him ðā se gōda mid his gædelingum,
 2950 frōd felageōmor fæsten sēcean,
 eorl Ongenþio ufor oncirde;
 hæfde Higelāces hilde gefrūnen,
 wlonces wīgræft; wiðres ne trūwode,
 þæt hē sāmānum onsacan mihte,
 2955 heaðolīðendum hord forstandan,
 bearn ond brȳde; bēah eft þonan
 eald under eorðweall. þā wæs æht boden
 Swēona lēodum, segn Higelāce[s]
 freoðowong þone forð oferēodon,
 2960 syððan Hrēðlingas tō hagan þrunгон.
 þær wearð Ongenðiow ecgum sweorda,
 blondenfexa on bid wrecen,
 þæt se þeodcyning ðafian sceolde
 Eafores āne dōm. Hyne yrringa
 2965 Wulf Wonrēding wāpne geræhte,
 þæt him for swenge swāt ædrum sprong
 forð under fexe. Næs hē forht swā ðēh,
 gomela Scilfing, ac forgeald hraðe
 wyrsan wrixle wælhlem þone,
 2970 syððan ðeodcyning þyder oncirde.

2946^b MS. swona; *Thk.* Sw[ē]ona.—2948^b *Tr.* f. geworhton.—2953^b See
 660^b *Varr.*—2957^b–58^b *Holt.* oht.—*Siev.* ix 143 sæcc (for segn).—*Ke.*, *Bu.*
Tid. 61, *Bu.* 108, *Holt.* Higelāce[s].—*Cl. Hall, Holt.*, *Child MLN.* xxi 200 punctu-
 ate as in text, other *Edd.* after Higelāce(s).—2959^b MS. ford; *Thk.* forp.—2961^b
 MS. sweordū; *Ke.* sweorda.—2964^a *Fol.* 194^a anne.

- Ne meahte se snella sunu Wonrēdes
 ealdum ceorle ondslyht giofan,
 ac hē him on hēafde helm ær gescer,
 þæt hē blōde fāh būgan sceolde,
 2975 fēoll on foldan; næs hē fæge þā gīt,
 ac hē hyne gewyrpte, þēah ðe him wund hrine.
 Lēt se hearda Higelāces þegn E ofer
 brād[n]e mēce, þā his brōðor læg,
 ealdsweord eotonisc entiscne helm
 2980 breccan ofer bordweal; ðā gebēah cyning,
 folces hyrde, wæs in feorh dropen.
 Ðā wæron monige, þē his mæg wriðon,
 ricone ārærdon, ðā him gerȳmed wearð,
 þæt hīe wælstōwe wealdan mōston.
 2985 þenden rēafode rinc oðerne,
 nam on Ongenðio irenbyrnan,
 heard swyrd hilted, ond his helm somod;
 hāres hyrste Higelāce bær.
 Hē ð(ām) frætsum fēng ond him fægre gehēt
 2990 lēana (mid) lēodum, ond gelæste swā;
 geald þone gūðræs Gēata dryhten,
 Hrēðles eafora, þā hē tō hām becōm,
 Iofore ond Wulfe mid ofer mādum,
 sealde hiora gehwæðrum hund þūsenda
 2995 landes ond locenra bēaga, — ne ðorfte him ðā lēan
 oðwitan
 mon on middangearde, syðða[n] hīe ðā mærdæ geslōgon;

2972^b See 2929^b. — 2977^a *Siev. ix 143, Holt., Sed.* Lēt [þā]. — 2978^a *MS.*
brade; Tho. brād[n]e. — 2979^a See 1558^a. — 2987^a See 2500^a. — 2989^a *Gru.*
tr. 310 ð(ām). — 2990^a *MS.* leana . . . ; *Ke.* (on); *Gr.* (his); *Gru., 4 Edd.* (mid)
(Bu. 108: cp. 2623, 2611); He.⁴ (fore), *Hold.¹, Wy., Tr.* (for). — *Fol. 194^b*
leodū. — 2990^b *MS.* gelæsta; *Ke.* gelæste. — 2995^b–96^a placed in parenthesis by
Bu. 108. — 2996^b *Gru. tr. 310* syðða[n].

ond ðā Iofore forgeaf āngan dohtor,
hāmweorðunge, hylde tō wedde.

þæt ys sīo fāhðo ond se fēondscipe,
3000 wælnīð wera, ðæs ðe ic [wēn] hafo,
þē ūs sēceað tō Swēona lēoda,
syððan hīe gefricgeað frēan ūserne
ealdorlēasne, þone ðe ær gehēold
wið hettendum hord ond rīce,

3005 æfter hæleða hryre, hwate Sæ-Gēatas,
folcrēd fremede, oððe furður gēn
eorlscipe efnde. — Nū is ofost betost,
þæt wē þēodcyning þær scēawian,
ond þone gebringan, þē ūs bēagas geaf,

3010 on ādfære. Ne scel ānes hwæt
meltan mid þām mōdigan, ac þær is mādma hord,
gold unrīme grimme gecēa(po)d,
ond nū æt sīðestan sylfes fēore
bēagas (geboh)te; þā sceall brond fretan,

3015 æled þeccean, — nalles eorl wegan
mādðum tō gemyndum, nē mægð scýne
habban on healse hringweorðunge,
ac sceal geōmormōd, golde berēafod
oft nalles æne elland tredan,

3020 nū se herewīsa hleahtor ālegde,
gamen ond glēodrēam. Forðon sceall gār wesan
monig morgenceald mundum bewunden,
hæfen on handa, nalles hearpan swēg
wīgend weccan, ac se wonna hrefn

3000^b *Ke.* [wēn]. — 3001^b *Ke.*, et al. lēode. — 3005 *E.* hæleðes. — *MS.* scild-
ingas; *ŷEGPh.* viii 259 Sæ-Gēatas; *He.*¹ Scilfingas; so *E.*, *Holt.*, *Sed.* (inserting
the line after 3001). — 3007^b *MS.* me; *Ke.* Nū. — 3012^b *Ke.* gecēa(po)d. — 3014^a
Gru.tr. 311 (beboh)te, *Gru.* (geboh)te. — 3015^a *Hqf.* *Beibl.* x 273, *Tr.* picgean.
See ŷEGPh. vi 196. — 3015^b *Fol.* 195^a nalles.

- 3025 fūs ofer fægum fela reordian,
 earne secgan, hū him æt æte spēow,
 þenden hē wið wulf[e] wæl rēafode.
 — Swā se secg hwata secggende wæs
 lādra spella; hē ne lēag fela
 3030 wyrda nē worda. Weorod eall ārās;
 ēodon unblīðe under Earnanæs,
 wollentēare wundur scēawian.
 Fundon ðā on sande sāwullēasne
 hlimbed healdan þone þe him hringas geaf
 3035 ærran mælum; þā wæs endedæg
 gōdum gegongen, þæt se gūðcyning,
 Wedra þēoden wundorðēaðe swealt.
 Ær hī þær gesēgan syllicran wiht,
 wyrm on wonge wiðerræhtes þær
 3040 lādne licgean; wæs se lēgdraca
 grimlic gry(refāh) glēdum beswæled;
 sē wæs fiftiges fōtgemearcas
 lang on legere; lyftwynne hēold
 nihtes hwilum, nyðer eft gewāt
 3045 dennes nīosian; wæs ðā dēaðe fæst,
 hæfde eorðscrafa ende genyttod.
 Him big stōdan bunan ond orcas,
 discas lāgon ond dýre swyrd,
 ōmige þurhetone, swā hīe wið eorðan fæðm
 3050 þūsēnd wintra þær eardodon;
 þonne wæs þæt yrfe ēacencræftig,

3027^a MS. wulf; *Gru. tr.* 311, et al., *Siev. R.* 289 wulf[e]. See 2673^a. — 3028^a *Gr. Spr.*, *Gr.*², *Z.* secghwata. See *Lang.* § 25.3. — 3035^a MS. *Z.*: ærrun w. u altered from a by erasure; MS. *Sed.* & *Cha.*: ærran w. a partially obliterated. — 3038^a *Tho. ac*, *Gru.* æc (=ēac) (for ær); *Bu. Zs.* 219 drops þær; *Siev. ix* 143, *Holt.*, *Sed.* þær hī þā. [Cf. *Bu.* 372 f.; *Aant.* 30.] — 3041^a MS. defective (end of last line of page); after gry there was perh. room for five letters (*Cha.*); *Thk.* gryre; *He.*⁴ gryregæst; *Bu. Tid.* 62, *Sed.*, *Cha.* gryrefāh. — 3041^b *Fol.* 105^b gledū. — 3045^a *Holt.*, *Schü.* nīosan. See *T. C.* § 9. — 3049^a *Scheinert Beitr.* xxx 377 ōme(?).

- iūmonna gold galdre bewunden,
 þæt ðām hringsele hrīnan ne mōste
 gumeña ænig, nefne God sylfa,
 3055 sigora Sōðcyning sealde þām ðe hē wolde
 — hē is manna gehyld — hord openiam,
 efne swā hwylcum manna, swā him gemet ðūhte. ✓
 XLII Þā wæs gesýne, þæt se sīð ne ðāh
 þām ðe unrihte inne gehýdde
 3060 wræte under wealle. Weard ær ofslōh
 fēara sumne; þā sīo fæhð gewearð
 gewrecen wrāðlice. Wundur hwār þonne
 eorl ellenrōf ende gefēre
 lifgesceafta, þonne leng ne mæg
 3065 mon mid his (mā)gum meduseld būan.
 Swā wæs Bīowulfe, þā hē biorges weard
 sōhte searonīðas; seolfa ne cūðe,
 þurh hwæt his worulde gedāl weorðan sceolde.
 Swā hit oð dōmes dæg dīope benemdon
 3070 þēodnas mære, þā ðæt þær dydon,
 þæt se secg wære synnum scildig,
 hergum geheaðerod, hellbendum fæst,
 wommum gewītnad, sē ðone wong strude.
 Næs hē goldhwæte gearwor hæfde
 3075 āgendes ēst ær gescēawod.

Wiglāf maðelode, Wihstānes sunu :

‘ Oft sceall eorl monig ānes willan
 wræc ādrēogan, swā ūs geworden is.

3056^a *Gr.* (ʒ), *Bu.* 109 gehyht. — *Bu.* 109, *Morgan Beitr.* xxxiii 110, *Holt.*, *Schū.* hæleða (for manna); *Holt.* note, *Sed.* gehyld manna. Cf. *T. C.* § 18. [*Gr.* 1 (ʒ), 2: 3056^a hēlsmanna g. (parallel w. hord); *Holt.* *Zs.* 122.] — 3059^b *Bu.* 109, *Holt.* gehýðde (ref. to the thief). — 3060^a *MS.* wræce; *Tho.* wræte. — 3065^a *Ke.* (mā)gum. — 3066^b *Fol.* 106^a pa. — 3069^b *Holt.* *Zs.* 122 (ʒ), *Sed.* dīore. — 3073^b *MS.* strade; *Gr.* tr. 311 strude. — 3074^a *Lawrence* L 4.62 a. 562 [ref. also to *Holt.* 4] næfne for Næs, and comma after strude. — *Siev.* ix 143 goldhwæte[s]; *He.* 4 -hwæt; *Holt.* *Zs.* 122, *Schū.* -æhte; *Holt.* 4 note (ʒ), *Sed.* -frætwe. — 3078^a *MS.* wræc a dreogeð; *Ke.* wræca drēogan; *Gr.* wræc ādrēogan.

Ne meah-ton wē gelæran lēofne þēoden,
 3080 rīces hyrde rād ænigne,
 þæt hē ne grētte goldweard þone,
 lēte hyne licgean, þær hē longe wæs,
 wicum wunian oð woruldende,
 healdon hēahgesceap. Hord ys geſcēawod,
 3085 grimme gegongen; wæs þæt gifeðe tō swīð,
 þē ðone [mannan] þyder ontyhte.
 Ic wæs þær inne ond þæt call geondseh,
 recedes geatwa, þā mē gerȳmed wæs,
 nealles swæslīce sīð ālȳfed
 3090 inn under eorðweall. Ic on ofoste gefēng
 mīcle mid mundum mægenbyrðenne
 hordgestrēona, hider ūt ætbær
 cȳninge mīnum. Cwico wæs þā gēna,
 wīſ ond gewittig; worn eall gespræc
 3095 gomol on gehðo, ond ēowic grētan hēt,
 bæd þæt gē geworhton æfter wines dædum
 in bælstede beorh þone hēan,
 micelne ond mārne, swā hē manna wæs
 wīgend weorðfullost wīde geond eorðan,
 3100 þenden hē burhwelan brūcan mōste.
 Uton nū eſtan oðre [sīðe],
 sēon ond sēcean searo[gimma] gepræc,
 wundur under wealle; ic ēow wīſige,
 þæt gē genōge nēon ſcēawiað
 3105 bēagas ond brād gold. Sīe sīo bær gearo,

3084^a MS. heoldon; Ke. healdan, Bu. Zs. 221 healdon (= -an); Gr.¹, Schū. hēoldon (1 pl., period after -ende); Wy., Cha. hēold on ('he held (on) to his high fate').—3084^b Gru., Sarr. ESt. xxviii 410 geſcēapod.—3086^a Gru.tr. 311 [þēoden]; Gr.², 4 Edd. [þēodcȳning].—3092^b Fol. 106^b ut.—3096^b Bu. Tid. 300, Siev. ix 144, Holt. wine dēadum.—3101^b Gru. tr. 312 [sīðe].—3102^b Bu. 109 (cf. Siev. R. 269), 4 Edd. [-gimma].—3104^a Siev. ix 144, Holt. þær (for þæt) (and 3103^b in parenthesis).

- ædre geæfned, þonne wē ūt cymen,
 ond þonne gefeferian frēan ūserne,
 lēofne mannan þær hē longe sceal
 on ðæs Waldendes wære geþolian.
 3110 Hēt ðā gebēodan byre Wihstānes,
 hæle hildedior hæleða monegum,
 boldāgendra, þæt hīe bælwudu
 feorran feredon, folcāgende,
 gōdum tōgēnes: ‘Nū sceal glēd fretan
 3115 (weax ~~þ~~onna lēg) wigena strengel,
 þone ðe oft gebād īsernscūre,
 þonne stræla storm strengum gebæded
 scōc ofer scildweall, scest nytte hēold,
 fæðrgearwum fūs flāne fullēode.’
 3120 Hūru se snotra sunu Wihstānes
 ācīgde of corðre cyniges þegnas
 syfone (tō)somne, þā sēlestan,
 ēode eahta sum under inwithrōf
 hilderinc[a]; sum on handa bær
 3125 æledlēoman, sē ðe on orde gēong.
 Næs ðā on hlytme, hwā þæt hord strude,
 syððan orwearde ænigne dæl
 secgas gesēgon on sele wunian,
 lāne licgan; lýt ænig mearn,
 3130 þæt hī ofostlic(e) ūt geferedon
 dýre mādmas; dracan ēc scufun,
 wyrm ofer weallclif, lēton wēg niman,
 flōd fæðmian frætwa hyrde.

3115^a *Tr.* wēstan. — 3119^a *MS.* fæder; *Thk.* fæper, *Ke.*, *Edd.* feðer-. — 3121^b
Fol. 198^a cyniges; *Thk.*, most *Edd.* cyni[n]ges. — 3122^a *Ke.*, *Edd.* (tō)somne; *G-2.*,
E., *Wy.*, *Cha.* (æt)somne. — 3124^a *MS.* rinc; *E. Sc.*, *Siev.* ix 144, R. 314, 4
Edd. -rinc[a] (*cp.* 1412 f.). *Punctuat. in text agrees w. Siev.*; earlier *Edd.*, *Aant.*
 41, *Moore* *JEGPh.* xviii 215 f.: 3124^a -rinc sum (*E.Sc.* -rinca sum). —
 3130^a *E. Sc.* ofostlic(e).

þā wæs wunden gold on wæn hladen,
 3135 æghwæs unrīm, æþeling boren,
 hār hilde[rinc] tō Hronesnæsse.
 XLIII Him ðā gegiredan Gēata lēode
 ād on eorðan unwāclīcne,
 helm[um] behongen, hildebordum,
 3140 beorhtum byrnum, swā hē bēna wæs;
 ālegdon ðā tō middes mārne þēoden
 hæleð hiofende, hlāford lēofne.
 Ongunnon þā on beorge bālfyra mæst
 wīgend weccan; wud(u)rēc āstāh
 3145 sweart ofer swioðole, swōgende lēg
 wōpe bewunden — windblond gelæg —,
 oð þæt hē ðā bānhūs gebrocen hæfde
 hāt on hreðre. Higum unrōte
 mōdceare mændon, mondryhtnes cw(e)alm;
 3150 swylce giōmorgyd (s)īo g(eō)mēowle
 (æfter Bīowulfe b)undenheorde
 (song) sorgcearig, sæde geneahhe,
 þæt hīo hyre (hearmd)gas hearde (ondrē)de,
 wælfylla worn, (wīgen)des egesan,
 3155 hȳ[n]ðo (ond) h(æftnȳ)d. Heofon rēce swe(a)lg.

3134^a MS. þ; *Thk.*, *Ke.*, *E.Sc.*, *Sed.*, *Cha.* þā; *Ke. ii*, *Edd.* þær; *Tr.* þon.
 — 3135^b MS. æpelinge; *Ke.* æþeling (geboren); *Bu.* 110 æþelinge; *Barnourw* 9
 [ond se] æ.; *Tr.* [ond] æ. — 3136^a MS. blank between hilde and to and possibly
 erasure of one letter; *Gru.tr.* 312 hilde[dēor]; *E.Sc.* hilde[rinc]. — 3139^a MS. helm;
Gr. helm[um]. — *Tr.*, *Holt.*¹, *Sed.* behēngon. — 3144^b *Ke.* wud(u)-. — 3145^a MS.
 swicðole; *Tho.* Swio-ðole ('Swedish pine'); *Bout.* 82 ff., *Gr.* swioðole; *Tr.* swioloðe.
 — 3145^b MS. let; *Tho.* lēg. — 3146^b *Grimm L* 9.2.263 windblond [ne] gelæg; *cf.*
ÆGPPh. vi 106. But see *Aant.* 41 f., *Luning L* 7.28.75. [*Cf. Bu.* 110.] — 3149^b
Ke. cw(e)alm. — 3150^a *Wy.*, *Cha.* giōmorgyd. — 3150^b *Fol.* 108^b. 'Almost
 all that is legible in this page freshened up in a late hand' Z.; 'Versus . . . miser-
 rime lacerati sunt' *E.Sc.* — MS. Z. (s)ia (a perh. orig. o, erroneously freshened up)
 g(eo)meowle (*w. Lat.* anus written over it); geo first conjectured by *E.Sc.* —
 3151^a–55^a *Bugge's* restoration (*Bu.* 110 f.) has been adopted in this edition, *cf.*
his detailed comment. [Earlier conjectures by *E.Sc.*, *Gr.*^{1,2}, *Bu.* *Zs.* 223 f., *E.*] —
 3151^a *Bu.* Bēowulfe. — 3151^b *Gr.*² first conjectured (b)unden-(i.e. bundenheorte).
 — 3152^b MS. sælðe. — 3154^a MS. wonn. — 3154^b *Zupitza* on one day 'thought
 (he) was able to read (w)igendes.' — 3155^a MS. hȳðo. — 3155^b *E.Sc.* swe(a)lg.

Geworhton ðā Wedra lēode
 hl(āw) on [h]liðe, sē wæs hēah ond brād,
 (wā)gliðendum wīde g(e)sýne,
 ond betimbredon on tȳn dagum
 316^o beadurōfes bēcn, bronda lāfe
 wealle beworhton, swā hyt weorðlicost
 foresnotre men findan mihton.
 Hī on beorg dydon bēg ond siglu,
 eall swylce hyrsta, swylce on horde ær
 316⁵ niðhēdige men genumen hæfdon;
 forlēton eorla gestrēon eorðan healdan,
 gold on grēote, þær hit nū gēn lifað
 eldum swā unnyt, swā hi(t æro)r wæs.
 þā ymbe hlāw riodan hildedēore,
 317^o æpelinga bearn, ealra twelfe,
 woldon (care) cwīðan, [ond] kyning mænan,
 wordgyd wrecan, ond ymb w(er) sprecan;
 eahtodan eorlscipe ond his ellenweorc
 duguðum dēmdon, — swā hit gedē(fe) bið,
 317⁵ þæt mon his winedryhten wordum herge,
 ferhðum frēoge, þonne hē forð scile
 of līchaman (lāded) weorðan.
 Swā begnornodon Gēata lēode
 hlāfordes (hry)re, heorðgenēatas;

3157^a *Ke.* hl(āw). — *MS.* liðe, but freshened up lide; *Tho.* [h]liðe; *Holt.* 2, 3, *Schü.* [h]liðe[s nōsan]. Cf. *T. C.* § 17. — 3158^a *Ke.* (wā)g-. — 3158^b *Thk.*, et al. to syne; *MS.* *Kölbing L* 1.4 gēsýne, *Z.* g(e)sýne, *He.* 4, *Edd.* gesýne. — 3163^b *Tho.* bēag[as], *Tr.*, *Holt.* bēg[as]. Cf. *MPh.* iii 250. — 3168^b *Ke.* hi(t æro)r. — 3170^b *MS.* twelfa; *E. Sc.* twelfe. — 3171^a *MS.* Z. ::::; *Gr.*, *Edd.* ceare (*cp. Wand.* 9); *Sed.* hīe. — 3171^b *Siev.* R. 232, *Hold.* 2, *Tr.*, *Holt.* [ond]. — 3172^b *Gr.* w(er). — 3174^b *Ke.* gedē(fe). — 3177^a *MS.* Z. lachaman, but 'there can be little doubt that lac instead of lic is owing only to the late hand' Z. — 3177^b *MS.* Z. ::::; *Ke.*, *Schü.* læne; *Bu. Tid.* 65 lænum; *Klu.* (in *Hold.* 2), *Sed.* lyses; *Tr.* (f), *Jacobsen D. synt. Gebrauch d. Präpos. for etc.* (*Kiel Diss.* 1908) p. 57, *Holt.*, *Cha.* lāded (*cp. Discourse of Soul* 21, etc.). See *Angl.* xxxv 463. — 3179^a *Tho.* (hry)re.

3180c wædon þæt hē wære wyruldcyning[a]
 manna mildust ond mon(ðw)ærust,
 lēodum līðost ond lofgeornost.

3180^b *MS.* wyruldcyning; *Ke.*, *Schubert L 8.1.35*, *Siev. R. 232*, *Holt.*, *Schü.*,
Sed. -cyning[a]. — 3181^b *Grut.* 312 -(ðw)ærust.

Quar 257

NOTES

1-188. Introductory. (See Argument, Intr. ix ff.)

1-52. Founding of the glorious Danish dynasty. Being considered a sort of prelude, this canto ('fit') was left outside the series of numbered sections. Bradley (L 4.21) thought this opening section had originally belonged to a different poem, viz. one concerning Bēowulf, Scyld's son. According to Boer (110 ff.), it was at the outset the opening of the dragon lay (Intr. cvi). But see Intr. cix.

1-3. Hwæt, see Gloss. — *wē . . . gefrūnon.* The only instance in *Beowulf* of *wē* — the more inclusive, emphatic plural — in the list of the *gefrægn-* formulas (Intr. lxxviii). Cp. the opening of *Exodus, Juliana, Andreas; Nibelungenlied, Annolied* (early MHG.). — in *gēardagum* is to be understood with reference to *prym*; see note on 575.

4-52. The Story of Scyld. 'Scyld,' the poet tells us, 'arrived as a little boy, alone and destitute, on the shores of the Danes; he became their king, a great and glorious chief, beloved by his loyal people; he conquered many tribes beyond the sea; he was blessed with a son; and when at the fated hour he had passed away, he was sent out into the sea with all the pomp of military splendor.' Thus his illustrious career fittingly foreshadows the greatness of his royal line.

Scyld¹ is well known in Scandinavian tradition as Skjöldr, the eponymous ancestor of the Skjöldungar.² Especially, the account of Saxo, who pays high tribute to his warlike and royal qualities, resembles the *Beowulf* version so closely as to suggest the use of the same kind of original Danish source. (See quotations in notes on 4 f., 6^b, 12 ff., 18 f., 20 ff.) But nowhere outside of *Beowulf* do we find Scyld's strange arrival and his wonderful passing narrated.

Mystery surrounds him, signaling a being of supernatural, divine origin. He is sent by unknown powers on his high mission, and when his life work is done, he withdraws to the strange world whence he had come.³ Whether he is conceived of as arriving in royal splendor

¹ On Scyld and Scēaf, see Ke. ii, pp. iii ff.; Leo L 4.24.19 ff.; Müll. L 4.25.2, L 4.19.6-12; Köhler *ZfdPh.* ii 305-14; Mō. 40-45; Binz 147 ff.; Siev. L 4.33; Olrik i 223 ff., ii 250 ff.; Chadwick Or. 274 ff.; Neckel, *GRM.* ii 4 f., 678 f.; Cha. Wid. 117 ff., 201; L 4.80-82a (espec. Stjerna and Björkman); also G. Schütte, *Oldsagn om Godtjod: bidrag til etnisk kildeforsknings metode med særligt henblik på folke-stamsagn* (Kjøbenhavn, 1907), pp. 137-39.

² See Par. §§ 4, 5, 6; 8.1, 3, & 6. Yet in reality the existence of Scyld was probably inferred from the name *Scyldingas* ('shield men,' see Olrik i 274 f., Chadwick Or. 284). For Scyld(wa) etc. in Aeg. genealogies, see Par. § 1.

³ Like Arthur (Tennyson, *The Coming of Arthur* 410, *The Passing of Arthur* 445), 'from the great deep to the great deep he goes.' The similarity of the Scyld

or — making allowance for the wide range of litotes (*MPh.* iii 249) — merely as a helpless foundling,¹ remains somewhat doubtful (ll. 43 ff.). But we feel that our poet's heart goes out in sympathy for the poor, lonely boy (*fēasceaft* 7, . . . *ænne ofer jōse umborwesende* 46).

Scyld's famous sea-burial — one of the gems of the poem — is not to be interpreted, however, merely as a symbolical act, but reflects the actual practice of a previous age. Based on the belief that the soul after death had to take a long journey (*feor* 42; cp. 808) to the realm of spirits, the custom of sea-burial arose among various peoples living near the sea or great lakes² and was prevalent (according to Stjerna) in Scandinavia from the end of the fourth to the middle of the sixth century A. D. Sometimes the dead were burned on ship-board.³ This custom was subsequently replaced by the ship-burial on land, both with and without the burning of the body, as shown unmistakably by the numerous finds of boat-graves belonging to the period beginning about 600 A. D.,⁴ until finally, through a still further development of the spiritual element, the outlines of corpse-ships were merely suggested by stones suitably piled about the graves.⁵

A counterpart of the story of Scyld's wonderful arrival appears in the chronicles of Ethelwerd and William of Malmesbury, but is told of Scēaf, the father of Scyld and progenitor of the West Saxon legend to the famous (originally, perhaps, Netherlandish) story of the 'swan knight' was first recognized by J. Grimm (*L* 3.27, *D. M.* 306 (370), iii 108 (1391)). Cf. O. Rank, *Der Mythos von der Geburt des Helden* (1909), pp. 55 ff.

¹ On the motive of exposure, which occurs in various forms and is especially frequent in Irish legend, see Earle-Plummer, *Two of the Saxon Chronicles* ii 103-105; Schofield, *Publ. MLAs.* xviii 42 n.; Deutschbein, *Studien zur Sagen-geschichte Englands* (1906), pp. 68-75; also Grimm *R. A.* 701 (punishment by exposure as in the story of Drida, see note on *Þrýð*, ll. 1931-62).

² Thus, among the Celts of Ireland and Britain and the natives of North and South America. Hence its appearance in literature: Arthur departing for Avalon; the Lady of Shalott (in a modern version in Tennyson's poem, Part iv); 'The corpse-freighted Barque' (P. Kennedy, *Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts* (1891), pp. 294-6; Sinfjötli's disappearance in a boat in *Frá dauða Sinfjötla* (Elder Edda); Longfellow's *Hiawatha*, last canto. [Such a departure in the family canoe was reported from Alaska in 1909.]

³ Illustrations in literature: Baldr (*Gylfaginning* [Prose Edda], ch. 48); King Haki (*Ynglingasaga*, ch. 23 (27), see Par. § 6), Sigvard Ring (see Par. § 8.7).

⁴ Grave finds in Öland, Skåne, Vendel (Uppland), etc.; also the famous Gokstad and Tunc (Norway) boats. Literary parallels are found, e.g., in *Atlamá* 97 and in various sagas. (Frotho's law, *Saxo* v 156.)

⁵ See especially Boehmer *L* 9.46.558 ff. This stage finds its analogue in the conception of a supernatural boat appearing in poetry and legend (cp. the Flying Dutchman, also Sinfjötli). — On ship-burials in general, see besides: Grimm *D. M.* 692 ff. (830 ff.); iii 248 (1549 ff.); Weinhold *L* 9.32.479 ff.; Montelius, S. Müller, *passim*; du Chaillu *L* 9.35. ch. 19; Gummere *G. O.* 322-8; H. Schurtz, *Urgeschichte der Kultur*, pp. 197 f., 574 ff.; H. Schetelig, *Ship-Burials* (Saga-Book of the Viking Club, Vol. iv, Part ii, pp. 326-63); Schnepfer *L* 9.47.17. — On other modes of burial, see note on *Bēowulf's* Funeral Obsèques, ll. 3137 ff.

kings. (Par. § 1.3 & 4.) Notable variations in the later one of these two versions are the mention of Schleswig in the old Anglian homeland of the English as Scēaf's royal town, and the explanation of his name from the sheaf of grain lying at his head, which has taken the place of the weapons in Ethelwerd's tale. How to account for the attributing of the motive on the one hand to Scyld and on the other to Scēaf (who has no place in authentic Norse tradition¹), is an interesting problem. It has been argued that Scyld Scēfing of the *Beowulf* meant originally *Scyld scēfing*, 'Scyld child of the sheaf' (?) or 'Scyld with the sheaf,' but by folk etymology was understood in the sense of 'Scyld son of Scēaf,' and that in course of time the story was transferred from Scyld to his putative father Scēaf. Taking, however, the patronymic designation as the (naturally) original one, we might think that Scēaf, who can hardly be separated from *Scēafa*, the legendary ruler of the Langobards,² owes his introduction into the Danish pedigree in the *Beowulf* to the Anglo-Saxon predilection for extensive genealogizing. (Olrík.) According to (Kemble and) Müllenhoff, Scēaf was in ancient tradition a God-sent mythical being to whom Northern German tribes attributed the introduction of agriculture and kingly rule. That the sheaf as a religious symbol among the heathen English was, indeed, an original element of the conceptions underlying the founding ancestor story, and that a sheaf (and a shield) played a part in some ritual practice, has been suggested by Chadwick, — an idea elaborated and studied from a broad comparative point of view by Olrík (ii 250 ff.).³ (Cf. Intr. xxv.) So far as the *Beowulf* is concerned, the linking of Scēaf (Scyld, Bēow) with the undoubtedly Danish (ancestor) Scyld may be regarded as a characteristic instance of the blending of English and Scandinavian tradition (cf. Cha. Wid. 120). [Björkman (L 4. 82a) is convinced that Scēaf, Scyld, Bēow were originally divine beings of fruitfulness known to the (continental) Anglo-Saxons, and that the ancestor story was shifted by the poet from Scēaf to Scyld, whom he spontaneously identified with the eponymous ancestor of the Skjöldungar. The poet's inconsistency in retaining the epithet Scēfing for the founder of the race is thus naturally explained. Björkman compares Bēow to Byggvir mentioned in *Lokasenna* (Elder Edda). — On corn-spirits, see also Mogk, *R.-L.* iii 91-3.]

That Scyld as the progenitor of the Danish *Scyldingas* had stepped into the place formerly occupied by Ing, the ancestor of the *Ingwine* (cp. *Runic Poem* 67 ff.; Intr. xxxvii), is an ingenious and pleasing hypothesis (Olrík, Chadwick).

4 f. *sceaþena þrēatum . . . meodosetla oftēah*. Saxo's report (i 12) of Scioldus: 'cum Scato Allemannie satrapa dimicavit,

¹ Sievers, *Beitr.* xvi 361-63.

² *Wids.* 32: *Scēafa [wēold] Longbeardum*. For the coexistence of the strong and weak forms cp. *Hrēðel*, *Hrædla*; *Bēaw*, *Bēo(w)*, *Bēowa*.

³ A note on a certain modern analogue, by H. M. Belden, *MLN.* xxxiii 315.

interfectoque eo omnem Allemannorum gentem . . . tributaria pensione perdomuit' sounds like an echo of the same poetic tradition. — 5^b. *meodosetla ofstēab*, i.e. 'subjugated.' (Cf. Intr. lxiv.) Exactly the same metrical variety of type E occurs in 14^b, 17^b. *meodosetl* is hardly to be identified with *meduseld* 3065; 'mead(hall)-seats' (cp. *medostig* 924), by synecdoche, = 'hall.'

6a. *egsode eorl[as]*. The emendation *eorlas*, strongly advocated by Sievers, has been adopted as, after all, a desirable improvement. The metrical form of *egsode eorl*, though rare, need not be rejected (T.C. § 21), but stylistically, the sing. *eorl* would be suspiciously harsh. It is true that the sing. in a collective sense is well substantiated (see note on 794 f.), but this use of *eorl* (in the acc. sing.) as variation of the preceding collective noun plurals (*prēatum*, *mægþum*) would not be satisfactory. A still less acceptable type of variation would result from the interpretation of *eorl* as nom. sing., 'the hero terrified [them]' (von Grienberger, *Beitr.* xxxvi 94 f.; B.-T. Suppl., s.v. *egesian*), the ponderous (plural) object requiring a variation in preference to the subject.

6b. *syððan ærest*; *ærest* (somewhat redundantly) accentuates the meaning of the conjunction *syððan* (cp. MnE. 'when . . . first'). No doubt Scyld was believed to have distinguished himself in his early youth. Cp. Saxo i 11: 'while but fifteen years of age he was of unusual bodily size, and displayed mortal strength in its perfection . . . ; the ripeness of Skiold's spirit outstripped the fulness of his strength, and he fought battles at which one of his tender years could scarcely look on.' (Elton's transl.) [Only one night old, Váli avenged the slaying of Baldr, see (Elder Edda:) *Völuspá* 33, *Baldrs Draumar* 11.]

7b. *þæs*, 'for that' (see Gloss. : *sē*), refers to 6^b-7^a, i.e. his destitute condition. Similarly the OHG. *Ludwigslied* (3 ff.) says of King Louis: *kind uuarth her faterlōs; thes uuarth imo sār buoz, /bolōda inan truhtin, magaczogo uuarth her sīn; /gab er imo dugidi*, etc. (Cp. *Jud.* 157 f., *Hel.* 3363 f.)

8. *wēox*, perhaps 'prospered,' practically synonymous with *þāb* (so that no comma is needed before *wēorsmyndum*, cp. 131 and note on 36 f.). *under wolcnum*, see Intr. lxvii; Gloss. : *under, wolcen*.

9a. *oð* is stressed in this line, though it is doubtful whether it was felt to alliterate (Siev. R. 282, A.M. § 28); so 219^a, 1740^a, 2934^a, further 2039^a, 3147^a (clearly type A₃); but more frequently it remains unstressed, as in 56^b, 66^b, 100^b, 145^b, 296^b, etc. In similar manner particles and formulas like *þā*, *þær*, *þā gēn*, *þā gyt*, *þonan*, *bwilum*, *þyrde* (*ic*), *gefrægn*, *cwæð* show variable accentuation.

10. *ofer hronrāde*. *ofer* with acc., see Lang. § 25.5. *bronrād*, a typical kenning, see Intr. lxiv. Whales were well known to the Anglo-Saxons, see R. Jordan, *Die ae. Säugetiernamen* (Ang. F. xii, 1903), pp. 209 f., 212; Tupper's *Riddles*, p. 169.

11. *gomban gyldan*. See quotation from Saxo in the note on 4 f.

— þæt wæs gōd cyning! The omission of the mark of exclamation would be tantamount to the suppression of a significant stylistic feature; to leave it out in a MnE. translation is a different matter.

12 ff. Scyld has a son, Bēowulf, who gives promise of a continuation of dynastic splendor. So the Danes need not fear a recurrence of the terrible 'lordless' time they had experienced before Scyld came, i.e., after the fall of Heremōd (see note on 901-915). [Also Saxo's Scioldus had a son, named 'Gram, whose wondrous parts savored so strongly of his father's virtues, that he was deemed to tread in their very footsteps' (i 12). However, this parallelism may be purely accidental.]

12. æfter is not exactly 'afterwards,' but denotes rather 'coming after him,' as in 2731.

14. The subject of onġeat is 'God.'

15. þ̅ (= þæt) seems to have been introduced for þē or þā by the late scribe. On þæt standing for the relat. pron. with a sing. masc. or fem. or a plur. antecedent, see Kock L 6. 13. 1. 30 f.; on a few cases of þ̅ used for þā, see Zupitza's note; also l. 3134 (?). Cf. J. M. Hart, *MLN.* i, col. 175-7; Napier, *Philol. Soc. Transact.*, 1907-10, p. 188 (þ̅ used as contraction for þē); F. Wende, *Über die nachgestellten Präpositionen im Ags.* (Palaestra lxx, 1915), p. 37 (interchange of þē and þæt). See also 649 (*oþ ðe = oþ þæt*) and note on 1141. [Cha. would retain þæt (conj.) and take *lange b-wile* as the object of *drugon*, 'a long time of sorrow' (?); Kock² 100 takes *drugon* intransitively, 'they lived without a lord.']

16. him, probably dat. plur., though it might conceivably refer to Scyld's son in particular. — þæs, see 7. Earle: "in consideration thereof."

18 f. On Bēowulf (I) the Dane, see Intr. xxiii ff., espec. xxv f. That this form of the name is an error for *Bēow*, is likely enough. — The emendation *blēd wīde sprang/Scyldes eafera* [n] *Scedelandum in*, supported by Siev. (ix 135) in view of the apparently imitated passage, *Fat. Ap.* 6 ff., is unnecessary and even unsafe, since *springan* should be followed by *geond* or *ofer* with acc., not by *in* with dat. (*Est.* xxxix 428). — 18^b. *blēd wīde sprang*. Type D4. — According to Saxo (i 12), 'the days of Gram's youth were enriched with surpassing gifts of mind and body, and he raised them to the crest of renown ('ad summum glorie cumulum perduxit'). Posterity did such homage to his greatness that in the most ancient poems of the Danes royal dignity is implied in his very name.' (ON. *gramr* 'chief.')

20 ff. *Swā*, 'in such a way [as he (Bēowulf or, more likely, Scyld) did].' The missing reference to Scyld's liberality is virtually implied in the previous statements concerning him. For how could the king have been so successful in war, had he not been conspicuous for generosity, which gained for him the loyalty of his followers? These two ideas were inseparably connected in the minds of the ancient Teutons. Saxo says in his praise of Scioldus' liberality (i 12): 'Proceres non

solum domesticis (cp. *on fæder (bea)rme*, 21, see *JEGPb.* vi 190) stipendiis colebat, sed eciam spoliis ex hoste quesitis, affirmare solitus, pecuniam ad milites, gloriam ad ducem redundare debere.' Cp. *Hrólfs-saga* 43.3 ff., 45.28 ff. (Par. § 9), 62.4 ff. (Hrólfr Kraki); Baeda, *H.E.* iii, c. 14 (Oswini). — *gewyrcean* (perfective), 'bring about.'

24. *lēode gelæsten*. The object, i.e. probably *hine* (see 2500), is understood, cf. Lang. § 25.4. (In *Andr.* 411 f., *Mald.* 11 f. the dat. is used with *gelæstan*.) — *sceal*, 'will,' 'is sure to' (in 20: 'should,' 'ought to').

29-31. Scyld's men prepare the funeral of their beloved king, as he bade them while he still 'wielded his words.' (Cf. Siev. xxix 308, Kock² 101. See ll. 2802 ff., 3140.) L. 31, *lēof landfruma lange āhte*, added paratactically, conveys the very appropriate idea: 'his had been a long reign.' (Cp. *Helgakv. Hund.* i 10; for the paratactic clause, cp. *OE. Chron.* A.D. 871: *Onð þæs ofer Eastron geför Æperēd cyning, onð hē ricsode fīf gēar.*) The implied object of *āhte* (it need not be expressed, see 2208^b) is *hī*, cp. 522, 2732, 911, 2751; *folcā-gend(e)*. Practically the same interpretation would result from construing 31^a as a variation of 30^b (as to the brief clause *lange āhte*, cp. 1913^b). [It would not seem impossible to regard 31 as parallel to 30, i.e. dependent on *penden*; in that case the somewhat peculiar *lange* might be compared to *oft*, 2867.] Cf. *MPh.* iii 446.

33. *īsig*, not 'shining like ice' (Kemble, Heyne⁵-Schücking), but 'covered with ice' (see Bu. Tid. 69 f.; Siev. *Beitr.* xxvii 572, xxxvi 422 ff.; Intr. lxi). Readings like *ītig* (see Varr.) provide very acceptable sense, but involve the introduction of otherwise unrecorded words. *ūtfūs*, 'ready (i.e. eager) to set out' (personification), cp. the use of *fundian* 1137.

36 f. *mārne be mæste* etc. Scyld's body was placed amidships with his back against the mast. The remains of the Vendel ship-graves indicate a similar position for the dead. (Stjer. 127 f.) Also swords, corslets, splendid shield bosses, and other costly objects, including glass beakers of foreign origin, have been found in these graves. (Stjer. 128 ff.) — of *feorwegum* occupying a medial position between two terms of variation (*mādma*, *frætwa*) belongs with both. Similar ἀπὸ κοινῆς function at the beginning of the line: 754, 935, 3067 (probably 281, 1109); at the beginning of the second half-line: 131 (8).

40. *him*, ref. to Scyld.

44. *þon* 'than' (sometimes 'then') is comparatively rare. It is best known from *Bede's Death Song* 2: *þan*. Cf. Tr. Kyn. 86 f., & *Angl.* xxxvii 363 f.; Deutschbein, *Beitr.* xxvi 172; *Angl.* xxvii 248; O. Johnsen, *ib.* xxxix 103 f.

47. *segen g(y)ldenne* (cp. 1021, 2767; Antiq. § 8). An emblem of royalty; cp. Baeda, *H.E.* ii, c. 16. The banner was flying on a long pole (see 1022), which was fastened to the mast (Stjer. 130). On the meaning of *gylden*, see Gloss.: *eal(l)gylden*.

48. *hēah* is apparently left uninflected, perhaps on account of its semi-adverbial function. Or is there a shifting from the masc. to the neut. gender (see Gloss.: *segn*)? Cp. 2767 f. For the absence of inflexional endings of adjectives and participles qualifying a preceding noun (or pronoun), see 46^b, 372^b, 1126^a, 2704^a; H. Bauch, *Die Kongruenz in der ags. Poesie*, Kiel Diss., 1912, *passim*; Kock L 5.44.4.19 f. (numerous examples from OE. poetry); cf. also Lang. § 25.6. — *lēton holm beran*. The object *hine* is understood (so in 49^a). — See 3132^b: *lēton wæg niman*.

49 f. The predicate is: *wæs geðmor . . . , murnende*. Cf. Lang. § 25.4.

53-85. The Danish line of kings. The building of Heorot.

53. *Bēowulf Scyldinga*. See, e.g., 1069, 676, 620, 2603. Grimm, *Deutsche Grammatik* iv 303 ff. (261).

55 f. *folcum gefræge*, 'famous among peoples.' The same use of the dative after *foremārost*, 309. — *fæder ellor hwearf* (type D4). Note the periphrasis for 'dying' (Intr. lxxv). The pret. *hwearf* carries pluperf. sense. *aldor of earde*; *of earde* is variation of *ellor*. The insertion of a comma (*aldor, of earde*) has not been deemed advisable in cases of this kind; cp., e.g., 36^a: *mārne be mæste*, 140^a, 213^a, 265^a, 420^a, etc.

57. *Healfdene*. On the Danish genealogy, see Intr. xxx ff.

58. *glæde* seems to be acc. plur. (*Angl.* xxix 379); it is usually explained as adv. (cp. 1173).

59. *forðgerimed*. A variant of a conventional phrase, *geteled rīme(s)*, see Grein Spr.: *rīm*.

62 f. *hȳrde ic* practically serves as poetic formula of transition, cf. Intr. lxxviii, *MPb.* iii 243 f.; see ll. 2163, 2172. — The name of the daughter (which need not alliterate with the names of her brothers and father, cp. *Frēawaru*) apparently began with a vowel. Cf. Intr. xxxiii f.; *MPb.* iii 447. — A supposed erasure under *beaðo* which was taken as evidence of scribal confusion after the word *cwēn*, and which gave rise to the unfortunate conjecture *hȳrde ic þæt Elan cwēn Hrōðulfes wæs* (see L 5.42 f.), has now been definitely pronounced non-existent in the MS. (Chambers). A Germanic name for a woman, *Elan*, would, indeed, be more than doubtful. — On the gen. sing. in *-as*, see Lang. § 18.5.

64. *Heorogār's* reign, being irrelevant, is not mentioned here. See 465 ff., 2158 ff.; Intr. xxxi, lviii.

66^b-67^a. *magodriht micel* represents the variation, as it were, of the preceding clause (*MPb.* iii 247). — Cf. Par. § 10: Tacitus' *Germania*, c. xiii.

67^b. *bearn*, see Gloss.: *be-irnan*.

69 f. It has been largely assumed that the positive *micel* is used here for the comparative (cf. that the comparative idea is left unexpressed), cf. Gr. Spr.: *panne, ii*; Bu. Zs. 193; Aant. 1; Koepfel, *Est.* xxx

376 f.; Horn, *Arch.* cxiv 362 f., *Angl.* xxix 130 f. But Bright (L 5. 31.2) has thrown strong doubts on the idiomatic status of that construction by showing that, apart from *Epistola Alexandri* (*Angl.* iv 154) 405 f., the examples available for support (*Par. Ps.* 117.8 f., etc.) are due to imitation of the original (i.e., the Latin form of a Hebraism of the *Septuagint*). His emendation removes the syntactical difficulty. However, the possibility remains that after l.69 a line containing a compar. has dropped out (so Holt.^{2,3}). [It would be tempting to supply a line containing a superl., 'the most magnificent hall (*sele*),' and thus to account for *þone*; but in that case *pāra þe* would probably have been used.] — *yldo bearn*. See Gloss.: *bearn*. The ending *-o* (cf. Lang. § 18.3; § 24, p. xciii) possibly suggests association, by folk etymology, with *yldo* 'age'; see *Angl.* xxxv 467 f. (*yldo bearn* also *Ex.* 28, *Gen.* [B] 464.)

73. *būton folcscare ond feorum gumena*. See *Antiq.* § 1; *Intr.* cix n. 5.

74. *Dā ic wide gefrægn . . .* As to the position of *wide*, see note on 575.

76^a. *frætwan*, unless it be considered to depend directly on *gefrægn*, is to be connected with *weorc gebannan*, which was probably felt to be of the same import as *bātan*.

76b-77^a. *Him on fyrste gelomp/ædre mid yldum*. The work was done quickly (*ædre*), considering the magnitude of the undertaking; *on fyrste* 'in due time' (cf. B.-T. *Suppl.*: *first*; not to be rendered, with Schū. Bd. 26 ff., by 'speedily'). The rapid construction of the hall seems to be one of the folk-tale elements of the story, cf. Panzer 257 n. 1. — *mid yldum*, a formula-like expletive, see *Intr.* lxxvii.

78. The hall is supposed to have been named *Heor(o)t* from horns (antlers) fastened to the gables, although the appellation *born* = 'gable' (*born-gēap* 82, *-reced* 704, *bornas*, *Finnsb.* 4, *born-sæl*, *-sele* in other poems) seems to be derived merely from 'horn-shaped projections on the gable-ends' (B.-T., cf. Miller, *Angl.* xii 396 f.). But the name may have been primarily symbolical, the hart signifying royalty (A. Bugge, *ZfdPh.* xli 375 n.). On the Danish royal hall, see *Intr.* xxxvii.

79. *sē þe his wordes gewæld wide hæfde*. The relative clause ('he who . . .'), containing the subject of the sentence, follows the predicate. So in 90, 138, 143, 809, 825, 1497, 1618, etc.

82-85. Allusion to the destruction of the hall by fire in the course of the Heaðo-Bard conflict. See *Intr.* xxxiv f., xxxvii, lviii. (The allusion of 83^b-85^b cannot be separated from that of 82^b-83^a.) — 82. *bād*. Similar light personifications: 1882, 397; 320, 688, 33 (*ūtfūs*), 1464 (in contrast with the more vigorous instance: 1521 f.), etc. — 83. *ne wæs hit lenge þā gēn* admits of being explained as a variety of a formula (see 134, 739, 2591, 2845), 'it was by no means (cp. 734) longer' (i.e. long, cf. Lang. § 25.2); see *MPb.* iii 245 f. (The ana-

logical *lenge*: *Chr.* 1684, *Guðl.* 109, *Júl.* 375; also *Varr.*: 2423^b.) But as the reference is not to something to happen immediately (as in the other cases), *lenge* is with a little more probability taken as an adj. (cp. *gelenge* 2732), recorded in one other place, *Gnom. Ex.* 121, 'belonging to,' hence perhaps 'at hand'; 'the time was not yet (cp. 2081) come.' (*Ric. Zs.* 382.)

84. *āþumswēoran*, MS. *apum swerian*. A copulative (or 'dvanda') compound, like *subtergefaderan* (see Gloss.), *gisunfader* (*Hel.*), *sunufatarungo* (*Hildebr.*), first recognized by Bugge (*Tid.* 45 f.). Though the existence of a form *sweri(g)a* showing a suffixal extension like that seen in *subtriga*, *subterga* is within the bounds of possibility (so Bugge, *l.c.*), it appears more likely that a scribe blundered, having in mind *āþ* and *swerian*. For the dat. plur. in *-an*, see Lang. § 18.1.

85. *æfter wælniðe*. See 2065.

86-114. The introduction of Grendel. The thought of this passage, though proceeding by a circuitous route, is not obscure. An evil spirit is angered by the rejoicing in Heorot (86-90^a). One of the songs recited in the hall is mentioned (90^b-98). After looking back for a moment the poet returns to the demon, Grendel, who is now spoken of as dwelling in the moors (100^b-104^a). This leads the author to relate how Grendel came to live there, viz. by being descended from Cain, whom God had exiled for the murder of Abel (104^b-114). (Whereupon Grendel's first attack on Heorot is narrated.)

86. *se ellengæst* (or, quite possibly, *ellorgæst*, see Gloss.); the name is stated in 102. Cf. *Intr.* lxvi. — Kock² 102 would connect *earfoslice* (acc. sing. fem.) with *brāge*, 87 (cp. 283 f.). See Gloss.: *brāg*; cp. 2302 f.

88 ff. Grendel, in accordance with the nature of such demons (*Panzer* 264; *Grimm D. M.* 380 [459]), is angered by the noisy merriment in the hall. This motive is given a peculiar Christian turn. (*Angl.* xxxv 257.)

90-98. The Song of Creation bears no special resemblance to Cædmon's famous Hymn, but follows pretty closely upon the lines suggested by the biblical account. Cp. 94 f. and *Gen.* i 16 f., 97^b-98 and *Gen.* i 21, 24, 26, 28. For some slight similarities to *Ex.* 24 ff., see *MLN.* xxxiii 221. The theme is often touched upon in *Ags.* poetry. See *Angl.* xxxv 113 ff. [Also Vergil has a court minstrel recite the creation of the world, *Æn.* i 742 ff.] — The rare note of joy in the beauty of nature contrasts impressively with the melancholy inspired by the dreary, somber abode of Grendel. (God's bright sun: 570, cp. 606, 1571 f., 1801 ff., 1965, 2072.)

90^a. *swutol sang scopes*. Type D2. 90^b. *Sægde*, used absolutely like *sang* 496, *rehte* 2106. Cf. *MPh.* iii 245.

93. *swā wæter bebūgeð*, lit. 'as (far as) the water surrounds (it)'; cp. 1223 f., *Andr.* 333 f., etc.; also *Beow.* 2608. (*ESl.* xxxix 429.)

94. *sigehrēpig*. See 2875, 3055; *Angl.* xxxv 115, 120 f. [Cp. *Ex.* 27.] — 94^a: Type Dx, see T.C. § 24.

95. *lēoman*, in apposition to *sunnan ond mōnan*, recalls Gen. i 16: 'duo luminaria'; *tō lēohte landbūendum*, Gen. i 17: 'ut lucenter super terram.'

97b. *lif ēac gesceðp*. Type E1. — 98. *cynna gehwylcum þāra ðe cwice hwyrfaþ*. Cp. Gen. i 21: 'creavitque . . . omnem animam viventem atque motabilem,' i 26, 28.

99. *drēamum lifdon*. Cp. 2144, *Wids.* 11, *Chr.* 621, etc.

100b. *oð ðæt ān ongan . . .* So 2210^b; cp. 2280^b, 2399^b. *ān*, 'one,' 'a certain,' is used to introduce a person, object, or situation even if mentioned before (thus, also in 2280, 2410); it looks as if the poet, after a digression, were starting afresh. A really demonstrative function of *ān* in these cases cannot be admitted. [Discussions by He.-Schü. (Gloss.), Scherer L 5.5.472; Lichtenheld, *ZfdA.* xvi 381 ff.; Heinzel, *Anz. fdA.* x 221; Braune, *Beitr.* xi 518 ff., xii 393 ff., xiii 586 f.; Bugge, *ib.* xii 371; Luick, *Angl.* xxix 339 ff., 527 f.; Griemb., *Beitr.* xxxvi 79 f., *Siev.*, *ib.* 400.]

101. *fēond on helle*. See Gloss.: *on*.

103 f. Grendel's dwelling in the fen-districts reflects popular belief, cp. *Gnom. Cott.* 42 f.: *þyrs sceal on fenne gewunian, / āna innan lande*. There existed also, in popular imagination, a connection between hell and morasses. See Bugge L 4.84, p. lxxiv; *Angl.* xxxvi 185 ff.; ll. 845 ff., 1357 ff.

106 ff. Grendel's descent from Cain. The conception of the descent of monsters (evil spirits) and giants from Cain (cp. also 1261 ff.), and of the destruction of the giants by the deluge (so also 1688 ff.) is based ultimately on the biblical narrative, a causal relation being established between Gen. iv, vi 2, 4 (*gigantes*) and vi 5-7, vii. The direct source has not been discovered in this case, though Hebrew tradition (like that contained in the apocalyptic *Book of Enoch*) and Christian interpretation of Scripture have been adduced. See Emerson L 4.149. 865 ff., 878 ff.; *Angl.* xxxv 259 ff.; also notes on 1555 f., 1688 ff. On Grendel, see Intr. 1.

106-8. *siþðan him Scyppend forscifen hæfde/in Cāines cynne*. This looks strongly theological. Originally, of course, it was Cain who was proscribed and exiled, but, being one of Cain's offspring, Grendel is included in the condemnation. Note the close correspondence of 104 ff. and 1260 ff. — 108. *þæs þe hē Åbel slōg* is explanatory (or variation) of *þone cwealm*; cp. 2794 ff., 1627 f. Cain's fratricide is mentioned again in 1261 ff. (cp. 2741 f., 587 f., 1167 f.). [Cf. *Siev.* ix 136 f.; Bu. 80; *MPh.* iii 255, 448. Nearly all edd. begin a fresh sentence with 107^a.]

109^a. *ne gefeah hē . . .*, 'he [Cain] had no joy . . .' (cp. 827, 1569, also 2277); 109^b. *hē*, i.e. God.

111 f. The general term *untýdras* is specified by the following nouns.

114^b. *hē him ðæs lēan forgeald*. Allusion to the deluge. See 1689 ff.

115-188. Grendel's reign of terror.

115. *nēosian*. The 'visit' implies 'search' (cp. 118: *Fand*); this accounts for *hū*.

120. *Wiht unhælo* (type D1), 'creature of evil' (*Angl.* xxxv 252), has been taken by several scholars as 'anything of evil' and made the close of the preceding clause (a second variation). However, 121^a would be unusually heavy as the opening of a sentence.

121^b. *gearo sōna wæs*. Type D4.

122 f. on *ræste genam/þritig þegna*. *On* (see Gloss.; Lang. § 25.5) may be translated by 'from,' but the underlying syntactical conception is not that of motion, *on ræste* belonging in fact with the object of the verb (cp. 747, 1298, 1302); see note on 575.—Of the disposal of the thirty men we are told in 1580 ff.

123^b. *þanon eft gewāt*. Probably type E1.

126. *Ðā . . .*, 128 *þā . . .*. A characteristic case of parataxis (cf. *Intr.* lxviii). For a genuine correlative use of 'demonstrative' and 'relative' particles, see Gloss.: *þonne, swā, ær*, also *þā, þær*.

128. *þā wæs æfter wiste wōp ūp ahafen*; i.e., there was weeping where there was formerly feasting. Cp. 1007 f., 1774 f., 1078 ff., 119 f.—128^b. Type D4.

131. *þegnsorge* belongs both with *þolode* and *drēah*.

133. *wergan gāstes*. Sievers, guided by linguistic and metrical considerations, strongly contended for *wērgan*, gen. sing. of *wērig* 'weary,' then 'wretched,' 'evil' (see *IF.* xxvi 225-35). Yet it seems unnatural to separate *wergan* in this well-known combination from *wearg* (see Gloss.: *beorowearb, werbōo*), (*ā*)*wergan*, (*ā*)*wyrgan*, '(ac)curse' (*se āwyrg(e)da gāst*, etc.). Thus, an adj. *wer(i)g* (from **wargi*), or (better) *werge* (from **wargja*) has been postulated (Hart, *MLN.* xxii 220 ff.; Trautmann, *Bonn. B.* xxiii 155 f.) in substantial agreement with the older explanation (Ke., Tho., Gr. Spr., et al.: *werig*). The line of division between the two sets is often difficult to determine.

134^b. *Næs hit lengra fyrst*. Formula of transition, cf. note on 83.

135 f. We are told here that Grendel made an attack on two successive nights (as the troll does on two successive Yule-eves, before the final defeat, in the *Grettissaga* [*Intr.* xiv] and the *Hrólfs saga* [*Par.* § 9], cp. analogous folk-tales, Panzer 96 ff., 266). But in fact, he wrought destruction 'much oftener' (1579), see 147 ff., 473 ff., 646 ff.—On *māre* 136, 'additional,' see *MPh.* iii 450.

137. *wæs tō fæst on þām*. An allusion to the fetters of sin. See 2009; *El.* 908: *on firenum fæstne*; etc.; *Angl.* xxxv 135 f.

140. *æfter* is to be construed with [*sōbte*], 139.

141. *gesægd*, i.e. made known (by deeds), manifested; cp. *cýðan, ýwan*.

142. The compound *healðegn* is coined for the occasion, like *renweard* 770, *cwealmcuma* 792, *mūðbona* 2079, etc.

145. *Idel*, i.e. at night. See 411 ff.

147. *twelf wintra tid*. Other conventional uses of typical figures: 50 years, ll. 1498, 1769, 2209; 300, l. 2278; 1000, l. 3050; — 5 days, l. 545, *Finnsb.* 41; 7, l. 517; — 15 comrades, l. 207; 12, ll. 2401, 3170; 8(7), l. 3122 f.; 1000 warriors, l. 1829; 15 + 15 victims, l. 1582 f.; strength of 30 men, l. 379, cp. 2361; — 12 gifts, l. 1867; ll. 1027, 1035 (4 + 8); — 7000 hides of land(?), l. 2195; 100,000 (*sceattas*): l. 2994 (n.). Three sons: Heorogār, Hrōðgār, Hālgā; Herebeald, Hæðcyn, Hygelāc. (Cf. Müllenhoff L 9.14. 1.115: trilogy of names in genealogies.) Two sons: Hrēðric, Hrōðmund; Ohthere, Onela; Eanmund, Eadgils; Wulf, Eofor. The use of 5 in l. 420 seems rather accidental; possibly also that of 9 in l. 575 (but see Müllenhoff, *op. cit.*, 642 f.).

151 ff. *þætte Grendel wan* etc. The profusion of parallel expressions is apt to suggest an actual paraphrase of 'plaints' concerning the distress of the Danes (which certainly became widely known, 1991).

154 ff. *feorhbealo feorran* is best taken as variation of the term *sibbe* (Bu. 82, *MPh.* iii 238). By construing *sibbe* as dat. (instr.) and removing the comma after *Deniga* the meaning would be slightly modified; cf. Siev. xxix 316 f. — 157 f. *nē þær nænig witena* etc. An indirect form of statement expressing the same idea as the preceding phrase, . . . *fēa þingian*. From the legal point of view Grendel, being guilty of murder, was under obligation to compound for it by payment; see *Antiq.* § 5: Feud; *Intr.* lxiii n. 3.

159. *ēhtende wæs*. The periphrastic form (so 3028: *secggende wæs*, 1105: *myndgiend wære*) in this instance seems to signify continuation. Cf. C. Pessels, *The Present and Past Periphrastic Tenses in Ags.*, Johns Hopkins Diss. (1896), pp. 49 f., 81 f. [possibility of Lat. influence?]; Sweet, *New English Grammar* ii §§ 2203 ff.; Curme, *Publ. MLAss.* xxviii 181. — It is of interest to note that the devil was often represented as 'persecuting' men, cf. *Angl.* xxxv 257 f.

160. *deorc dēaþscua* — used as epithet of Satan in *Cbr.* (i) 257 (MS.: *deor dædscua*; see Cook's note) — is generally understood as 'deadly sprite.' But it was perhaps meant principally as a symbol of 'darkness,' cf. *Angl.* xxxv 255.

161. *seomade (ond sƳrede)*, perhaps 'lay in wait' (and ambushed), or 'lingered' (and . . .), i.e. kept on ambushing. *sƳrwan* calls to mind Lat. 'insidiari,' which is frequently applied to the devil; *Angl.* xxxv 257 f.

163. *hwyder helrūnan* (type C₁) *hwyrftum scriþað*. In this context *helrūnan* implies 'such demons.' The nom. sing. of this form has been posited as *belrūne*, which is recorded in Glosses (denoting 'witch,' 'sorceress'), cp. (Lat.) *Go. baljaruñae* (emend.), = 'magae mulieres,' Jordanes, c. 24; OHG. *bellirūna* 'necromancia.' Cf. Grimm D.M. 1025 (1225); Bu. Zs. 194 f.; Kauffmann, *Beitr.* xviii 156; Förster, *Arch.* cviii 23 f. The use of this noun denoting primarily female evil beings

is paralleled by Go. *unhulþō* serving as translation of *δαυβνιον*, cf. Grimm D.M. 827 (990). — *brwyrfum* merely amplifies *scrīþað*, 'go' (moving).

164 f. *fela . . . oft*. A similar redundant combination is that of *monig* and *oft*, 4 f., 171, 857, 907 f.

168 f. *nō hē þone gīfstōl* etc. A side remark of similar import to 711: *Godes yrre bær*. 'He was not allowed to approach the throne (of God, cp. *Chr.* 572), the sacred one (lit.: the precious thing), [appearing] in the presence of the Lord, nor did he (God) take thought of him' (cf. *Angl.* xxxv 254). The curse resting on Grendel is complete. *witan* is to be understood in the well-established sense of 'be conscious of,' 'feel,' 'show'; cp. *Wand.* 27: [*mīn*] *mine wisse*. See *JEGPh.* viii 254 f. — It is obvious that these two lines could have been easily interpolated; see *Intr.* cxvi. — The difficulties experienced in the interpretation of this passage arise chiefly from (1) the ambiguity of *gīfstōl*, which could denote either God's or Hrōðgār's throne, (2) the possibility of rendering *grētan* either by 'approach' or 'attack,' (3) the uncertainty as to the real force of *myne*. (The possibility of identifying *hē* with the king is too remote to be seriously considered.) In case *gīfstōl* is understood as Hrōðgār's throne, the lines might be thought to mean that Grendel was not allowed, because he was 'prevented by the Lord,' to approach the royal throne; i.e., though making his home in the hall at night, he was unlike a dutiful retainer, who receives gifts from his lord. See espec. Kock 225 f. & L 5.44.4.7 f. (*māþðum* ref. to the precious gifts dispensed by the king; *myne* 'gratitude.') [Cf. also Holtzm. 489 f.; Aant. 5; Pogatscher, *Beitr.* xix 544 f.; *Tr.*¹ 135, *Bonn.B.* xvii 160 f.; *Siev.* xxix 319; Emerson L 4.149.863, 870; Tinker, *MLN.* xxiii 239; Hart, *MLN.* xxvii 198.]

171b. *Monig oft gesæt*. Type E₁.

175-88. *Hwilum hie gehēton æt hærgrtafum* etc. A passage remarkable both for the reference to the heathen practice of the Danes and the author's pointed Christian comment. Since Hrōðgār is throughout depicted as a good Christian, the Danes' supplication to a heathen deity (termed *gāstbona*, 'devil,' cf. *Angl.* xxxv 137) might conceivably indicate that in time of distress they returned to their former ways — as was done repeatedly in England, see Baeda, *H.E.* iii, c. 30; iv, c. 27, cp. ii, c. 15. (Routh L 4.138.54 n.; *Angl.* xxxv 134 f., xxxvi 184.) But it is at least equally possible that the author, having in mind the conditions existing among the Danes of the sixth century (on the pagan sanctuary at Hleiðr, see *Intr.* xxxvii), at this point, failed to live up to his own modernized representation of them. Besides, he seems to have been influenced by reminiscences of the idol worship of the Babylonians described in *Daniel*, see *Intr.* cxiii f. — On sacrifices offered for relief from affliction, see *P. Grdr.*² iii 389. The killing of oxen by the Anglo-Saxons 'in sacrificio daemonum' is mentioned in Baeda's *H.E.* i, c. 30.

178. Swylc wæs þēaw hyra. A conventional phrase of explanation, cp. 1246; Grein Spr.: *þēaw*; Sievers (*Heliand*), L 7.34-446.

180b, 81b. Metod hīe ne cūþon etc. A similar inverted arrangement of words in two successive clauses (chiasmus) occurs in 301^b-2, 817^b-18^a, 1160^b-61^a, 1615^b-16^a, 2680^b-81, 3047 f.

183b. Wā bið þām ðe sceal. Type E. So 186b.

184-86. þurh slīðne nīð, hardly 'through fierce hostility'; rather 'in dire distressful wise' (Cl. Hall), see *Arch.* cxv 178. — *sāwle be-scūfan* (cp. Lat. 'trudere')/in fýres fæþm; cf. *Angl.* xxxv 265 f. — Both *wiht gewendan* and *frōfre* depend on *wēnan* (*MPb.* iii 238: variation).

189-498. *Bēowulf's voyage. His reception in Denmark.* (A translation of ll. 189-257 by Longfellow may be found in his *Poets and Poetry of Europe* [and among his *Poems*].)

189 f. ðā mælceare . . . sēað; similarly 1992 f. The unique phrase, lit. 'he caused the care to well up,' i.e. 'he was agitated by cares,' shows an individualized application of the favorite metaphor of the surgings of care (*Arch.* cxxvi 351, *MLN.* xxxiv 131 f.). In its accentuation of personal action it may be compared to *sāwle be-scūfan* etc., 184 f.

194 f. þæt . . . Grendles dæda; see Intr. lxvi. — *fram hām gefrægn*, practically 'heard at home' (cp. 410), see Lang. § 25.5; Sievers, *Beitr.* xi 361 f., xii 188 ff. The addition of the phrase *fram hām* bespeaks the shifting of the scene from Denmark to Geatland. — *Higelāces þegn*. His name is not mentioned before l. 343.

197. on þām dæge þýsses lífes. See Gloss.: *dæg*, *sē* (note); *Angl.* xxxv 461.

200. *swanrād*. Cp. *bronrād* 10, *ganotes bæð* 1861. According to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* ¹¹, xxvi 179 f., the (mute or tame) swan (*cygnus olor*) "is known to breed as a wild bird not farther from the British shores than the extreme south of Sweden." The whooper, whistling or wild swan (*cygnus musicus*) "was doubtless always a winter-visitant to Britain, . . . it is a native of Iceland, eastern Lapland, and northern Russia, whence it wanders southward in autumn." — See the 8th *Riddle*.

202 f. Ðone sīðfæt him snotere ceorlas/lýthwōn lōgon. See 415 ff.; *Antiq.* § 1.

204. *hæl scēawedon*. Cp. Tacitus, *Germania*, c. x: 'auspicia . . . observant' (Par. § 10). See Grimm D. M. 944 ff. (1128 ff.), 77 ff. (94 ff.), iii 324 ff. (1639 ff.); Müllenhoff L 9.14.1.222 ff.; Gummere G. O. 467; Liebermann L 9.10.2.574. That the omens which are watched by the men are favorable is understood. Cf. *ESl.* xlv 123. [Tr.† 137, & Ed.; Siev. xxix 322; Sed., *MLR.* v 286, & Ed.]

205 f. *Gēata lēoda* belongs with *cempan*. The peculiar enclosing of the superl. in the relat. clause is found in OE. (see 2869 f., 3161 f.) as well as in ON. and Lat.; cf. Wagner L 6.18.98.

208 ff. There is no reason for assuming an unskilful blending of two versions, or suspecting any other kind of disorder (ten Brink 32; Tr. 137 f.); *sundwudu sōhte* means 'went to the ship' (not 'on board'); the *lagucræftig mon*, i.e. Bēowulf, who like Sigfrit, *Nibel.* 367, is an experienced seaman, 'led the way to the shore.' The characteristic paratactic expression *Fyrst forð gewāt* would be, in modern usage, 'in course of time'; *flota wæs on yðum* states the 'result of an action' (Intr. lviii, lxxvii); i.e., the ship, which had been ashore, was now launched (cf. Falk L 9.48.28; Cleasby-Vigfússon, *Icel.-Eng. Dict.: blunnr*). An interesting parallel to this scene: *Odyssey* iv 778 ff.

216. *wudu bundenne*. (Gummere: "the well-braced craft.") Cp. [*s*] *æl timbred* 307, (*na*) *gled sinc* 2023; 2764, 406 (and note on 455), 322, 551 f, 1548, 2755; 1679, 2717, 2774; *nægledcnear*, *Brun.* 53; perhaps *bundenstefna* (see Gloss.), — epithets exhibiting the ancient pride in skill of workmanship.

217. *winde gefýsed*. It is important to observe that a sailboat is used; see 1905 f. (one sail). Cf. *Antiq.* § 11; *Schnepper* L 9.47.25 ff.; Falk L 9.48.56. Its size may be judged from 1896 ff.

218. *flota fāmiheals fugle gelicost*. The top part of the prow of smaller vessels in ancient Scandinavian times frequently had the shape of a goose's neck. See Falk, p. 38; Gloss.: *wunden-bals*, *-stefna*, *bringedstefna*.

219. *ymb āntīd*, 'after the lapse of a normal space of time'; *ōþres dōgores*, 'on the following day.' Cf. *Siev.* xxix 326 f., Gloss.: *āntīd*. It seems possible, however, to construe *ōþres dōgores* as depending on *āntīd*; the voyage takes one day and a reasonable space of time (as much as is to be expected) of another day. [Leonard, L 3.44, returning to Grein's suggestion '*āntīd* = *hora prima*,' translates "after the risen sun Of the next day"; cf. 569 ff.] Whether the distance from Bēowulf's home to the coast near Hleiðr (see Intr. xxxvii, xlvi) could really have been covered in so short a time, is to be doubted. (In the brief account of the return voyage, 1903 ff., no mention is made of the passing of a day.) The measuring of distance by the days required for the voyage (ON. *dógr*, i.e. 12 hours) was customary among the Scandinavians (see Falk, p. 17; Öhthere's voyage in Ælfred's *Orosius* [ed. Sweet] 17.9 ff. and *passim*). — The different days are clearly marked off in the first main part: 3rd day, l. 837; 4th day, l. 1311 (*nōn* 1600); 5th day, l. 1802; (arrival on the 6th day? l. 1912, *sigel sūðan fūs* 1966).

223^b-24^a. *þā wæs sund liden*, / *eoletes æt ende*. One of the frequent summing-up remarks, Intr. lxii. *eoletes*, possibly representing an otherwise unrecorded OE. word, is still unexplained. We expect the gen. sing. of a noun meaning 'voyage,' 'sea,' or (perhaps) 'land.' Several conjectures are mentioned under Varr. But the list of possible guesses is not yet exhausted. Holthausen's *ēoledes*, i.e. *ēa-lādes*, fits the context well enough, but the form is questionable (*lād* is fem., see

228; *gelād* is neut., see 1410). [Cf. also Bu. Tid. 46 f.; Brenner, *ES.* iv 139; Tr.¹ 139; Sed., *MLR.* v 286.]

229. *weard Scildinga*. A man of importance (see 293). It is not unlikely that the office of coast-guard was established in early times in the Scandinavian countries as well as in Britain.

230. *scolde*. See Gloss.: *sculan*.

235. *þrymmum*. The plur. of abstract nouns is often used with sing. meaning, in many instances semi-adverbially. So, e.g., *ārum*, *dugudum*, *ēstum*, *fyrenum*, *geþyldum*, *listum*, *lustum*, *searawum*, *orpancum*, *weorcum*, *wundrum*; on *sælum*, *tō gemyndum*; (gp.:) *oferhygda*, *nīða*. See Lang. § 25.1.

237 ff. *Hwæt syndon gē* etc. On the typical motive of such 'question and answer,' see Ehrismann, *Beitr.* xxxii 275 f.; Intr. lvii. (*Odysey* iii 71 ff., xv 263 ff., *Iliad* vi 123 ff.) — For the meaning of *hwæt*, see Gloss.

243. *sceðþan*. See Gloss.; *Epinal Gloss.* 736: *wicing-sceaða*, 'pirate.'

244-47. *Nō hēr cūðlicor cuman ongunnon . . . Cp. Hel. 558 f. : nio hēr ēr sulika kumana ni wurðun/ēri fon ðōrun thiodun.* — An alternative interpretation takes *cuman* as a noun and assigns to *onginnan* the (recorded) meaning of 'behave,' 'act'; 'visitors never behaved less as strangers.' (Bu. Tid. 290; *Angl.* xxviii 439; cf. B.-T. Suppl.: *angin*.) However, the chief emphasis seems to be placed on their entering the country without permission. (Cp. *Völsungasaga*, ch. 26; *Hrólfs saga* 36.23 ff.) — 246. Probably *gearwe* is an error for *gearo* (predicative adj.); 'you were not sure that permission would be readily granted.' — 247. *māga gemēdu*. (Cp. *māga rice* 1853.) *māgas* refers to those in authority at the court, see *Antiq.* § 2; it could even be understood as a specific allusion to *Hrōðgār* and *Hrōðulf* (Intr. xxxi).

249. *nis þæt seldguma*. Bugge's explanation (Tid. 290 f.) of *seldguma* as 'hall-man,' 'retainer' (cp. ON. *húskarl*) is the most convincing one; 'that is not a [mere] retainer [but a chief himself].' Two of the other meanings attributed to it, viz. 'stay-at-home' (Grein), 'a man who possesses only a small homestead' (Heyne², et al., similarly Förster [*Beibl.* xiii 168 n. 2], who thought of equating it with *cotsetla* 'cottager'), are rendered improbable by the fact that OE. *seld* (*sald*) denotes a (royal) hall, palace. Bright's emendation *is þæt* [or: *þæt is* (?)] *seldguma* (cp. *seldan*, 'seldom,' see Varr.), 'that is a rare, or superior, man', makes admirable sense, but the formation proposed is open to doubt, since the other *seld-* compounds cited in support (*seldcūð*, *-siene*, *-cyme*, *-hwanne*) are of a different order, showing a more or less adverbial function of the first element.

252 f. *ær*, 'rather than,' see Gloss. Only in case they should attempt to proceed without an explanation are they liable to be taken for spies. *lēasscāweras*, type D2.

256 f. *ofost is sēlest* etc. Cp. 3007 f., *Ex.* 293 f. (*MLN.* xxxiii 223.)

259. *wordhord onlēac*; so *Wids.* 1, *Andr.* 316, 601, *Met. Bt.* 6.1. Cp. ll. 489, 501, (2791 f.); *Andr.* 470: *wordlocan onspēonn*, 671; *Jul.* 79: *ferðlocan onspēon*; *Wand.* 13: *þæt hē his ferðlocan fæste binde.*

260. *gumcynnes*, probably gen. of specification, 'as to race'; cp. *Hel.* 557 f.

262. 265 f. *Wæs mīn fæder* etc. Similarly Hadubrand says of his father: *chūd was ber* [*allēm*, Holt.] *chōnnēm mannum*, *Hildebr.* 28.

272^a. *þæs ic wēne*, 'as I think' (cp. colloq. 'I guess'). See 383, 3000. — 272^b-73. *gif*, 'if (in case)' it is . . . A peculiarly guarded, polite remark.

274^b. *sceaðona ic nāt hwylc*. Type A₁. See 2233^b.

278^a. (*þurh*) *rūmne sefan*, like (*þurb*) *sīdne sefan* 1726^a, 'wisdom.'

280 f. Though *edwendan* (MS.) might possibly be considered a verb (*edwendende* = 'rediens' occurs *Regius Psalter* 77.39), it is far more likely that the noun *edwenden* was intended, see 1774, 2188 (predic. *cwōm*). The genitive phrase *bealuwa bisigu* belongs both with *edwenden* and *bōt* (see 909, 933 f.).

283^a. *oððe* ('else') *ā syþðan*. Type C₁.

284. Note the alliteration of *þær*.

286. *ðær* ('where') *on wicge sæt*. Cp. *Mald.* 28: *þær hē on ofre stōd*; *El.* 70, *Hel.* 716. (*Par. Lost* vi 671, viii 41, etc.) See 356, *þær* 'to where . . .,' etc.

287^b-89. *Æghwæpres sceal* etc. The purport of this general remark applied to the particular situation is: 'It was my duty to scrutinize your words and your conduct.' *sē þe wēl þenceð*, 'who has a clear mind'; cp. 2601: (*þām*) *se wēl þenceð*, 'who is right-minded.' Schücking (following a suggestion of Krauel's) and Holthausen place these lines in parenthesis, making the speech begin at 290. However, although the insertion of some descriptive and explanatory matter between the announcement and the beginning of a speech is quite customary (Intr. lvi), the intercalated statement never takes the form of an abstract maxim, but relates directly to the person or event in question. On the other hand, a maxim is placed at the beginning of a speech, 3077 f.

297. *lēofne mannan*; 299 f. *gōdfremmendra swylcum gifeþe bið* etc. Probably the whole band is referred to ('to whomsoever of the brave ones it will be granted'), the sing. of the noun and pronoun being used in a collective sense. (Cf. *Rie. Zs.* 385; *MPh.* iii 250.) The def. article: *þone* (*bilderæs*) perhaps signifies 'such (a battle).' It is not to be denied that *Bēowulf* alone may have been meant (*swylcum* = 'to such a one').

302 f. On the *anchor*, see Falk, L 9.48.23; Vogel, *R.-L.* i 105-7. See note on 1918.

303^b-6a. A much discussed passage, see Varr. Several facts are considered well established; viz., that *-beran* is a blunder for (*hlēor*)-*ber-*

gan (which, however, should not be referred to a weak fem. *blȝorberge*), that *ferh* should not be equated with *fearh* ('pig'), and that *grummon* is in need of emendation. The reading adopted in the text involves a change from the plur. *Eoforlic* scionon to the sing. *hēold, men* (collect.), which, although somewhat harsh, is not without parallel. (*MPb.* iii 250, 451.) [Holthausen understands the whole passage with reference to *Bēowulf* alone, whose helmet is adorned with several boar-figures (l. 1453); but *ferbwearde hēold/gūpmōd gummon* (Holt.) — i.e. 'Bēowulf protected his men' — would be an unduly otiose remark in this place.] — On helmets, see *Antiq.* § 8; Figure 2 showing helmets surmounted by a boar; *Par.* § 5, ch. 41 (*Hildiswin*). One such helmet has been found in England, viz. at Benty Grange, Derbyshire. As the boar was sacred to (ON.) Freyr (OE. *Frēa*, cf. *Intr.* xxiv, xxxvii), this decoration of helmets no doubt had originally a religious significance. Cf. *Grimm D.M.* 176 ff. (213 ff.); *Gummere G. O.* 433 f.; *Par.* § 10, c. xlv.

308. *goldfāh*. The lavish use of gold, even on the roof of the hall (see 927, 311; cp. 777, 994), recalls analogous folk-tales, see *Panzer* 96 ff., 257. Scandinavian imagination delighted in such pictures (e.g., *Völuspá* 37, 64; *Grimnismál* 8, 12, 15; *Prose Edda*, *Gylfaginning* 2). The immense gold hoards of Germanic chiefs of the migration period (see note on *Eormenric*, 1197 ff.), the precious ornaments found in the Scandinavian countries, and the splendor of Anglo-Saxon court life indicate the historical background of this poetic fancy. Cf. *Montelius* 164 ff.; *Chadwick Or.* 185 ff.; *R.-L.* ii 264 ff. See *Gloss.*: *gold*, and cpds. (Silver is never mentioned in *Beowulf*.)

313. *him tō*, i.e. *tō hofe*, cp. 1974.

314. *gūðbeorna sum*. This use of *sum* (so 1312) may be compared to that of *ān*, 100.

320. *Stræt wæs stānfāh*. So *Andr.* 1236: *strāte stānfāge*. The street was "paved in the Roman fashion" (*Gummere G.O.* 98). Or was it, by poetic extravagance, thought to be paved with stones of various colors?

322 f. *hringīren scīr/song*. See 1521 f., *Finnsb.* 6 f.

325. *sāmēþe*. Similarly *sīþes wērig* 579, 1794; *sīðwōrig*, *Hel.* 660, 670, 678, 698, 2238; *Kudrun* 1348; *Nibel.* 682. (Cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 45.)

328. *gāras stōdon*; i.e., the spears were placed (stacked together). Cf. *Intr.* lxvii & n. 2.

330. (*æscholt*) *ufan græg*, lit. 'grey (looked at from) above'; ref. to the iron point. Cf. *Lang.* § 25.5.

331. *wlonc hælēð*, named *Wulfgār*, 348.

333 ff. The normal equipment of warriors; cf. *Antiq.* § 8.

348. *Wendla lēod*. See *Gloss.*: *Wendlas*; *Intr.* xxx, xliv, xlviii. Two possible reasons for a foreigner's staying at *Hrōðgār's* court are suggested by ll. 461 ff., 2493 ff.

349 f. The general term *mōdsefa*, 'mind,' 'character,' is followed by the more specific, explanatory words *wīg ond wīsdom*.

350. *þæs* is preliminary to the exegetical phrase *ymb þinne sīð*, 353.

356. *Hwearf þā hrædlice þær Hrōðgār sæt*. Similarly 1163, etc., see Gloss.: *þær*. Cp. *Nibel*. 1348: *si ilten harte balde dā der künic saz*, 442, etc.

357. *anhār*. MS. *un hār*. *un-* has sometimes been looked upon as a variant of *an-*, or an intensive prefix (Heyne, *Bu. Tid.* 71, 303, *Bu. Zs.* 197, *Aant.* 18; *B.-T.*; *Angl.* xxix 381), but the evidence is, indeed, insufficient.

361 ff. By no means a verbatim report of the speech. The same is true of the report, 391 ff. Cf. *Intr.* lxvi.

377. *Ðonne*, 'further,' 'moreover'; *sægdon þæt sæliþende*, see 411, *Hildebr.* 42.

378. *Gēata*, objective gen.; 'gifts for the Geats' (*MPh.* iii 452). See 1860 ff.

383. *West-Denum*, simply 'Danes.' See 392, 463, 783; *Intr.* lxx n. 1.

386 f. *hāt in gān/sēon sibbegedriht samod ætgædere*. *sibbegedriht* probably refers to *Bēowulf* and his men, as in 729; the object of *sēon* is understood, viz. *mē*, see 396. (*MPh.* iii 253.) In case the company of Danes were meant by *sibbegedriht*, the object of *hāt* would have to be supplied: 'command them to go in.'

390. *inne*, i.e., being still inside the hall.

397 f. The weapons are to remain outside. So *Nibel.* 1583, 1683 f.

398. *wudu wælsceaftas*. An interesting type of asyndetic parataxis. So *sigla searogimma* 1157, *windgeard weallas* 1224, *ides āglæcwīf* 1259, *eafor hēafodsegn* 2152, *eard ēðelriht* 2198, *eard ēðelwyn* 2493. (Siev. ix 137; *MPh.* iii 250.) Similar collocations of adjectives, e.g., *ealdum infrōdum* 1874, *frome fyrðwate* 1641, 2476; probably *undyrne cūð* 150, 410 (*Angl.* xxviii 440).

404. *heoðe* (MS.) ('interior'?) is to all appearances spurious; the form *hel-heoðo* which has been quoted from *Sat.* 700 is extremely doubtful.

407. *Wæs . . . hāl!* A common Germanic form of salutation. So *Andr.* 914; *OE. Gosp., Mat.* 28.9, *Luke* 1. 28 (cp. *Par. Lost* v 385 ff.), *Lazamon's Brut* 14309: *Lauerd king, wæs hæl*. Cf. *Grimm, Deutsche Grammatik* iv 356 (298 f.); *Stroebe, Beitr.* xxxvii 190, 197. On *wæs* (= *wes*), see *Lang.* § 7.1.

408^b-9^a. *hæbbe ic mærdða fela/ongunnen on geogoþe*. This proud self-introduction is in line with the best epic usage: *Æneid* i 378 f.; *Odyssey* ix 19 f.; *Finnsb.* 25.

409^b. *Grendles þing*, 'the affair of Grendel,' with the subaudition of 'case,' 'dispute' (see 425 f.).

413^a. (*stande . . .*) *īdel ond unnyt*. So *Gen.* 106 (*stōd . . .*)

idel ond unnyt. A familiar phrase of somewhat didactic (and religious) flavor, occurring both in prose and poetry. (Also *Ormulum*, Dedic., 41.) Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 468.

413^b-14. *siððan æfenlǣht/under heofenes haðor* (MS. *hador*) beholen *weorþeð*. The plain meaning is: 'after the sun disappears from the firmament'; *heofenes haðor* (misspelling *d* for *ð* occurs also in 1837, 2869, 2959, 3119), a periphrasis like *sawegles begong*, *heofones bwealf*, *foldan fæpm* (see Gloss.). (Generally in OE. poetry the setting sun or stars are said to pass under the earth or the sea.) The reading of *hador* as *bādor* ('brightness,' so Kc., Tho., et al.) is not entirely impossible, though *bādor* is nowhere else found as a noun. — Other poetical expressions for the coming of night, 649 ff., 1789 f.

420-24. It is not clear whether these feats were performed in the course of a single adventure or on several occasions. In the latter case, the slaying of the *níceras* could refer to the Breca episode, 549 ff. (cp. 567 ff. (1428 f.) with 423^a). By the term *níceras* (cp. *sādracan* 1426, *wyrmas ond wildðeor* 1430, *wundra . . . fela* 1509; 1510, 558, 549) were understood strange sea-beasts of some kind; the definite sense of 'walrus,' 'hippopotamus' (Rie. Zs. 388 f., Bu.Zs. 197) need not be looked for in the *Beowulf*. The fight against giants, five of whom were bound, seems reminiscent of folk-tales. Did *Bēowulf* bring those five with him as prisoners? (Cf. Panzer 44 ff., 58 ff.) — 423. The subject of *āhsodon* is *níceras*.

425 f. *gehēgan/ðing*, 'hold a meeting,' 'settle the dispute,' 'fight the case out.' A legal term applied to battle. See *Antiq.* § 6.

426^b. *ic þē nū ðā*. Type C₁. See 657^b, (*El.* 539, 661). *nū ðā* became ME. *nouthē*.

427 f. (*ic þē . . .*) *biddan wille . . . ānre bēne*. *bēn* is here 'favor' rather than 'petition,' cp. MnE. *boon*. The same expression occurs *Sigurþarkv. en skamma* 64: *biþja munk þik bónar einnar*.

430^b. *nū ic þus feorran cōm*; cp. 825^b, 361, 1819^a. An appeal to *Hrōðgār's* sense of fairness. Very similar sentiments: *OE. Bede* 60.5 ff. (i, c. 25), *Mald.* 55 ff.

432. *fælsian*. The notion of the 'cleansing' of infested places was in accord with popular tradition (see Intr. xvi: *Grettissaga*, ch. 67; Ker L 4.120.1.196; Panzer 100 f., 266). It also admitted of a Christian interpretation (*Fat. Ap.* 66, *El.* 678; cf. *Angl.* xxxvi 191 n. 1).

433^a. *Hæbbe ic ēac geāhsod*. Type A₃.

434. *wæpna ne recceð*, 'does not care to use weapons.'

435 ff. *Bēowulf* wishes to meet Grendel on 'equal terms' (so 679 ff.); that the monster cannot be wounded by ordinary weapons, he does not yet know (791 ff.). No doubt, the story called for a wrestling contest, which is also *Bēowulf's* favorite method of fighting (2506 ff., 2518 ff.; Intr. xix & n. 2), — though he sometimes does use weapons (note 2684 ff.). The introduction of the motive of *Bēowulf's* chivalry, or self-confidence, makes a modern impression. [Yet there is no need

to operate with different structural layers in this connection, as Boer (59 f.) does.]

435^b-6. *swā mē Higelāc sīe . . .* A form of asseveration; 'as [I wish that] H. may be . . .' (or: 'so may H. be . . .'). In the same measure as *Bēowulf* will acquit himself heroically, *Higelāc* will feel kindly disposed towards him. Cp. *Ælfric's Gen.* 42.15: *swā ic āge Pharaones helde.*

440^a. *lād wið lāpum.* 'Grammatical rime' within the half-line; so 931^a, 1978^a, 2461^a.

444^b. *swā hē oft dyde.* Some edd. have omitted the comma after *dyde*, construing *dyde* as 'verbum vicarium' with the object *mægen* (cp. 1828; Grein Spr.: *dōn*, 9); but 444^b has all the appearance of a complete formula, see 1238^b, 1381^b, 1676^b, 1891^b. The literalness of the statement must not be pressed any more than in 1891^b.

445^a. The reading *mægen Hrēsmanna* has been set aside *metri causa*. (T.C. § 28 n. 2.) Cf. Schröder, *ZfdA.* xliii 366; Krackow L 7.19.44, *Arch.* cxi 171 f.

445 ff. *Nā þū mīnne þearft/hafalan hýdan* etc. The general sense of this passage is clear: there will be no need of funeral rites (cp. 2124 ff.). *bafalan hýdan* refers either to interment (cp. *Wand.* 83 f.), or to the custom of covering the head of the dead with a cloth (Konrath, *Arch.* xcix 417; *Angl.* xxxvi 174 n. 2). [Heyne thought of a guard of honor (see He.-Schü.), Simrock L 3.21.199, Schücking L 4.126.1.5, of a 'lichwake.'] — 450^a. *mearcað*, probably 'marks with blood,' 'stains.' [Bu. *Tid.* 70: 'marks with his footprints,' 'traverses'; Gr. Spr.: 'inhabits' (?).] — 450^b-51. *nō ðū ymb mīnes ne þearft/lices feorme leng sorgian.* The rendering 'sustenance of my body' is trivial and hardly appropriate in view of *Bēowulf's* very brief visit; *feorm* is more likely 'taking care of,' 'disposal,' being another allusion to the funeral. *nō . . . leng* 'no longer,' i.e. 'not a moment,' 'not at all' (*Aant.* 9).

452^a. *Onsend Higelāce.* Type C1. Cp. 460^a.

455. *Wēlandes geweorc.* If a weapon or armor in Old Germanic literature was attributed to *Wēland*, this was conclusive proof of its superior workmanship and venerable associations.¹ The figure of this wondrous smith — the Germanic *Vulcanus* (*Hephaistos*) — symbolizing at first the marvels of metal working as they impressed the people of the stone age, was made the subject of a heroic legend, which spread from North Germany to Scandinavia and England. Evidence that the striking story of *Wēland's* captivity and revenge told in the Eddic *Völundarkviða* (in a later, expanded, and somewhat diluted form, in

¹ Such references occur in the OE. *Waldere*, *Boethius* (prose and verse), in Middle English, Old French, and Latin texts (Binz 186 ff.). — The admiration for the works of (unnamed) smiths (cp. Longfellow's *Evangeline*, 117 f.) crops out in passages like *Beow.* 406, 1451 f., 1681. On *giganta geweorc* 1562 and similar expressions, see note in *Angl.* xxxv 260 f.

the *Þidrekssaga*, chs. 57-79) was known to the Anglo-Saxons, is furnished by the allusions in the first two stanzas of *Deor* and the carving on the front of the Franks Casket (dating from the beginning of the eighth century).² The tradition of Wēland was continued until modern times in connection with the motive of the 'silent trade.' It became attached to a cromlech in the White Horse valley in Berkshire called 'Wayland Smith's Cave,' or 'Forge'³ and was used also, in a rather peculiar way, by Walter Scott in his *Kenil-worth* (chs. 9 ff.).⁴

457. For [g]ewy[r]htum is parallel to *for ārstafum* (*för* denoting cause, not purpose); 'because of deeds done' (ref. to the good services rendered to Bēowulf's father, 463 ff.) — and 'the resultant obligations you are under.' Accordingly, the meaning of 457 f. is: 'from a sense of duty and kindness you have come to us.' (*JEGPh.* vi 191 f.) [Cf. also Siev. ix 138, xxxvi 401 f.; Bu. 87 f.; Aant. 9 f.; Tr. 152 f.; Holt. Zs. 114; *MPb.* iii 452 f.; Grienb., *Beitr.* xxxvi 80 f.; Boer 44 n.]

459. *Geslōh þin fæder fæhðe mæste.* *geslēan* is understood in the perfective (resultative) sense: 'thy father brought about by fight the greatest feud' (or, 'of feuds,' since *fæhðe* perhaps stands for *fæhða*, cp. *Cbr.* 617, *Beow.* 78, 193, 1119, 2328, etc.). See Müllenhoff, *Anz. f.d.A.* iii 179; *MLN.* xvi 15, *MPb.* iii 262. The feud was probably considered memorable on account of the persons or circumstances connected with it. — The chief alternative renderings advocated are: 'fought the greatest fight' (see Kock 226 f.), and 'fought out the greatest feud' (see Lorz 64; Chambers). The former, while not entirely impossible (cp. 1083), ignores the customary perfective function of *geslēan*. The latter is unconvincing, since the slaying of Heapolāf by no means finishes the feud. Moreover, Hrōðgār is not interested primarily in relating a great exploit of Ecgþēow's, but means to emphasize the friendly relations existing between the Danes and Geats, his main point being the subsequent settlement of that feud (*bā* [demonstr.] *fæhðe* 470).

461 f. for herebrōgan, 'on account of [anticipated] war-terror.' (*Angl.* xxviii 440.) Ecgþēow was compelled to leave the country after the manslaughter. Interesting parallels: *Odyssey* xv 271 ff.; *Grettisaga*, chs. 16, 24, 27; *Völsungasaga*, ch. 1 (Sigi kills a man — *ok má hann nú eigi heima vera með febr sinum*); Æpelberht's *Laus* 23 (*gif bana of lande gewiteþ . . .*).

¹ Or three? See Tupper, *MPh.* ix (1911), 265-67.

² See Napier, *Furnivall Miscellany* (1901), pp. 362 ff.

³ Formerly 'Wayland-Smith' = OE. *Welandes smiððe* (in a charter of 955 A. D.).

⁴ On Wēland see especially: Grimm D. M. 312 ff. (376 ff.), Jiriczek L 4. 116, 1 ff.; P. Maurus, *Die Wielandsage in der Literatur* (Münch. Beitr. z. rom. u. engl. Phil. xxv), 1902; M. Förster, "Stummer Handel und Wielandsage," *Arch.* cxix (1907), 303-8.

463. *panon*. Evidently Ecgbēow had returned home from the land of the *Wylfingas*.

466. *ginne*, Ms. *gimme*. The scribal blunder is not unnatural in the case of the rare, poetical adj. *gin(n)*; cf. *MPh*. ii 141.

472. *hē mē āpas swōr*. Ecgbēow promised Hrōðgār (who assumed responsibility for his good behavior) that he would keep the peace. Oaths of reconciliation between two warring parties are mentioned 1095 ff. — Or did he vow allegiance to the Danish king?

478. *God ēaþe mæg . . .* A conventional combination; *Angl.* xxxv 119 f.

480 f. *Ful oft gebēotedon* (type C₂) *bēore druncne . . .* A kind of *gylpcwide* (Intr. lvii); cp. 2633 ff.; *Iliad* xx 83 ff. — Different beverages are spoken of quite indiscriminately, *ealorwāge* 481, *bēorsele* 482, *medoheal* 484, *wered* 496, *wīn* 1162, etc. Cf. Gummere G.O. 71 ff.

487 f. *þē þā dēað fornam*, 'since death had taken those away.' Cp. 1435 f.; *Rid.* 10.11 f.

489 f. *onsæl meoto, sigehrēð secgum*. See Varr. The apparent metrical objection to an imper. *onsæl*, which prompted the reading *on sæl(um)*, has been shown by Bright to be largely imaginary, the occurrence of imperatives under the first metrical stress of the second half-line being not infrequent. For such imperatives taking precedence, in alliteration, of a following noun, see *Finnsb.* (11^a), 11^b, *Gen.* 1513^b, (*Andr.* 914^a), *Gr.-Wū.* ii 219.38^b; similarly, *Wald.* i 22^b, *Gen.* 1916^b, *Andr.* 1212^b (cf. *Siev. A. M.* §§ 24.3, 27). On the other hand, no really appropriate function of *on sæl* can be presented. Bright's rendering, "do thou, victory-famous one, disclose to these men what thou hast in mind" (emend. *mētto*, found in no other place, but cp. *ofermētto*), makes very satisfactory sense; for the figurative meaning of *onsælan*, see *onlūcan* 259, *onbindan* 501; for the use of the dative, cp. *Andr.* 171 f., 315 f. In fact, the king's exhortation, 'enjoy yourself and speak your mind freely,' leaves nothing to be desired. But the assumption of an adj. *sigehrēð* (a 'possessive compound,' so He.¹⁻³, Tr.¹ 154 & ed.) is open to doubt. May not the noun *sigehrēð* refer to the hero's glorious deeds which he is expected to relate? Dietrich and Grein Spr. took *meoto* for a fem. noun, 'meditation,' 'thoughts' (cp. *Go. mitōn*, wk. v. 2), Grein², Bu. Tid. 292, Tr.¹ 154, for the plur. of a neut. noun *met* (cp. *gemet*), 'measure,' 'etiquette' (Bu.: 'courtly words,' cf. He.¹⁻³ [Leo]). That an unrecorded noun is hidden in the MS. reading is by no means improbable. [Moore, *ÆGPh.* xviii 206 (like Körner, *ES.* ii 251, and Kock² 105): "think of good fortune (*on sæl meoto*), victory-renown to men."]

494 ff. Cupbearers are mentioned again, 1161. Cf. Budde L 9.21. 31 f.

497. *hādor*; i.e., 'with a clear voice'; Lang. § 25.2. Cp. *Wids.* 103: *scīran reorde*.

499-661. The Unferð Intermezzo: Account of Bēowulf's swimming adventure with Breca. Entertainment in the hall.

Bēowulf, taunted by Unferð with having been beaten in a swimming match with Breca,¹ sets him right by telling the true story of the incident; whereupon he makes a spirited attack upon his critic's character and record, winding up with a confident prediction of his own success against Grendel.

Unferð represents the swimming tour as a contest (506 f., 517). Bēowulf, on the other hand, explains that the adventure was entered upon solely to fulfill a boastful pledge (*bēot*, 536) without any idea of rivalry (543), although he does consider himself superior to any contestant whatever. In fact, he makes much more of his struggles with the sea-monsters.

This swimming exploit, which has frequently been assumed to rest on a mythological basis,² looks rather like an exaggerated account of one of those sporting feats common among the sea-loving Northern people (and which naturally often took the form of contests).³ In particular, a somewhat similar tale of a swimming match in the *Egils Saga ok Ásmundar* (of the 14th century) has been cited,⁴ but the parallelism noted is far from exact. That Breca was known to Ags. heroic legend,⁵ is proved by the allusion in *Wids.* 25: *Breoca [wēold] Brondingum*. But nothing points to an old tradition in which the Breca incident was connected with the person of Bēowulf. It should be added that the story of the swimming could not well have formed the subject of a separate lay.

The narrative of this youthful trial of strength, inspiring, as it does, confidence in Bēowulf's ability to cope with the fearful monster, is eminently appropriate at this point. It may also be abundantly illustrated by analogies from folk-tales.⁶

The distance covered by the two endurance swimmers is very considerable. The *Finna land* 580 (land of the Finns or rather Lapps) where Beowulf comes ashore is usually identified with *Finmarken* in the north of Norway. By the land of the *Heapo-Rēmas*⁷ 519 is probably

¹ On the Breca episode, see especially Bu. 51-55; Cha. Wid. 110 f.; Lawrence L 4.91; Björkman, *Beibl.* xxx 170 ff.

² Thus, to Müllenhoff (1 f.) Breca meant the stormy sea, to Möller (22), the gulf stream, to Laistner (L 4.47.265), the sun; Sarrazin (St. 65 f.) considered the story a specialized form of a Baldr myth; Niedner (L 4.53) recognized in Bēowulf-Breca the Dioscurian twins.

³ See Weinhold L 9.32.311 f.; Panzer 270 f.; cf. Müllenhoff L 9.14.1.334 f. — Bēowulf himself on a later occasion swims from Friesland to his own home in southern Sweden, with thirty armors on his arm (2359 ff.).

⁴ Bugge, *l.c.*

⁵ Perhaps in connection with the sea; see also Glossary of Proper Names.

⁶ See Panzer 272. That the name of Breca, *Bēanstān's* son, is derived from a **Stānbreca* (cf. *Steinhauer*, etc.) of some such folk-tales, is a rather far-fetched hypothesis of Panzer's.

⁷ *Heapo-* serves as epitheton ornans, cp. *Heaðo-Beardan*, *Heaðo-Scilfing(as)*.

meant the region of the modern *Romerike* (to the north of Christiania), called in ON.: *Raumariki*, and cited as a tribal name *Raumaricii* by Jordanes, c. 3. In prehistoric times it may very well have included a strip of seashore.¹ However, we are by no means compelled to believe that the poet had very clear notions of the geography of the scene.

Unferð, a most interesting personage of our poem, has been declared² an impersonation of the type of 'the wicked counselor' — like Bikki, e.g., at Jormunrek's court —, well known in Germanic legend, although there is no clear indication (see 1164 ff.) that he is fomenting dissensions within the Scylding dynasty. The name *Unferð*, i.e., more properly, *Unfrið*, 'mar-peace,'³ it should be noted, appears to have been coined on English soil, such descriptive abstract appellations pointing to West Germanic rather than Scandinavian origin.⁴ On the other hand, it has been suggested⁵ that his peculiar position would seem to reflect conditions at the Irish courts where the *fili* (members of the learned poets' guild) enjoyed a remarkable influence and surprising freedom of speech.⁶

What the title *þyle* applied to Unferð (1165, 1456) meant, cannot be determined with certainty. The *þyle* (ON. *þulr*)⁷ has been variously

¹ The enormous distance separating the landing places of Bēowulf and Breca would be lessened if we assume either that the 'land of the Finns' is the district of *Finnheden* (*Finnved*) in Småland, Sweden (see Schück L 4.74.1.28), or that the term *Heapo-Rāmas* refers to *Romsdalen* (ON. *Raumsdalr*) on the west coast of Norway (Boer L 4.58.46; cf. Etmüller's ed. of *Widsið* [1839], p. 22). The mention of the probably fictitious *Brōðingas* 521 does not add to our knowledge. Unfortunately we do not even know from what place the swimmers started. On the Finns, see also R. Much, *R.-L.* ii 51 ff.

² Orlík i 25 ff.

³ Hardly *Unfer(h)ð*, 'nonsense.' (For the interchange of *-ferð* and *-frið* see Bühl. § 572.) — The erroneous MS. spelling *Hunferð* was apparently suggested by the *Hän-* compounds, e.g. *Hänlāf* (see 1143); *Hunferþ*, *OE. Chron.* A.D. 744 (MS. E: *Unferð*), A.D. 754, MS. B: *Hünferþ*.

⁴ Cp. *Unwēn* (*Wids.* 114); *Wonrēd* (*Beow.* 2971); *Ofifōr*; *Widsið*; OHG. *Unfrid*.

⁵ By Deutschbein, *GRM.* i 114. It is strongly opposed by Olson, *MPh.* xi 419 ff.

⁶ In his behavior to Bēowulf, Unferð shows a noteworthy similarity to Drances, *Æneid* xi 336 ff.; also Bēowulf's reply may be compared to that of Turnus, *ib.* xi 376 ff. (Earle 126; *Arch.* cxxvi 340 f.). Attention has also been called to the (decidedly less civilized) word-combat between Guþmundr and Sinfjōtli in the Eddic lays of *Helgi Hundingsbani* i 33 ff., ii 22 ff. (Bugge L 4.84.163). — The taunting and trying of strangers at entertainments is not unknown in ON. sagas; see, e.g., *Gunnlaugs saga*, ch. 5, cp. *Hrólfs saga*, ch. 23. (Also *Odyssey* viii 158 ff.) But Unferð's disrespectful treatment of Bēowulf contrasts strangely with the dignified courtesy reigning at Hrōðgār's court.

⁷ See the discussions of Müllenhoff, *Deutsche Altertumskunde* v 289 ff., Fr. Kauffmann in *Philologische Studien: Festgabe für E. Sievers*, pp. 159 ff., Koegel in *P. Grdr.*² ii^a, p. 33; Mogk, *ib.*, p. 575; Heusler, *R.-L.* i 443 f.; Larson L 9.19.120 f. (convenient summary); B. C. Williams, *Gnomic Poetry in Anglo-Saxon*, pp. 72 ff. — As a proper name, *þyle* occurs *Wids.* 24.

described as a sage, orator, poet of note, historiologist, major domus, or the king's right-hand man. The OE. noun occurs several times as the rendering of 'orator,' besides the compound *þelcraft* = 'rethorica' (see B.-T.); hence the meanings of 'orator,' 'spokesman,' 'official entertainer' suggest themselves as applicable to the situation in the *Beowulf*. As to the *pulr*, the characteristics of his office seem to have been "age, wisdom, extended knowledge, and a seat of honor" (Larson). Also Unferð has a seat of distinction: *æt fōtum sæt frēan Scyldinga* (500, 1166) — like the *scop* of *The Fates of Men*, 80 ff.¹ And by his reference to the Breca incident he shows that he is the best informed man at the court.

He is depicted by our poet as a sharp-witted (589) court official of undoubted influence and a reputation for valor (1166 ff.), which he is jealously (501 ff.) anxious to guard. He has laid himself open to the terrible charge of fratricide (587 ff., 1167 ff.), which, strange to say, does not seem to have imperiled his prominent position at the court,² although he is certain — so the Christian author informs us through the mouth of *Bēowulf* (588 ff.) — to receive his punishment in hell (cf. *Angl.* xxxv 133, 265).

In noteworthy contrast with the original conception of his character as expressed by his name, Unferð evinces a spirit of generosity, courtesy, and sportsmanlike fairness toward *Bēowulf* when the latter has demonstrated his superiority (1455 ff., 1807 ff.), — a feature obviously added by the poet himself.

The speeches of Unferð (506–528) and *Bēowulf* (530–606), if rather ornate considering the occasion, show the style of the poem at its best. The admirable use of variation, the abundance of sea terms (508 ff.), the strong description of the scene (545 ff., cp. *Wand.* 101 ff.) chiming in with the hardy spirit of the Northern heroes are conspicuous features of this famous passage.

501^a. *onband beadurūne*, 'unbound a battle-rune,' i.e. 'disclosed a hidden quarrel' (see note on *eardlufan* 692), 'began a bellicose speech.' It is probable that only the vaguest suggestion of ancient heathen belief (Müllenhoff in R. v. Liliencron & K. Müllenhoff, *Zur Runenlehre* [1852], p. 44) was lingering in *beadurūn*. Cp. *El.* 28: *wælrūne ne mād*, 1098: *hygerūne ne mād*. The use of *onbindan* is illustrated by *Beow.* 259, 489.

501^b. *Bēowulfes sið*. *sið* should be understood in a rather general sense, 'undertaking'; cp. *Grendles þing* 409. (*Discourse of Soul* 20, Ex. MS.: *sāwle sið*, Verc. MS.: *sāwle þing*.)

¹ W. H. Stevenson in his edition of Asser's *Life of King Alfred* (Oxford, 1904), p. 165 connects the office of Unferð with that of a *pedisequus*, *pedisecus*, — a term "appearing occasionally in the earlier charters as the name of an important official . . ." B. C. Williams (*l.c.*) compares Unferð to the later court fools.

² That Unferð remained unmolested in spite of the murder, because there can be no 'feud' within one and the same family (cp. 2441 ff.), is scarcely believable.

502. *æþynca*, which has been found in one other passage only, viz. *Lib. Scint.* 176. 12, need not be changed to *æþpanca* (*Tr.*¹ 155) or considered a weakened variant of it (*Bülb.* § 408, cf. *B.-T. & Suppl.*). Its genuineness is vouched for by the well-known verb *ofþyncan*.

503. *forþon þe hē ne ūþe, þæt ænig oðer man.* Types A₃: ×||'×××|'× and B₁: ×××'×|×'.

504. *middangeardes.* Adverbial gen. of place (in quasi-negative clause). So 751 f.

506. *sē Bēowulf, sē þe . . .*, 'that Bēowulf who . . .' (Cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 48 n. 3.)

525. *wyrsan geþingea.* Partitive gen. after a compar. (as in 247 f.), unless *wyrsan* be considered a rare, analogical by-form of the gen. plur. (*Siev.* § 304 n. 2). So *Gr.-Wü.* i 353.7: *wyrsan gewyrhta.*

526. The gen. *heaðoræsa* is construed with *dobte* (cp. 1344) rather than with *gebwār.*

543^b. *nō ic fram him wolde.* Type C₁.

545. *fiþ nihta fyrst.* See 517: *seofon niht.* They kept on swimming for two days after their separation. That Bēowulf meant to correct Unferð's statement is not very likely. It is true, from a literal interpretation of the following passage one might conclude that Bēowulf landed on the sixth day; but it is more reasonable to believe that the poet omitted further details of the time element (which he neglected altogether in the account of Bēowulf's return voyage, 1903 ff.).

548. *ondhwearf.* The usual form of this (unstressed) verbal prefix is *on*; see *Gloss.*: *on-, and-.*

553 f. *Mē tō grunde tēah/fāh fēondscaða.* This incident foreshadows the hero's experience in his second great adventure, 1501 ff., 1509 ff.

557 f. *heaþoræses fornam/mihtig meredēor þurh mine hand.* Back of this remarkably impersonal manner of viewing the action lies the idea of fate. Cf. *Intr.* xlix & n. 2.

561. *dēoran sweorde,* 'with my good sword.' See 1528, 2050. (*Lazamon's Brut* 28051: *mid deore mine sweorede.*)

565. *mēcum.* 567. *sweo[r]dum.* A 'generic plural,' used for the logically correct sing., perhaps even hardened into a kind of epic formula, cp. e.g. 583, 2140, 2485, 3147; *Andr.* 512. See *Aant.* 11; note on 1074^a. [Cf. also Heinzel, *Anz. f.d.A.* x 220 f.; ten Brink 37 n.; Möller, *ESt.* xiii 272, 278: old instrum. form.]

569 ff. Both the approach of morning and the subsiding of the storm enable Bēowulf to see the shore. Another description of the coming of morning, 1801 ff. (917 ff.).

572 f. *Wyrd oft nereð/unfægne eorl, þonne his ellen dēah.* Fate does not render manly courage unnecessary. A proverbial saying. ('Fortune favors the brave.') Frequently God is substituted for fate: 669 f., 1056 f., 1270 ff., 1552 ff., *Andr.* 459 f. Cf. *Grimm D.M.* iii 5

(1281 f.); Gummere G.O. 236 f.; Cook, *MLN.* viii 59 (classical and ME. parallels); *Arch.* cxv 179.

575 f. Nō ic on niht gefrægn etc. Prepositional phrases or adverbs of time and place modifying the object of the verb *gefrignan* or the infinitive phrase dependent on it, are placed before *gefrignan*; so 74, 2484, 2694, 2752, 2773. (Cf. Sievers, *Beitr.* xii 191.) See also 1197 (*hýran*). The case is modified and complicated by the addition of the element of variation: 1 f.

581^b-83^a. Nō... wiht... swylcra searoniða... , billa brōgan. Terms of variation expressed by different grammatical forms; see 2028 f., 2067 ff. (*MPb.* iii 238.)

597. Sige-Scyldinga. A mechanical use of *sige-* as a general commendatory word (Intr. lxx n.1) without regard to the specific situation. There is no irony intended here.

599. ac hē lust wigeð,/swefeð ond sendeþ. *lust wigeð*, 'feels joy,' 'enjoys himself' (or, according to Moore, *JEGPh.* xviii 208, 'has his own way'), placed paratactically by the side of the two following verbs. *sendan* may perhaps be credited with the sense of 'send to death,' like *forsendan* 904, *fors onsendan* 2266 (see Schü. xxxix 103 f.); cp. Lat. 'mittere Orco, umbris,' etc. (e.g. *Aeneid* ix 785, xi 81). Yet the meaning of 'feasting' formerly (orig. by Leo in Heyne¹) attributed to it — on the basis of the noun *sand* 'dish of food,' 'repast' ('that which is sent to the table') —, though generally given up at present, may be right after all.

603^b. (Gæþ est) sē þe mōt. A mere formula; so 1387^b (cp. 1177^b, 1487^b); *Hildebr.* 60; Rieger, *Germ.* ix 310; Sievers's note on *Hel.* 224. — 603^b, either type D4 or E1.

605. ðþres dōgores; adv. gen., 'on the next day.'

606. sūþan scineð; i.e., in full daylight. Is this meant as a literal reference to 917 ff., 1008 ff.?

612 ff. Appearance of noble ladies at the banquet; see 1162 ff., 1980 ff., 2020 ff. Cf. Budde L 9.21.39 ff.; Tupper's *Riddles*, p. 218. A parallel to *Wealhþeow's* part in this passage: *Gnom. Ex.* 85-93.

617. bæd hine bliðne. Omission of *wesan*, see Gloss.: *com.*

620^a. Ymbēode þā. Type B1.

622. sincfato sealde; i.e., she passed the cups. On Ags. cups, see Tupper's *Riddles*, p. 204. No drinking horns are mentioned in *Beowulf*.

627 f. þæt hēo from ænigne eorl gelyfde/fyrena frōfre; i.e., she counted on help from a hero. An instance of a peculiar mode of viewing direction (*Lang.* § 25.5). Quite parallel to this use of *on* with acc. is 10: 909, 1272 f.

628. Hē þæt ful geþeah etc. Evidently a definite drinking ceremony. Cp. the salutation, 617, 625. See 1024 f.

635. on wæl crunge. Note the use of *on* with acc. (cp. 772, 1540, 1568, etc.). On the other hand, 1113: *sume on wale crungon.*

644. oþ þæt semninga; so 1640. It looks as if the adverb were

added merely to accentuate the meaning of the conjunction. Thus also *op þæt færinga*, 1414.

646 ff. The emendation adopted by all recent edd.: *siððan hie sunnan lēoht gesēon [ne] meahton* has a false ring; one would expect, at least, something like *leng gesēon ne meahton*. (Cf. also Schuchardt L 6.14.2.25.) Ll. 648 ff. plainly mean: 'from the time that they could see the light of the sun, until (op ðe) night came'; exactly as *Brun.* 13 ff. (*sippan . . . oð . . .*). Thus, the meaning (of *op ðe*, or *opðe*) 'until' (so some earlier edd., like Grein, Arnold, cf. Heyne³) need not be given up for Bugge's *opðe* = 'and' (i.e., a variant of the regular 'or,' see Bu. Tid. 57, cf. E. tr.). Nor do we need to assume a lacuna (Grein, cf. Gru.). In other words, the king knew that fight had been in Grendel's mind all day long; Grendel had been waiting from morning till night to renew his attacks in the hall, just as the dragon — *hordweard onbād/earfoðlice, oð ðæt æfen cwōm* 2302 f. — Close parallels to the use of *tō* (*þæm hēabsele*) are found in 1990, 1207. Whether we consider *ablācan* as 'dat. used as instr.' (Sedgfield), as 'dat. of personal agency' (Green L 6.8.5.98: "a fight was contemplated by the monster"), or a variety of the dat. of interest (cp. Lat. 'mihi consilium captum est,' see also Heusler, *Altisl. Elementarbuch* § 383), is immaterial to the general interpretation of the context. [Cf. also Bu. 89; ten Brink 52; Tr.¹ 160.]

655. *ænegum men*, 'any man,' i.e. excepting, of course, Hrōðgār's own men. (Cf. Jellinek & Kraus, *ZfdA.* xxxv 272.)

660 f. It may jar on our feelings that Hrōðgār should offer a material reward to the high-minded hero, but he did just what was expected of him. Cp. 384 f., 1380 ff., 2134, also 1484 ff.

662-709. The watch for Grendel. 710-836. The fight with Grendel.

664. That *Wealhþēow* left the hall, the poet has omitted to mention. Cf. Intr. lviii.

666. *swā guman gefrungon*. A species of the *gefrægn*-formula.

667 f. Change of subject; *Bēowulf* (*seleweard*) is the subject of *bebēold* and *ābēad*.

670. *mōdgan* probably qualifies *mægn*; i.e., attrib. adj.

671. *Ðā hē him of dyde*. Type C2.

673^a. *irena cyst. irena* (so 1697^a, 2259^b) stands for older *īrenna* (so 802^b, 2683^a, 2828^a). Cf. Lang. § 19.5. Even if the *n* was really meant to be single, this would not necessarily involve a gross violation of meter. (T.C. § 21.)

675 ff. *Bēowulf* is made to utter his 'boast,' *gylpworda sum*, in deference to general epic practice. (Intr. lvii.) The occasion is singular enough, but the circumstances of the fight allowed no chance for oratory immediately before the action. — How are the beds procured? See 1239 f.

681. *nāt hē þāra gōða*. Semi-partitive gen. in connection with the

negation. The following *þæt*-clause explains *gōda*. Cp. *Ælfric, Hom.* i 190.31: *þæt fōlc ne cūðe sǣra gōða, þæt hī cwædon þæt hē God wære*; also *Mald.* 176 f. (*MPb.* iii 455.)

691. *Nǣnig heora þōhte, þæt hē þanon scolde.* Types A₃, C₁.

692. *eardlufu*, 'dear home'; see *ēsel-*, *bord-*, *lyft-wyn(n)*, *wæteregeða*, *mid gryrum ecga* 483. 'Concretion' of meaning. (*Aant.* 13; *MPb.* iii 263 f.)

694^b. The co-ordination of *hīe* and (*tō*) *fela* seems quite permissible, at least if we may trust the analogy of *fēa* (= *we*) and *sume* (*his sume*, etc., cf. *MLN.* xvii 29).

697. *wigspēða gewiofu*. As the context shows, the conception of the 'weaving' of destiny (by the Parcae, Norns, Valkyrias, cf. Grimm D.M. 343 ff. (414 ff.), W. Grimm L 4.67³.435, Kemble L 9.1. i 401, Mogk, *P. Grdr.*² iii 271) has become a mere figure of speech. See *Rim. Poem* 70: *mē þæt wyrd gewæf, Guðl.* 1325: *wefen wyrdstafum*. [*Njálssaga*, ch. 157.29: poem on 'the woof of war.']

698^a. *frōfor ond fultum*, acc. sing.; 1273: *frōfre ond fultum*. Occasionally, in later texts, *frōfor* is treated as a masc. (also neut. ?); cf. Sievers, *Beitr.* i 493. Has, in this case, a spelling *frōfr* (= *frōfr*', see 668) been erroneously changed to *frōfor*?

698^b-99. *fēond* is acc. sing. (not plur.), *ealle*, nom. plur. (not acc. plur.). See 939 ff., 705; *Angl.* xxxv 470.

700^b-2^a. 'It is well known that God has always (in every instance up to this time) ruled over the race of men.' Cp. 1663 f.

703. How is it possible for the Geats to fall asleep in this situation? Obviously, their failing enhances the achievement of *Bēowulf*. Or does this feature reflect ancient tales in which preliminary unsuccessful attempts to cope with the intruder are incident to the defenders' failure to keep awake? Cf. Panzer 96 f., 99, 267.

707. *under sceadu bregdan*; *under* 'down to,' or 'to the inside of,' see Gloss. The 'shades' might well be of classical origin; cp., e.g., *Æneid* xi 831, xii 952: 'vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.' Cf. *MPb.* iii 257; *Arch.* cxxvi 349. *Hel.* 1113 ff.: *gi-wēt im the mēnskaðo . . . undar ferndalu*; *Par. Lost* vi 141 f.: 'and whelm'd Thy legions under darkness.'

710 ff. The presentation of the Grendel fight, the first climax of the poem, shows the author's characteristic manner. (Cf. *Intr.* lii, lix.) Partly excellent, vigorous narrative — yet the story is very much interrupted by interspersed general reflections on the situation and by remarks on the persons' thoughts and emotions, which greatly lengthen it and detract from its effectiveness. The corresponding combat of *Grettir* (*Intr.* xiv f.) is a good deal shorter, and also more direct and realistic.

710. *Ðā cōm*. After a digression, the poet returns to the subject, see *Cōm* 702; likewise *Cōm pā* 720 is an entirely natural expression. No appeal to a patchwork theory is necessary to explain this repetition. Some enthusiasts have found the threefold bell-like announcement of

Grendel's approach a highly dramatic device. (Cf. also *Intr.* lix & n. 1.)

719. *heardran hǣle, healðegnas fand. hǣle, hilde, bælescipes*, and the like are metrically, at any rate, safer than *hæle* (*T.C.* § 17). Holthausen's former interpretation (*Angl.* xxiv 267) of *heardran hǣle* (from *hǣl* 'omen') as 'in a worse plight' (or with A. J. Daniels's modification [*Kasussyntax zu den Predigten Wulfstans*, Leiden Diss., 1904, p. 162]: 'tot een rampzaliger omen,' i.e. in effect, 'with a more disastrous result') was a happy suggestion — cp. ME. expressions like *to wroþer bele, till Klerbayle, with il a bail* (see, e.g., Mätzner, *AE. Sprachproben, Wbch.* ii 391a), ON. *illu beilli* —, but this use of the dat. appears rather doubtful. The same is true of Sedgefield's rendering 'with sterner greeting' (from *hǣlo*). We may venture to take *heardran hǣle* as acc. sing., 'worse luck' — cp. the meaning of *beardsǣlp, beardsǣlig* —, *heardran* referring at the same time to the second object, *bealðegnas*. That seemingly incongruous objects may be governed by one and the same verb, is seen from 653 f.

721. *drēamum bedǣled*. A permanent characteristic (epitheton perpetuum) of Grendel, like *wonsǣli* 105, *fēasceaft* 973, *earmsceapen* 1351, *synnum geswenced* 975.

723. *onbræd þā*; i.e., then he swung the door wide open; not a mere repetition of *Duru onarn*, 721.

724b. *Raþe æfter þon*. Type D4. As to the accent on the preposition, cf. *Rie.* V. 31 f., also 61.

725. *fāgne (flōr)*, perhaps 'fair-paved' (Gummere); see 320.

736. *ðicgean ofer þā niht. þryðswyð behēold*. Types A 1 (—×××|—×), E 1.

736b-38. Why does *Bēowulf* in the meantime remain lying on his bed? Presumably this is a feature of the original story (see *Intr.* xv, xvii; *Grettissaga*, chs. 65, 35) retained by the poet, though he had added the incident of a previous attack on one of the comrades (named *Hondsciōb*, 2076). — *under (færgripum)* denotes attending circumstances ('with') rather than time ('during,' *Aant.* 14); "set to work with his sudden snatchings" (*Cl. Hall*). Cp. the use of *mid*, 2468, and *OE. Chron.* A.D. 1132 (MS. E): *hē fēorde mid suīcdōm*.

744 f. *eal . . . fēt ond folma*, 'all, (even) feet and hands,' or 'feet, hands, and all' (*Aant.* 14).

748 f. *fēond*, i.e. Grendel; *hē onfēng . . . inwitþancum*, 'he (*Bēowulf*) received him (pron. object understood, cf. *Lang.* § 25.4) with hostile intent.' [Cf. also *Schü.* xxxix 105.] — *wið earm gesæt* (ingressive function), 'sat up supporting himself on his arm.' Thus *Sat.* 432: *ārās þā ānra gebwylc and wið earm gesæt, / bleonade wið banda*. (Cf. *Arch.* cix 312, *MPb.* iii 263.) Note the progress in 759: *ūplang āstōd*.

756. *sēcan dēofla gedræg*. This cannot be literally true, as Grendel is supposed to live alone with his mother.

758. Gemunde þā se gōða, mæg Higelāces. The exceptional alliteration (see Varr., T.C. § 26) seems permissible, especially in view of the syntactical pause assumed here (comma after *gōða*). The usual type of alliteration in such lines may be seen in 1474, 2971, 2977.

760. (fingras) burston; 'broke' (cracked, snapped), as in *burston bānlocan* 818, when a more serious stage of the fight has been reached; not (as was suggested by Tinker, *MLN.* xxiii 240) 'bled' (cp. 1121), though this hardly authentic result was brought about by gripping, *Nibel.* 623.

764 f. wiste his fingra geweald/on grames grāpum, 'he realized etc.' Cp. 821; ON. *vita* (e.g., *Vqlundarkv.* 14.3).

766. þæt se hearmscaþa tō Heorute ātēah. Kock² 106 ff. argues for the relative character of this clause, *þæt* (instead of *þone*) being justified by *þæt* 765; *sīs ātēon*, 'take a journey.' Cp. 1455 f. This is indeed more satisfactory than to take *þæt* as conjunct. and *ātēon* as intrans. verb (as suggested *MPh.* iii 455).

769. ealuscerwen. -*scerwen*, related to **scerwan* 'grant,' 'allot' (*bescerwan* = 'deprive'). 'Dispensing of ale,' or, in a pregnant sense, of 'bitter or fateful drink' might have come to be used as a figurative expression for 'distress' (Bu. Tid. 292 ff.; *Beibl.* xxii 372 f.). The interpretation 'taking away of ale,' 'terror' (at the loss of ale) (Heyne⁴) has found much favor (see Schücking¹⁰), though the form -*scerwen* (instead of **bescerwen*) does not support it. (Spaeth L 3.42.4 describes the term as "reminiscent of the wild oversetting of tankards and spilling of ale when the hall was suddenly attacked.") Of course, the original form as well as meaning may have been obscured. [Cf. Cosijn, *Beitr.* xxi 19; Krapp's note on *Andr.* 1526; Grienb., *Beitr.* xxxvi 84 f.; Siev., *ib.* 410; Sedgfield's note.]

770 ff. The havoc made of the building and the furniture is naturally emphasized in encounters of this sort; cp. 997 ff.; *Grettisaga*, chs. 65, 35 (Intr. xv, xvii); *Bjarkarimur* iv 12.

777. golde geregnad. Does this imply gold-embroidered covers on the benches? (Falk, *R.-L.* i 166.)

779. The neuter hit seems to refer to the hall in a general way, without grammatical regard to the gender of any of the nouns that might have been used; see 770-73.

781 f. nymþe liges fæþm/swulge. See 82 f.

783a. nīwe geneahhe. See Gloss.; *nīwe* is naturally taken as adj. [Kock L 5.44.4.8: *nīwe*, *geneabbe*, "(the din arose) in manner strange and strong."]

785. þāra þe of wealle wōp gehýrdon. As of *wealle*, in all probability, denotes the standpoint of the subject of *gehýrdon* (Sievers, *Beitr.* xii 192; see l. 229), the meaning appears to be that the Danes heard the wailing from the wall(s) of their sleeping apartments. (We might translate: 'through the walls.') Sievers supposed that they had fled in terror to the shore, but this would seem a little far-fetched.

[Tinker (*MLN.* xxiii 240), who connects *of wealle* with the object, is enabled to render: "who heard the howling in the house (Heorot)."]

786 ff. *gryrelēoð galan Godes andsacan* etc. Cries of pain and lamentation denoted by the use of *galan* and similar terms: 2460 (?); *Andr.* 1127, 1342, *Guðl.* 587, etc. Cf. Siev. A.M. § 5.3, *Beitr.* xxix 314 ff. (Numerous examples are found in Chaucer.) — The infin. phrases are variations of the preceding noun (*wōp*). Cp. 221 f., 1431 f., 1516 f.; 728 f., 2756 ff. (*MPh.* iii 237 f.) — In acc. with infin. constructions after *gehýran*, *gefriġnan* we note the tendency to give the acc. of the *object* the first place; so also 1027 ff., 2022 f., 2773 f. (but see 2484 f., 2694 f.); so after *hātan*, 68 f. [according to the MS. reading] (but see 2802); after *forlātan*, 3166.

793 f. *nē his lifdagas lēoda ænigum/nytte tealde*. Litotes, cf. *Intr.* lxvi. *his* refers, of course, to Grendel.

794^b-5. *þær genehost brægd/eorl Bēowulfes ealde lāfe*; virtually, 'many a man brandished his sword.' The sing. of concrete nouns is often used in a collective sense; thus in connection with *manig*, *ofī*, *genehost*, *ýhgesēne*, 794 ff., 1065, 1110 ff., 1243 ff., 1288 ff., 2018 f.; also without any such auxiliary word suggesting the collective function, 296 ff., 492 (?), 1067, 1284 ff. Cf. Kock 219, Siev. xxix 569 ff., *MPh.* iii 249 f.

800. *on healfa gehwone hēawan*, lit. 'strike on (towards) all sides.'

804. *ac hē sigewæpnum forsworen hæfde*. Grendel had laid a spell on swords. Cp. Saxo vii 219, where a certain Haquinus is called 'hebetandi carminibus ferri peritus'; *Sal.* 161 ff. (Cf. Falk L 9.44. 44.) See note on 1523.

810. *mōdes myrðe*, in accordance with Holthausen's explanation of *myrð(u)* as 'trouble,' 'affliction' (cp. OHG. *merrida*), is stylistically preferable to *mōdes myr(b)ðe*, 'joy of heart,' whether *myr(b)ðe* be taken as dat. or as gen. (parallel with *fyrene*; Cl. Hall, Lawrence, *MLN.* xxv 156: "had accomplished much of the joy of his heart"). Cp. *mōdes brecða* 171; 164 ff., 474 ff., 591 ff., 2003 ff.

811. *hē fāg wið God*. See 154 ff.; *Intr.* lxiii n.3; *Angl.* xxxvi 178 f. For the omission of *wæs*, see 2035, 1559 (?), 2262, 2297, cp. 936; Glossary.

814^b-15^a. *wæs gehwæþer oðrum/lifigende lāð*, 'each one was hateful to the other while living.' A pointed phrase (involving litotes) of an almost classic ring; cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 357 & n. 1. See 2564 f., *Ma!d.* 133.

816 f. *wearð . . sweotol*, 'became visible.'

833. *þæt wæs tācen sweotol*, 'that was clearly proved.' (*MPh.* iii 456; *Angl.* xxv 280.)

836. *under gēapne hr(ōf)*. The victor places Grendel's right (2098) arm above the door outside the hall (on some projection perhaps) as high as he can reach. See 926 f., 982 ff.

837-924. Rejoicing of the retainers. Stories of Sigemund and Heremōd.

839 ff. This excursion to Grendel's *mere* has been declared an unwarranted duplication of the trip preceding Bēowulf's second adventure, 1399 ff.; see Panzer 276 ff. It might as well be called a legitimate expansion of the story. *folctogan* a high-sounding term like *selerādende* 51, 1346.

850-52. *dēof* is pluperf.; *siððan*, adv. — Grendel's abode is vaguely identified with hell, cp. 756; he is even said to pass into the power of devils, *on fēonda ge-weald* 808 (in contrast with *on Frēan wære*, 27). No conscious personification is contained in the expression *þær him hel onfēng*. Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 267 f.

862 f. *Nē hie hūru winedrihten* etc. Note the delicacy of feeling and the author's unshakable respect for kingship.

867^b-915. Summary of songs recited (while the thanes ride slowly), the subjects being Bēowulf, Sigemund, Heremōd. Starting with a lay of praise concerning Bēowulf's exploit, which has just been extolled by the warriors in informal, yet highly eloquent language (856-61), the court poet, well versed in ancient heroic lore, proceeds to recite the adventures of Sigemund, thus raising Bēowulf, as it were, to the rank of pre-eminent Germanic heroes. From indirect discourse the account passes almost imperceptibly to direct statement, and when the Heremōd theme is taken up, we feel like questioning whether Hrōðgār's thane has not been altogether forgotten by the Ags. poet. — We have here a valuable testimony both of the improvisation of lays in connection with great, stirring events and of the circulation of famous short epic poems comparable in scale to *The Fight at Finnsburg*.

870 ff. Nearly all edd. place a period after *gebunden*, taking 870^b-71^a as the close of the sentence, "framed a new story, founded upon fact" (Cl. Hall). But it is much to be doubted whether *word* would have been used to convey such a meaning. (*Fat. Ap.* 1: *ic bysne sang sīðgeōmor fand*.) The parenthetical clause, according to the punctuation introduced by Rieger (*Rie. L.*, see Zs. 390) and approved by Bugge (*Bu. Zs.* 203), 'one word found another rightly bound,' contains an apt description of the alliterative verse form. (See also Earle's note.) The *est* of 871 ('in his turn') goes with *brwīlum* 867, and both correspond with *brwīlum* 864 (cp. 2107 ff.); *secg* takes up the subject of the sentence, *cyninges þegn*. (Cf. *MPb.* iii 456.) — The type of the combination *word oþer* (similarly 652, 2484, 2908, 2985) is a substitute for the repetition of the noun ('grammatical rime'), see note on 440^a. (Kluge, *Beitr.* ix 427.) Cp. *Gnom. Cott.* 52: *fyrð wið fyrde, fēond wið oðrum*.

871^b. *secg est ongan*. Type E1.

874. *wordum wrixlan*, here (unlike its use in 366) = 'vary words' (cp. *Phoen.* 127, *Rid.* 9.2 f.) in the customary manner of Germanic poetry.

875-900. Sigemund.¹ The cursory, epitomizing report embodies two separate stories, going back, perhaps, to two originally separate lays, viz. 1) Sigemund's *wīde sīðas* of fierce fighting, especially those undertaken in company with Fitela, 2) his dragon fight.

1) The vague abstract of the former receives full light from the *Volsungasaga*, chs. 3-8.² Sigmundr, we are told, is the eldest son of King Volsungr, a descendant of Óþinn. His twin sister Signý is married against her will to Siggeirr, king of Gautland. While on a visit at Siggeirr's court, Volsungr and his men are treacherously slain (cp. the Finnsburg legend); his sons are taken prisoners and meet death one after another except Sigmundr, who escapes into the forest. Sigmundr and Signý brood revenge. Seeing that her sons by Siggeirr are lacking in valor and that only a true Volsung son will be able to help in the work of revenge, Signý, impelled by a desperate resolve, disguises herself as a witch and visits her brother in the forest, and when her time comes, she gives birth to a son, who is named Sinfjötli. Ten years old, the boy at his mother's bidding joins Sigmundr (who does not know until the final catastrophe that Sinfjötli is his son) and is trained by him in deeds of strength and hardship. 'In summer they fare far through the woods and kill men to gain booty' (ch. 8); living for a time as werewolves 'they performed many famous deeds in the realm of King Siggeirr.' (Cp. *Beow.* 883 f., *fābþe ond fyrena* 879 [*Helgakv. Hund.* i 43: *firin-verkum* (?)].) Finally Sigmundr and Sinfjötli accomplish the revenge by setting fire to Siggeirr's hall.

How far the version known to the author of *Beowulf* agreed with this part of the *Volsungasaga*, it is impossible to determine. The fact that Fitela is referred to as Sigemund's *nefa* only (881), might perhaps be held to betoken Sigemund's own ignorance of their true relation, or it may be attributed to the Christian author's desire to suppress that morally revolting motive. But we do not know, indeed, whether the Anglo-Saxons of that time were at all acquainted with a story answering to the Sigmundr-Signý motive. The form *Fitela* differs from the established Norse compound name *Sinfjötli* (whose bearer figures in the *Eddas* and in *Eiríksmál*³) and from the High German *Sintarfizilo* (merely recorded, by the side of *Fezzilo*, *Fizzilo*, as a man's name). Also the designation of Sigemund's father as *Wals* (897; Sigemund =

¹ References: L 4.107-115; besides: W. Grimm L 4.67.³ 17 f.; Jiriczek L 4. 67. n. 55 ff., 89 ff.; Koegel L 4.8. ia 172 ff., ib 198 ff.; Binz 190 ff.; Symons L 4. 29 § 27; Chadwick Or. 148 f.

² For a modern version in poetical form, see William Morris's *The Story of Sigurd the Volsung and the Fall of the Niblungs*, the first part of Book i. Cf. H. Bartels, *William Morris, The Story of Sigurd the Volsung etc.: Studie über das Verhältnis des Epos zu den Quellen*. Münster (Diss.), 1906.

³ Sigmundr and Sinfjötli are bidden by Óðinn to welcome King Eiríkr on entering Valhöll (Valhalla). (*Corp. Poet. Bor.* [L 10.1] i 261.)

Walsing 877) differs from his Norse name *Volsungr*, which latter is presumably the result of confusion, the patronymic form being taken for a proper name. It is possible, though, that *Wæls* itself (used in *Wælses eafera* 897 = *Walsing*) is a (secondary) 'back formation' inferred from *Walsing* (Sievers, *Zum ags. Vocalismus* [1900], p. 22; Boer L 4.113.93).—It should be mentioned that a perplexing OE. poem in the Exeter MS., the so-called First Riddle, has been interpreted by Schofield as a lyric, 'Signý's Lament,' referring to the Sigmund-Signý-Fitela incident, but the evidence is by no means conclusive.¹

2) Sigmund's dragon fight is peculiar to the *Beowulf*. It naturally suggests the far-famed dragon fight of his still greater son, (ON.) Sigurðr, (MHG.) Sigfrid, which kindled the imagination of the Scandinavians² and was not forgotten by the Germans,³ and which in fact—especially as part of the great Nibelungen cycle—has been celebrated in modern Germanic epic, drama, and music. As Sigmund is called *wreccena wīde mārost/ofer werpōde* 898, Sigurðr, in the seer's words, is to be 'the greatest man under the sun, and the highest-born of all kings' (*Gripispá* 7); and the slaying of the dragon brings no little renown to Sigmund (*æfter dēaðdæge dōm unlytel* 885) just as to his illustrious son ('this great deed will be remembered as long as the world stands,' *Volsungasaga*, ch. 19). But there are differences between the two stories, quite apart from the greater fulness of detail found in the narrative of Sigurð's exploit. The manner of the fight itself is not the same, Sigmund's deed appearing the more genuinely heroic one. Noteworthy incidents of the *Beowulf* version are the dissolving of the dragon in its own heat (897) and the carrying away of the hoard in a boat (895).⁴ For points of contact with *Bēowulf's* and Frotho's dragon fights, see Intr. xxii f.

It is widely held that the dragon fight belongs properly to Sigfrid and not to Sigmund, his father;⁵ yet there is no positive evidence to prove that the Ags. poet was in error when he attributed that exploit to the latter. Sigurðr-Sigfrid may, in fact, have been unknown to him. It is, on the whole, probable that in his allusions to Sigmund as well as to Here-

¹ An excellent historical sketch of scholarly opinion on this poem is found in Wyatt's edition of the *Old English Riddles* (Belles-Lettres Series, 1912), pp. xx-xxviii.

² Witness the *Eddas*, *Volsungasaga*, and notable representations in Northern art, see Olrik L 9.38.111 f.

³ *Nibel.* 101, 842 (cp. 88 ff.), *Seyfridslied*, cf. *Þidrekssaga*.

⁴ In *Guprúnarkv.* ii 16 Sigmundr is represented as a maritime king.

⁵ Thus, according to Goebel, "there seems little doubt that Siegfried's famous deed was transferred to Sigmund when through the latter the legend began to connect Siegfried with the chosen clan of the Volsungs and their special protector, Oðinn." (*ÆGPh.* xvii 2 f.) Excepting this variation in respect to the name, the *Beowulfian* account has been thought to contain the oldest form of the legend of Siegfried. (Cf. Goebel, *l.c.*)

mōd he followed good old Danish tradition,¹ and that at that time no connection had yet been established between the Sigemund (Wælsing) legends and those of Sigfrid and of the Burgundians. Grundtvig's ingenious attempt to read Sigfrīð into the *Beowulf* episode (Gru., pp. xxxviii f.) rests on violent emendation and interpretation; and the more recent claim of [Söderberg and] Wadstein (*The Clermont Runic Casket*, 1900) that the figures and runic inscription on the right side of the Franks Casket refer to scenes from the Sigurðr saga has not been substantiated, see Napier, *Furnivall Miscellany* (1901), pp. 371 ff.; Schück, *Studier i nordisk litteratur- och religionshistoria*, i (1904), pp. 176 f.² The antiquity of the heroic lore embedded in *Beowulf* need not be insisted upon anew.

878. þāra þe gumena bearn gearwe ne wiston. Though *ne wiston* admits of being construed with the genitive (see 681), it is probable that its use here is due mainly to the partitive idea suggested by *uncūpes fela*, 876. The *þāra þe* combination regularly agrees with the syntactical requirements of the governing clause,* cf. Delbrück L 6. 13. 2. 682 f.

879. Fitela is merely the follower of Sigemund. So the Norse Sinfjōtli appears in the rôle of a subordinate, not an independent saga figure (Bugge L 4. 84. 200).

880. þonne hēs wulces hwæt secgan wolde. The reference is to deeds done by Sigemund before Fitela joined him. For *wulces*, see Lang. § 8 n. 1.

885. æfter dēaðdæge dōm unlytel. 'Renown after death' was the ideal hero's chief aim in life. See 1387 ff.; Intr. xlix, lxiii; *Angl.* xxxvi 173.

887. hordes hyrde. The hoard motive appears here properly connected with the dragon fight. In the *Nibelungenlied* the winning of the hoard is separated from Sigfrid's slaying of the dragon.

888. āna genēdde. . . A single-handed fight is, of course, especially glorious. Cp. 431, 2541, 2345 ff. (*Bēowulf*); Saxo ii 39 (Frotho: 'solitarius,' see Par. § 7); *Nibel.* 89 (Sigfrid: 'aleine ān alle helfe'); Nennius, *Historia Britonum* § 56 (Arthur: 'ipse solus'); Plutarch, *Theseus* § 29 (μηδενὸς συμπάχων δεθέρρα).

890-92. According to Norse legend, Sigmundr — an 'Óðinn hero,'

¹ *Perhaps* of a semi-historical nature, see Chadwick Or. 148 f. The tradition of Sigemund has commonly been held to be of Frankish provenience, though Bugge (L 4. 112) argued for an East Gothic origin. Moorman (L 4. 115) conjectures that Sigemund was the leader of a band of Burgundian (Wælsing) exiles that settled in Norfolk. Boer (*ZfdA.* xlvi 130 n.), like Chadwick, believes in Scandinavian sources.

² Certain interesting motives have been pointed out as being common to the 'Beowulf' and the 'Nibelungen' narrative, see note on 3051 ff. For some parallels between the 'Finnsburg' and the 'Nibelungen' story, see *Intro.* to *The Fight at Finnsburg*.

like *Hermóðr* — received a wondrous sword from the great god. See *Hyndl.* 2 (Par. § 4), *Völsungasaga*, ch. 3 (a detailed account of Sigmund's obtaining the sword). — The dragon is, as it were, nailed on the wall. — Note the end rime of 890^b: 891^b.

895. *selfes dōme*; i.e., such treasures — and as many — as he desired. Cp. 2775 f.; 2147. — *gehleōd*. The spelling *eo* for *o* (i.e. *ō*) after *l* is occasionally met with (*Angl.* xxv 272; cf. *ZfdPh.* iv 215). Was it caused in this case by analogy with (Mercian) *bleadan*? (Or was the scribe thinking of *gebēold*?)

896^a. *bær on bearm scipes*. Type D. See *Deutschbein* L 8.22. 32 ff.

897. *wyrm hāt* ('being hot,' i.e. 'by its own heat') *gemealt*. (Cp. 3040 f.; 1605 ff., 1666 ff.; *Intr.* xxii f.) This motive — cp. *Seyfridslied* 10, 147 — has been enlarged upon (and modified) in the accounts of the dragon fight of *Sigurðr-Sigfrít*. Cf. L. Polak, *Untersuchungen über die Sigfridsagen* (Berlin Diss., 1910), pp. 47 f. — Note the *w*-alliteration in three successive lines. (*Intr.* lxxi n. 3.)

901-915. This digression on *Heremōd*¹ is to be interpreted in conjunction with a similar one (occurring in *HRōðgār's* famous harangue after the second combat), 1709-1722.² The main point of the story referred to in these two allusive passages is that *Heremōd* was a strong, valiant hero, pre-eminent among his fellows, giving promise of a brilliant career, but subsequently proved a bad ruler, cruel and stingy, and having become a burden to his people, ended miserably. A minor feature, which in the *Beowulf* itself remains obscure, is connected with certain events preceding his accession (907-13).

Müllenhoff looked upon *Heremōd* as a mere allegorical personification setting forth the dangers of *bere-mōd*, i.e. 'warlike disposition.'³ But later studies have shown him to be a definite figure in Danish historical-legendary tradition.⁴ Thus *Saxo* tells of *Olo* who was a wonderfully strong and gifted youth, but later showed himself a cruel and unrighteous king, so that twelve generals ('duces'), moved by the distress of their country, plotted against his life and induced *Starcatherus* to kill the king while alone at the bath (viii 265). This *Olo* as well as the figure of *Olavus*, on whom the three goddesses of fate bestowed

¹ Chief references: Müll. 50 f.; Bu. 37-45; *Sievers* L 4.33. Further: ten *Brink* L 4.7.536, *Koegel* L 4.8.167 f., *Binz* 168, *Sarrazin*, *Angl.* xix 392-7, *Otto* L 7.17.30 f., *Chadwick* Or. 149 f. For a list of earlier studies, see *Joseph*, *ZfdPh.* xxii 386 (L 5.22).

² An indirect reference to the character of *Heremōd* has been detected in the praise of *Bēowulf*, 2177-83.

³ Similarly ten *Brink*.

⁴ A slight similarity is found in the case of the Danish king *Harald Hildetán*, who became 'ob senectam severitatemque civibus . . onustus' and devised means for an honorable death (*Saxo* vii 255). A Vergilian parallel is the cruel tyrant *Mezentius*, who was driven out of the land by the 'fessi cives,' *Æn.* viii 481 ff.

'beauty and favor in the eyes of men,' 'the virtue of generosity,' but also 'the vice of niggardliness' (Saxo vi 181), is identical with the Danish king *Áli inn frókni*,¹ who after a long, vigorous reign was killed by *Starkaðr* (*Ynglingasaga*, ch. 25 (29); *Skjöldungasaga*, ch. 9). In view of the fact, however, that according to the *Nornagestspáttir* (cir. 1300 A.D.) and the *Egils Saga ok Ásmundar* (14th century) it is King *Armóðr* that was slain by *Starkaðr* while bathing, there is good reason to believe (with Bugge) that the name *Heremōd* applied to this saga figure in *Beowulf* goes back to true old Danish legend, the names *Heremōd* (ON. *Hermóðr*) and *Armóðr* (*Ár-?*) being insignificant variations.

Another version of the story (transferred to *Lotherus*), which is apt to throw light on the hidden meaning of ll. 907-13, occurs in Saxo i 11. (A brief mention in the *Annales Ryenses*, Par. § 8.5.) Of the two sons of Dan — the fabulous eponymous ancestor of the Danish kings — '*Humblus*² was elected king at his father's death; but [later on] by the malice of ensuing fate . . . he was taken by *Lotherus* in war, and bought his life by yielding up his crown But *Lotherus* played the king as insupportably as he had played the soldier, inaugurating his reign straightway with arrogance and crime; for he counted it uprightness to strip all the most eminent of life or goods, and to clear his country of its loyal citizens, thinking all his equals in birth his rivals for the crown. He was soon chastised for his wickedness; for he met his end in an insurrection of his country; which had once bestowed on him his kingdom, and now bereft him of his life.' Putting together the veiled allusion of the last clause ('which had once bestowed on him his kingdom') and *Beow.* 907 ff., Sievers concluded that *Lotherus* gained the throne through the support of an active minority of the people which had been from the beginning in favor of his succession and regretted (*ærran mælum* 907) the turn Danish affairs had taken under the rule of his [weaker] brother.

A faint and confused echo of this narrative has been discovered by *Sarrazin* (*Angl.* xix 392 ff.) in the *Scandia illustrata* of the Swedish chronicler *Johannes Messenius* (beginning of the 17th century). '*Lotherus igitur Danorum rex*' — we are informed — '*ope suorum propter nimiam destitutus tyrannidem, superatusque in Jutiam profugit*' He returns from this exile, slays the rival king *Balderus*³ and temporarily regains possession of his kingdom, but loses his life in a war of revenge instigated by *Othinus*.

That the *Ags.* poet recognized *Heremōd* as a Danish king, is seen from *ēpel Scyldinga* 913 and *Ár-Scyldingum* 1710 (*Scyldingas* being used in the wider sense of 'Danes,' without regard to the *Scyld* dynasty).

¹ Cp. *Hyndl.* 14 (Par. § 4).

² Translation by Elton.

³ The fact that in *Gylfaginning* (Prose Edda), ch. 48, *Hermóðr* — the same one as the 'Óðinn hero' of *Hyndluljóð* — appears as (Óðin's son and) *Baldr's* brother, furnishes additional proof of the identity of *Lother* and *Heremōd*.

Moreover, both in Ags. and Norse genealogies (Par. §§ 1. 1 & 2, 5, 8. 1, cp. 1. 4), Heremōd figures as the father, i.e. predecessor of Scyld(wa) (Skjöldr), just as Saxo (i 11) represents Scioldus as Lotherus' son and follower on the Danish throne. More precisely, he belonged to an earlier line of kings,¹ and it was after his fall that the Danes endured distress — *aldorlēase* 15, until the God-sent Scyld inaugurated a new dynasty.

The coupling of Heremōd and Sigemund as heroes of greatest renown springs from a Scandinavian tradition (which may have arisen even before Heremōd was given a place among the Danish kings). This is proved by *Hyndluljóð* 2 (Par. § 4) and, indirectly, by a comparison of *Hákonarmál*, l. 38² with *Eiriksmál*, l. 16³ (Chadwick, *The Cult of Othin* (1899), p. 51).

In contrast with the Sigemund episode, which is introduced as a pure heroic tale, our author has infused into the Heremōd story a strong spirit of Christian moralization (cf. *Angl.* xxxv 475, 479 f.), adding besides a touch of sentimental softness (904 f., 907, 909). In both of the passages Heremōd is made to serve as a foil to the exemplary Bēowulf.

898^a. Sē was wreccena. Type C₂, see *Est.* xxxix 427; or, according to Holthausen (who reads *wreccena*), A₃.

901. siððan Heremōdes hild sweðrode. For the punctuation, see *MPh.* iii 457. Sigemund's glory survived that of Heremōd (who in *Hyndluljóð* is mentioned before Sigmund). It was unrivaled after Heremōd's decline, — *sweðrode* refers either to his advancing years or (probably) to his lamentable death. (Cp. *Grettissaga*, ch. 58: 'Grettir was the strongest man ever known in the land, since Ormr Stórólfs-son and Þórálfr Skólmsson left off their trials of strength.' Similarly two heroes, Offa and Alewih, are set against one another in *Wids.* 35 ff., see the quotation in note on 1931-62.)

A gratuitous transposition of ll. 901-915 (861, 901-915, 862-900, 916 ff.) was proposed by Joseph (L 5.22). (Cf. ten Brink 60.)

902^b-4^a. Hē mid Ēotenum wearð etc. Heremōd, forced to flee the country (cp. 1714), sought refuge in the land of the Ēotan ('Jutes,' see the quotation from Messenius, p. 159), the enemies of the Danes (cf. *Intro.* to *The Fight at Finnsburg*), exactly as the rebellious Swedish princes Ēanmund and Ēadgils were sheltered by the hereditary foes of their country, the Geats (*Intr.* xl). There he was slain (as Ēanmund was in Geatland). His death was brought about by treachery (*forlācen* 903), but the circumstances are unknown. (Bugge, who reads *mid eotenum*, points to the murder of Áli (Olo, Armóðr) by Starkaðr, who was sometimes regarded as a *jötunn*.) — on *fēonda geweald*

¹ Was *Ecgrwela* (1710) supposed to be the founder of this line? Sarrazin (*Angl.* xix 396) conjectured Heremōd to be the leader of the Heruli who were expelled by the Danes. Möller (100 ff.) thought him identical with Finn. Koegel and Binz regarded him as an Anglian hero.

² See *Corp. Poet. Bor.* i 264.

³ See above, p. 155, n. 3.

. . . forsended possibly means: 'he was sent to hell,' cp. 808; 1721 f.

904^b-5^a. *Hine sorhwylmas/lemede tō lange*. Heremōd was unhappy during the greater part of his life (*iō lange*); first because excluded from the throne and exiled, later because hated by his own people and put to death. The singular of the verb may be explained syntactically, *sorhwylmas* being felt to be equal to *sorb*. Cf. Lang. §§ 25.6, 19.3; also Dietrich, *ZfdA.* x 332 f., xi 444 ff. Only sporadically do we find the ending *-on* of the pret. ind. plur. of wk. verbs weakened to *-e*; cf. E. M. Brown, *The Lang. of the Rusbw. Gloss to Matthew*, ii (1892), § 38; O. Eger, *Dialekt. in den Flexionsverhältnissen der ags. Bedaübersetzung* (Leipzig Diss., 1910), § 13.

908. *sīð*, either 'lot,' 'fate' or 'journey,' referring to Heremōd's going into exile when his brother (Humblus in Saxo) was elected king.

909. *sē þe him bealwa tō bōte gelyfde*. Connect *tō* with *him*. Similarly 1272. Cp. 627 f. (608).

910 f. *þæt þæt ðeodnes bearn gepēon scolde* etc. In accordance with the rule: 'no article before qualifying nounal genitive and noun,' Barnouw (p. 22) would strike out the second *þæt*, which may very well be a late scribe's addition (cf. Schücking L 5.48.2). But *ðeodnes bearn* (cp. 888) was perhaps felt to be a compound, see 2059^a and Varr. (Of course, Heremōd is meant, not his son.) — With *gepēon scolde* cp. *gepēoh tela* 1218. — *fæderæþelu*, 'ancestral (nobility, or) rank.' Cp. *Ex.* 338 f.: *frumbearnes riht . . . ead and æðelo*.

913-15. *Hē*, i.e. *Bēowulf*; 915 *hine*, i.e. Heremōd. — *eallum . . . manna cynne* (1057 f.: *eallum . . . gumena cynnes*) recalls the *al irmindeot* of *Hildebr.* 13 (see Braune, *Beitr.* xxi 1 ff.; French *tout le monde* 'everybody'). — *frēondum gefægra*. *Bēowulf* was universally liked (cp. the ON. adj. *vinsáll*). *gefægra* is best explained as the compar. of **gefag* (cp. OHG. *gifag(o)* 'content,' MHG. *gevage* 'satisfied,' 'acceptable'; so Grein², *Corrigendum*; Siev., *ZfdPh.* xxi 356; *Angl.* xxviii 440 f.), — though it would not be impossible to derive a compar. *gefægra* from **gefæge* (see *gefēon*), 'causing joy' (Bu. 42), or 'cheerful,' 'genial' (B.-T. Suppl.), 'gracious' (cp. meanings of *glæd*). — *hine fyren onwōd*. Sin entered Heremōd's heart (*Angl.* xxxv 128).

917 f. *Ðā wæs morgenlēoht/scofen ond scynded*; i.e., morning wore on (see 837). A similar use of *scūfan* is found *Gen.* 136: *Metod æfter scēaf/scīrum scīman . . . æfen ærest*. (*ESt.* xlii 326.)

922. *getrume micle*. 924. *mægþa hōse*. King and queen appear with a train of attendants. A common epic trait. Cf. Cook, *JEGPh.* v 155; *Arch.* cxxvi 45.

925-990. Speech-making by *Hrōðgār* and *Bēowulf*.

926. *stōd on stapole*. The interpretation, 'stood by the (central) pillar' (Heyne¹, see L 9.4.1.48), has been largely discarded, since

Hrōðgār is supposed to stand outside the hall, and such a use of *on* would be, at least, out of the ordinary. *stapol* more likely denotes "the steps leading up to the hall, or the landing at the top of the flight" (Miller, *Angl.* xii 398 f.) or, possibly, "an erection in the open air, standing in the area in front of the hall" (Earle, *Hand-Book to Land-Charters* [1888], p. 467, see also his note on *Beow.* 926; Midden-dorff, *AE. Flurnamenbuch* [1902], pp. 123 f.). Cf. NED.: *staple*, sb.¹ [Child *MLN.* viii 252 f., referring to Weinhold (L 9.32.239): 'pillar,' i.e. "the largest of the double row of pillars (in the Scandinavian hall) which came out above the house"; cf. Falk, *R.-L.* i 382.]

932 f. *mē* goes with *wēnde*.

936. *wēa widscofen*. A predicate *wæs* may be supplied from the preceding *stōd*. See 1343, 2035, and note on 811. (We might say that *þæt wæs is to be understood*.) For the general thought of the passage, cp. 170 f.

942 ff. The praise of the hero's mother is possibly a biblical reminiscence (Luke xi 27, etc.), cf. *Angl.* xxviii 441 f., xxxv 468; see also Intr. xvi n 7. — 943. *ðone magan*, 'such a son'; cp. 1758. — 944. *æfter gumcynnum* serves the same purpose as *mid yldum*, 77.

946 ff. *Nū ic, Bēowulf, þec* etc. See 1175 f., 1479. The relationship entered into by Hrōðgār and Bēowulf does not signify adoption in the strict legal sense, but implies fatherly friendship and devoted helpfulness respectively, suggesting at any rate the bonds of loyal retainership (see Antiq. § 2). Cf. Chadwick H. A. 374; v. Amira L 9.10.1 § 60. [Scherer L 5.5.480 ff.; Müller L 9.28.19 f.; Rietschel, *R.-L.* i 38 f.]

958. *Wē. Bēowulf* generously includes his men. See 431, 1652, 1987.

962. (*fēond*) *on frætewum*, 'in his trappings,' or 'in full gear'; a rather forced expression as applied to a fighter who uses only his own physical equipment. Cf. Aant. 17. [Tr.¹ 176.]

964. *on wælbedde wriþan*. An allusion to the fetters of death, cp. 3045, 2901, 1007. (*Angl.* xxxv 465.) Bēowulf did not intend to catch Grendel alive.

983. *ofer hēanne hrōf hand scēawedon*. They looked over the high roof, i.e. they 'looked up to' or 'in the direction of the high roof, and beheld the hand.' (*MPb.* iii 256.)

984^b-87^a. The treatment of this passage has not yet reached the stage of finality. Even the commonly accepted form of 984^b, *foran æghwylc wæs* (advocated by Sievers, ix 138, R. 232, in place of *foran ægbwylc* [with *wæs* added to the following l.] as printed by Grein, Heyne, et al.), has been assailed on syntactical grounds by Ries (L 6.12.2.378 f.), who suggests, as alternatives, *wæs foran ægbwylc* or *foran wæs ægbwylc*. The retention of the MS. reading *steda nægla gebwylc* 985^a, 'each of the places of the nails' (Schücking, Chambers), carries no conviction. On the other hand, *gebwylc* may very

well be a thoughtless repetition like *hilde* of 986. Regarding *handsporu* 986, it seems that *spora*, elsewhere a wk. masc., has passed over into the fem. class (cf. Siev. § 278 n. 1). The form *egl* of the MS. has been taken by many scholars (e.g., Kemble, Grein, Heyne, Sedgfield, Chambers) as a noun, 'spike,' 'talon' (Kemble: 'molestia'), but the only substantiated meanings of *egl*, *egle* (the latter being the usual form) are 'awn' ('ail'), 'beard of barley' (B.-T. Suppl.), 'mote' (*Luke* 6. 41 f.). As to *eglu*, see T.C. § 25. [Cf. also Aant. 17; Tr.¹ 176-8; *Arch.* cxv 179.]

988. *him* refers to Grendel. *heardra*; the adj. (gen. plur.) used absolutely, cf. Lang. § 25.2.

989^b. *þæt*, conjunction, '(in such a way) that.'

991-1250. Royal entertainment in Heorot.

991 f. *Ðā wæs hāten . . . Heort . . . gefræt-wod*. The inf. *wesan* is to be understood in connection with *gefræt-wod*, cf. Aant. 18. The construction of the passive of *hātan* with a passive inf. looks like a Latinism, see *Arch.* cxxvi 355. [Chambers places a comma after *brepē*. He is followed by J. F. Royster, who cites the sentence as an example of 'mixed construction,' — the idea of the 'ordering' or 'causing' giving way to that of the 'completion' of action, see *JEGPh.* xvii 89 n. 28.] — 992^b. *fela þæra wæs*. Type D4.

994 f. The hanging of the walls with tapestries is in conformity with Scand. and Ags. (also German) custom. See Montelius 150; Kålund and Guðmundson, *P. Grdr.*² iii 432, 477; *Guprúnarkv.* ii 15; Tupper's *Riddles*, p. 194; *Hel.* 4544 f.; Müller L 9.28.65. A close parallel to this particular instance is found *Aeneid* i 637 ff. (*Arch.* cxxvi 342.)

996^b. *þāra þe on swylc starað*. See 1485^b, 2796^b, 1654^b.

1002^b-3a. *Nō þæt yðe byð/tō befeōnne*. The import of the vague *þæt* is fully cleared up by the context: it is impossible to escape death (fate). A proverbial saying well known in ON. literature; e.g., Saxo viii 295: 'fatis arduum obstarē.' Cp. *Iliad* vi 488: *μοῖραν δ' οὐτινὲν φημι πεφνυμένον ἔμμεναι ἀνδρῶν*. (*Arch.* cxv 179 n.)

1003^b. *fremme sē þe wille*, 'do (or, try) it who will.' (Imperfective function of *fremman*.) A kind of formula; see 2766^b, 1394^b; note on 603^b.

1004-6. The parallel genitives *sāwlberendra*, *niþða bearna*, *grund-būendra* depend on *gearwe stōwe* (cp. *Hel.* 4453); *nýde genýdde . . . stōwe* 'the place forced (upon him) by necessity' (cp. *Chr.* [i] 68 f.). No *gehwylc* or *æghwylc* need be inserted, since a pronominal subject is easily supplied from the preceding lines (cp. 1290 f.). Cf. Bu. 368 f.; *MPh.* iii 241, 457; *Angl.* xxxv 466. [Rie. Zs. 391; Tr.¹ 179; Sed., note.] — The MS. reading *gesacan* makes bad meter and worse sense. Brett's rendering (*MLR.* xiv 7): "gain in spite of his striving" is a desperate guess; cf. also B.-T.

1008. *swefep æfter symle*; i.e., sleeps after the feast of life. See

128, 119; Earle's note; Cook, *MLN.* ix 237 f. (classical and modern parallels). — The dat. of *symbel* and the adv. *sym(b)le* have sometimes been confused.

1011 f. *Ne gefrægen ic þā mægþe mārān weorode . . . sēl gebæran.* A combination of two types, viz. a) *ne býrde ic cýmlīcor cēol gegyrwan* 38 (1027, 1197, 1842); b) *ðā ic wīde gefrægn weorc gebannan* 74 (2484, 2694, 2752, 2773). Accordingly, *þā* is adverb. — *sēl gebæran*; i.e., they behaved properly, as the occasion required, cp. *Finnsb.* 38. The reference here is to the etiquette (cp. *fægere* 1014) or to the splendid appearance of the retainers on the festive occasion (cp. *Nibel.* 593: *sowie wol man dā gebārte*).

1018 f. *nalles fācenstafas/þēod-Scyldingas þenden fremedon.* Unquestionably an allusion to Hrōðulf's treachery in later times. Intr. xxxii.

1022. *hiltcumbor.* As *hilt* is normally a st. neut. (occasionally, in the later language, a st. masc. or wk. fem.), a compound *hiltcumbor* cannot well be admitted. (Siev. xxxvi 420.) The banner seems to have been fastened to a staff with a sort of handle at its lower end. (Cp. the designation *baftmēce*, 1457.) That the very common *bilde-* should have been misspelt *hilde-*, it is difficult to believe.

1023 f. *manige gesāwon* practically serves the same purpose as a *gefrægn-* formula of transition (*MPb.* iii 244), enlivening the plain enumeration and signaling the value of the fourth present. This consideration precludes the punctuation mark (colon, semicolon, comma) placed after *sweord* by several edd. (thus Holthausen, Schücking, Sedgfield). Cf. Aant. 18.

1024^b-25^a. *Bēowulf geþah/ful on flette.* Bēowulf empties the cup and expresses his thanks, no doubt in obedience to well-regulated courtly custom. See 628.

1025^b-26. See 1048, 1901 f., 2995 f. A form *scotenum*, though not impossible in the later language (Siev. § 277 n. 1), would be objectionable on metrical grounds. Besides, no instance of *scota* seems to be recorded. (*gescota*, *Wr.-Wü.*, *Ag. & OE. Vocab.* i 15.1, 207.7.)

1028. *gummanna fela.* Litotes; cf. *MPb.* iii 248.

1031. The exact nature of a *wala*, which seems to be an ornamental as well as useful part of the helmet, is not known. Stjerna (2 f.) guessed that "there was an inner head-covering of cloth, leather or the like . . . and that this was fastened to an outer convex plate" (*wala*). Cf. *Rie. Zs.* 392-4; *Bu.* 369; *Falk L* 9.44.158.

1032. *fēla lāf*, 'that which is left after the files have done their work.' A notable kenning for 'sword,' see Gloss.: *lāf*. A form *fēl* (by the side of *fēol*, *fil*) may well have existed (*Būlb.* § 199; see *Lang.* § 10.7). But it is equally possible that an earlier MS. had *feoia* (= *fēola*), which by a thoughtless scribe was taken for *feola* 'much' and normalized to *fela*. This might also account for the plur. *meabton*. — With 1032 ff. cp. 1453 f.

1036. on *flet teôn*. The horses are led directly into the hall. A custom frequently mentioned in ballads and romances; see Gummere G.O. 105, Earle's note.

1045. *hēt hine wēl brūcan*. A formula; see 1216, 2162, 2812. Cf. Meyer L 7.12.389.

1053 ff. Hrōðgār, who feels responsible for the safety of his guests, compounds for the loss of a man by the payment of *wergild*.

1056-62. God and *mōd*, 1056 f. constitute the dual subject; see note on 572 f. The apparent subordination of fate to God (Intr. xlix) does not justify us in recognizing in this passage the influence of Boethius' *Consolation of Philosophy* (as Earle does, see his note; H. F. Stewart, *Boethius, an Essay* [1891], pp. 163 ff.). Nor do we need to follow the earlier dissecting critics who condemned this passage as an interpolation. It is merely one of those interspersed reflections in which the author of the poem delighted. It enjoins rational trust in the governance of the Almighty and readiness to accept whatever may be in store for us, be it good or evil. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 118.) With 1060-62 cp. *Gnom. Cott.* 11 f.: *gomol [bið] snoterost, / fyrngēarum frōd, sē þe ær feala gebīdeð*. [The adversative meaning 'yet' proposed, though "very tentatively," for *Forþan* 1059 (M. Daunt, *MLR.* xiii 478) does not improve the context.]

1064. *fore Healfdenes hildewīsan*, 'in the presence of Healfdene's battle-leader,' i.e. of Hrōðgār. We may assume that the title appertaining to Hrōðgār during his father's reign is here retained, in violation of chronology. For the use of *fore*, see 1215, *Wids.* 55, 104. Cf. *Angl.* xxviii 449 n. 3. [Cf. *Aant.* 18 ("louder onzin"); ten Brink 68; Tr.¹ 183: *hilde-wīsan* = *-wīsum*, dat. plur.]

1069-1159. The Finn Episode. See Introduction to The Fight at Finnsburg and Finnsburg Bibliography (LF.).

1066-70. Scholars are not at all agreed on the punctuation and construction of these lines. A detailed survey of the various modes of interpretation has been offered by Green (LF. 4.27). See also Varr.

According to the punctuation here adopted the lines announcing the recital of the Finn story, [be] Finnes eafterum, ðā hīe se fār begeat, indicate, by a characteristic anticipation, the final triumph of the Danes over their enemies, see 1146 f.: *Sawylce . . . Finn eft begeat / sweordbealo*, 1151 ff. The clause *ðā hīe se fār begeat* 1068^b certainly looks like the termination of a sentence, cp. 1291^b, 2872^b, 2883^b, 2230^b. — *healgamen* 1066, 'entertainment,' hence 'entertaining tale'; with *ðonne* 1066 cp. 880. *gid oft wrecen* 1065^b, 'many a song was recited' (cf. *Siev.* xxix 571; note on 794^b-5); whereupon a definite specimen of the scop's repertory is exhibited in summary and paraphrase. It may seem that the author passes very abruptly to the new theme, leaving unexpressed the thought: 'and thus he sang.' However, this difficulty vanishes, if the phrase of 1065^b is understood in a more general sense: 'there was plenty of entertainment by the

minstrel' (or if *gid* is interpreted as part or 'fit' of a lay). The insertion of *be* in 1068: [*be*] *Finnes eaferum*, 'about Finn's men' or 'about Finn and his men' (cp. *Hrēslingas* 2960, *eaforum Ecgwelan* 1710; *Sat.* 63 (?); Aant. 26) is on the whole more natural than the change to *eaferan* (a second object of *mānan*), though the latter would be quite possible stylistically (*Angl.* xxviii 443).

The reading of Schücking (xxxix 106, ed.), Holthausen⁵, who make the Episode (direct quotation) begin at 1071, and who — virtually returning to the practice of the earliest edd. — place a comma after *begeat*, thus considering 1069–70 the continuation of the subordinate clause introduced by *ðā* 1068, and taking *bales* as nom. sing., is incompatible with the facts of the story, since it is the Danes, not the Frisians, who are overtaken by the sudden attack (*fār*) which leads to Hnæf's death.

Dispensing with an emendation in 1068, Etmüller, Grein, and others mark the beginning of the Episode at *Finnes eaferum*. Moreover, Grein, Bugge (29), Green construe *bales* as acc. plur. (parallel with *biē*), thus arriving at the rendering: 'By Finn's men — when onset befell them, the heroes of the Half-Danes — Hnæf was fated to fall.' See Green, *l.c.*, also L 6.8.5; cf. Kock² 109. This must be admitted to be a highly satisfactory interpretation, provided it can be justified on syntactical and stylistic grounds. However, it is still a question whether *jeallan* could be construed with a dative of personal agency, especially as this intrans. verb is elsewhere used absolutely (or with an expression denoting instrumentality in a more indirect way, see 2834 f., cp. 2902, *Mald.* 71). Besides, the opening of the sentence by such heavy, complex phraseology (1068–69^a) is decidedly harsh, and the use of the so-called proleptic pronoun *hiē* (cf. *MPh.* iii 255; *Intr.* lxvi) in this context is felt to be unnatural. It may be that absolute certainty is not within reach.

1071 f. *Nē hūru Hildeburh* etc. Litotes. 1071^a: Type B1, $\times \times \times \text{---} | \times \text{---}$.

1074^a. *bearnum ond brōðrum*. Generic plural: 'son and brother'; see 565. Möller (59) thought the combination an archaic idiom derived from the (elliptic) 'dvandva dual' (cf. note on 2002); but see Osthoff, *IF.* xx 204 f.

1074^b. *hiē on gebyrd hruron*. Cp. 2570. A variant, but hardly convincing rendering of *on gebyrd* is 'in succession,' 'one after another' (Aant. 18; cf. B.-T. Suppl.).

1077. *syððan morgen cōm*. This may or may not mean the first morning after the night attack; see *Finnsb.* 41.

1082–85^a. The purport of these lines as commonly understood is: 'he could be successful neither in the offensive nor in the defensive.' *gefeohtan* does not mean here (as might be expected): 'obtain by fighting'; *wīg* serves as 'cognate accus.' (Cf. Lorz 50; *JEGPh.* xiv 548.) As to *forþringan*, the meaning 'rescue' generally assigned to

it is questionable — it would indeed fit *oðþringan* — ; the only prose instance of the verb, *Ben. R.* (ed. Schröder, in *Gr.-Wü.*, *Bibl. d. ags. Prosa* iii) 115.7 (cp. *Ormulum* 6169), would favor the sense ‘thrust aside,’ ‘crush.’ Carleton Brown (*MLN.* xxxiv 181 ff.) suggests the change of *ðegne* to *ðegna*; thus the object of *forþringan* (‘crush’) would be ‘the remnant of the thanes of the prince,’ *wēalāfe* referring in 1084 as well as in 1098 to the Danish party. — (*Met. Bt.* 1.22: *ne meabte þā sēo wēalāf wīge forstandan/Gotan mid gūse. . .*) — The stress laid by the poet on the weakening of the Frisian forces (cp. 1080 f.) attests his desire to exalt the valor and success of the Danes. (Cf. Lawrence, *Publ. MLAss.* xxx 403.) [Moore, *JEGPh.* xviii 208 f., like Brown, understands *forþringan* as ‘put down,’ but takes *þēodnes ðegne* as variation of *Hengeste* and considers 1084 semi-parenthetical.]

1085^b. *hīg*, i.e. the Frisians; so *hīe*, 1086^a.

1087^b-88. *hīe*, i.e. the Danes. It is reasonable to believe that the Danes and Frisians are to be entertained in one and the same hall, a different one from that wrecked by the fight; hence *eal* 1086 does not imply the exclusion of the Frisians. (Cp. *Vǫlsungasaga*, ch. 11: *skipa bāþir konungar eina þqll.*)

1097. *unflitme* is unexplained. It may be connected with *flitan* ‘contend,’ cp. *unbesfliten* ‘uncontested’; *elne unflitme*: ‘with undisputed zeal.’ It has been held that the instr. *elne* has the force of an intensive adverb, ‘much,’ ‘very,’ (and that *unflitme* is an adv. form), which is but adding another guess. Kock² 109 proposes *elne, unflitme*: “strongly and indisputably.” No light is obtained from the equally obscure *unblitme* 1129. [Grienb. 748 would translate ‘firmly’ or ‘inviolably,’ deriving *unflitme* from *flēotan* ‘float.’]

1098. *weotena dōme*. A noteworthy allusion to the authority of the king’s advisory council. Cp. *Jul.* 98: *ofer witenena dōm*. King Ælfred undertook the codification of the laws ‘*mid mīnra witenena gēdeabte*,’ *Ælfr. Laws, Introd.* 49.9. Cf. F. Purlitz, *König u. Witenagemot bei den Angelsachsen*, Leipzig Diss., 1892; F. Liebermann, *The National Assembly in the Anglo-Saxon Period*, Halle a.S., 1913.

1099^b. *þæt*, ‘upon condition that.’ (*Angl.* xxviii 444.)

1101 f. *nē . . . æfre gemænden* etc., ‘nor . . . ever mention [the fact] although they followed . . .’ — *banan*. Whether Finn himself slew Hnæf we do not know; see note on 1968. — Making peace with the slayers of one’s lord was entirely contrary to the Germanic code of honor. Cp. *OE. Chron.* A.D. 755 (‘Cynewulf and Cyneheard’): *Onð þā cūædon hīe þæt him nænig mæg lēofra nære þonne hiera blāford, onð hīe næfre his banan folgian noldon.*

1104^a. *þonne*, adversative, ‘on the other hand.’ (*Angl.* xxviii 444.)

1106^b remains problematical, see Varr. The reading *sēðan* (*JEGPh.* viii 255, cf. Lang. § 24, p. xci, n. 4) would mean ‘declare the truth,’ ‘settle’; cp. *scýran* 1939; *Antiq.* § 6. Kock² 109 argues for the existence of a wk. verb *syððan* (rel. to *sēðan*), ‘atone,’ ‘clear.’

1107-8a. *Ād* (MS. *að*) wæs geæfned, ond icge gold/āhæfen of horde. Why is gold fetched from the hoard? Presumably the reference is to precious objects to be placed on the funeral pile — cp. 1111 f., 3138 ff., perhaps 3134 f.; 3163 ff.; 36 ff.; Par. § 7: Saxo viii 264 —, which points to *ād* as the proper reading; see also 1110: *Æt þām āde*. (If *āð* were meant, we should expect the plural, cp. 1097.) [Lawrence, *Publ. MLAss.* xxx 406 suggests that Finn intended to reward his warriors with presents of gold. — The payment of *wergild* seems out of the question.] — *icge* is entirely obscure; see Varr., B.-T. One of many possibilities is to explain it as a corruption of the adj. *æce* found once in the runic inscription of the Isle of Wight sword, which perhaps means ‘one’s own’ (Hempl, *Publ. MLAss.* xviii 95 ff.); *æce gold* = ‘aurum domesticum’; *JEGPh.* viii 256.

1109a. *betst beadorinca*, i.e. *Hnæf*. — 1109b. *wæs on bælgearu*, ‘was ready to be placed on the funeral pile.’

1116. *bānfatu bærnan, ond on bælgdōn*. The same hysteron proteron in 2126. Evidently the purpose, or the result, of the action was uppermost in the author’s mind.

1117^b-18. *Ides gnornode/geōmrode giddum*. The song of lament by Hildeburh is in keeping with primitive custom. See 3150 ff., 2446 f. Cf. Gummere L 4.121.1.222; Schücking L 4.126.1.7 ff. (The reading *gūðbring* or the interpretation of *-rinc* as *-bring* (so Holt-hausen; cp. *atspranc* 1121), ‘loud lamentation,’ would add the wailing of a chorus as a kind of refrain; cp. *Iliad* xxiv 719 ff.) *Gūðrinc āstāh*; i.e., the warrior was placed on the funeral pile. Cf. Bu. Tid. 50 f.; Sarrazin, *Beitr.* xi 530. [Grimm L 9.2.262: ‘the warrior’s spirit rose into the air.’]

1120. *hlynode for hlāwe*. Does *blāw* denote the place where the mound is to be built, or an old mound which is to be used again? See 2241 ff., 2802 ff., 3156 ff.

1121 f. *bengeato burston, ðonne blōd ætspranc/lāðbite lices*. This seems to be an accurate description of what might easily happen during the initial stage of the heating of the bodies by the funeral fire; cf. *JEGPh.* xiv 549. *lāðbite* is parallel with *bengeato*.

1125 ff. The Frisian warriors — presumably men who had been summoned by Finn in preparation for his encounter with the Danes — return to their homes in the country (*bēaburb* is a high-sounding epic term that should not be pressed), whilst Hengest stays with Finn in *Finnes burb* (where the latter is afterwards slain: *at his selfes hām* 1147). There is no basis for the inference that *Finnes burb* (see *Finnsb.* 36) lies outside of Friesland proper. — *Frýsland* . . ., *bāmas ond bēaburb* is one of the favorite paratactic constructions (Lawrence, *Publ. MLAss.* xxx 402 n. 17).

1128. *wælfāgne winter*. The unique epithet of winter has been surmised to mean ‘slaughter-stained’ or ‘deadly hostile,’ ‘forbidding,’ or (reading *wælfāgne*) ‘hostile to moving waters’ (cp. 1610, 1132 f.).

Could *wālfāg* mean 'marked by troubled (orig. 'battling') waters' (see 1131^b-32^a)? Note *scūrfāb winter*, 'stormy winter' (M. Förster, St. Eph. I 172). Quite possibly *wālfāg* is nothing but a back-formation from *wālfāhð*.

1129^a. [ea] *unhlitme*. The puzzling *unblitme* may be an adverb related to *blytm* 'lot' (3126): 'very unhappily' (?). B.-T., Griemb. 749: *unblytm* 'ill-sharing,' 'misfortune'; B.-T.: 'and his lot was not a happy one.'

1129^b-30. *eard gemunde, /pēah þe hē meachte* etc.; i.e., he thought longingly of his home, if . . . [speculating whether . . ., wishing for a chance to sail]. See the parallel lines, 1138^b-40. Cf. *Beibl.* xxii 373 f. Of course, a somewhat smoother text could be obtained by the insertion of *ne* before *meachte*.

1134-36^a. *swā nū gýt dēð*. A trivial statement of a matter-of-course fact (cp. 1058). *dēð* refers to *ōper gēar*, i.e. spring; *weder*, with its preceding relative clause (1135), is amplifying variation of the implied subject of *dēð*. The bright spring 'weathers' always observe (hold to) the proper time; cp. 1610 f. [Boer, *ZfdA.* xlvii 138, Schücking xxxix 106 understand 1134^b with reference to 1129 ff.: 'as those people do (or, as is the case with those) who watch for the coming of spring.' Similarly Thorpe, Grein, Arnold, Sedgefield.]

1137 ff. *fundode*, 'he was anxious to go.' [Lawrence, *l.c.* 421 n. 2: "he hastened."] Whether Hengest actually sailed is not clear. If he did, it was primarily for the sake of furthering his plans for revenge.

1141. *þæt hē Eotena bearn inne gemunde*. The adv. *inne*, 'inside,' 'within' (cp. *breðer inne wēoll* 2113), in combination with *gemunde* signifies 'in the bottom of his heart'; *gemunan*, by concretion, means 'show one's remembrance by deeds.' Kock L 6.13.135 would connect *inne* with *þæt* (= *þe*), 'in which.'

1142-44. A passage that has received most divergent comments. *him . . . on bearm dyde*, which has been sometimes rendered by 'plunged into his bosom' (killing him) (so Kemble, Etmüller, Grein, cf. Heinzel, *Anz.fdA.* x 227), very likely means 'placed on his lap,' i.e., gave to him as a present; cp. 2194, 2404; also *Gnom. Cott.* 25: *sweord sceal on bearme*.—The reading *Hūn* (nom.) *Lāfing* (acc., name of sword) is less acceptable than *Hūnlāfing*, meaning 'son of *Hūnlāf*,' i.e. quite possibly, nephew of *Gūslāf* and *Ōslāf*, see *Introd. to The Fight at Finnsburg*.—The conjectural *worodrædenne* (an unknown word; according to Bugge's interpretation: 'he did not refuse retainership,' i.e. he agreed to become Finn's liegeman [by accepting from Hūn, one of Finn's followers, the sword *Lāfing*]) has been very generally rejected. *worodræden* has been variously explained as law, way, rule, or custom, of the world, implying such diverse ideas as 'death,' 'fate,' 'revenge,' 'duty,' 'sanctity of oath.' (E.g., Huchon: "aussi lui ne recula-t-il pas devant la destinée"; Cl. Hall: "he did not run counter to the way of the world," i.e. 'he fell into temptation'; Ayres: "he

did not thus prove recreant to his duty"; Schücking: "without running counter to the law of the world," i.e. 'without violating his oaths.') More to the point seems the sense 'condition,' 'stipulation,' the rather redundant *worold-* referring vaguely to something which is in accordance with the ordinary course of life (cp., e.g., *woruld māgas*, *Gen.* 2178). As to *forwyrnan*, it is regularly used with the dat. of the person (expressed or, as in this case, implied) and the gen. of the thing asked for or insisted upon [or a *þæt*-clause]. Accordingly the following rendering is considered plausible: 'Under these circumstances (or, in this frame of mind) he did not refuse [him, i.e. Hūnlāfing] the condition, when Hūnlāfing placed the battle-flame (or : Battle-Flame), the best of swords, on his lap.' In other words, Hengest is presented with a famous sword (which has wrought havoc in the fight against the Frisians, 1145) with the stipulation [we now supply by conjecture:] that the vengeance he is brooding over is to be carried into execution. Hengest accepts and keeps his word. (Cf. *JEGPb.* xiv 547.) [Cf. *Rie. Zs.* 396 ff.; Heinzel, *Anz.fdA.* x 226 f.; *Bu.* 32 ff.; *Aant.* 20 f.; *Shipley L.* 6.8.4.32; *Tr. F.* 25 f., *Bonn. B.* xvii 122; *Boer, ZfdA.* xlvii 139; *Schü.* Sa. 11; *R. Huchon, Revue germanique* iii 626 n.; *Imelmann, D. Lit.z.* xxx 997; *Cl. Hall, MLN.* xxv 113 f.; *Lawrence, Publ. MLAss.* xxx 417 ff.]

1146 f. *Swylce ferhðfreca Fin est begeat/sweordbealo slīden. Swylce*, "likewise," seems to be used with reference to the former destructive work of Hūnlāfing's gift (according to Bugge, with reference to the slaying of Hnæf); *est*, 'in his turn.'

1148 ff. *siþðan grimne gripe* etc. We may imagine that an attack on the Frisians was being planned by Hengest. But the fight broke out prematurely when Gūðlāf and Ōslāf, losing their temper (1150^b-51^a), upbraided the Frisians for the treacherous onset (*grimne gripe* 1148, i.e. the Finnsburg Fight) and their resultant humiliation. (Cf. *Bu.* 36.) Both *sorge* and *grimne gripe* are the objects of *māndon*.

1159-1250. Further entertainment, *Wealhþēow* taking a leading part.

1162. *wīn*. On the culture of the vine by the Anglo-Saxons, see Hoops, *Waldbäume und Kulturpflanzen im german. Altertum* (1905), p. 610; Plummer's note on *Baeda*, *H. E.* i, c. 1.

1163 ff. The first set of hypermetrical lines; cf. *Intr.* lxxi.

1164 f. *þā gýt wæs hiera sib ætgædere* etc. Hint at Hrōðulf's disloyalty. See 1018 f., 1180 ff., 1228 ff.

1165 ff. It is very doubtful whether Unferð's presence is mentioned here because he was regarded as *Wealhþēow*'s antagonist who incited Hrōðulf to treachery (*Olrik* i 25 ff., cf. *Scherer L.* 5.5.482). Perhaps the poet merely wished to complete the picture of the scene in the hall.

1167 f. *þeah þe hē his māgum nære/ārfæst* etc. *Litotes*; see 587 f. [Cf. also *Lawrence, MLN.* xxv 157.]

1171. spræc. Cf. Lang. § 7.1.

1174. nēan ond feorran þū nū hafast. 'You have them (i.e. gifts) now from near and far' (cp. 2869 f.) is not a very satisfactory version. Probably at least one line has dropped out either before or after 1174. Cf. Varr.

1175. Mē man sægde. The remark may seem surprising, since the queen did not need to be told about the 'adoption' of Bēowulf (946 ff.), having been present at the king's speech. But it is entirely natural to suppose that the author, perhaps a little thoughtlessly, employed a variety of the *gefrægn-* formula, thereby securing a slight stylistic advantage. (*MPh.* iii 244.)

1177 f. brūc . . . manigra mēdo, 'make use of many rewards,' i.e. 'dispense many gifts.' Cp. *mēdgebo*, *Hel.* (MS. M) 1200.

1193 ff. wunden gold (distinguished from *brād gold* 3105, *fāted gold*, *fātgold*) probably refers to *earm[h]rēade twā*, the term *hringas* 1195^a being another variation of it. (Cf. *MPh.* iii 242 f.) The *hrægl* is called *brēostge-wādu*, 1211. The great collar, *healsbēaga mæst*, is called *bring*, 1202, *bēag*, 1211.

1197-1201. The allusion to Hāma and Eormenric, though very much discussed, is only imperfectly understood.¹

Ermanaric, the great and powerful king of the East Goths, who, on the disastrous inroad of the Huns, died by his own hands (cir. 375 A.D.), became in heroic poetry the type of a ferocious, covetous, and treacherous tyrant. (Thus *Deor* 23: *grim cyning*, 22: *wylfenne gepōbt*, *Wids.* 9: *wrāpes wærlogan*.) He causes the fair Swanhild to be trodden to death by horses and his son (cp. *Wids.* 124: *Freoþeric*?) to be hanged at the instigation of his evil counselor, (ON.) Bikki (*Wids.* 115: *Becca*); he slays his nephews, the (Ger.) Harlunge (*Wids.* 112: *Herelingas*); and — in the singularly unhistorical fashion of the later tradition — wars upon and oppresses Theodoric, king of the East Goths, the celebrated Dietrich von Bern of German legend. Great is the fame of his immense treasure (see, e.g., Saxo viii 278), which in a MHG. epic² is stated to include the Harlung's gold.

Hāma (MHG. *Heime*), usually met with in the company of *Widia* (or *Wudga*, MHG. *Witege*), plays a somewhat dubious part in the MHG. epics of the Theodoric cycle as a follower now of Theodoric (Dietrich) and then again of the latter's enemy Ermanaric (Ermenrich). Whether his character was originally conceived as that of a traitor or rather that of an exile, adventurer, and outlaw,³ is a mooted question.

A more or less complete knowledge of these legends among the

¹ See L 4. 116-19; besides, Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.* xii 302 ff., xxx 217 ff.; Bu. 69 ff.; Cha. Wid. 15 ff., 48 ff.; Mogk, *R.-L.* i 314; Heusler, *ib.* i 627-9.

² *Dietrichs Flucht* (cir. 1300 A.D.), l. 7857.

³ *Wids.* 129: *wræccan þær woldan wundnan golde . . . Wudga ond Hāma*. See Cha. Wid. 52 ff. Boer (L 4. 119. 195 f.) surmised that Hāma joined Theodoric in his exile.

Anglo-Saxons is to be inferred from allusions and mention of names (*Deor* 21 ff., *Wids.* 7 ff., 18, 88 ff., 111 ff.).¹

As to the wonderfully precious *Brōsinga mene*,² we should naturally believe it to be the same as the ON. *Brisinga men*, which figures as the necklace of Freyja in the Elder Edda (*Þrymskviða*) and elsewhere. Reading between the lines of the *Beowulf* passage, we judge that Hāma had robbed Eormenrīc of the famous collar. As Ermenrich had come into possession of the Harlungs' gold (see above), it has been concluded that the *Brisinga mene* originally belonged to the Harlung brothers, whom (late) tradition localized in Breisach on the Rhine ('castellum vocabulo Brisahc,'³ not far from Freiburg). (In other words, the Harlungs, OE. *Herelingas* = *Brisingas*.) Upon this unsafe basis Müllenhoff reared an elaborate structure of a primitive sun myth about Frija's necklace and the heavenly twins (Harlungs), which, however, compels admiration rather than acceptance.⁴

The nearest parallel to the *Beowulf* allusion has been found in the *Þidrekssaga*,⁵ which relates that Heimir was forced to flee from the enmity of Erminríkr (ch. 288), and that later he entered a monastery, bringing with him his armor and weapons as well as ten pounds in gold, silver, and costly things (ch. 429). The latter feature looks like a further step in the Christianization of the legend which is seen in its initial stage in *Beowulf*, l. 1201. Probably the expression *gecēas ēcne ræd* implies that Hāma became a good Christian and that he died as such.⁶ The 'bright city' to which he carried the treasure (= the monastery of the *Þidrekssaga*), is possibly hinted at in *Wids.*, l. 129 (see above),⁷ but the details of the original story are lost beyond recovery.

1200^a. Neither 'jewel' nor 'ornamental casket' seems to be the proper rendering of *sincfæt*. It is more likely to signify 'precious setting,' cp. *Phoen.* 303; *sigle ond sincfæt* (sing. understood in a collective sense), 'precious gems in fine settings.' (*JEGPb.* vi 194.) [Cf. also Schü. Bd. 88.]

1200^{b-1a}. *searonīðas flēah/Eormenrices*. In *Hildebr.* 18 we are told (in accordance with earlier tradition) that Hiltibrant (with Dietrich) — *flōb . . . Ōtachres nīd*, 'fled from the enmity of Odoacer.'

¹ Is Ealhild, *Wids.* 5, 97 = Swanhild (Sunilda)? (Cf. Cha. Wid. 22 ff.). — A reference to Hāma (*Widia*, *Hrōðulf*, etc.) dating from the ME. period was brought to light by Imelmann, *D. Lit.z.* xxx 999, cf. *Intr.* xxxiv n. 4. — See also E. Schröder, *ZfdA.* xli 24-32.

² For an archeological illustration, see Figure 5 included in this edition.

³ See the quotation from *Ekkehardi Chronicon universale* (cir. 1100 A.D.), Grimm L 4.67.42, Panzer L 4.117.86.

⁴ *ZfdA.* xxx 217 ff. — Bugge (72 f.) finds a reminiscence of Hāma in the god Heimdallr, who recovers the *Brisinga men*.

⁵ Compiled from Low German sources in Norway about 1250 A.D. (Ed. by H. Bertelsen, København, 1905-11.)

⁶ Bu. 70; *Angl.* xxxv 456.

⁷ Cf. Cha. Wid. 223. According to Boer (*l.c.* 196) it is = Verona ('Bern').

That is to say, Odoacer's place as the adversary of Theodoric was afterwards taken by Ermanaric.

1202-14^a. The first of the allusions to Hygelāc's fateful expedition. See Intr. xxxix f., liv.

1202. þone hring hæfde Higelāc etc. The apparent discrepancy between this statement and a later passage, 2172 ff., where Bēowulf presents to Hygd the necklace bestowed upon him by Wealhþēow, may be explained in two ways. Either Hygd gave the necklace to her husband before he set out on his raid, or the poet entirely forgot his earlier account (1202 ff.), when he came to tell of the presentation to Hygd (2172 ff.). The second alternative is the more probable one, especially if we suppose that at an earlier stage of his work the author had not yet thought at all of queen Hygd; cf. Intr. cviii f. (*JEGPh.* vi 194.)

1213^b-14^a. Gēata lēode/hrēawic hēoldon. Their bodies covered the battlefield. Cp. *Jud.* 322: *hīe on sƿaðe reston*, *Ex.* 590f.: *werig-ēnd lāgon/on dēaðstede*; also *blimbed healdan*, *Beow.* 3034. (*Æneid* x 741: 'eadem mox arva tenebis.')

1214^b. Cosijn's brilliant emendation *healsbēge* (= *-bēage*) *onfēng* (or Sedgfield's tentatively mentioned improvement, *heals bēge onfēng*) is not needed. Why not assume that *swēg* signifies the applause that accompanies the bestowal of the wonderful gifts?

1219^b-20 and 1226^b-27. The queen, anticipating trouble after Hrōðgār's death, entreats Bēowulf to act as protector of her sons, especially of Hrēðric, the elder one and heir presumptive. Cf. Intr. xxxii.

1220^b. *geman*, 'I will remember.'

1223^a. *efne swā side*. Type A₃; see 1249^a, 1283^a.

1225^b-26^a. In the light of the preceding imper. clause, the general sense of *Ic þē an tela/sincgestrēona* seems to be: 'I shall rejoice in your prosperity.' (Gummere: "I pray for thee rich possessions.") Others have interpreted the clause as an allusion to the gifts just bestowed on Bēowulf or to future rewards (cp. 1220).

1231^a. *druncne* is used attributively.

1231^b. *dō* (MS. *doð*) *swā ic biddel* As Wealhþēow's speech is addressed entirely to Bēowulf, the imper. sing. was no doubt intended. (The scribal blunder is very natural indeed.) The queen's abrupt return to her favorite topic need not cause any surprise. It should be noted that her final exhortation is clothed in a formula; see *Gen.* 2225^b: *dō swā ic þē bidde!*, *ib.* 2323^b, 2465^b; *Hel.* 1399^b.

1238. *unrīm eorla*; i.e., Danes. The Geat guests are assigned other quarters, see 1300 f.

1240. *Bēorscealca sum*. 'Many a one of the beer-drinkers.' See Gloss.: *sum*. It is true, only one man is actually killed, but the fate was, as it were, hanging over them all; cp. 1235: *eorla manegum*; 713. (Cf. *MPh.* iii 457.) The meaning 'a certain one' could be vindicated only if *fūs ond fāge* be declared the 'psychological predicate,' which is rather unlikely.

1248^b. (gē æt hām gē on herge,) gē gehwæper þāra, 'and each of them,' i.e. 'in either case.' The third gē ('and that') is no more objectionable than the third nē in *Institutes of Polity* § 9: nē æt hām nē on sīðe nē on ænigre stōwe. (JEGPh. vi 194 f.) See also *Beow.* 584.

1251-1320. Attack by Grendel's mother.

1257. lange þrāge. An exaggeration which is not borne out by the story.

1260. sē þe, instead of sēo þe, applied to Grendel's mother just as in 1497, or bē, instead of bēo, in 1392, 1394. (See also 1344, 1887, 2421, 2685.) That it was the author, not a scribe, who at times lost sight of her sex, is to be inferred from the equally inaccurate appellation *sinnigne secg* 1379 (*mibtig mānscaða* 1339, *gryrelīcne grundhyrde* 2136). We are reminded of *Par. Lost* i 423 f.: 'For spirits when they please Can either sex assume, or both.' (On the use of *belrūne*, see note on 163. Cp. the Go. transl., *Mat.* 9.33: *usdribans warþ unbulþō*.) Certainly, we cannot regard such masc. designations as evidence of an earlier version in which the hero killed Grendel himself, in the cave, or of an old variant of the contest with Grendel which was subsequently worked into a story of the encounter with the mother. [Cf. Schneider L 4.135; ten Brink 92 ff., 110; Boer 66 ff.; Berendsohn L 4.141.1. 14 ff.]

1261^b-76^a. Recapitulation; see Intr. cix. On the descent of the Grendel race from Cain, see note on 106 ff.

1282 ff. The inserted remark that Grendel's mother is less dangerous than Grendel in as much as she is a woman, seems at variance with the facts, for the second fight is far more difficult for Bēowulf than the first, although he is well armed. It is evidently to be explained as an endeavor to discredit the un-biblical notion of a woman's superiority.

1287. andweard goes with *swīn*.

1290 f. helm ne gemunde etc. An indefinite subject, 'any one,' 'the one in question' is understood. Cf. Lang. § 25.4.

1295. A gratuitous transposition of lines involving the transference of ll. 1404-7 so as to follow 1295^b þā bēo tō fenne [*ef?*], and the elimination of the supposedly interpolated ll. 1296-98 was proposed by Joseph, *ZfdPh.* xxii 393 ff.

1302^b-3^a. under heolfre . . . folme, 'the hand covered with blood' (*blōdge beadufoleme* 990). Cf. note on 122 f.

1303^b-4^a. The addition of *geworden* emphasizes the fact that a change has taken place (*cearu wæs geniwod*).

1304^b-6^a. frēonda fēorum refers primarily to Grendel and Æsc-here; the two parties involved (cp. on bā healfa) are the Grendel race and the Danes with their guests.

1306^b-9. þā wæs . . . cyning . . . on hrēon mōde, / syðþan etc. On the stylistic features of this passage, see Intr. lviii, lix n. 4. Cp. *OS. Gen.* 84 f.: *thes warō Adamas bugi . . . an sorogun, thuo bē wissa is sunu dōðan*.

1312. As to (eorla) sum, see 314.

1314. wille. For the change of tense, see Lang. § 25.6.

1321-1398. Conversation between Hrōðgār and Bēowulf.

1323^b. Dēad is Æschere. Type Dx, see T.C. § 20. (Cp. *Mald.* 69.) Child, *MLN.* xxi 199 suggested the possibility of an original Scand. half-line: *daupr es Askar[r]*. (?) A notable stylistic parallel is *Hildebr.* 44^a: *tōt ist Hiltibrant*.

1331. *ic ne wāt hwæder* (*atol æse wland eftsiðas tēah*). It might be urged, in defense of a literal interpretation, that Hrōðgār, as a matter of fact, did not know the abode of Grendel's mother quite accurately. But it is more important to observe that the phrase is suggestive of formula-like expressions and that, in addition, a general statement of this kind is not altogether unsuited, since the allusion is to the 'uncanny' dwelling-place of the mysterious *ellorgæstas*; cp. 162 f. (*MPb.* iii 246.) [Möller 136, ten Brink 96, Heinzel, *Anz.f.d.A.* xv 173, 190: *hwæper* 'which one of the two'; on the other hand, see, e.g., Bu. 93, Aant. 22: 'whither.']

1336 f. *forþan hē tō lange* etc. A recapitulation and an explanation which sounds almost apologetic.

1340-43^a. *feor*, i.e. (going) far (in accomplishing her purpose). The phrase *fæhðe stælan* (cp. *Gen.* 1351 f.), in all probability, denotes 'avenge hostility,' 'retaliate' (in the prosecution of a feud), cf. Kock 229 ff. There appears to be no warrant for the meaning 'institute,' 'carry on' attributed to *stælan* (thus, e.g., Aant. 23). *hreþerbealo hearde* could be regarded as acc., parallel with *fæhðe*, but this would result in a rather unnatural breaking up of the context (1340-44). Also the construction of *grēoteþ* with *hreþerbealo hearde* as object would be awkward and questionable. We may venture to take the combination as a loosely connected, semi-exclamatory noun phrase, cp. 936, 2035. — 1342. *æfter sincgyfan*. Æschere, who occupied an exalted position, receives a title fit for a king.

1344. (*sēo hand*) *sē þe ēow wēlhwylcra wilna dohte*, 'which was good (liberal) to you as regards all good things.' *sē þe*, instead of *sēo þe*, could be justified on the ground that the author was thinking of the man rather than of his hand; cp. 2685. (See also 1260, 1887, 2421.)

1351^b. *ððer earmsceapen*. Type C2: $\times \times \text{—} | \text{—} \times$.

1355^b-57^a. *nō hie fæder cunnon*, 'they have no knowledge of a father.' The meaning of *hwæþer him ænig wæs ær ācenned/dyrnra gāsta* is brought out in Earle's rendering, "whether they [i.e., the two demons] had any in pedigree before them of mysterious goblins"; with *ær*, 'previously' (prior to them), cp. *æfter* 12, 2731. It is of interest to note that the Danes know less than the poet (see 106 ff., 1261 ff.).

1357 ff. Description of Grendel's abode. Read in the light of the corresponding version of the *Grettissaga* (Intr. xv, cf. xiv n. 2), the outlines of the scenery are well understood — a pool surrounded by cliffs and overhung with trees, a waterfall descending into it, and a large

cave under the fall. The pool is situated in a dreary fen-district, *mōras*, *fen ond fæsten* (103 f., etc.) — a feature not improbably introduced in England. (See also note on 103 f. It has been suggested by Lawrence [see *infra*] 229 f. that the localization in the desolate moors was added in connection with Grendel's descent from the exiled tribe of Cain; cp. 1265.) That Grendel lives in the sea, or in a pool connected with the sea, or in an "almost land-locked arm of the sea" (Cl. Hall, p. 5; cf. Sarrazin, *ESt.* xlii 7 f., who recognized this very feature in the Roskilde bay), cannot be conceded. It certainly seems that the *nicras* and similar creatures (1425 ff., *nicorbūsa fela* 1411) have been brought in chiefly for epic elaboration without regard for absolute consistency. (See also note on 1428 f.) — It should be added that manifestly conceptions of the Christian hell have entered into the picture as drawn by the poet. The moors and wastes, mists and darkness, the cliffs, the bottomless deep (cp. 1366 f.), the loathsome *wyrmas* (1430) can all be traced in early accounts of hell, including Ags. religious literature. (See also notes on 1365 f., 850–52.) Especially close is the relation between this Beowulfian scenery and that described in the last portion of the 17th *Blickling Homily* which is based on a *Visio Pauli*. Cp. *Blickl. Hom.* 209. 29 ff.: *Sanctus Paulus wæs gesēonde on norðanweardne þisne middangeard, þær ealle wætero niðer gewitað, and hē þær geseab ofer ðæm wætere sumne hārne stān; and wæron norð of ðæm stāne āwexene swiðe-brīmige bearwas, and ðær wæron þýstro genipu, and under þæm stāne wæs nicera eardung and wearga, . . . on ðæm isgean bearwum . . .* It is hardly going too far to attribute the remarkable agreement to the use of the same or a very similar source. (See Lawrence, *Publ. MLAss.* xxvii 208–45; Sarrazin, *ESt.* xlii 4 ff.; *Angl.* xxxvi 185–87; Schü. Bd. 60 ff.; Earle's note [parallels]; Brooke L 4.6.1.45 [cave under the sea]; Cook L 5.29.3.) [A fine picture of the waterfall 'Godafoss,' in the Skjalfandafjot river, Iceland, which has been traditionally associated with Grettir's exploit, *Grettissaga*, ch. 66, may be found in P. Herrmann's translation of the *Grettissaga* (Thule, No. 5, Jena, 1913), opposite p. 174.]

1359-61. *ðær fyrgenstrēam/under næssa genipu niþer gewiteð,/fīð under foldan.* Lawrence, *l.c.* 212, thinks that *fyrgenstrēam* signifies a waterfall, and that *næssa genipu* may be "the fine spray thrown out by the fall in its descent, and blown about over the windy nesses." But *næssa genipu* might as well denote the cliffs with the overhanging trees darkening the water, and *foldan*, which is naturally to be regarded as parallel with it, might also refer to the rocky ground, or cliffs. See Gloss.: *under*, i 2. (Cf. Lawrence 213.)

1363. *hrinde (bearwas).* The epithet is eminently suitable symbolically; cp. *brīmige bearwas*, *Blickl. Hom.* 209.32, *on ðæm isgean bearwum*, *ib.* 35. (See Intr. lxi.) It is not to be inferred that Bēowulf found the trees covered with hoar-frost. He would not have sailed for Denmark in winter (see 1130 ff.).

1365-66a. þær mæg nihta gehwæm niðwundor sēon, /fȳr on flōde. Although the mysterious fire may be nothing but the will-o'-the-wisp, it is worth noting that "the burning lake or river . . . is one of the commonest features of all, Oriental as well as Christian, accounts of hell" (E. Becker, *The Medieval Visions of Heaven and Hell* [Johns Hopkins Diss., 1899], p. 37); cf. *Angl.* xxxvi 186. — The subject (indef. pronoun *man*) is left unexpressed, just as 'he' in 1367^b. Cf. Lang. § 25.4.

1366^b. Nō þæs frōd leofað (þæt . . . wite). A formula. Cp. *Wonders of Creation* (Gr.-Wü. iii 154) 76 f., *Ex.* 439 f., *Cbr.* (i) 219 ff., *Rid.* 2.1 f., *Andr.* 544 ff., *Hel.* 4245 ff., etc.

1368 ff. Ðēah þe hǣðstapa hundum geswenced etc. The elegant period might put us in mind of Vergil. Cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 341 f.; also Tupper's *Riddles*, p. 236 (on stag hunting among the Anglo-Saxons).

1392 ff. nō hē on helm losað etc. Biblical and Vergilian parallels have been pointed out, viz. *Pr.* lxxvii 23 (68.22), cxxxviii (139) 7 ff., *Amos* ix 2 f.; *Æneid* xii 889 ff., x 675 ff. (Earle's and Holthausen's notes; *Arch.* cxxvi 344 f.) Cp. Otfrid i 5.53 ff. — The figure of polysyndeton suggests Latin influence; cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 358.

1399-1491. Preparations for the second combat. 1492-1590. The fight with Grendel's mother. 1591-1650. Triumphal return to Heorot.

1404^b. [swā] gegnum fōr. The subject has to be supplied indirectly from *Lāstas* 1402, *gang* 1404^a (nouns used with reference to Grendel's mother).

1408. æþelinga bearn is probably to be taken as plur., as in 3170. See Lang. § 25.6. (1412 *bē*, i.e. Hrōðgār.)

1410. enge ānpaðas, uncūð gelād. Exactly the same line occurs *Ex.* 58. See Schü. Bd. 38 ff.; *MLN.* xxxiii 219.

1418. winum Scyldinga. *wine*, a frequent term for 'lord,' is applied to retainers here and in 2567. Similarly in MHG., *goltwine* is sometimes used of vassals, and in O. French the retainer is often called the *amis* of his lord. Cf. *JEGPb.* vi 195; Stowell, *Publ. MLAss.* xxviii 390 ff.; Kock² 111 f. (See also Saxo ii 59, Par. § 7.)

1422^b. folc tō sǣgon. Type D1. See 1650^b; cp. 1654^b, 2796^b.

1423 f. Horn stundum song/fūslic (Earle: 'spirited') f(yrd)lēoð. Apparently a signal for the company to gather or to stop.

1428 f. ðā on undernmæl oft bewitigað . . . ; i.e., water-monsters 'such as' (of the same kind as those which) These *nicras* do not ply in the sea (*seglrād*). Cf. Lawrence, *Publ. MLAss.* xxvii 219; Schü. Bd. 66.

1446 f. him . . hreþre aldre gesceþðan, 'injure . . . his breast, his life' ; cp. 2570 ff.; Lang. § 25.4.

1453. besette swīnlicum. This helmet differs from the ordinary 'boar helmets' in that several boar-figures (or figures of helmeted

warriors ?) are engraved on the lower part of the helmet proper. See Keller 87; Stjer. 10 f.; Figure 3 inserted in this edition.

1454^a. *brond nē beadomēcas*. Practically a tautological combination, see 2660^a, note on 398.

1455. *Næs þæt þonne mætost . . .* Transition by means of negation, see e.g., 2354. *þonne*, 'further.'

1459^b-60^a. *ātertānum fāh*. *āter* is perhaps used figuratively with regard to the acid employed in the process of (false) damascening. Another possibility is that the serpentine ornamentation (cp. *wyrmsfāb* 1698, also *wāgsweord* 1489) was supposed to have a miraculous poisoning effect (Stjerna), the figures of serpents suggesting their well-known attribute (cp. *attorseaða* 2839, also 2523). It is less likely that the edge was really meant to be poisoned. Several ON. passages have been cited as parallels; thus *Brot af Sigurþarkv.* 20 (interpreted in different ways), *Helgakv. Hjqrv.* 9, *Helgakv. Hund.* i 8. Cf. Bu. Tid. 65 f.; Griemb. 754; Gering's note; Stjer. 20 ff.; Ebert, *R.-L.* i 386; Falk L 9.44.3 f. (Cook's note on *Cbr.* 768). — *āhyrded heafoswāte*. The sword was believed to be hardened by the blood of battle; cp. *Njálssaga*, ch. 130.13; *scūrheard*, *Beow.* 1033 (?). Or is the reference to some kind of a fluid employed for the hardening (cf. Scheinert [Sievers], *Beitr.* xxx 378)? In that case, 1460^a could be regarded as, practically, a variation of 1459^b. [Swords hardened by poison (*eit*): *Hjálmar's Death Song* 2 (*Eddica Minora*, p. 52); *Völsungasaga*, ch. 31; etc.]

1461. *mid mundum*. Presumably generic plural. However, it has been observed that in the ON. sagas frequently both hands were used, either simultaneously or alternately, in handling the sword. (Falk L 9.44.44 f.)

1474. *se mæra*. The def. article retained in the vocative; similarly *Cbr.* 441, *El.* 511, *Rood* 78, 95, *Guðl.* 1049, *Gen. (B)* 578; cp. Varr.: 947, 1759.

1476. *hwæt wit geð spræcon*. Cp. 1707; note on 946 ff.

1484 ff. *Mæg þonne on þæm golde ongitan* etc. An interesting parallel: *Hildebr.* 46 f.

1488. *ealde lāfe*. *Bēowulf's* own sword (cp. 1023 ?).

1495. *hwil dages*, 'a good part of the day,' not 'the space of a day' (see 1600). A long time is required for the same purpose in various corresponding folk-tales, see Panzer 119.

1506. *þā hēo tō botme cōm*. Grendel's dam, aroused by a stranger's appearance in the water, goes to the bottom of the lake (to which *Bēowulf* had plunged, like Grettir, "in order to avoid the whirlpool and thus get up underneath the waterfall," Lawrence, *l.c.* 237) and drags him to her cave.

1508. *swā hē ne mihte nō — hē þæm mōdig wæs*. Metrically, *nō* might be included either in the first or in the second half-line. But the sense precludes any of the conjectural readings proposed (see Varr.)

in connection with *mōdig* 'courageous.' Adhering to the MS. and assigning to *mōdig* the meaning of 'angry,' we may translate 'he was angry at them,' i.e., at his enemies, *þām* referring both to the she-demon and, by anticipation, to the *wundra fela*. The poet had in mind the two causes which prevented *Bēowulf* from using his arms and wielding his weapons. Precisely this meaning and construction are recorded of *Go. mōdags*; *OS. mōdag*, *Hel.* 1378; for similar meanings, see *B.-T.*: *mōdig*, *iv*; *mōdgian*, *Ex.* 459; *mōd*, *Beow.* 549; *ON. mōðugr*.

1511. *bræc* is used imperfectively, 'was in the act of breaking,' 'tried to pierce.' Cp. 2854.

1512. *āglæcan* is more plausibly to be construed as nom. plur. than as gen. sing.; see 556. The object (*his*) is to be mentally supplied.

1516. *fýrlēoht geseah*. The light in the 'hall' (which enables *Bēowulf* to see his adversary, 1518) is met with in analogous folk-tales and in the *Grettissaga* (see Panzer 286, *Intr.* xv), likewise in hell (see *Sat.* 128 f.). Cp. *Beow.* 2767 ff.

1518. Beginning of the real combat. There are three distinct phases of it; the second begins at 1529, the third at 1557.

1519 f. *mægenræs forgeaf/hildebille*, 'he gave a mighty impetus to his battle-sword.'

1523. *þæt se beadolēoma bítan nolde*. The she-demon could not be wounded by any weapon (cp. 804) except her own (1557 ff.). See Gering's note (*ON. parallels*), Panzer 155.

1541. *Hēo him eft hraðe* etc. We must supply the connecting link, viz., she got up. Only the result of the action is stated. (*Intr.* lviii.)

1544. *fēþecempa* necessarily refers to *Bēowulf*, not to the ogress (cp. 2853). The exceptional intransitive function of *oferweorpan* need not be called in question. (Cf. *Schü.* xxxix 98; *Brett, MLR.* xiv 7.)

1545 f. *hyre seax* (MS. *seaxe*) *getēah/brād [ond] brūnecg*. The lack of concord resulting from the retention of *seaxe* would not be a serious offense, see 2703 f.; note on 48. But *getēon*, unlike *gebregdan*, cannot take the dat. (instr.) case. The scribal error was perhaps caused by the preceding *hyre*.

1550 f. *Hæfde ðā forsīðod . . . under gynne grund. gynne grund*, like *eormengrund* 859, 'earth'; i.e.: 'he would have died.'

1555 f. *rodera Ræðend hit on ryht gescēd/ýðelice, syþðan hē eft āstōd*. For a defense of the punctuation used, see *Aant.* 25; *ESL.* xxxix 431. Several edd. (*Grein*, *Heyne*, *Wülker*, *Schücking*, cf. *Schü. Sa.* 119) have placed a semicolon or comma after *gescēd*, making *ýðelice syþðan hē eft āstōd* one independent clause; *Ettmüller* (*E. Sc.*), *Sievers* (ix 140), et al., while punctuating after *ýðelice*, likewise consider *syþðan* an adverb, 'afterwards.' This is unsatisfactory because God's help consists in nothing else than showing *Bēowulf* the

marvelous sword (see 1661 ff.), after he had got on his feet again. (The latter fact, though very important, is stated in a subordinate clause, see Intr. lviii, note on 1541. Cp. also 2092.) Sedgfield begins a new sentence with *Sypðan* (conjunct.), which is stylistically objectionable. As to *jōselice*, it goes naturally with the preceding line, see note on 478. — It is of interest to note that in our poem it is God who directs the hero to the victorious sword, whereas in numerous folk-tale versions this rôle falls to the persons (generally women) found in the lower region where the fight takes place, cf. Panzer 154, 288. Moreover, in conformity with the pedigree imposed upon the Grendel race, the good sword of tradition is converted into a *giganta geweorc* 1562, cp. 1558, 1679, which would seem to go back ultimately to Gen. iv 22; cf. Emerson, *Publ. MLAss.* xxi 915 f., 929; *Angl.* xxxv 260 f.

1557. *Geseah ðā on searwum sigeēadig bil*. Several translations of *on searwum* seem possible; viz. 'among [other] arms' (see 1613), 'in battle' ('during the fight'), '[he] in his armor' (cp. 2568), or (construing the prepositional phrase with *bil*) 'fully equipped,' 'ready' (cp. *fūslic*, *geatolic*). Probability is divided between the first and the last one.

1570. *Lixte se lēoma*; i.e., the light mentioned in 1516. With *wlāt* 1572 cp. *Ongeat* 1518.

1579. *on ænne sið*, 'on that one occasion' (122 ff.). — 1583. *ōðer swylc*, 'another such [number].' *ūt offerede*, viz., in his pouch, 2085 ff.

1584. *forgeald*, pluperf. — 1585. *tō ðæs þe*, see Gloss.: *tō*. The interpretation which would make *tō ðæs þe* ('until') continue the narrative from 1573, after an excessively long parenthesis (Sedgfield, similarly Chambers), is not very tempting.

1588b-90. On the beheading of Grendel, see Intr. xviii; Panzer 288 f. To an unprejudiced reader it may seem natural enough that the head of Grendel, the chief of the enemies, is cut off and carried home in triumph. But, as an additional reason, the desire of preventing the ghost from haunting Heorot has been cited (see Gering's note). 1590b. *ond . . . þā*, 'and thus (so)'; cp. 2707.

1591 ff. Blackburn proposed an unconvincing conjecture to the effect that, owing to the misplacing of a MS. leaf, the story has become confused, and that originally ll. 1591-1605 followed after l. 1622. See L 5.52, 53.

1596f. *hig þæs ædelinges eft ne wēndon, / þæt hē . . . sēcean cōme . . .* So-called proleptic use of a noun, which is preliminary to a clause of an exegetical character; cf. *MPh.* iii 254. *eft* is accounted for by the verbal idea vaguely suggested by the phrase of 1596; it partakes of the proleptic function.

1604. *wiston ond ne wēndon*; cp. *Par. Lost* ix 422: 'he wish'd, but not with hope.' The formula-like character of the combination is to be gathered from the occurrence of *wyscað ond wēnaþ*, *Gudl.* 47,

wilnode and wēnde, Par. Ps. 24.19, and similar phrases; cf. *MPh.* iii 458, *Arch.* cxxvi 356. *wiston* is apparently a rare form (or spelling) for *wisctan*; cf. *Cosijn* viii 571; *Pogatscher, Est.* xxvii 218; *Siev.* § 405 n. 8; *Bülb.* § 507; *Schlemilch, St. EPh.* xxxiv 52 (& *K. Sisam, Arch.* cxxxi 305 ff.); also *Braune, Abd. Grammatik* § 146 n. 5.

1605 ff. The singular incident of the sword dissolving in the hot blood recalls the melting of the dragon, 897, cp. 3040 f.; see note on 897, *Intr.* xxii f. While the sword was wasting away, pieces of the blade were hanging down like icicles.

1612 ff. The rich treasures found in the cave belong, of course, to the folk-tale motives; see *Panzer* 174, *Intr.* xvi. (That *Bēowulf* took *Unferð's* sword back with him, we learn from 1807 ff.)

1616 f. *wæs þæt blōd tō þæs hāt, / ættren ellorgæst.* Probably *ættren ellorgæst* is parallel with *blōd* (logical adjunct and headword forming the terms of variation), though *ættren* could be (and usually is) construed as predicative adj., parallel with *hāt* (cp. 49 f., 2209 f.). Cf. *MPh.* iii 239. The reference is to *Grendel*, just as in 1614 *Grendel's* head is meant.

1624 f. The emendation *sælāca* (see 1652, 3091 f.) would enable us to connect *þāra þe* directly with that gen. plur. But *þāra* (*þāra*) may be a late by-form of *þāre*, cf. *Lang.* § 22; *Bu.* 95.

1649. *þære idese*, dat. sing., i.e. *Wealhþeow*; not gen. sing. referring to (the head of) *Grendel's* mother, as sometimes explained (thus by *Boer* [66], who branded the passage as an interpolation). As to *mid*, cp., e.g., 1642, 923.

1651-1784. Speech-making by *Bēowulf* and *Hrōðgār*.

1656. The meaning 'achieve' has been postulated for *genēþan* in this passage (*Lorz* 60), but this is not necessary, cp. 2350. (See also *Varr.*)

1666. *hūses hyrdas*. If the plur. here and in 1619: *wīghbryre wrāðra* (1669: *fēondum*) is objected to as not entirely consistent with the facts, it could be vindicated as 'generic plural,' see 1074, 565. It has been sometimes regarded as evidence of an earlier, different version of the story; cf. *Intr.* xviii.

1674-76. *him* is explained by *eorlum*, cf. *Intr.* lxvi. on *þā healfe*; transl.: 'from that side,' cf. *Lang.* § 25.5.

1681^b. *ond þā* (cp. 2707, 1590) *þās worold ofgeaf* (pluperf.). On the possible excision of 1681^b-84^a, see *Intr.* cx.

1688-98. On the wonderful sword, see note on 1555 f.; on *Grendel's* pedigree, see note on 106 ff. There are a number of doubtful points relating to the curious sword-hilt. 1688 f. on *ðæm wæs or writen/fyrngewinnes*. This signifies either a graphic illustration (which seems, on the whole, probable) or a runic inscription; both kinds are found together on the famous Franks Casket. As regards *or . . . fyrngewinnes*, the allusion may very well be to the ungodly acts of the giants which preceded the deluge (cp. 113 f.), though it would

not be impossible to interpret it with reference to Cain's fratricide, the veritable *prima causa*. Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 261 f.; Chambers's note. — 1691. *frēcne gefērdon*. Admitting the perfective function of *gefēran*, we should translate 'they suffered terribly' (cf. *MPh.* iii 262); otherwise, 'they behaved daringly' would be a possible variant rendering. — 1696 f. *hwām þæt sweord geworht . . . ærest wære*. Evidently the name of the (first) owner (the one who ordered the sword to be made) was written out in runic characters — a practice confirmed by ancient Scand. and Ags. runic inscriptions, cf. Noreen, *Altnord. Grammatik* i, Appendix, *passim*; Earle, *Ags. Literature*, pp. 48 ff.; Earle, *The Alfred Jewel* (1901) (legend: *Aelfred mec heht gewyrcean*). That the name of the maker of the sword was meant, is less likely. It is true that examples of such inscriptions are to be readily found (cf. Noreen, *l.c.*), but the construction of *hwām* as dat. of agency, 'by whom' (cf. Green L 6.8.5.99), would be questionable.

1700-84. The much discussed harangue of Hrōðgār, which shows the moralizing, didactic turn of the poem at its very height, falls into four well-marked divisions, viz. a. 1700-9^a; b. 1709^b-24^a (the second Heremōd digression, see 901-15); c. 1724^b-68 (the 'sermon' proper); d. 1769-84. It is conspicuous for the blending of heroic and theological motives. There can be no doubt that this address of the king's forms an organic element in the structural plan of the epic, corresponding in its function to Hrōðgār's speech after the first combat together with the first Heremōd episode; cf. *Intr.* lii. Moreover, it is entirely in harmony with the high moral tone, the serious outlook, and spiritual refinement of the poem. Of course, its excessive length and strong homiletic flavor have laid the third division, and even other parts, open to the charge of having been interpolated by a man versed and interested in theology (Müllenhoff's Interpolator B), and it is, indeed, possible that the 'sermon' represents a later addition to the text. In that case, the insertion would have necessitated also some changes in the following (and perhaps, the preceding) division. See especially Müllenhoff 130 f.; Earle, pp. lxxxviii, 166 f.; *Angl.* xxxv 474 ff., xxxvi 183 f.; *Intr.* cxiv ff.

1705 f. *Eal . . hit* is explained by *mægen mid mōdes snyttrum*, i.e. 'strength and wisdom.' Cp. 2461 f., 287 ff., 1043 ff. As regards the meaning of *geþyldum*, cp. *Craeft.* 79 f.; Otfrið, *Ad Ludowicum* 14: *thaz duit er al mit ebinu*.

1707^b-9^a. *Ðū scealt tō frōfre weorþan* etc. seems reminiscent of the Bible, see Luke ii 32, 34. Cf. Brandl 1002; *Angl.* xxxv 119.

1709^b-10. *Ne wearð Heremōd swā* (namely, *tō frōfre, tō helpe*) / *easorum Ecgwelan*. The Danes are named Ecgwela's (descendants, i.e.) men, just as the Frisians are Finn's men (*easorum* 1068). For the extension of meaning, cp. the use of patronymics like *Scyldingas, Scylfingas, Hrēðlingas*. Nothing is gained by the emendation *easora* (which

has been favored by several scholars). The strange name of *Ecgwela* occurs nowhere else. (Cf. Notes, p. 160, n. 1.)

1714 f. *āna hwearf* etc. refers to Heremōd's exile and in particular to his death; see note on 902-4^a.

1720. (*bēagas geaf* . .) *æfter dōme*, lit. 'in pursuit of glory,' 'in order to obtain glory.' (Cp., e.g., *Runic Poem* 2 f.) Similarly, *drēah æfter dōme* 2179. See Kock in *Studier tillegnade Esaias Tegnér*, 1918, pp. 300 f.; Kock² 113.

1721 f. *þæt hē þæs gewinnes weorc þrōwade*, /*lēodbealo longsum*. He suffered everlasting punishment in hell. (Bu. 38; *Angl.* xxxv 267.) Cp. *Gen. (B)* 295 f. The veiled form of expression is characteristic.

1724 ff. The author of the 'sermon' has made use of current theological motives, such as God's dispensing of various gifts, the sins of pride and avarice, the shafts of the devil. See *Angl.* xxxv 128 ff., 475 ff. for detailed comments and parallels. On the interesting relation of this homiletic passage to certain parts of *Daniel* and *Christ*, see *Intr.* cxiii ff.

1725-27. The meaning is: 'To some men God deals out wisdom, to others wealth and rank.' On *ealra*, see *Lang.* § 25.9. (Earle: "he holds the disposition of all things." It is not very likely that *ealra* refers to *manna cynne*.)

1728. on *lufan* . . *hworfan*, 'wander (i.e., live, cp. 2888) in delight.' The striking concretion of meaning attributed to *lufu* does not appear inadmissible, cf. *ESl.* xxxix 464, xli 112. For the scansion, see *T.C.* §§ 17, 27.

1730 f. *tō healdanne* belongs both with *wynne* (cp. 1079 f.) and *hlēoburh*.

1733 f. *hē his selfa ne mæg . . . ende geþencean*, 'he himself cannot imagine that the end of it (i.e., of his kingdom, or his happy state in general) will come.' See *Arch.* cxv 180 f.; *Angl.* xxxv 469.

1737 f. *nē gesacu* . . /*ecghete ēoweð*; virtually 'nor does enmity bring about war'; cp. 84 f.

1740. On the canto division, see *Intr.* ciii.

1741^b-42^a. *þonne se weard swefeð*, /*sāwele hyrde*. By the keeper of the soul either man's 'conscience' or (more likely) 'intellect,' 'reason' is meant. Cf. *Intr.* cxv; *Angl.* xxxv 131 f.

1742^b. *bið se slæp tō fæst* is treated by Sedgfield and Chambers as a parenthetic clause, which, in this context, does not seem quite satisfactory stylistically; *gebunden* 1743^a can apply to the sleep as well as to the sleeper.

1743 ff. *bona*; see *gāstbona*, 177. The devil's mysterious biddings (sinister suggestions, *wōm wundorbedodum* 1747) are equated with his sharp arrows, 1746; cf. *Arch.* cviii 368 f.

1756^a. *unmurnlice*, and *undyrne* 2000^a are the only sure instances of unstressed prefix *un-* in *Beowulf*. (*ungyfeðe* 2921 is, at least, doubtful.)

1757. *egesan* ne *gȳmeð* amplifies the idea of *unmurnlice*. Cf. Aant. 26; *Angl.* xxviii 455. — Kock² 144: “does not keep anxiously (*egesan*, dat. -instr.) [the hoard].”

1759 f. *þæt sēlre gecēos, / ēce rēdas*. See *Angl.* xxxv 457 f. (Luke x 42, etc.); cp. *Hel.* 1201 f.: *feng im wōtbera tbing, / langsamoron rād; Chr.* 757. — (*oferhȳda*) ne *gȳm*, ‘shun.’ (Litotes.)

1763 ff. The enumeration of the different kinds of death (see 1846 ff.) recalls classic and ecclesiastic literature, cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 359 (though some similar Germanic legal formulas might be quoted, see Grimm R. A. 40 ff.). The polysyndetic series suggests the rhetoric of a preacher (such as *Wulfstān*). The effect is heightened by the repetition of the prefix, *forsiteð ond forsworceð* 1767 (so *forgyter ond forgȳmeð* 1751), cp. 903 f.; *Dan.* 341, 352, *El.* 208, *Chr.* 270, *Andr.* 614, 1364, *Gen.* (B) 452.

1769. *Swā* introduces an individual exemplification of the preceding general observation; cp. 3066, *Wand.* 19.

1770-72. Although *wigge* could be regarded as parallel with 1771^a, it is a little more natural to take it in an instrumental sense, ‘by war’ (and, by readiness for war). But the chief emphasis is laid on the peaceful character of *Hrōðgār*’s long reign, just as in the case of *Bēowulf*, 2732 ff.; cp. also *Otfrid* i 1.75 ff. The remarkable parallel, *Ps.* 34.3 (*Benedict. Office*, etc.): (*mē . . .*) *wīge belūc wrāðum fēondum*, *Gr.-Wü.* iii 331, = ‘conclude adversus eos qui persequuntur me,’ was first noticed by Heyne. Cf. *ESl.* xxxix 464; *Angl.* xxxv 469; Kock² 114 f.

1785-1887. The parting.

1797. *þȳ dōgore* is meant in a generic sense, ‘in those days,’ cp. 197, 790.

1801. The raven in the peculiar rôle as herald of the morning recalls the proper name *Dæghefn*, 2501. Cp. *Helgakv. Hund.* ii 42 (*Óþin*’s hawks rejoicing at the coming of morning). Earle thinks the black-cock may have been meant (see his note).

1802^b-3^a. See Varr. *ofer sceadwa* is offered as a slight improvement on Sievers’s *æfter sceadwe*; cp. *Pboen.* 209 f.: *sunne bātost / ofer sceadu scīneð*.

1805 f. *wolde feor þanon . . . cēoles nēosan*; i.e., he wanted to go to the ship ‘for a voyage far away’ (Earle).

1807-12. *Heht þā se hearda Hrunting beran* etc. ‘Then the brave son of *Ecglāf* had *Hrunting* brought (cp. 1023 f.), bade [him] take his sword, the precious weapon; he [i.e., *Bēowulf*] thanked him for that gift (see Gloss.: *lēan*), said he considered the war-friend [cp. *hildefrōfor*, *Wald.* ii 12] good, etc.’ It should be noted that the subject of *cwæð* 1810 must be the same as that of *sægde* 1809 (cf. *Intr.* lvi), and that the abrupt change of subject (from *Unferð* to *Bēowulf*) in 1809 is not unparalleled (cf. *Intr.* lxxviii). The fact that *Hrunting* had been restored to *Unferð* has been passed over as irrelevant; but the

presentation of a parting gift (cp. 1866 ff.) to the hero is appropriately dwelt upon with some emphasis. (*MPb.* iii 460 f.) [For other views, see Varr.; Schröer, *Angl.* xiii 337 ff.; Jellinek & Kraus, *ZfdA.* xxxv 279 ff.; Sedgfield's and Chambers's notes.]

1825. Several edd. omit the comma after *gūðgeweorca* and construe the gen. with *gearo*. But *ic bēo gearo sōna* gives the impression of a complete clause. *gūðgeweorca* seems to have instrumental force like *nīða* 845, 1439, 2206. Cf. Aant. 38; note on 2034 f.

1830^b-31^a. *Ic on Higelāce wāt, / Gēata dryhten*. The lack of concord can be remedied by reading either *Higelāc* (cp. 2650^b) or *dryhtne*, see Varr. But such a congruence is not absolutely necessary in the case of an apposition (Lang. § 25.6; *MPb.* iii 259). Cf. also note on 48; *Hel.* 49 f., etc. Metrically, *Higelāc* would be somewhat more regular, but 1830^b is supported by 501^b.

1831^b. *þēah ðe hē geong sȳ*. The author is inconsistent in representing Hygelāc here as still young (cp. 1969), whereas several years before he had given his daughter in marriage to Eofor. (See Intr. xxxviii f.) — That a young person is not ordinarily credited with wisdom, is seen from 1927 f., 1842 f.; *Wand.* 64 f.

1833. *wordum ond weorcum*, largely a formula, see Gloss.: *word*; Sievers's *Heliand*, p. 466. *þæt ic þē wēl herige*; the verb *herigan* 'praise' assumes the sense 'show one's esteem by deeds,' cp. *weorðian* 2096. (*Hel.* 81: *warubtun lof Goda*, 83: *diuridon ūsan Drobtin*, etc.) [Cf. also Aant. 27; *MPb.* iii 261; Chambers.]

1836 f. *Gif him þonne Hrēþric tō hofum Gēata/geþingeð*, '... determines [to go] to . . .' Exact parallels of this function of (refl.) *geþingan* occur *Bi Domes D.* 5, *Sat.* 598 (cf. Aant. 28). For the omission of the verb of motion, see Gloss.: *willan, sculan*; Ælfric's *Saints* xxvi 213: *þider hē gemynt hæfde*; also *Lazamon's Brut* 28109: *þā þū tō Rōme þohst*; etc. The meaning '(arrange to) take service' has been conjectured for *geþingan* (Ger. 'sich verdingen,' cf. Heyne-Schücking, *Lorz* 68), but this is not well attested.

1838 f. *feorcȳþðe bēoð/sēlran gesōhte þæm . . .*; 'far countries when visited' — i.e. 'the visit of far countries is good (cf. Lang. § 25.2) for him . . .' The participial construction accords with Latin syntax (*Arch.* cxxvi 355), yet it makes an idiomatic impression.

1840^b. *him on andsware* is, metrically, out of the ordinary (cf. *Rie.V.* 31; *Mö.* 141; *Holt. Zs.* 125), but may be a permissible instance of D₂ with the stress on *him* (as in 543^b, cp. 345^b, etc.).

1844-45^a. *Bēowulf* is declared perfect in thought, words, and action; see *Angl.* xxxv 457. (Cp. 1705 f.)

1850. *þæt þe Sæ-Gēatas sēlran næbben . . .* Several edd. (thus Schücking, Sedgfield, Chambers) write *þē*; but the construction of the dat. (instr.) with a compar. ('better than you') is found nowhere else in *Beowulf*. The corresponding passage, 858 ff. supports *þæt þe*; cp. 1846. (*Arch.* cxxvi 356 n.1.)

1852 f. *gyf þū healdan wylt/māga rice*. Apparently a hint at Bēowulf's future refusal to accept the throne, 2373 ff.

1854^a. *licað leng swā wēl*. Unless *wēl* is a mere scribal blunder for *sēl*, the positive may be due to a contamination of two constructions, viz. *licað wēl*, and *licað leng swā sēl (bet)*; cp. 2423. See B.-T.: *swā, iw 5; Angl. xxvii 426*.

1859. *wesan*; 1861. *gegrēttan*; scil. *sceal* (1855).

1862. The risky, if tempting interpretation of *beapu*, or *hēapu* (from *bēab*) as 'sea' (also in *beapoliðende*, see Gloss.) has been generally abandoned in favor of the emendation *heafu*, which is sustained by the occurrence of *ofer beafo* in 2477. Sarrazin's rendering of *ofer beapu* by 'after the war' (Sarr. St. 27) is by no means impossible, though otherwise *beapu* 'war' is known only as the first element of compounds. (Cp. the very rare use of the noun *heoru* by the side of numerous compounds.)

1866. *inne*, 'within'; cp. 390, 1037, 2152, 2190. Bēowulf was still inside the hall.

1873. *Him wæs bēga wēn* etc. See 1604 f., 2895 f.

1875. *þæt h[I]e seoðða(n) [nō]*. The addition of the negation improves the sense. Moreover, to judge from the defective state of the MS., a few letters are probably lost at the end of the line (the first line of the page). (Chambers.) Hence, the differentiation of parenthesis and bracket may be illusory in this case.

1884 f. *þā wæs on gange gifu Hrōðgāres* etc. Cp. 862 f.

1887^b. (*yldo . . .*) *sē þe*. Remembering the use of the masc. designations of Grendel's mother (see note on 1260), we need not be surprised to find the hostile powers of old age and fate (2421) treated in a similar way. [That *sē þe* should refer to Hrōðgār is a very precarious hypothesis.]

1888-1931^a. Bēowulf's return.

1891^b. *swā hē ær dyde*. See note on 444^b.

1894 f. *cwæð þæt wilcuman Wedera lēodum* etc.; i.e., 'your people will give you a hearty welcome.' (Cp. 1915 f., 1868 f.)

1900. *Hē*; i.e., Bēowulf, who has not been mentioned after l. 1880 (1883); see l. 1920. — Is the *bātweard* the same as the *landweard*, 1890?

1918. *oncerbendum* is illustrated by a quotation from Ælfred's *Soliloquies* (ed. Hargrove) 22.4 ff.: *scipes ancerstreng byð āpenæd on geribte fram þām scype tō þām ancre . . ., se ancer byð gefastnod on ðære eorðan. þēah þæt scyp si ūte on ðære sǣ on þām j̄sum, hyt byð gesund [and] untōslegen gyf se streng āþolað, forðām hys byð se ðæder ende fast on þære eorðan and se ðæder on ðām scype*. Cp. also *Whale* 13 ff. (*on-cyrrāþ*).

1926^a. *hēa healle*. The unique plur. of *beal* is certainly strange, and an emendation like *bēab bealreced* (Holthausen¹, cf. Zs. 118) or *bēab *bealsele* may well represent the original reading. If 1926^a be consid-

ered parallel to 1925^b (rather than to 1925^a), Kock's conjecture *bēah on healle* offers an acceptable improvement. (Cp., e.g., the sequence of half-line units, *Phoen.* 9-10^a.)

1927 f. *þeah ðe wintra lýt/under burhlocan gebiden hæbbe.* 'In spite of her youth,' Hygd shows the virtues of a discreet woman and a gracious, open-handed queen, differing therein from *þrýð* in her early, pre-marital stage. *under burhlocan*, 'within the castle (or town).'

1931^b-1962. Digression on *þrýð* and Offa.¹

There remain some obscure points in the cursory allusion to *þrýð*,² but in all probability this remarkable woman is meant to represent a haughty, violent maiden, who cruelly has any man put to death that is bold enough just to look at her fair (*ānlicu* 1941) face, but who, after being wedded to the right husband, becomes an admirable, womanly wife (and kind, generous [1952] queen), — in short, exemplifying the 'Taming of the Shrew' motive. This specific interpretation — which would put the unapproachable, fierce maiden in a line with Saxo's Hermuthruda (iv 101 f.,³ 103) and Alvilda (vii 228 ff.), Brünhild of the *Nibelungenlied*, queen Olof of the *Hrólfs saga* (ch. 6) — derives strong support from ll. 1933-35, 1954. What part the father played in the story, and under what circumstances the daughter left her home, we are left to guess; see notes on 1934, 1950.

Offa, who while still young (1948), married the noble (1949), strong-minded maiden, is extolled (1955 ff.) as the most excellent hero,⁴ famed for his valor, wisdom, and liberality. He is the son of Gärmond and the father of *Ēomær* (*Ēomēr*), and corresponds to the legendary, pre-historic Angle king Offa (I) of the Mercian genealogies (see Par. § 2).⁵ Being removed twelve generations from the historical Offa II, the old Angle Offa may be assigned to the latter half of the fourth century. His great exploit is the single combat by the river Eider which is alluded to in ll. 35 ff. of *Widsið*:

¹ References: L 4.98-106 (espec. Suchier, Gough, Rickert); also: Grein L 4.69.278 ff.; Müll. 71 ff., 133 f.; ten Brink 115 ff., 221 f., 229 ff.; Chadwick Or. ch. 6; Cha. Wid. 84 ff., 202 ff.; Heusler, *R.-L.* iii 361 f.; Kier L 4.78.65 ff.

² This nominative form is not recorded; it has even been doubted that her name is mentioned at all. See note on 1931 f. and Varr. She is ostensibly introduced as a foil to the discreet, decorous, and generous queen Hygd.

³ 'Sciebat namque eam non modo pudicia celibem, sed etiam insolencia atrocem, proprios semper exosam procos, amatoribus suis ultimum irrogasse supplicium, adeo ut ne unus quidem e multis exstaret, qui procacionis eius penas capite non luisset.'

⁴ Similar, though more moderate, is the praise of Onela, 2382 ff.

⁵ The variation Gärmond: Wærmund is matched by similar cases in Scand. tradition, see Intr. xxxii n. 4. Sarrazin (*ESr.* xlii 17, Käd. 70) thinks the *Gär-* form due to Celtic influence. The somewhat suspicious *Angelpēow* is not mentioned in *Beowulf*. (See, however, Intr. xlii n. 4.) Saxo (Book iv) has the series Vigletus — Wermundus — Uffo. Cf. *Series Rūnica* (Par. § 8.4) and *Annales Ryenses* (Par. § 8.5).

Offa wēold Ongle, Alewih Denum,
 sē wæs þāra manna mōdgast ealra;
 nō hwæpre hē ofer Offan eorlscype fremede,
 ac Offa geslōg ærest monna
 cnihtwesende cynerica mæst;
 nānig efeneald him eorlscipe māran¹
 on ōrette, āne sweorde²
 merce gemærde wið Myrgingum³
 bī Fifeldore;⁴ hēoldon forð sibban
 Engle ond Swāfe, swā hit Offa geslōg.

The details of this fight, by which he saved the kingdom, and the dramatic scene leading up to it, in particular the sudden awakening from his long continued dumbness and torpor,⁵ are set forth in one of the most charming stories of Saxo Grammaticus (iv 106, 113-17) and in Sven Aageson's Chronicle (Par. § 8.3). A brief reference is found also in the *Annales Ryenses* (Par. § 8.5).

Stories of Offa as well as of his queen were incorporated in the *Vitae Duorum Offarum*, a Latin work written about the year 1200 by a monk of St. Albans.⁶ Here Offa I miraculously gains the power of speech and defeats the Mercian nobles who had rebelled against his old father Warmundus. The story related of his wife, however, is the popular legend of the innocently suffering, patient heroine, who [flees from an unnatural father,] marries a foreign prince, is banished with her child (or children), but in the end happily rejoins her husband.⁷ In the Life of Offa II, i.e. the great historical Mercian king (who reigned from 757 to 796), the prince is similarly cured of his dumbness and, after defeating the rebel Beornred, is elected king. But the account given of the wife of this Offa strangely recalls the þrȳð legend of *Beowulf*, as the following outline will show.

A beautiful but wicked maiden of noble descent, a relative of

¹ Perhaps *fremede* or (Holt. :) *geslōg* is to be understood.

² In Saxo's version Offa's paternal sword is named *Screp*.

³ The *Myrgingas* seem to be regarded as a branch of the *Swāfe* (i.e. North Swabians).

⁴ The river Eider, which for some distance forms the boundary between Schleswig and Holstein.

⁵ This widely known motive of the hero's sluggish, unpromising youth (cf. Grimm D.M. 322 (388)) is applied to *Bēowulf*: 2183 ff. The parallel of the early Irish hero Labhraidh Maen was mentioned by Gerould (L 4.102).

⁶ A complete edition by Wats, London, 1640. Some extracts may be found in Gough (L 4.101) and Förster (L 4.34). On pictorial representations, see note on 1948.

⁷ I.e., the so-called 'Constance legend,' which is represented by a number of medieval versions (in several languages) and which is best known to students of English literature from Chaucer's *Tale of the Man of Lawe*. Possibly, the OE. poem, *The Banished Wife's Lament*, belongs in this group, see espec. Rickert, *MPH.* ii 365 ff.; Lawrence, *MPH.* v 387 ff.

Charlemagne, is on account of some disgraceful crime condemned to exposure on the sea in a small boat without rudder and sail. She drifts to the shore of Britain. Led before King Offa, she gives her name as Drida and charges her singular banishment to the intrigues of certain men of ignoble blood whose offers of marriage she had proudly rejected. Offa, deceived by the girl's beauty, marries her. From that time she is called Quendrida, 'id est regina Drida.' Now she shows herself a haughty, avaricious, scheming woman, who plots against the king, his councilors, and his kingdom, and treacherously causes the death of Æðelberht, king of East Anglia, a suitor of Offa's third daughter. A few years later she meets a violent death.

In spite of their obvious differences, this narrative and the *Beowulf* version of þrȳð evidently go back to the same source. The shifting of the story from the legendary Offa I to the historical Offa II and the transformation it has undergone are perhaps in part due to the (purely) legendary stories of the cruelty of queen Cyneþrȳð, wife of Offa II.² Why a legend of the Constance type should have been attached to the Angle Offa, remains a matter of speculation. There are some slight parallelisms between it and the Drida account, but it is difficult to believe, as some scholars do, in their ultimate identity.

There can be no doubt that the stories both of Offa and of þrȳð arose in the ancient continental home of the Angles. The Offa tradition lived on for centuries among the Danes, and it appears in literary, nationalized form (Wermundus figuring as king of Denmark) in the pages of Saxo and Sven Aageson. On the other hand, the Angles migrating to Britain carried the legends of Offa and his queen with them and in course of time localized them in their new home. Offa I became in the *Vita* king of the West Angles (Mercians), the founder of the city of Warwick, and considerable confusion between the two Offas set in, leading to further variations.

That the tales of Offa's prowess have a historical basis, is quite believable and antecedently probable. The þrȳð legend has frequently been assigned a mythological origin. Her name and character have called to mind the Valkyria type,³ and she has been compared directly to the Scandinavian Brynhildr, the person of her father being considered to be no other than Óðinn. Also a Norse myth of Þórr and Þrúðr — a variation of a primitive Indo-European 'day and night' myth — has been put into requisition (L 4. 106). But little light on the *Beowulf* version is gained from such hypotheses.

Various scholars have been looking for specific reasons to account for the insertion of this episode in the *Beowulf* narrative. Allusions to

¹ OE. *cwēn þrȳð*.

² And, indirectly, to the odious reputation of the wicked Eadburg, the daughter of Offa and Cyneþrȳð (Rickert, *MPh.* ii 343 ff.).

³ Þrúþr (i.e. 'strength') is mentioned by the side of Hildir (i.e. 'battle') as one of the Valkyrias in *Grimnismál*, 36. See Grimm D.M. 349 ff. (421 ff.)

Cyneþrȳð, wife of Offa II, or to queen Ōsþrȳð (ob. 697)¹ have been detected in it and charged to the account of an interpolator.² The passage has been imagined to be a sort of allegory revealing a high moral and educational purpose in its praise of Offa (= Offa II), its rebuke to þrȳð (= Cyneþrȳð), its (hidden) admonition to Æomēr (= prince Ecgferð).³ But the only conclusion to be drawn from it with reasonable certainty seems to be that the poet was interested in the old Anglian traditions — the only legends in *Beowulf* that are concerned with persons belonging to English (i.e., pre-English) stock. That these enjoyed an especial popularity in the Mercian district, is confirmed by the testimony of the proper names.⁴ The author's strong disapproval of þrȳð's behavior (1940 ff.) is quite in keeping with his moralizing, didactic propensities shown in various other passages.⁵

1931 f. Mōd þrȳðe [ne] wæg etc. The serious difficulties of meaning and form (nom. *þrȳðo* [MS.] instead of *þrȳð*, cf. Hart, *MLN.* xviii 117 f.; but also *Angl.* xxviii 452) are removed by Schücking's emendation. (See Varr.) The abrupt transition to þrȳð resembles the sudden appearance of Heremōd 901, who, like her, serves as a (partial) antithesis.

1934. swæstra gesiða, i.e. the retainers at the court. — *sinfrêa*. either the 'father' or 'husband.' In the latter case, *nefne sinfrea* means 'except as husband.' All the unsuccessful suitors were to be executed.

1935. þæt hire an dæg es eāgum starede. The construction may be explained from a blending of the absolute (adv.) use of *on*, as in *weras on sārwon* 1650, and the dat. of interest, as in *him āsetton segen . . . hēah ofer hēafod* 47 f.; cp. 2596 f.: *him . . . ymbe gestōdon*. For some parallel instances, see *Arch.* cxiii 417 n. The postpositive on takes the strong stress as in 2523, cp. 671. — *dæg* 'by day,' i.e. 'openly.'

1936. . . . him . . . weotode tealde, 'considered . . . (appointed, or) in store for him.' A stereotyped expression. See *Jul.* 357: *ic þæt wēnde ond witod tealde*, 685 f.; *Hel.* 1879 f.; *Wulfst.* 147.26, 241.16.

1938. æfter mundgripe, 'after being seized (arrested).'

1944. Hemminges mæg = Offa; in 1961 = Æomēr. Was Hemming a brother of Garmund? Or Garmund's (or Offa's) father-in-law? (Cp. *Nisshades mæg*, *Wald.* ii 8.) The name occurs in Ags., ON., and OHG. See Suchier, *Beitr.* iv 511 f.; Sievers, *ib.* x 501 f.; Binz 172; Björkman *L.* 4.31.4.167 f. There is a village named Hemmingstedt in the southwestern part of Schleswig.

1945. ealodrincende oðer sædan. This remark, an individualized variation of the *gefrægn-* formula, used as a phrase of transition, supplies a connecting link between the first part of the story and its continuation: 'beer-drinking men related further.' (*MPb.* iii 244, *Angl.*

¹ ten Brink 229 ff.

² L. 1963 would indeed form a faultless continuation of 1924.

³ Earle, pp. lxxxiv ff.

⁴ Binz 169 ff.

⁵ Cp., e.g., the characteristic instance of l. 1722.

xxviii 449.) [It has often been considered to point to *another*, different version of the Þrýð story, by which interpretation the preceding account (1931-43) was supposed to furnish an especially close parallel to the tale of Drida.]

1946. lǣs, (by litotes :) 'nothing.'

1948. geongum cempan. Offa's youth at the time of his heroic exploit is made much of in the *Widsið* allusion. According to later traditions, curiously both Scandinavian (Sven Aageson, *Annales Ryenses*) and English ones (*Vita Offae I*), he had reached his thirtieth year before he revealed his valor. However, one of a set of drawings made at St. Albans (in one of the MSS. of the *Vitae*) represents him as a youth, see R. W. Chambers, *Sixteenth century drawings illustrating the story of Offa and of Thryth (Drida)*, London [privately printed], 1912.

1950. ofer fealone flið. The epithet *fealu* applied to the sea — as is often done (somewhat conventionally) in OE. poetry — denotes "perhaps yellowish green, a common color in the English and Irish Channels" (Mead, *Publ. MLAss.* xiv 199). — be fæder lāre. The precise meaning of this allusion is lost. Did the father send Þrýð away, because her excessive violence and cruelty rendered her continued stay at his court impossible? [An unconvincing suggestion: Stefanović *L.* 4. 106. 522.]

1953. lifgesceafta lifgende brēac. Similarly, *worolde brūceð* 1062; 2097. As to the tautological combination, cp., e.g., *cwice lifdon*, *Andr.* 129, *OS. Gen.* 83.

1960. The reading proposed by Rickert (*MPh.* ii 54 ff.): [*geong*] *ēðel sinne*, *þonon geōmor wōc*, and interpreted as an allusion to Offa's singular 'awakening,' is very interesting, but clearly impossible.

1963-2151. Bēowulf's arrival and narrative.

1967^b-70^a. tō ðæs ðe etc., 'to the place where, as they had heard, the king . . . distributed rings.' The familiar *gefrægn-* formula (1969: *gefrūnon*) is of course, strictly speaking, out of place here. *bonan Ongenþēoēs* 1968 is not meant in its literal sense, since Hygelāc had performed the deed only by proxy, see *Intr.* xxxix; *Par.* § 10: Tacitus, *Germ.* c. xiv. The term is suggestive of the ON. surnames *Hundingsbani*, *Fáfnisbani* (cp. *Isungs bani*, *Helgakv. Hund.* i 21).

1970 ff. A much abridged form of the ceremonies described in 331 ff.

1978 f. *mandryhten* is probably acc. (not nom.) sing. It is Bēowulf's part to greet the king in a solemn address, see 407 ff.

1981. By the hook under the *e* in *reced* the scribe seems to have indicated the open character of the *e* ($e = \alpha$); thus in 2126 *b?l = bāl*, 2652 *fæðmiē = fæðmiæ*. In *sæcce* 1989 the same sign was added by mistake. (Cf. *Intr.* xciii.) [Did the scribe of the first part use e in 1398^b? See Varr.]

1983. It has been suggested that the form *hæ(ð)num* (see Varr.) pertains to the tribal name *Hæðnas* (ON. *Hei(ð)nir*), which occurs

Wids. 81. But why a term denoting the inhabitants of Hedemarken in Norway (according to Bugge, also the dwellers on the Jutish 'heath') should have been introduced here, has not been explained satisfactorily. Cf. Bu. 9 ff.; Chambers's note.

1994 ff. It has not been mentioned before that Hygelāc tried to dissuade Bēowulf from his undertaking (see on the other hand, 202 ff., 415 ff.). The same motive, equally unfounded, appears in the last part, 3079 ff. — Several so-called discrepancies between Bēowulf's own condensed version, 2000 ff., and the original account of his adventures in Denmark are easily detected. Some insignificant variations occur in 2011-13, 2147^b. A shifting of emphasis (and omission of detail) is observed in 2138 f. Added details, some of which seem to have been purposely reserved for this occasion, are found in 2020 ff. (appearance of Frēawaru and everything told in connection therewith), 2076 (name Hondsciōh), 2085 ff. (Grendel's pouch), 2107 ff., 2131 f., 2157 ff.

1996 f. *lēte Sūð-Dene sylfe geweorðan/gūðe wið Grendel* may be translated: 'that you should let the Danes themselves settle the war with Grendel.' (Cp. 424 ff.) For the interesting construction see Gloss.: *geweorðan*, *wið*. [Cf. Aant. 30; Bu. 97.]

2002. *uncer Grendles*, 'of us two, [me and] Grendel.' An instance of the archaic 'elliptic dual' construction. Cf. Sievers, *Beitr.* ix 271; *Angl.* xxvii 402. (Also Edgerton, *ZfvglSpr.* xliii 110 ff., xlv 23 ff.; Neckel, *GRM.* i 393.)

2004 f. *sorge* is gen. sing. (or plur.?), *yrmdē* probably acc. sing. Cp. 2028 f., 2067 ff.

2018. *bædde* (from *bādan* 'compel') *byre geonge* would be rather forced, whether we explain it as 'she urged the young men [to drink]' or 'she kept the young men (servers [?]) going' (Cl. Hall). The emendation *bælde* is elucidated by 1094.

2021. The most plausible meaning ascribed to *on ende* is 'consecutively,' 'continuously,' 'from end to end' (lit.: [from beginning] to end), i.e. 'to all in succession' (B.-T. Suppl.: *ende*, ii 9 d). The rendering 'at the end of the hall (or tables)' is of doubtful propriety.

2023 f. (*næ*)*gled sinc*, presumably 'studded vessel' (Cl. Hall); see 495, 2253 f., 2282, and note on 216. *sinc*.. *sealde*, a variant expression for *sincfato sealde*, 622.

2024^b-69^a. The Heaðo-Bard Episode. See Intr. xxxiv ff.

The following is a summary of Saxo's narrative (vi 182 ff.).¹ Frotho, who succeeded to the Danish throne when he was in his twelfth year, overcame and subjugated the Saxon kings Swerting and Hanef. He proved an excellent king, strong in war, generous, virtuous, and mindful of honor. Meanwhile Swerting, anxious to free his land from the rule of the Danes, treacherously resolved to put Frotho to death, but the latter forestalled and slew him, though slain by him simultaneously. Frotho was succeeded by his son Ingellus, whose soul was perverted from

¹ Literal quotations are from Elton's rendering.

honor. He forsook the examples of his forefathers, and utterly enthralled himself to the lures of wanton profligacy. He married the daughter of Swerting given him by her brothers, who desired to insure themselves against vengeance on the part of the Danish king. When Starcatherus, the old-time guardian of Frotho's son, heard that Ingellus was perversely minded, and instead of punishing his father's murderers, bestowed upon them kindness and friendship, he was vexed with stinging wrath¹ at so dreadful a crime. He returned from his wanderings in foreign lands, where he had been fighting, and, clad in mean garments, betook himself to the royal hall and awaited the king. In the evening, Ingellus took his meal with the sons of Swerting, and enjoyed a magnificent feast. The tables had been loaded with the profusest dishes. The stern guest, soon recognized by the king, violently spurned the queen's efforts to please him, and when he saw that the slayers of Frotho were in high favor with the king, he could not forbear from attacking Ingellus' character, but poured out the whole bitterness of his reproaches on his head, and thereupon added the following song: 'Thou, Ingellus, buried in sin, why dost thou tarry in the task of avenging thy father? Wilt thou think tranquilly of the slaughter of thy righteous sire? — Why dost thou, sluggard, think only of feasting? Is the avenging of thy slaughtered father a little thing to thee? — I have come from Sweden, traveling over wide lands, thinking that I should be rewarded, if only I had the joy to find the son of my beloved Frotho. — But I sought a brave man, and I have come to a glutton, a king who is the slave of his belly and of vice. — Wherefore, when the honors of kings are sung, and poets relate the victories of captains, I hide my face for shame in my mantle, sick at heart. — I would crave no greater blessing, if I might see those guilty of thy murder, O Frotho, duly punished for such a crime.' Now he prevailed so well by this reproach [clothed by Saxo in seventy Latin stanzas] that Ingellus, roused by the earnest admonition of his guardian, leapt up, drew his sword, and forthwith slew the sons of Swerting.

Compared with the *Beowulf*, Saxo's version marks an advance in dramatic power in that the climax is brought about by a single act (not by exhortations administered on many occasions, *māla gebwylce* 2057), and that Ingellus himself executes the vengeance, whereas in the English poem the slaying of one of the queen's attendants by an unnamed warrior ushers in the catastrophe.²

2029-31. Oft seldan hwær/æfter lēodhryre lýtle hwile/bongār būgeð, þēah sēo brýd duge. The general sense of these lines — which do not stand in need of alteration — is: 'As a rule, the murderous spear will rest only for a short time under such circumstances.' *seldan*, 'in rare instances,' expresses in a modified form the same idea as *lýtle bwile*; cf. *ESt.* xlv 125 f. Kock's able interpretation (*Angl.* xxvii

¹ In *Helgakv. Hund.* ii 19 Starkapr is called *grimmúþgastr*; cp. *Beow.* 2043^b.

² Cf. *Olrik* ii 39 f.

233 ff.): 'As a rule, it seldom happens that (*seldan bawār*, cp. *wundur bawār* 3062) the spear rests when some time has elapsed . . .' does not take into consideration the natural meaning of *litle bwile* (cp. 2097, 2240). *sēo brȳd*, the bride (in question), cp. 943, 1758, *Hel.* 310; no direct reference to Frēawaru.

2032 f. As *ofpyncan* is regularly construed with the dative, the retention of *ðēoden* appears, after all, quite hazardous, although the joining of different cases (*ðēoden*, *gebwām*) in itself would not count as an obstacle (*MPb.* iii 259). [It has been suggested that *ðēoden* may stand for *ðēodn(e)* with final *e* elided, cf. *Rie.Zs.* 404; note on 698^a.]

2034 f. þonne hē mid fæmnan on flett gæð, — dryhtbearn Dena duguða biwenede. The pronoun *hē* might refer to *dryhtbearn Dena*, cp. 2053 f., also 2059: *fæmnan þegn*, i.e. a young Dane who has accompanied the princess to her new home. (Cf. *MPb.* iii 255.) Kluge's interpretation of *dryhtbearn* as *dryhtbeorn* 'bridesman' (cp. *dryht-ealdorman*, -guma = 'paranymphus') is not called for, since there is no allusion to the wedding feast here. *duguða biwenede* could be considered a parenthetical clause with the substantive verb omitted (see 811). Of course, the change to *bī werede* (without parenthesis) would render the construction smoother.

But there are other interpretational possibilities. Explaining *hē* 2034 with reference to Ingeld, we may regard *dryhtbearn* (plur.) *Dena duguða biwenede* as a loosely joined elliptical clause (cp. 936, 1343) indicating the cause of the king's displeasure: 'the noble sons of the Danes [are] splendidly entertained' — provided *duguða* can be taken in an instrumental sense (cp. *nīða* 845, 1439, 2206) or is emended to *duguðum* (cp. 3174); in this case *him* 2036 would be dat. plur. This interpretation appears on the whole the most satisfactory one. — Further renderings are: '[while] a noble scion of the Danes attended upon the knights' (Heyne, Schücking), '[that] his high lords should entertain a noble scion of the Danes' (Wyatt, Cl. Hall) [both presupposing an inexplicable change of tense]; '[with the lady,] the noble child of the Danes (*dryhtbearn* in apposition with *fæmnan*), attended by her band' (reading *duguðe*) (Sedgefield) [with doubtful syntax]. — Cf. also *Rie.Zs.* 404 f.; *Bu.* 98; *Green L.* 6.8.5.100.

2036^a. on him gladiað. Type A₃; cp. 632^a. As to the accent on the preposition, cf. *Rie.* V. 31 f. See note on 724^b.

2041. bēah. There is no doubt that the *mēce* (2047) is meant. It would not seem impossible to credit *bēah*, 'ring,' then 'ornament,' 'precious thing' (*bēagas* 'things of value,' 80, 523, 2635) with the same development of sense as is seen in the term *māðpum*, 'treasure,' 'anything precious,' which is applied to a sword (see 1528, 2055). But it is certainly simpler to interpret *bēag* as 'hilt-ring,' see *Stjer.* 25, *Gloss.*: *fetelbilt*, *bindan*.

2044 f. geong(um) cempan . . . higes cunnian, 'test (tempt) the mind of a young warrior,' cf. *Lang.* § 25.4. The rather redundant

þurb breðra gebygd (cf. *Angl.* xxxv 470) appears to emphasize the intensity of the searching. Gummere: "tests the temper and tries the soul." In Saxo's account it is Ingeld himself that is addressed.

2051^b. *syððan Wiðergyld læg*; cp. 2201^b, 2388^b, 2978^b. We may imagine that the battle turned after *Wiðergyld*, a great leader, was slain. (It has been conjectured that he was the father of the young warrior, 2044, see G. W. Mead, *MLN.* xxxii 435 f.) The same name, though apparently not applied to a Bard warrior, occurs *Wids.* 124. A common noun *wiðergyld* ('requit') is nowhere found.

2053. *þāra banena byre nāthwylces*. A new generation has grown up in the meantime.

2056. *þone þe*. The accus., in place of the more regular dat. (instr.) (with *rādan*), is the result of attraction to *þone mādþum* 2055. Cp., e.g., 2295, 3003.

2061. *se ððer*, the slayer, is no doubt identical with the *geong cempa*, 2044.

2063 f. *þonne bið (āb)rocene on bā healfe/āðsweord eorla*. This implies that, by way of retaliation, a Dane kills a Heaðo-Bard. Then Ingeld is stirred up.

2072^a. *hondræs hæleða*. Note the decidedly conventional use of this gen. plur., cp. 120^a, 1198^a, (2120^a), *Finnsb.* 37^b.

2076^a. *þær wæs Hondscið* (older *-*sceðbe*, cf. *Lang.* § 17.3 n.). Type C₁, cp. (e.g.) 64^a, 2194^a, 2207^a, 2324^a. 2076^b. *hild onsæge*, Type D₁. Cp. 2483^b: (*wearð*) *gūð onsæge*, 'assailed' (him); see Gloss.

2085. *Glōf*, 'glove,' appears here in the unique sense of 'bag.' For the use of gloves in Ags. times, see Stroebe *L.* 9.45.2.15; Tupper's *Riddles*, p. 96.

2091^b. *hyt ne mihte swā*. The infin. *wesan* is understood (see Gloss.: *eom*), not *gedōn* of 2090, as is proved by the formula-like character of the expression; cp. *Andr.* 1393, *Guðl.* 548, *Rid.* 30.6, etc. (Cf. Sievers, *Angl.* xiii 2.)

2105 ff. The *gyd . . . sōð ond sārlic* 2108 f. recited by Hrōðgār denotes, most likely, an elegy (see 2247 ff. and note). What relation there is between this *gyd*, the *syllic spell*, and the harp playing, we are unable to determine. The practice of the art of minstrelsy by nobles and kings in the heroic age is confirmed by Scandinavian (also Middle High German,) and, indeed, Homeric parallels; a celebrated historic example is that of Gelimer, the last king of the Vandals (Procopius, *Histories: Vandal War*). Cf. Köhler, *Germ.* xv 33 ff.; Chadwick H. A. 83 ff., 222; Heusler, *R.-L.* i 455. — 2111 ff. The lament over the passing of youth and the misery of old age (cp. 1886 f., 1766 f.) is thoroughly Germanic. Thus, e.g., Saxo viii 269 ff., *Hel.* 150 ff., *Gen. (B)* 484 f. Cf. Gummere G. O. 305 f. (But also *Æneid* viii 508 f., 560 ff.)

2131 f. *þā se ðēoden mec ðīne life/healsode*, 'then the king explored me by thy life.' (Cp. 435 f.) A free use of the instrum., cp.

the prepositional phrase, *Jul.* 446: *ic þec hālsige þurb þæs Hybstan meabt, Blickl. Hom.* 189.7 ff., etc. (There may have been some confusion between *hālsian* and *bealsian*.) See Kress, *Ueber den Gebrauch des Instrumentalis in der ags. Poesie*, Marburg Diss. (1864), p. 24, n.; Bu. 369 f.; Delbrück, *Synkretismus* (1907), pp. 43, 41.

2137. *þær unc hwile wæs hand gemæne*. "There to us for a while was the blending of hands" (W. Morris), or . . . "battle joined" (Sedgefield). Cp. 2473; *Wulfst.* 162.7 f.: *þæt wāþenge-wrixl weorðe gemæne þegene and þræle*. The Ger. *bandgemein* (*werden*) furnishes a semasiological, though not a syntactical parallel.

2138. *holm heolfre wēoll, ond ic hēafde becearf* . . . A hysteron proteron. Regarding the decapitation of Grendel's mother, see 1566 ff. and note on 1994 ff.

2147. on (min)ne sylfes dōm. This is, to say the least, an exaggeration. The poet was yielding to the formula habit; see, e.g., 895, 2776; *Mald.* 38 f.: *syllan sāmānum on hyra sylfra dōm/feob*.

2152-2199. Bēowulf and Hygelāc.

2152^b. *eafor hēafodsegn*. The reading *eafor hēafodsegn* (asyndetic parataxis, see note on 398) is preferable to *eaforbēafodsegn*, which would be a very exceptional double compound (cf. *Rie. Zs.* 405). The words undoubtedly denote a banner, the first of the four gifts which are enumerated here in the same order as in 1020 ff. The boar banner (a banner with a boar-figure on it) may be compared to the Scand. raven banners (see *OE. Chron.* A.D. 878 (B, C, D, E): *se gūðfana* . . . *þē bīe Hrafn bēton*; cf. Hartung *L* 9.50.450). Was it called a 'head sign' because it was borne aloft in front of the king? (See Baeda, *H.E.* ii, c. 16; *Beow.* 47 f., *El.* 76 [?].) Or does the compound mean 'great banner'? Or, perhaps, an emblem (boar) such as was attached to the helmet which covered the head? (Cf. *Siev.* xxxvi 417 f.)

2157. *þæt ic his ærest ðē ēst gesægde*. 'That I should first declare to thee his goodwill' (Schröer, *Angl.* xiii 342 f., Sedgefield, *Cl. Hall*) would be an altogether supererogatory declaration. Considering the regular way of introducing indirect discourse (see *Intr.* lvi), it appears that 2157 must contain a general statement of similar import to that of the following lines introduced by *cwæð*. The noun *ēst* may be 'bequest,' 'bequeathing' (cp. *syllan* 2160, almost = *unnan*), and *bis* . . . *ēst* may express 'its transmission,' i.e. its history (in which case the use of the adverb *ærest* suggests that of *æfter* in 12, 2731), cf. *MPh.* iii 264, 462 f. Or *ēst* may be interpreted as 'gracious gift,' — "that I should describe to thee his gracious gift" (B.-T. *Suppl.*). The separation of *bis* from *ēst* might possibly be cited in favor of the former explanation (see 2579). — When Grettir's mother presented him with a sword, she said: 'This sword was owned by Jökull, my father's father, and the earlier Vatnsdal men, in whose hands it was blessed with victory. I give it to you; use it well.' (*Grettissaga*, ch. 17.)

2164 f. *lungre gelice* has been doubtfully explained both as 'equally

swift' and 'perfectly alike.' Kock² 117 ingeniously suggested the reading *lungre, gelice*, 'swift and all alike.' This explanation was called in question (*MLN.* xxxiv 133) on the ground that the two coordinate members of such asyndetic phrases (nouns or adjectives, see note on 398) are commonly synonymous or, at any rate, of distinctly similar scope, and one of them is normally a regular compound. However, as regards the latter objection, Professor Kock (in a private communication) points out that similar combinations are, in fact, not lacking, e.g. *beald, geblētsod*, *Gr.-Wü.* ii 240. 12, *forbte, āfārde*, *Andr.* 1340; and, as to the disparity of meaning between the two adjectives, an exception to the rule may be admitted in view of the fairly analogous cases of the type *īsig ond ūtfūs* 33, cf. *Angl.* xxix 381. It should be mentioned that an adj. *lungor* does not seem to be recorded in OE., except in the compound *cēaslungor* = 'contentious,' *Rule of Chrodegang* 19.12, but *lungar*, 'quick,' or 'strong' occurs in the *Heliand*; also OHG. *lungar*, 'quick,' 'strenuous.' (Cf. Kock L 5.44.4.43 f.; Cook's note on *Chr.* 167.) — Only in this passage does *lāst* (*swaðe*) *weardian* carry the meaning of 'follow,' see *Gr. Spr.:* *weardian*. On the form *weardode*, see *Lang.* §§ 19.3, 25.6. — *æppelfealuwe*; cf. *Lüning L* 7.28.208 f. In older German, *apfelgrau* is a favorite epithet of horses.

2168a. *dyrnum cræfte* may belong as well with the following as with the preceding member of the clause. *bondgesteallan* is clearly variation of *ōðrum*, i.e. *māge*.

2172a. *Hyrde ic þæt hē ðone healsbēah*. See 2163 and note on 62 f. For the scansion of 2173a, *wrætlicne wundyr mādōðum*, see *Intr.* lxxi & n. 1, *T.C.* § 19. — How many of the presents did *Bēowulf* keep for himself?

2179 ff. See note on *Heremōd*, p. 158.

2183 ff. *Hēan wæs lange* etc. The introduction of the commonplace story of the sluggish youth is not very convincing (cp. 408 f.). See *Intr.* xiv n. 2, xxvii n. 4; note on 1931–62 (*Offa*).

2185 f. *nē hyne on medobence micles wyrðne/drihten Wedera gedōn wolde*. *wyrðe*, 'having a right to,' assumes, especially in legal language, the pregnant sense of 'possessed of,' see *B.-T.*, p. 1200, viii; *Liebermann L* 9.10.2.ii 1, *Gloss.:* *wierðe*; *MLN.* xviii 246; hence *micles wyrðne gedōn*, 'put in possession of much,' i.e. 'bestow large gifts (on him).' That *wereda* of the MS. is a corruption of *Wedera*, seems all the more natural, as *weoroda Dryhten* is invariably applied to the 'Lord of Hosts' (*Rankin, JEGPh.* viii 405).

2195. *seofan þūsendo*. *þūsend* is sometimes used 'of value without expressing the unit' (*B.-T.*). In this case, as also e.g., repeatedly in *Bede*, the *hīd* ('familia') is evidently understood (see *Leo L* 4.24.101 n. 2; *Ettmüller, Transl.*; *Kluge* ix 191 f.; *Plummer's Saxon Chronicles* ii, p. 23; *Angl.* xxvii 411 f), so that the size of the land given to *Bēowulf* would equal that of North Mercia; cp. *OE. Bede* 240.2:

Norðmercum, þāra londes is seofon þūsendo (= iii, c. 24 : 'familiarum VII milium'). See note on 2994 f.

2198 f. *ōðrum*, i.e. Hygelāc; *þām* = *þām þe* (so 2779); *sēlra*, 'higher in rank.' Cp. 862 f.

The narrative of the Second Part is much broken up by digressions. The main story is contained in ll. 2200–31^a, 2278–2349^a, 2397–2424; 2510–2910^a; 3007^b–50, (3058–68,) 3076–3182; the previous history of the dragon hoard, in ll. 2231^b–77, 3051 (or 49^b)–57, 3069–75; episodes of Geatish history, in ll. 2354^b(49^b)–96, 2425–2509, (2611–25^a,) 2910^b–3007^a.

2200–2323. The robbing of the hoard and the ravages of the dragon.

2202 ff. On the historical allusions, see Intr. xl, ll. 2378 ff.

2207. *syððan* is used, in a way, correlatively with *syððan* 2201.

2209. *wæs ðā frōd cyning*, 'the king was then old.'

2213^b. *stīg under læg*. Type D4. (See 1416^b.)

2215 ff. The supplied readings are of course conjectural, but there are sufficient grounds for believing that they fairly represent the context. (*forþ nē*)*h gefe(al)g/hæðnum horde*, 'he made his way forwards near to the heathen hoard'; cp. 745, 2289 f. To judge from the facsimile, the MS. reading *gefeng* (so Holthausen, Schücking, Chambers) is by no means certain. — 2217. *nē hē þæt syððan (bemāð)*, 'nor did he [the dragon] afterwards conceal it,' i.e. he showed it very plainly. For the use of *þ(ēab)* 2218, see 1102.

2222. *sē ðe him sære gesceōd*. *him* refers to the dragon. Cp. 2295.

2223. *þ(ēow)*. A slave, a fugitive from justice, stole a costly vessel from the dragon's hoard, and upon presenting it to his master — one of Bēowulf's men — obtained his pardon, 2281 ff. The vessel was then sent to Bēowulf himself (2404 f.). In the meantime the dragon had commenced his reign of terror. [According to Lawrence, L 4.62a. 551, "A warrior [*þegn*] (not a slave), having committed a grievous crime, was forced to flee the court of which he was a member, in order to escape the vengeance of the man whom he had injured, or his kinsmen. He therefore plundered the dragon's hoard, so that he might get objects of value by means of which to compose the feud. The rings were apparently used as atonement for the crime, while the cup was given to the ruler [probably Bēowulf] who arranged the settlement." But why should that person be called a 'captive,' as Lawrence translates *hæft* 2408? (See Gloss.; may he have been a war prisoner?)]

2228–31^a. A hypothetical restoration of the missing words might be attempted as follows.

hwæðre (earn)sceapen (atolan wyrme
 wræcnion ætwand — him wæs wrōht) sceapen —
 (fūs on fēðe, þā hyne) se fār begeat.
 Sincfæt (firde).

With 2229^b cp. 2287, 2913; with 2230^a cp. 970. As to *firde*, see 156: *feorran*; also *hæfde*, or *funde* (proposed by Chambers) would be acceptable. — For 2227 the reading *þæt (him from) ðām gyst(e gryre)-brōga stōd* would seem natural (so, except for the omission of *him*, Grein¹). Cp. 2564 f., 783 f.; as to the meaning of *gyst*, see *gryregiest* 2560.

2231 ff. Supplemented by the account of an earlier stage (3049 ff., 3069 ff.), the history of the hoard is briefly this. Long, long ago (3050^a) the hoard had been placed in the earth by illustrious chieftains (3070). A curse had been laid on it. After a time, it was discovered and seized by certain warriors (2248 f.), who made good use of it. The last survivor of this race returned the treasures to the earth, placing them in a barrow or cave. There the dragon found them and kept watch over them for three hundred years (2278), until the theft of a cup aroused his anger and brought on the tragic fight, in which both *Bēowulf* and the dragon lost their lives. The hoard was finally buried in the ground with the ashes of the hero.

It will be observed that the somewhat complicated history of the hoard previous to its seizure by the dragon shows a rather modern motivation. A more primitive conception would have taken a treasure-guarding dragon as an ultimate fact. (*Gnom. Cott.* 26: *draca sceal on blæwe, /frōd, fræt-wum wlanc.*) Regarding the story of the last survivor, it has been suggested that, according to the original notion, the man provided in the cave a burial place for himself as well as his treasures, and was then transformed into a dragon (cp. the story of *Fáfnir*); see Ettmüller Transl. 177; Simrock L 3.21.201; Bu. 370; Bugge & Olrik L 4.51; also J. Grimm, *Kleinere Schriften* iv 184. — The cave of the dragon represents one of those ancient, imposing stone graves covered with a mound which by later generations were regarded as *enta geweorc* 2717 (cp. Saxo, *Prefacio*, p. 8; also the mod. Dan. *jættestue*, 'giants' chamber'; Grimm D.M. 442 f. [534 f.]), and which are found in the Scandinavian countries as well as in England. (S. Müller i 55 ff., 77 ff., 95, 122 f.; Wright L 9.3.71 ff.; cf. Schuchhardt, *R.-L.* iii 206 ff.) See Figure 4 inserted in this edition.

The inconsistencies discovered by Stjerna in regard to the place where the hoard was deposited, the nature of the objects composing it, and the depositors (Stjer. 37 ff., 136 ff.) cannot be admitted to exist. [For a study of the whole subject, see also Lawrence L 4.62a.]

2239^b-41^a. *wēnde þæs ylcan, /þæt hē lýtēl fæc longgestrēona/brūcan mōste*; 'he expected the same [fate as had befallen all his relatives], viz. that he would be permitted to enjoy the ancient treasures only a short time.'

2241^b. *eallgæaro*. 2243^a. *nīwe*. The burial place was specially prepared, not used before — in a way, a distinction; cf. S. Müller i 411.

2247-66. This characteristic, impressive elegy (see Intr. liv f., note on 2105 ff.) may be compared with the recital of the bereaved father's

sorrow, 2444 ff., which is also virtually a sample of elegiac verse but nearer its prototype, viz. the lament for the dead or funeral dirge (see 1117 f., 3152 ff., 3171 ff.). Cf. L 4.126 (Schücking, Sieper).

2252. *secga seledrēam*. The emendation is supported by *Andr.* 1655 f. (*Rid.* 64.1). The series *secga* — *segan* — *sēgon* — *gesāwōn* shows the conjectural line of scribal alteration. (*ESl.* xxxix 465.) Kock² 118 pleads for the retention of *gesāwōn*: “who had seen [the last of],” cp. 2726 f. (W. Morris: “The hall-joy had they seen.”)

2253^a. *oððe fe(o)r(mie)*. Type C2.

2255-56^a. *Sceal se hearda helm* etc. The inf. *wesan* is understood. See 3021.

2258-60. *gē swylce sēo herepād* etc. Note the vocalic end rime, enjambement of alliteration, and the use of the same alliteration in two successive lines.

2259. *ofer borda gebræc*, ‘over the crashing shields’; see 2980.

2261. *æfter (wigfruman)*, lit. ‘behind,’ ‘following,’ hence ‘along with’ (*JEGPb.* vi 197).

2262. *Næs* (adv.) *hearpan wyn*. The verb ‘is’ is understood, — ‘there is not . . .’ See 2297; note on 811.

2263 f. *nē gōd hafoc/geond sæl swingeð*. It has been established that falcons were tamed in Sweden as early as the seventh century, probably for the chase (*Stjer.* 36). In England trained hawks (or falcons) seem to have been unknown before the second third of the eighth century, see Cook, *The Date of the Ruthwell and Bewcastle Crosses* (1912), pp. 275 ff. Cf. also Tupper’s *Riddles*, p. 110; Roeder, *R.-L.* ii 7 f.

2271. *opene*. According to Lawrence, L 4.62a.577, “the stones closing the entrance to this ancient tomb had fallen, giving access to the interior.”

2278 f. *þrēo hund wintra* etc. Cp. 1497 f.

2283 f. *Ðā wæs hord rāsod,/onboren bēaga hord*. Merely recapitulation.

2286. *fira fyrngeweorc*; i.e., the *fāted wāge* 2282, *drincfæt dýre* 2306.

2287. *wrōht wæs genīwad*. Probably not ‘strife was renewed,’ but (lit.) ‘strife arose which previously did not exist.’ (See, however, also note on 2228 ff.)

2288. *stonc ðā æfter stāne*. See Gloss.: *stincan*. The verb form has been thought by various scholars to belong to *stincan* ‘emit a smell’ (MnE. *stink*) and has been credited with the unusual sense of ‘sniffed,’ ‘followed the scent.’ In case this interpretation is approved, (MHG.) *Ortnit* 570: *als des wurmes boubet vernam des mannes smac* might be cited as a partial parallel.

2292 f. *sē ðe* (‘he whom’) *Waldendes/hyldo gehealdeþ*. Cp. 572 f. See Kock² 118 f., Intr. xlix.

2295. *þone þe him on sweofote sære getēode*. *sære* is adverb, not object of the verb, the fem. gender of the noun *sār* being more

than doubtful. *getēon*, 'decree,' 'allot,' is used absolutely, perhaps: 'deal with.' (Cp. 2222.)

2297. *blāw* is normally masc. (one instance of the neut.: Sievers, *Beitr.* ix 237) and appears as such in all the passages of our poem where the gender can be seen (2803, 2804, 3157, 2412?). Hence *ealne* should not be changed to *eal*. The metrical difficulty of the MS. reading is removed by the emendation *ūtanweard* (nom. sing., ref. to the dragon).

2298. *wiges gefeh*, that is to say, by anticipation.

2315. *lyftfloga*. On the flying dragon, see note on *Finnsb.* 3; *Angl.* xxxvi 188 n. 2.

2324-2537. Preparation for the dragon fight.

2324 ff. Was *Bēowulf* not at home? Did the author desire to have the tidings announced through a messenger? (Cf. *Intr.* xxi, cviii.)

2329-31. *Bēowulf* did not yet know the real cause of the dragon's ravages, see 2403 ff. The phrase *ofer ealde riht*, 'contrary to old law' (cp. *Ags. Laws*, *Hloðb.* & *Eadr.* 12: *an eald riht*), is here given a Christian interpretation.

2334. *ēalond*. Cf. *Intr.* xxii, xlvi n. 4. Neither Saxo's island (Sievers) nor the islands of Zealand (Boer) or Öland (Stjer. 91 f.), but 'land bordering on water' (*Bu. Tid.* 68, *Bu.* 5). An apparently analogous use of *igland*, *ēalond*: *Andr.* 15, *Pboen.* 9, 287, *Sal.* 1 was pointed out by Krapp, *MPb.* ii 403 f. (See also *NED.*: *island*.) Also *insula* is found in medieval Latin in this wider sense (cf. *Beitr.* xxxv 541). [*Aant.* 34.]

2338. The masc. form *eallirenne* shows that the author had in mind the noun *scyld*; but he changed to the neut. *bord* in the next line. (*ESt.* xxxix 465.)

2353^b-54^a. *Grendeles mægum*, i.e. the 'Grendel family,' meaning, of course, Grendel and his mother. (Cp. *Finnes eaferum* 1068.) *lāðan cynnes* 'of (or: 'belonging to') a hateful race'; cp. 1729.

2354^b. *Nō þæt læsest was . . .*; cp. 1455. There follows here the second of the allusions to *Hygelāc*'s last adventure, see *Intr.* xxxix f.

2358. *hiorodryncum swealt*, 'died by sword-drinks,' i.e. by the sword drinking his blood. Cf. Krüger, *Beitr.* ix 574; Rickert, *MPb.* ii 66 ff.; *Arch.* cxxvi 349 & n. 2. The nearest semasiological parallel of the unique compound is *gryrum ecga* 483.

2361 f. *hæfde him on earne (āna) þritig/hildegeatwa . . .* Here *Bēowulf* is seen to combine his proficiency in swimming with his thirty-men's strength. The extraordinary skill of ancient German tribes in swimming (crossing, e.g., the rivers Rhine and Danube in full armor) is testified to by Roman historians; cf. Müllenhoff *L* 9.14.1.334 f.; Bjarnason, *R.-L.* iii 150.

2367^a. Unless we assume this to be an isolated hypermetrical half-line (cf. *Intr.* lxxi & n. 1), the second part of *sioleða* cannot be connected with *þ̅ð* (Gr.: 'seals' waves,' see Varr.). Dietrich's explanation

of the noun (*ZfdA.* xi 416) on the basis of *sol* 'mud,' 'wet sand' has been rightly abandoned, especially as the testimony of the form *sole*, *Beow.* 302 (MS.) cannot be accepted. Bugge (*Zs.* 214) suggested connection with the stem found in Go. *anasilan* 'become quiet (silent),' Swed. dial. *sil* 'quiet water.' If this etymology is correct, the specific basic meaning must have been greatly widened.

2379-96. On these Swedish wars, see *Intr.* xl, xlv.

2385-86a. *feorhwunde hlēat, /sweordes swengum.* This is Kock's punctuation, *L.* 5.44.4.9. The verb *hlēotan* takes the gen., acc., or instr. (so *Chr.* 783). — *orfeorme* (MS.), which Brett tries to vindicate (*MLR.* xiv 2: 'without support' [?]), is precluded by considerations of meter and sense.

2392 f. *Ēadgilse wearð . . . frēond*; i.e., he supported *Ēadgils*. Cp. the pregnant meaning of *lufan* 1982, *batian* 2466, etc.

2395 f. *hē* refers to *Ēadgils*. [It has been suggested, as a remote possibility, that Onela (*Āli*) was killed by *Bēowulf* himself, who would thus be assigned the rôle of *Starkaðr* (*Ynglingasaga*, ch. 25 (29), see note on *Heremōd*, p. 159); cf. Belden, *MLN.* xxviii 153, *Intr.* xliii n. 4.] *hē gewræc . . . /cealdum cearsīðum*, 'he avenged [it, viz. the previous hostile acts] by means of expeditions fraught with harm and distress' (cp. *sorhfullne sīð* 512, 1278, 1429). As the battle between *Aðils* and *Āli* was fought on the ice of Lake *Vänér* (*Par.* § 5, ch. 55; § 6, ch. 29), Bugge (13) thought of taking *cealdum* in its literal sense of physical cold.

2418. *hælo ābēad* carries no reference to good luck needed on this particular occasion (as in 653), but means, quite in general, 'saluted.'

2419^b-23^a. The expression of gloomy forebodings might recall *Mark* xiv 33 f. (*Mat.* xxvi 37 f.). (*wyrd . . .*) *sē*, see note on 1887 (also 1344). — *sēcean sǣwle hord* 2422 comes to the same as *sǣwle sēcan* 801.

2423^b. *nō þon lange* presents, perhaps, a contamination of *nō þon leng* (the normal compar. in connection with *þon*) and *nō . . . lange*.

2425-2537. *Bēowulf* speaks.

2428 ff. *Ic wæs syfanwintre* etc. On the custom (practised with especial frequency in Scandinavia) of placing children in the homes of others for their education, see F. Roeder, *Über die Erziehung der vornehmen ags. Jugend in fremden Häusern*, 1910; cf. L. M. Larson, *JEGPh.* xi 141-43. The training of youths was supposed to begin at the age of seven; cf. Grimm R.A. 411. In the case of *Bede* we have his own testimony: *mid þy ic wæs seofanwintre, þā wæs ic mid gime ne mīnra māga seald tō fēdanne ond tō lǣrenne þām ārwyrran abbude Benedicte ond Cōlferþe æfter þon*, *OE. Bede* 480.25 ff. (= v, c. 24).

2432 ff. *næs ic him . . . lǣdra* etc. Litotes. — The poet does not state directly that *Bēowulf* was brought up together with his uncles, but such is the natural interpretation. It involves chronological inconsistency, see *Intr.* xxxviii, xlv.

2435 ff. On the slaying of Herebeald by Hæðcyn, see Intr. xli f. Accidental homicide was punishable. Yet Hrēðel cannot fulfill the duty of avenging his son, because he must not lift his hand against his own kin. The king's morbid surrender to his grief is significant.

2436. (wæs . . .) morþorbed strêd; cf. T.C. §§ 1, 6. The phrase recalls the Lat. 'lectum sternere,' cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 353. The corresponding (*hildbedd*) *stýred*, *Andr.* 1092 is no doubt an error for *strē(i)d* (*Cosijn, Beitr.* xxi 15).

2438. frēawine is not entirely inappropriate, since Herebeald is the elder brother and heir presumptive.

2444. Swā bið geðmorlīc gomelum ceorle. *Swā* introduces an example or illustration (see note on 1769), in this instance the imaginary case of an old man sorrowing for his son who has been hanged (2444-62^a). It has been suggested (Holthausen, *Beibl.* iv 35; Gering, note) that the author was thinking of the story of Jormunrekr and his son Randvér (*Völsungasaga*, ch. 40; cp. Saxo viii 280). In both cases the misery of childlessness is emphasized (see 2451 ff.). But there is nothing in the Beowulfian allusion to indicate that the father himself caused the son to be hanged.

2446. þonne hē gyd wrece could be regarded as the continuation of (*þæt*) *his byre rīde*, which would account for the subjunctive (cf. *Bu. Tid.* 56). But *wreceð* may well be the correct reading.

2448. helpe. The scribe who penned *helpan* expected the infin. of the verb before *ne mæg*. The noun is demanded by *ænige* 2449^b. A wk. fem. *helpe* is unknown in OE. poetry. [*Kock* 221; *MPh.* iii 463.]

2454. (hafað) dæda gefondad, '(has) experienced [evil] deeds'; cf. *Arch.* cxv 181.

2455-59. Gesyhð sorhcearig on his suna būre/wīnsele wēstne etc. A literal interpretation would be beset with difficulties. How could the deserted wine-hall be considered part of the son's būr? Why should a number of dead warriors be referred to? (If *rīdend* 2457^b be taken as 'the one hanging on the gallows,' *swefað* has to be changed to *swefeað*, *Angl.* xxviii 446.) The explanation is that the old man falls into a reverie, seeing with his mind's eye the scene of desolation, or, in other words, the poet passes from the actual, specific situation to a typical motive of elegiac poetry; cf. Schücking, *Est.* xxxix 10. 2456^b-57^a. windge reste/rēte berofene, 'the wind-swept resting place deprived of joy.' The hall was also used for sleeping, as the happenings in Heorot show. We are reminded of *Wand.* 76: *winde biwāune weallas stondaþ*, 86: *burgwara breahrtma lēase* . . . A fem. *windgerest* (thus, e.g., Schücking, Sedgefield, Chambers) is exceedingly problematical. — (Longfellow was deeply impressed by this passage, as is shown by his alluding to it in *Hyperion*, Book ii, ch. 10.)

2460. Gewiteð þonne on sealman. The old man goes to his own chamber. sorhlēoð gæleð. We cannot be quite sure that this is not merely a high-flown expression implying 'lamentation'; cf. note on

786 ff. — 2461. þūhte. The pret. is fully justified. After a survey of the grounds and buildings the lonely father has retired.

2468. mid þære sorhge, 'with that sorrow in his heart.'

2469 ff. See Intr. cxiii & n. 2 (parallel passages in *Gen.*).

2472-89. On this first series of Swedish wars, see Intr. xxxix.

2475. him, dat. plur. ('ethic dative').

2481. þeah ðe ðær/his ealdre gebohte. This is, syntactically, the natural division of the line. Scansion: A₃ (see, e.g., 941^a, 2587^a, 2977^a), A₁ (cf. T.C. § 23). The object (*bit*) need not be expressed, cp. 2395^b. *ðær*, viz. one of the two *mægawine* 2479 (Hæðcyn and Hygelāc).

2484 f. þā ic . . . gefrægn mæg ðærne . . . on bonan stælan, 'then, as I have heard, one kinsman [Hygelāc] avenged the other [Hæðcyn] on the slayer [Ongenþeow]'; cf. Aant. 23; Kock 232 f. Hygelāc did not perform the act personally, cf. note on 1968. A detailed narrative of these encounters is given in 2924 ff., 2961 ff.

2490. him must refer to Hygelāc. There is an abrupt change of topics.

2494. The Gifðas (Lat. 'Gepidae'), a tribe closely related to the Goths, left their seats near the mouth of the Vistula as early as the third century and settled in the district north of the lower Danube. Their kingdom was destroyed by the Lombards in the latter half of the sixth century. According to this passage, tradition still associated them with their old home.

2497 f. symle ic him on fēðan beforan wolde, / āna on orde. The true heroic note. Cp., e.g., *Iliad* vi 444 f.; *Hildebr.* 27 (*ber was eo folches at ente . . .*); *Wald.* i 18 ff.

2501 ff. Another allusion to Hygelāc's Frankish expedition. Dæghrefn, very likely the slayer of Hygelāc, was killed by Bēowulf, who took from him his sword (*Nægling* 2680). (Cf. *Rie. Zs.* 414; *Arch.* cxv 181.) It is decidedly interesting to note that Dæghrefn is a Frankish, non-Ags. name; cf. Schröder, *Anz.f.d.A.* xii 181, & *Die deutschen Personennamen (Festrede, Göttingen, 1907)*, p. 9. — It is not quite certain that for *dugeðum* means 'in the presence of the hosts'; *duguð* may have been used in the abstract sense (cf. Gloss.).

2505. in campe (MS. *cempan*). As *cempa* has nowhere the function of a collective noun (cf. Gloss.: *on*), and *in (on)* is never found in the sense of 'among' with a plural denoting 'men,' *cempan* is unacceptable both as dat. sing. and dat. plur. Cf. *Siev.* xxxvi 409 f. The scribe evidently had in mind *cempan* of 2502.

2514. Though *mærðum* 'gloriously' is not an impossible reading (see Chambers), the emendation *mærðu* is antecedently probable; see 2134, 2645, *Seaf.* 84, *Rid.* 73.11. Cf. *Bu.* 103 f.

2520 f. If *gylpe* is interpreted as 'proudly,' 'gloriously' (cp. 1749, 868; according to Chambers: 'in such a manner as to fulfill my boast'), no change of the MS. reading is needed.

2525. (Nelle ic beorges weard) oferfleôn fôtes trem, ac unc [furður] sceal . . . The critics' treatment of this line has been essentially influenced by the parallel passage, *Mald.* 247: (*þæt ic beonon nelle*) *flēon fôtes trym, ac wille furðor gān*. For the scansion of 2525^a, see T.C. § 24.

2538-2711. The dragon fight. On the fight and on the dragon, see Intr. xxi ff., xxv, li; Par. § 7: Saxo ii 38 f. There are three distinct phases of this combat (just as of the fight with Grendel's mother); the second begins at 2591^b (or, a long digression intervening, at 2669), the third at 2688. Cf. *Angl.* xxxvi 193 n.3.

2538. *Ārās dā bī ronde*. The analogy of expressions like *under helme* (see Gloss.: *under*) lends some support to the view that *bī ronde* means 'with the shield (by his side)'. Yet the prepositional phrase may be directly connected with the verb (cp. 749), 'leaning on the shield.'

2547. *ne meahte*; either 'he' or 'any one' (*man*) is understood as the subject. See Lang. § 25.4.

2556^b. From *ærest cwōm*. Type D4.

2558^b. *hrūse dynede*. In the *Völsungasaga*, ch. 18, at the approach of the dragon, *varþ svá mikill landskjálfti, svá at öll jorþ skalf í nánd*; cp. *Lied vom Hürnen Seyfrid* 21; *Beues of Hamtoun* (ed. Kölbinger, E.E.T.S.) 2737 f.; Gottfried von Strassburg's *Tristan* 9052 ff. (Also *Hel.* 5801: *thiu erða dunida* [= Mat. xxviii 2]. Cf. Cook's notes on *Christ* 826, 881.)

2564. *ecgum unglāw* (MS.). In view of the doubtful status of the intensive prefix *un-* (see note on 357), *an-* has been substituted for it; *anglāw* 'very sharp' is certainly more satisfactory than B.-T.'s *unglāw* 'dull.' The physical sense of 'sharp,' though nowhere else recorded, may not unreasonably be attributed to *glēaw*, of which *glāw* is a variant form, see Lang. § 15 n. [Cf. also Gr. Spr.; *Angl.* xxix 380, *Est.* xxxix 466.]

2566. *gestōd wið stēapne rond*. Cp. 749. (*Waltbarius* 529: '[quantus] in clipeum surgat.')

2573-75. *ðær hē þy fyrste forman dōgore/wealdan mōste, swā him wyrd ne gescrāf/hrēð æt hilde*. We may translate 'there he had to spend his time (Chambers), (on the first day, i.e. :) for the first time in his life, in such a way that fate did not assign to him glory in battle'; or — taking *wealdan* in an absolute sense — 'there and then (cp. *þā ðær* 331, 1280), for the first time, he had to manage (get along) without victory' (so substantially Müllenhoff xiv 233, Heyne). [*MPh.* iii 464: interpretation based on the usual meaning of *mōt*, 'may.']

2577. *incge-lāfe* (perhaps a compound). *incge* is as obscure as *icge* 1107, with which (as well as with *isig* 33) it has been conjecturally connected. [Note also *Ex.* 190: *ingē men*, 444: *inca ðēode*.] *Inges*, or *Ingwines* (see Proper Names, Intr. xxxvii, and note on Scyld, p. 123),

is a desperate remedy for a desperate case. *ē(a)cnan*, *īcnan*, or *īcnen* (cp. 1663^a, 2140^a, 1104^b [MS.]) could also be proposed. Quite possibly the scribe did not understand the word.

2579. his . . . þearfe hæfde, 'had need of it.'

2586-88. It is possible that *grundwong* refers to the dragon's cave (see 2770) or the ground in front of it (cf. Bu. Tid. 298). But it seems on the whole more natural that it should denote the same as *eormengrund*, *ginne grund*, i.e., earth in general (as explained by earlier scholars), or that the phrase 'give up that region,' in this context, implies 'leaving the earth' (Aant. 36). These lines and the following ones express nearly the same idea, the former negatively, the latter positively. Considering further the contrast between *wolde* 2588 and *sceolde* [*ofer*] *willan* 2589, we may venture to translate literally: 'that was not a pleasant (willing) journey (or, course of action) [i.e.] that the illustrious son of Ecgðēow was willing to leave the earth.' (*Est.* xxxix 466, *MLN.* xxiv 94f.)

2595. *sē ðe ær folce wēold*, "he who used to rule a nation" (Cl. Hall). Cp. *Æneid* ii 554 ff. [Bu. Zs. 216; Aant. 36.]

2596 ff. The disloyalty of the ten cowardly followers of *Bēowulf*, who flee for their lives, is not unlike the defection of the disciples of Christ, see Mark xiv 50, Mat. xxvi 56. (Also the injunction to the companions, 2529 may recall Mark xiv 34, Mat. xxvi 38.) Likewise, *Wiglāf*'s heroic assistance is matched by the ἀπιστεία of Peter (Mat. xxvi 51, John xviii 10) so nobly glorified in the *Heliand* (4867 ff.).

2599^b. *Hiora in ānum*. See note on 100^b.

2600 f. *sibb' æfre ne mæg/wiht onwendan*. As the intrans. use of *onwendan* (i.e. 'change') is not authenticated, *sibb* is now commonly taken as acc., and *wiht* as nom. Still, the possibility of construing *sibb* as the subject of the clause is to be conceded; 'kinship can never change anything,' i.e. 'will always prevent a change (of heart).' For *þām ðe wēl þenceð*, see note on 287 ff.

2602 ff. On *Wiglāf* and *Wēohstān*, see Intr. xliv, xxii; on the form of introducing *Wiglāf*, *ib.* civ n. 1.

2614. *his māgum*; *his* probably refers to *Ēanmund*; the generic term *māgum*, by implication, refers to *Onela*.

2616. *ealdsweord etonisc*. This looks like a harking back to the mysterious sword in the Grendel cave (see note on 1555 f.); cf. *Angl.* xxxv 261 n. 1. So 2979.

2618 f. *nō ymbe ðā fæhðe spræc*,/þeah ðe hē [i.e. *Wēohstān*] *his brōðor bearn ābredwade*. *his* refers to *Onela*, the subject of *spræc*. "Onela's passive attitude was due to the fact that his nephew was a lawless exile, and so no longer entitled to protection from his kin." (Seebohm L 9.17.66 f.) Herein is seen a breaking away from the primitive tribal custom, cf. Chadwick H.A. 347 f.

2623. *gūðgewæda* quite possibly stands for the acc. pl. *-gewādu* (*Lang.* § 18.2). Cp. 3134 f. (also 2028 f., 2067 f.).

2628. *māges*. A general term, instead of 'father.'

2633 ff. On this noble 'comitatus' speech (and certain close parallels), see Intr. lvii, lxiii; Par. § 7: Saxo ii 59 ff., § 9: *Hrólfs saga*, chs. 32 f.

2638. *Ðē hē ūsic on herge gecēas*, 'on this account he chose us (from) among the host.' This function of *on* is parallel to that found in combination with *niman*, see Gloss.: *on*; cp. *Vita Gutblaci* 1.7: *him pā āne gecēas on pāre mādēna hēape*. *Ðē* is used correlatively with *pē* 2641; see Gloss.: *sē*, *pē*.

2640^a. *onmunde ūsic mārða*. *onmunan* (with or without the adj. *wyrpe*) in all other places means: 'consider worthy of.' Why not here? There is no basis for the meaning 'remind' very generally ascribed to it.

2640^b. *mē* implies 'to me as well as to the rest of us.'

2649^b. *þenden hyt sý*. See Varr. That *hyt* should be the 'proleptic' pronoun is not likely (though perhaps not impossible). The assumption of a noun *hit(t)* 'heat' — first definitely proposed by Grein — has been largely approved by modern scholars.

2651. *lēofre*. See Lang. § 25.2.

2657. *þæt næron ealdgewyrht*, 'he has never deserved it.' *þæt* is probably pronoun.

2658. *duguðe*, partit. gen. with *hē āna*, 2657.

2659 f. *ūrum . . . bām*, instead of *unc bām* or **ūre bām* (cp. 2532, 596), is due to attraction. Examples of similar genit. combinations are cited by Cosijn (viii 573) and Chambers; cf. *P. Grdr.*² i 775. The general sense is of course: 'I will join you in the fight.' Gummere's rendering "My sword and helmet . . . for us both shall serve" is perhaps a little too precise. *byrne* and *beaduscrūd* are synonymous, see 1454^a (2321 f., 3163).

2663 ff. There is a singular lack of propriety in making young Wiglāf administer fatherly advice to Bēowulf. It is the author that speaks.

2683 ff. A sword in Bēowulf's hands was liable to break on account of his excessive strength. A typical feature frequently met with in old Germanic literature. (E.g., Saxo iv 115 (Offa); *Volsungasaga*, chs. 15, 35.) Cf. *MPh.* iii 464 f.; also Panzer 35, 41 f., 52 f., 281 n. As to Bēowulf's use of swords, see 435 ff., 679 ff., etc. [Müll. xiv 229; Jellinek & Kraus, *ZfdA.* xxxv 268 f.]

2696^b. *swā him gecynde wæs*. A conventional idea. Cp. *Brun.* 7 f.: *s-wā him geapele was / fram cnēomāgum*; (OHG.) *Ludwigslied* 51: *thaz uuas imo gekunni*.

2697 ff. The statement is not quite clear logically. It involves the anticipation of the result of the action: *sīo hand gebarn* 2697^b, and a loose use of *þæt* 2699^a (see Gloss.). The meaning is this: 'he did not care for (i.e. aim at) the head [of the dragon], but his hand was burned in striking the monster a little lower down, etc.' Dragons are vulnerable

in their lower parts; see especially Par. § 7: Saxo ii 38 f. (Frotho's dragon fight). Cf. Bu. 105. [Aant. 37: 'he did not care for his (own) head, i.e. life.']

2705. The context leaves it somewhat undecided whether Bēowulf or Wiglāf is the real victor in the combat with the dragon. But the poet manages to let Bēowulf have the honor of the final blow. Cp. 2835, 2876.

2706. *ferh ellen wræc*, 'strength drove out life.' Cp. *Gen.* 1385 f.: *ýsa wræcon árleasra feorb/of flæscboman*. [Heyne took *ferh* as the subject.]

2711-2820. Bēowulf's death.

2717-19. *seah on enta geweorc,/hū dā stānbogan stapulum fæste/ēce eorðreced innan healde*. One of the difficulties supposed to be in this passage (see Varr.) is removed by construing *eorðreced* (not *stānbogan*) as subject, and *stānbogan* as object (so Kemble, Arnold, Earle, Cl. Hall, Chambers, cf. Sedgfield). The stone chamber is indeed contained in the ever enduring (or, primeval) earth-house. The change from the preterite to the present is not unprecedented (Lang. § 25.6), and the opt. is naturally accounted for by the idea of examining implied by *seah on* (cp. *nēosian* . . . *hū* 115 f.). *stānbogan* seems to refer to a primitive form of vaulting such as is met with in English and Irish stone graves (S. Müller i 95). (B.-T.: 'natural stone arches,' Schü. Bd. 77 ff.: 'rock-curvatures,' i.e. 'cave.'). There is certainly no need to take *stānbogan* or *stapulas* as architectural terms pointing to the specific Roman art of vault-building (so Stjer. 37 ff.). *stapulas* may very well denote the upright stones. [Schü. Bd. 78 ff. regards *stānbogan* and *eorðreced* as parallel forms (nom.), supplies the object [it], viz. the *enta geweorc*, by which he understands the dragon hoard; *seah on*, 'looked in the direction of.' (?)]

2723. *hilde sædne* (commonly treated as a compound) is paralleled by *Brun.* 20: (*wērig*), *wigges sæd*, *Rid.* 6.2: *beadoweorca sæd*.

2724 ff. On Bēowulf's farewell speeches, see *Angl.* xxxvi 193. (*Arch.* cxxvi 345.) On certain points of resemblance (due to imitation in some form) found in the story of Brynhild's death in *Sigurparkv. en skamma*, see Bugge, *Beitr.* xxii 129.

2724. *hē ofer benne spræc*. The original, local sense of *ofer*: 'over the wound' easily passes into the modal one: 'wounded as he was'; cf. Aant. 37; *Arch.* civ 287 ff. (A partial parallel: *Jul. Caesar* iii 1. 259.) [Not: 'in spite of,' or 'concerning other things than' (so Corson, *MLN.* iii 97).]

2730 f. *þær mē gifeðe swā/ænig yrfeweard æfter wurde*. A blending of two constructions, viz. a) *þær mē swā gifeðe* (neuter) *wurde* and b) *þær mē yrfeweard gifeðe* (*gifen*) *wurde*. (Cp. *Gen.* 1726 ff.)

2738 f. *nē mē* (ethic dative) *swōr fela/āða on unriht*. A conspicuous example of litotes.

2748. *gearo*, meant to be adv. in the text (see 3074, cf. Aant. 41). An original *gearwe* (see Varr.) could have been taken either as apm. or as adv.

2764^b-66. An apparently uncalled-for ethical reflection on the pernicious influence of gold. The curse resting on the gold (3051 ff., 3069 ff.), and the warning against the sin of avarice (1748 ff.) represent the same general idea. (Cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 342 f.) The unique *oferhīgian* has been hypothetically connected with *hycgan* (E. Sc., Rie. L., Heyne, Kern L 5.9), (*ofer*)*hygd* (Kluge), *bēab* (Bu. Tid. 59 f.; *ESt.* xxxix 466), and *bīaw*, see Varr. But the best hit was made by Ettmüller (*Lexicon Anglosaxonicum* [1851], p. 464; so Gr. Spr., Holt.), who listed it as a compound of (*bigjan*, i.e.) *hīgian* ('strive,' 'hie'). The meaning of this *oferhīgian* is presumably 'overtake' (corresponding exactly to *overhye* of Northern dialects, see Dial. D.), 'get the better of,' 'overpower' (Ettm.: 'superare').

2769 ff. of *ðām lēoma stōd* etc. We are reminded of the light in the Grendel cave, 1516 f., 1570 ff.

2773 f. *Ðā ic on hlǣwe gefrægn hord rēafian, / eald enta geweorc āne mannan*. Following after a passage of description and reflection, a new and important event is introduced by means of the *gefrægn*-formula (cp. 2694, 2752). The fact that the 'man' is well known is ignored. See note on 100^b (*ān*). By *enta geweorc* either the hoard itself or the stone chamber is meant (cp. 2212 f.).

2778^a. *ecg wæs iren*. "The formula doubtless had come down from days when, as Tacitus says, metals were rare among the Germans and iron had to be imported." Gummere. (See 1459.) — Note the exceptional parenthetical clause in the first half-line; cf. Intr. lxvi, cvii.

2784. *fræt wum gefyrðred*; i.e., on account of the precious spoils he is anxious to return to *Bēowulf*.

2788. *mid þām māðmum*; i.e., 'with the treasures in his hands.'

2791. *wæteres weorpan*. A rare, but not unparalleled instance of an instrum. genitive, see note on 1825. Cf. Bu. Zs. 218; Aant. 38.

2792^b. [*Biorncyning spræc*] is to be regarded as slightly better than Schücking's [*þā se beorn gespræc*]. *gesprecan* is regularly used with an object in *Beowulf*. (*maðelode* never occurs in the second half-line.) Cp. also 3094^b-5^a. — 2793^a. Some ineffectual speculations concerning a possible basis for the MS. reading *giogōe* are put forward by Brett, *MLR.* xiv 2 f.

2802 ff. The erection of funeral mounds on elevated places near the sea is well attested for Old Norse and Ags. times. An almost literal parallel of this passage occurs *Odyssey* xxiv 80 ff.; cp. xi 75 ff.; *Iliad* vii 85 ff.; *Aeneid* vi 232 ff. Cf. Gummere G.O. 310 f.; Wright L 9.3. 469; Montelius 85.

2806. *hit* is used loosely without regard to the gender of *hlǣw*. See 779.

2821-3030^a. The spread of the sad tidings.

2836. Hūru þæt on lande lýt manna ðāh. We have the choice between (1) taking *lýt* as dat. with impers. *ðēon*, 'that has prospered with few men' (the accus. would be exceedingly questionable) and (2) construing *lýt* as the subject, assigning to the verb the sense of 'attain,' 'achieve' (cf. *MPb*, iii 465). In the latter case, it is true, *geðēon* would be expected.

2854. wehte, with 'durative' function, perhaps: 'tried to rouse (him)'; cp. 1511.

2857. ðæs Wealdendes wiht, 'anything of the Ruler,' i.e. anything ordained by God. (Generalized, semi-adjectival function of *Wealdend*.) Cp. *Hel*. 1058: *forūtar mankunnies wiht*.

2858 f. wolde dōm Godes dædum rædan/gumena gehwylcum . . . Cp. 1057 f. *dædum* carries instrum. sense.

2860. grim andswaru. Of course, not 'answer' in the strictly literal sense.

2869 f. swylce hē þrȳðlicost/ōwer feor oððe nēah findan meahte. *þrȳðlicost* is left uninflected; it may be said to agree, theoretically, with an indefinite object 'it.' Only partial parallels are 3161 f., *Jul*. 571 ff. The change of *d* to *ð* appears imperative; *þrȳðlice* found in Byrhtferð's *Enchiridion*, *Angl*. viii 302.14 is doubtful as to form and meaning.

2880 f. symle wæs þȳ sāmra, þonne ic sweorde drep/ferhðgeniðlan. *symle* ('ever,' 'regularly') goes naturally with *þonne*. At the same time, the use of *þȳ sāmra* suggests a variant construction, viz. *symle wæs þȳ sāmra, þȳ ic sawiðor drep . . .*, cp. *Gen*. 1325 f., *Oros*. 18.29 f. Did Wiglāf really mean to imply that he dealt the dragon several blows? (Cf. Schü. Sa. 89 n.) [Cosijn, *Aant*. 38 placed 2880^a in parenthesis with *Bēowulf* as subject.]

2884 ff. On the announcement of punishment to the faithless retainers, see *Antiq*. § 6; *Par*. § 10: Tacitus, *Germ*., cc. 6, 14; cf. Grimm *R. A.* 40 ff., 731 ff.; Kemble's note; Liebermann *L* 9.10.2.500, 507. Scherer *L* 5.5.490 saw in 2890 f. a hint to the cowards to end their own lives.

2888. idel hweorfan. It is doubtful whether the idea of 'going,' 'wandering' was still present in the phrase. Cp. MnE. *go without*, Ger. *verlustig geben*. Also *Blickl. Hom*. 97.24: *þæt bē sceole þæs ealles idel hweorfan*; *Jul*. 381.

2899. (sægde) ofer ealle. Earle: "in the hearing of all." See Gloss.: *ofer*; *Finnsb*. 22.

2910. lēofes ond lāðes, i.e. *Bēowulf* and the dragon.

2911 ff. Prediction of an outbreak of hostilities upon the death of the mighty king; cp. 2474; Ælfric, *Saints* xxvi 11 f.: *Ceadwalla slōb and tō sceame tūcode þā Norðhymbran lēode æfter beora blāfordes fylle*. The same prediction is made at Roland's death, *Chanson de Roland* 2921 ff.

2912 ff. Last allusion to the Frankish war.

2920. dugoðe, dat. sing.

2922-98. The (first) Swedish war; **battle at Ravenswood**; cp. 2472-89. Intr. xxxix, xlii f.; Par. § 6: *Ynglingasaga*, ch. 27. The only detailed account of a real battle in *Beowulf*.

An interesting parallel of the fight between Ongenþeow and the two brothers occurs in Saxo's account (iv 111 f.)¹ of the slaying of Athislus by the two Danish brothers Keto and Wigo. (Weyhe, *ESt.* xxxix 21 ff.) But apart from the detailed fighting scene, no similarities of importance (such as would indicate a genetic relation) can be recognized. Quite possibly this Athislus is, in fact, not a Swede, but the same as the Myrging Eadgils who is mentioned in *Widsið* (see Cha. Wid. 92-94, cf. Sarr. Kād. 56). — The fall of Agnerus² in a duel with Biarco (Saxo ii 56), which Bugge (17 ff.) adduced as an analogue, is rather far removed from the plot and setting of the *Beowulf* scene. — On some traces of the influence of *Gen.* 1960-2163, see *ESt.* xlii 329 f.

2926 f. The fact that the hostilities had been previously started by the Swedes (see 2475 ff.) is disregarded in this place.

2928. him, probably dat. sing. (i. e., Hæðcen).

2940 f. Probably the text has suffered the loss of at least one line. Attempts at reconstruction by Bugge (107, 372), Holthausen (note). — Indulging in a mere conjecture, we might mention the possibility that the original reading was: *sumon* (dat. plur.) *galgræowu/gifan tō gamene* (cp. *Gen.* 2069 f., *Mald.* 46), *gēoc eft gelamp*, and that a scribe disturbed the alliteration by substituting *frōfor* for *gēoc*.

2943^b-44^a. horn ond bȳman, /gealdor. See 94^b-95^a.

2950. frōd felageōmor. Cp. *Gen.* 2224: *gēomorfrōd*.

2951. ufor is either 'farther away' (Kock 236) or 'on to higher ground' (cf. *ESt.* xlii 329 f.).

2956. bearn ond brȳde (acc. plur.). Ongenþeow was afraid that women and children would be carried off. Cp. *Gen.* 1969 ff., 2009 ff., 2089 ff., etc. (*ESt.* xlii 329).

2957^a. eorðweall. On earth-walls used as fortifications, see S. Müller ii 225 ff.

2957^b-59. Taking æht (= *zht*, Lang. § 9.3) as an analogical formation in place of the normal *ōht*, and construing *segn* as the subject of *oferēodon*, we obtain very satisfactory sense by the slight alteration *Higelāce[s]*. For other interpretations, see Varr.; also Schröer, *Angl.* xiii 346 ff.; Aant. 38; Schücking's and Sedgfield's notes; Green L 6.8.5.101, & L 5.55 (: "then was (the) treasure offered (yielded) by the folk of the Swedes, their banner to H.").

2960. tō hagan seems to refer to the *eorðweall* at the edge of the protected area (*freoðowong*). [Cosijn, Aant. 39 equated *haga* with *wī[g]baga*, *Mald.* 102, 'phalanx.']

¹ Cf. also *Annales Ryenses*, Par. § 8.5.

² In the brief allusion of the *Hrólfs saga*, ch. 33: *Agnar*, Varr.: *Angar*, *Angantyr*.

2963 f. *ðafian sceolde/Eafores āne dōm*, 'he had to submit to Eofor's decision alone,' i.e., he was completely at the mercy of Eofor.

2973. *hē*, i.e. *Ongenþēow*; *him*, i.e. *Wulf*.

2977-80. *Lēt se hearda Higelāces þegn* [i.e. *Eofor*] . . . *mēce . . . helm/brecan ofer bordweal*. Cp. 2258 f.; *Kudrun* 1445: *Der Kūd-rūnen vriedel under helme über rant/erreichte Ludewigen mit ellent-baſter hant*.

2982. *his mæg*, = *bis brōðor* 2978.

2985. *rinc* (i.e. *Eofor*) is the subject.

2994-95^a. *sealde hiora gehwæðrum hund þūsenda/landes ond locenra bēaga*. See note on 2195. In this instance the unit of value represented by the land and rings together is presumably the *sceat(t)*. Cf. *Rie. Zs.* 415; Stevenson's ed. of Asser's *Life of King Alfred* (1904), p. 154, n. 6. (Of a valuable ring (*bēag*) given him by Eormanric, the Gothic king, *Widsið* says: *on þām siex hund wæs smātes godes/geſcyred ſceatta ſcillingrime*, *Wids.* 91 f., see Chambers's notes.)

2995^b. *ne ðorfte him ðā lēan oðwitan*. *him*, dat. sing. (*Higelāc*). Cp. 1048, 1884 f.

2996. *hīe ðā mærdā geslōgon*, probably 'they performed those glorious deeds.' (Cl. Hall: "they had earned the honours by fighting.")

3005. *æfter hāleða hryre, hwate Scildingas*. See Varr. The line as it stands in the MS. has the air of an intruder. Müllenhoff (xiv 239) denounced it as a thoughtless repetition of 2052. It has been defended as a stray allusion to an ancient story of the Danish king *Bēowulf*, the hero of a dragon fight (cf. *Intr.* xxii), or to a possible tradition assigning to *Bēowulf* the overlordship over the Danes after the fall of *Hrōðgār's* race (Thorpe's note; cf. *Sarrazin, Est.* xxiii 245; Chambers, with reference to *Saxo* iii 75; Brett, *MLR.* xiv 1 f.). But these suppositions are far from being substantiated. Besides, an unprejudiced reader would expect *hwate Scildingas* to be merely a variation of *bord ond rice*. Again, the emendation *Scilſingas* offers no appreciable improvement in sense, unless, by a violent transposition, we insert the line between 3001 and 3002. (A reference to a temporary authority possibly exercised over the Swedes, as a result of the alliance with *Ēadgils*, would be strange.) In the text the knot has been cut by introducing the alteration *Sā-Gēatas*. Cf. *JEGPb.* viii 259. [If still another conjecture may be offered, a reading: *hwate* (adv.) *Scildinga/folcrēd fremede* could be considered to contain a passing hint at the *Grendel* exploit. Similarly, Moore (*JEGPb.* xviii 212) suggests *hwate[s] Scildingas*, i.e. *Hrōðgār's*.]

3010. *ānes hwæt*. See Gloss.: *ān*.

3014. *þā sceall brond fretan*. In reality the treasures are buried in the mound (3163 ff.). At least, we cannot be quite sure that the arms with which the pyre is hung (3139 f.) have also been taken from the dragon's hoard. There is no necessity to assume (with *Stjerna*, chs. 6, 8) an imperfect combination of duplicate lays describing different modes of funeral rites. Even granting that the poet was guilty of a slight inac-

curacy, the main idea he wished to convey at this point seems to have been that the dearly bought treasures are to be sacrificed with the dead hero. See note on 3137 ff.

3018 f. *ac sceal geðmormōd golde berēafod . . . elland tredan.* Cp. *Iliad* xxiv 730 ff. (lamentation of Andromache); *Gen.* 1969 ff.: *sceolde forbt monig/blāchlēor ides bifende gān/on fremdes fæðm.* — oft nalles æne. So *El.* 1252, *Chr.* (iii) 1194; *ib.* 1170: *monge nales fēa* (see Cook's note on Greek parallels); cp. *Jul.* 356.

3022. (*gār*) *morgenceald.* Battle begins in the morning. Cf. *ESt.* xlii 335.

3024-27. Of the numerous occasions on which the animals of prey are introduced (in *Gen., Ex., Brun., Mald., El., Jud., Finnsb.*), this is the only one where raven and eagle hold a conversation. The bold and brilliant picture reminds us not only of 'The Twa Corbies' ('The Three Ravens'), but of ON. literature (e.g. *Brot af Sigurþarkv.* 13, *Helgakv. Hund.* i 5a); cf. Sarrazin, *ESt.* xxiii 255; *MLN.* xvi 18.

3028 f. *secggende wæs/lāðra spella.* The gen. seems to have been caused by the semi-substantival function of the participle; cf. Shipley L 6.8.4.65 f.

3030^a. *wyrda nē worda.* A variation of a formula (*worda ond weorca*, etc.).

3030^b-3136. Preliminaries of the closing scene.

3034. *hlimbed healdan.* See 2901 f.; note on 964.

3038. *Ær hi þær gesēgan.* The transmitted text should not be tampered with (see Varr.). Even before they came upon *Bēowulf*, the warriors noticed from a distance the enormously long dragon.

3046. *hæfde eorðscrafa ende genyttod*; "he had made his last use of earth(ly) caverns" (Earle).

3049 f. *swā hie wið eorðan fæðm/þūsend wintra þær eardodon.* This does not necessarily mean that the treasures had remained all that time in the same burial cave, but rather that they had lain 'a thousand years' in the bosom of the earth — unless we assume forgetfulness on the part of the author. See note on 2231 ff.

3051 ff. The curse laid on the gold is first mentioned in a substantially heathen fashion, though with a saving clause of Christian tenor (3054^b-57), and, later, is clothed in a Christian formula (3071-73). (Note the term *bæsen gold* 2276, cp. 2216.) Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 269, xxxvi 171. — The curse resting on the Niblung gold in ON. and MHG. literary tradition is a well-known parallel of the general motive. That the circumstantial history of the Niblung hoard could be traced in *Beowulf* was an erroneous view of Heinzel's (*Anz.f.d.A.* xv 169 f.).

3051. *þonne*, 'further,' 'moreover.' *ēacencræftig* is probably to be construed predicatively (parallel with *galdre bewunden*), 'of great power,' i.e. powerfully protected. [According to Bugge (374), *þonne* denotes the time when the treasures were placed in the ground; *Aant.* 40: 'ante tot annos.']

3055f. The inf. *openian* after *sealde* (Aant. 40) seems to be in part due to the preceding *pām ðe hē wolde*. (Cp. 1730 f.)

3058-62^a. A recapitulating remark on the end of *Bēowulf* and of the dragon. The moralizing author denies the dragon the right to the guarding of the hoard: *unrihte*, 3059. *Weard ær ofslōh/fēara sumne*, i.e., the dragon had slain *Bēowulf*; *fēara sumne*, 'one and few others' (cp. 1412), by bold litotes, means 'one' only (Aant. 40). (That the dragon was supposed to have killed others on previous occasions, is very unlikely.) Revenge was inflicted on him by *Bēowulf* (and *Wiglāf*). [Different interpretations: Bu. 109, 375; Heinzel, *Anz.f.d.A.* xv 169 f., see note on 3051 ff.]

3062^b-65. *Wundur hwār* etc., 'it is a mystery where (on what occasion) a man meets death.' Cf. *Siev.* ix 143; Aant. 40; Kock 233. See *Gnom. Ex.* 29 f.: *Meotud āna wāt, / b/wær se cwealm cymeþ*; *Gr.-Wü.* ii 276.59 ff.: *uncūð bið þē þanne, / tō b/wan þē þīn Dribten gedōn wille, / þanne þū lengc ne mōst lifes brūcan.*

3066-67^a. *Swā wæs Biowulfe*. See note on 1769. *biorges weard* and *searonīðas* are two parallel objects of *sōhte*.

3067^b-68. He did not know the ultimate cause of his death (*þurh hwæt . . .*), i.e., he was ignorant of the ancient spell. — It might be questioned why the curse which was visited on *Bēowulf* and the dragon, did not affect those who had seized the hoard in former times, 2248 f. (Or did it manifest itself in the extinction of that race?) Perhaps the poet failed to take this motive into account until he came to relate the hero's death.

3069^a. *Swā* is to be connected with *þæt* 3071. [Holthausen construes *swā* as correlative with *swā* 3066, placing 3067^b-68 in parenthesis.]

3072. *hergum* and *hellbendum* are used synonymously. As heathen deities were made into devils (*gāstbona* 177), their places of worship were identified with hell. Cp. *hærgtrafum* 175 with *helltrafum*, *Andr.* 1691. [Brett, *MLR.* xiv 5 f.: *geheaðerod* = 'fenced out from . . .' (?)]

3074-75. *Næs hē goldhwæte gearwor hæfde/āgendes ēst ær gescēawod*. This passage remains, in Bugge's words, a 'locus desperatus.' Cosijn's rendering 'by no means had *Bēowulf* with gold-greedy eyes before [his death] surveyed the owner's [i.e. the dragon's] inheritance more accurately' (Aant. 41) makes at least passable sense. (Cp. 2748.) Does the compar. *gearwor* stand for the positive? — Or is the meaning this that 'he had not seen the treasure before more completely than now [at his death],' implying that he had never seen it in its entirety? In its general intent the statement is evidently a declaration of *Bēowulf's* virtual innocence. — Decidedly tempting is the emendation *goldtēhte*. The interpretation of *āgend* as a term for God seems without foundation. [Cf. further: Bu. Tid. 62 f.; Müll. xiv 241; Ric. Zs. 416; *Siev.* ix 143; ten Brink 145; Bu. 373 f.; Schü. xxxix 111; Schücking's and Chambers's notes; Brett, *MLR.* xiv 6; Moore, *JEGPb.*

xviii 213 ff.; Kock² 123: *goldbwaete* from **goldbwaetu*, 'readiness about gold,' 'liberality.' Lawrence L 4.62a.561: "unless (*næfne*) he, rich in gold (*goldbwaet*), had very zealously given heed in the past to the grace of the Lord."]

3079 ff. Ne meahton wē gelæran etc. See 1994 ff.

3094. wīs ond gewittig, 'sound in mind and conscious'; cp. 2703. Though no exact parallel of this use of *wīs* has been adduced, this translation is more appropriate than 'the wise and prudent one' (Scheinert, *Beitr.* xxx 381 n.); cf. *Angl.* xxix 382. (*Hel.* 238 f.: *habda im est is sprāka giwald, /giwitteas endi wisun.*)

3104. þæt gē . . . scēawiað, 'so that (= 'and then') you will see.' Contrast with 2747 f.

3108 f. þær hē longe sceal/on ðæs Waldendes wære geþolian. This expression would be eminently fitting in connection with the Christian mode of interment. Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 263.

3112. bælwudu. See Par. § 10: Tacitus, *Germ.*, c. 27.

3114. gōdum tōgēnes, i. e., to the place where the good one lay (and, for his service).

3115^a. (weaxan wonna lēg). To get rid of the troublesome parenthesis, critics (Grein Spr., Cosijn viii 574; Holthausen, *Arch.* cxxi 293f.) have conjectured the existence of a verb *weaxan* 'consume,' on the basis of the (somewhat inconclusive) gloss *waxgeorn* = 'edax,' *Wr.-Wü.* i 102.13, the Go. verbs *wizōn*, *frawisan*, etc. (The identification of the verb with *wascan* 'wash,' 'bathe,' 'envelop' suggested by Earle and Sedgefield is certainly far-fetched.) However, if an ordinary variation of 3114^b were intended, we might expect either an adj. and noun (e.g. *wonna āled*), or a noun and verb (e.g. *wælfyr þeccan*, cp. 3014 f., 3132 f.). Perhaps the co-ordinate clause may be considered functionally equivalent to a subordinated, appositional phrase, i. e. *weaxende lēg*. (Note *OE. Bede* 118.4: *þæt . . . ond þæt lēg swiðe wēox ond miclade.*)

3121 f. ācīgde of corðre cyniges þegnas/syfone (tō)somne. If the idea of motion is considered negligible in this context, (*æt*)*somne* may be admitted (cp. 2847).

3126. Næs ðā on hlytme, 'it was not decided by lot,' i. e., they were all very eager. Cf. *ESt.* xxxix 432.

3127. orwearde, *asn.*, refers to *hord*; *ænigne dāl* is co-ordinate with the understood object *bit*, see note on 694^b. The construction could easily be simplified by emending to *orweardne*, and *lānne* 3129. (Cf. also note on 48, and 2841.)

3137-3182. Bēowulf's funeral obsequies.¹

¹ On the funeral practices, see Kemble's note on the last line of *Beow.*; Ettmüller Transl. 52 ff.; Grimm L 9.2; Wright L 9.3. chs. 11 & 15; Weinhold L 9.32.474 ff.; du Chaillu L 9.35. i. ch. 19; Gummere G. O. ch. 11; Montelius, *passim*; S. Müller, *passim* and i. ch. 10; Stjer. chs. 5 & 8; Schücking L 4.126.1; Helm L 4.42. n. 148 ff.

We know from Tacitus that the Germans of his time burned their dead. (See *Germ.*, c. 27, Par. § 10, and Müllenhoff's commentary, L 9. 14. 1.)

In the Scandinavian countries¹ the custom of burning was common from the latter half of the bronze age, and though it was temporarily interrupted, more or less, by a period of inhumation, it was for centuries previous to the Viking era the recognized practice in most districts. Splendid examples of this method of disposing of the departed ones — being the more poetical and intrinsically spiritual one — are found in the ON. literature, such as the burning of Brynhildr and Sigurðr (*Sigurðarkv. en skamma* 64 ff.) and that of Harald Hildetán (*Saxo* viii 264, Par. § 7); see also note on Scyld (p. 122).

The heathen Anglo-Saxons practised both cremation and interment, the latter mode apparently prevailing in the southern districts (Chadwick Or. 73 ff.), but after their conversion to Christianity² cremation was of course entirely given up. Yet in their great epos of post-heathen times we find the heathen and heroic practice described in all its impressive splendor.³

The obsequies of Bēowulf remind us in several respects of the famous funeral ceremonies of the classical epics (*Iliad* xxiii 138 ff., xxiv 785 ff.; *Odyssey* xxiv 43 ff.; *Æneid* vi 176 ff., xi 59 ff.). More interesting still, certain important features are paralleled by the funeral of Attila (Jordanes, c. 49, Par. § 12), which was carried out after the Gothic fashion — the main points of difference being that Attila's body is not burned but buried, and that the mourning horsemen's songs of praise do not accompany the final ceremony but represent an initial, separate act of the funeral rites.

It is the peculiarity of the *Beowulf* account that two distinct and, as it were, parallel funeral ceremonies are related in detail, the burning and the consigning of the ashes to the monumental mound, and that the greater emphasis is placed on the closing stage, which is made the occasion of rehearsing solemn and inspiring songs sounding an almost Christian note. (Only the former ceremony takes place in the case of the less pompous obsequies of Hnæf and the other fallen warriors of the Finn tale, 1108 ff.)

According to Stjerna (ch. 8) the royal barrow at Gamla Upsala, called Odinshög, which was constructed about 500 A.D., is an exact counterpart of Bēowulf's mound.

3150 ff. On the song of lament, see note on 1117 f. That it should

¹ See the convenient summarizing statements in Chadwick, *The Cult of Othin* (1899), pp. 40, 59, 64.

² Among the continental Saxons the Church labored to suppress the 'heathen' rite as late as the end of the 8th century. (Grimm L 9.2.259.)

³ On some veiled allusions to the Christian burial (445 f., 1004 ff., 3107 ff.), see *Angl.* xxxv 263, 465 f., xxxvi 174. — The very ancient form of burial in stone graves is suggested by the barrow or mound of the dragon, cf. note on 2231 ff.

be uttered by a woman is what we expect, see also 3016 ff. If that aged woman was really thought of as Bēowulf's widow (see, e.g., Bu. 111; cp. ll. 2369 ff.?), she was introduced, awkwardly enough, merely in the interest of a conventional motive.

3167 f. Cp. *Grettissaga*, ch. 18.16: 'all treasure which is hidden in the earth or buried in a howe is in a wrong place.'

3173-76a. The lines setting forth the praise of Bēowulf by his faithful thanes sound like an echo of divine service, and closely resemble *Gen.* 1 ff., 15 ff.; cf. *ESt.* xlii 327, *Angl.* xxxv 126 f. See 'The Order of the Holy Communion' in the Book of Common Prayer ('It is very meet, right, and our bounden duty, etc.').

3180 f. *wyruldcyning[a]/manna mildust*. *manna*, which seems to strengthen the superl. idea ('the mildest of all'), is fundamentally an amplifying (partit.) element. Cp. (OHG.) *Wessobrunner Gebet* 7 f.: *almabtīco Cot./manno miltīsto*, *Beow.* 3098 f., 2645, also 155, 1108 f., 2250 f., 2887, etc. *manna mildost* occurs also *Ex.* 550. As to *wyruldcyning[a]*, cp. 1684 f.

3182. *lofgeornost*. The reference is either to deeds of valor (cp. 1387 ff., *OE. Bede* 92.4: *se gylpgeornesta [cyning]* = 'gloriae cupidissimus' i, c. 34) or to the king's liberality toward his men (see 1719 f., cp. *lofgeorn*, *Ben. R.* (ed. Schröer) 54.9, 55.3 = 'prodigus,' also *lofdādum*, *Beow.* 24).

THE FIGHT AT FINNSBURG

INTRODUCTION

I. The Finn Legend¹

1. *The Story*

By a comparison of the Finn Episode of *Beowulf* and the Fragment of *The Fight at Finnsburg* the perplexing obscurities of both may be cleared up, at least to a considerable extent.

Of the two fights alluded to in the Episode (*B.* 1069 f.; 1151 f.) it is clearly the former which the fragmentary poem describes, so that the events of the Episode must be considered to follow those of the Fragment.² A brief outline of the story is subjoined.

[The antecedents of the conflict are lost to us. But evidently Hildeburh is in some way connected with the hostility between her brother and her husband. Maybe, there existed an old feud between the two tribes, and the Danish princess had been given in marriage to the Frisian chief in the hope of securing permanent peace, but with the same grievous result as in the case of Frēawaru (see *Beow.* Intr. xxxiv f.). Or the ill feeling may have dated from the wedding feast (as in the *Völsungasaga*, ch. 3). It is possible also — though far from probable — that Hildeburh had been abducted like Hildir, Hogni's daughter, in Snorri's *Edda* (*Skáldsk.*, ch. 47) and Hilde, Hagene's daughter (and, under different circumstances, Kūdrūn) in the MHG. epic of *Kudrun*. At any rate, at least fifteen or twenty years must have elapsed after the marriage, since Hildeburh's son falls in the battle (*B.* ll. 1074, 1115).]

(The Fragment:) A band of sixty Danes under their chief Hnæf find themselves attacked before daybreak in the hall of the Frisian king Finn, whom they have come to visit. [That the assault was premeditated by

¹ See especially Grein LF. 4.3.1, Möller LF. 4.7, Bugge LF. 4.5.3, Trautmann LF. 4.17, Boer LF. 4.18, Brandl LF. 4.23, Lawrence LF. 4.26; also Finn Bibliography, *passim*.

² Möller (who has been followed by some others) tried to prove that the Fragment is concerned with still another battle, one, that is, in which Hengest fell and which — if related in the *Beowulf* Episode — would have found its place between ll. 1145 and 1146. That the *heapogeong cyning* of the Fragment, l. 2 is Hengest, is also the view of Brandl (cf. Clarke L 4.76.180), who assumes, however, that after Hnæf's fall Hengest, his successor, continued the fight until the treaty was arranged. (Grundtvig in his edition inserted the Fragment between ll. 1106 and 1107 of the *Beowulf*.)

Finn is possibly to be inferred from the opening lines of the Fragment and from *B.* 1125 ff., see Notes, p. 168.¹] Five days they fight without loss against the Frisians, but (here the Episode sets in:) at the end Hnæf and many of his men as well as of the Frisians are counted among the dead. In this state of exhaustion Finn concludes a treaty with Hengest, who has assumed command over the Danes. The fallen warriors of both tribes are burned together amid appropriate ceremonies. Hengest with his men stays in Friesland during the winter. But deep in his heart burns the thought of revenge. The day of reckoning comes when the Danes Gūðlāf and Ōslāf returning from a visit to their native land² bring with them a fresh company of fighters and, unable to keep any longer the silence imposed upon them by the terms of the treaty, openly rebuke their old foes. Finn is set upon (*B.* 1068) and slain, and Hildeburh together with the royal treasure of the Frisians carried home to the land of the Danes. [The part played by Hengest in the last act of the tragedy is rather obscure, see Notes, pp. 169 f.]

2. The Contending Parties

On one side we find the 'Half Danes' (*B.* 1069), or 'Danes' (1090, 1158), also loosely called *Scyldingas* (1069, 1108, 1154),³ with their king Hnæf, Hōc's son,⁴ and his chief thane Hengest. Other Danish warriors mentioned by name are Gūðlāf (1148, *F.* 16), Ōslāf (1148; in the Fragment, l. 16: Orðlāf), Sigeferð of the tribe of the *Secgan* (*F.* 15, 24), Ēaha (*F.* 15), and (probably) Hūnlāfing (*B.* 1143). Their enemies are the Frisians (1093, 1104) or *Ēotan*, 'Jutes' (1072, 1088, 1141, 1145) under King Finn, Folcwalda's son, among whose retainers two only receive individual mention, namely Gārulf, son of Gūðlāf (*F.* 18, 31, 33), and Gūðere (*F.* 18). Between the two parties stands Hildeburh, the wife of Finn (*B.* 1153) and — as we gather from l. 1074 (and 1114, 1117) — sister of Hnæf.

The scene is in Friesland, at the residence of Finn.

It thus appears that the war is waged between a minor branch of the great Danish nation, the one which is referred to in *Widsið* by the term *Hōcingas*,⁵ and which seems to have been associated with the tribe of the *Secgan*,⁶ and the Frisians, i.e., according to the current view, the 'East' Frisians between the Zuider Zee and the river Ems (and on the neighboring islands). The interchangeable use of the names 'Frisians' and 'Jutes'

¹ For a new suggestion regarding the occasion for this fight, see Chambers's *Beowulf*, p. 168.

² This is inferred from the expression *æfter sǣsiðe* (*B.* 1149), which could, however, refer to the original journey of the Danes to Friesland (cf. Ayres, *LF.* 4.28.293).

³ Cp. the inaccurate use of *Scyldingas* in the Heremōd episodes (*B.* 913, 1710), see Notes, pp. 159 f.

⁴ Cp. *B.* 1076 (1074, 1114, 1117).

⁵ *Wids.* 29: Hnæf [wǣold] Hōcingum.

⁶ Or *Sycgan*; *Wids.* 31: Sǣferð [wǣold] Sycgum, cp. *Finnsb.* 24.

shows that the Jutes, that is the West Germanic tribe which settled in Kent and adjacent parts (Baeda, *H.E.* i, c. 15), were conceived of as quite closely related to the Frisians.¹

The name of the Danish warrior *Ēaha* (by emendation: *Ēawa* ²) has been connected with the 'Ingvaemonic' Aviones (Tacitus, *Germ.*, c. 40; see Par. § 10).

However, neither 'Frisians' nor 'Danes' are mentioned in the Fragment. It has even been argued that the Danish nationality of Hnæf and Hengest is a Beowulfian innovation,³ and that the enemies of the Frisians (in history and legend) were really the *Chauci*, their eastern neighbors, or some other Ingvaemonic people. But the names *Gūplāf*, *Ordlāf* (*Hūnlāfing*) make us think of Danish tradition.⁴

The point of view is distinctly — almost patriotically — Danish. The valor and loyalty of Hnæf's retainers (in the Fragment), Hildeburh's sorrow and Hengest's longing for vengeance (in the Episode) are uppermost in the minds of the poets. It is not without significance, perhaps, that all the direct speech (in the Fragment) has been assigned to the Danes, whereas the utterances of the Frisians are reported as indirect discourse only. On the other hand, no concealment is made of the fact that the 'Jutes' have shown bad faith (*B.* 1071 f.). The final attack on Finn and his men, culminating in the complete victory of the Danes, is regarded as the main point of the story in *Beowulf* (see Notes, p. 165). Finn himself, the husband of Hildeburh, plays such an insignificant part ⁵ that the term 'Finn legend' is virtually a misnomer, though 'The Fight at Finns-

¹ This seems to be due to the fact that the Jutes, for some time previous to their migration to Britain, had lived in the vicinity of the Frisians. Cf. Hoops, *Waldbäume und Kulturpflanzen im germ. Altertum*, p. 585; Jordan, *Verhandlungen der 49. Versammlung (1907) deutscher Philologen und Schulmänner*, 1908, pp. 138-40. See also Siebs, *P. Grdr.* ² i 1158, ii^a 524; Einkenel, *Angl.* xxxv 419. The Jutes are called by Baeda (*H.E.* i, c. 15; iv, c. 14 (16)): *Iuti, Iutae* — in certain sixth century Latin texts: **Eutii, *Euthiones* —; in OE.: *Angl. Ēote, Īote (Īotan)*, LWS. *Țte, Țtan*. (Björkman L 4.74.2; Cha. Wid. 237 ff.; cf. Intr. xlvi.) Of the forms used in *Beowulf*, the gen. pl. *Ēotena* is entirely regular; the dat. pl. *Ēotenum* (instead of *Ēotum*) 1145 (also 902) is to be explained by the analogical influence of the gen. ending (cf. Siev. § 277 n. 1), unless it is due merely to scribal confusion with the noun *eotenas*. That really in all the instances the *eotenas* 'giants,' hence 'enemies' (?) were meant (Rieger Zs. 398 ff.), cannot be admitted. [Various interpretations of 'Eotenas' are enumerated by Möller, pp. 96 ff.] — A state of friction between the 'Jutes' and the Danes is possibly hinted at in the first Heremōd episode, l. 902, see Notes, p. 160.

² An *Ēawa* figures in the Mercian genealogy, see Par. § 2.

³ See below, p. 223 & n. 4.

⁴ In Arngrim Jónsson's *Skjöldungasaga*, ch. 4, the brothers Gunnleifus, Oddleifus, Hunleifus appear in the Danish royal line. (Par. § 8.6.) It is true, *Gūðlāf* is the name of a Frisian warrior also (*F.* 33).

⁵ Just like Siggeirr, the husband of Signý (*Volsungasaga*), and Etzel, the husband of Kriemhilt (*Nibelungenlied*), in somewhat similar situations. — It deserves to be noted that Hildeburh herself seems to direct the funeral rites (*B.* 1114 ff.).

burg' is an appropriate enough title for the fragmentary poem such as we know it.

3. Possible Parallels and Genesis of the Legend

The popularity of the legend is attested not only by the preservation of two (in a measure) parallel versions, but also by the mention of certain of its names in *Widsið* (27: *Finn Folcwalding [wēold] Frēsna cynne*, 29: *Hnæf Hōcingum*, 31: *Sāferð Sycgum*)¹ and by the allusion to Hnæf, Hōc's son, which is implied in the use of the names Huochingus [father] and Nebi (Hnabi) [son] occurring in the Alemannic ducal line of the eighth century.² The memory of the Frisian king Finn crops up in a genealogy of Nennius' *Historia Britonum* where Finn the son of Folcwald has been introduced in place of Finn the son of God(w)ulf as known from WS. and Northumbr. (also ON.) genealogies (cf. Par. §§ 1, 3, 5, 8.1).

But no clear traces of any version of the story itself besides the Anglo-Saxon specimens have been recovered. The noteworthy points of agreement between the 'Fight at Finnsburg' and the second part of the *Nibelungenlied* — as regards the general situation, the relation between the principal persons, the night watch of the two warriors,³ the mighty hall fight⁴ — are no proof that the Finnsburg Fight is an old variant of a continuation of the Sigfrid legend⁵ as it was before it became connected with the legend of the Burgundians (Boer, LF. 4.18). Nor can the analogies of the great battle in which Hrólfr Kraki fell (*Hrólfs saga*, chs. 31-34; Saxo ii 58 ff.),⁶ viz. the Danish nationality of the party suffering the treacherous attack, the family connection between the two kings (brothers-in-law), the attack at night, the rousing of the sleepers, their glorious defense (although outside the hall), the stirring words of exhortation with an appeal to gratitude and loyalty, be construed as evidence of a genetic relation. It is more reasonable to hold that chance similarity in the basic elements of the material (reflecting, in the last analysis,

¹ Of doubtful value is the allusion to Hūn (cf. *B.* 1143), l. 33: *Hūn Hatwerrum*.

² Thegan's *Life of Louis the Pious*, § 2: 'Godefridus dux genuit Huochingum, Huochingus genuit Nebi, Nebi genuit Immam, Imma vero genuit Hiltigardam, beatissimam reginam.' (Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.* xi 282, xii 285.) On the testimony relating to the names Gūplāf, Ordlāf, Hūnlāfing, see above, p. 221, n. 4. That the 'Finn legend' remained popular in Essex, Hampshire, and adjoining districts, may be inferred from the frequent use encountered there of proper names pertaining to it (Binz 179 ff.). For the latest allusion to Hūnlāf, see *Intr.* xxxiv n. 4.

³ Hagen(e) and Volkēr, *Nibel.* 1756 ff. This night watch, however, is not followed immediately by the battle.

⁴ Extending over two days, *Nibel.* 1888 ff. Also the specific motive of 'the sister's son' (see note on *F.* 18 ff.) deserves mention.

⁵ Uhland (*Germ.* ii 357 ff.) argued for the identity of Sigeferð (*F.* 15, 24) and the celebrated Sigfrid (ON. Sigurðr). — An ancient connection between the elements of the Finn (Hildeburh) and the Hilde-Küdrün legend was claimed by Mone *L.* 4.23. 134-6; Möller 70 ff.; Much, *Arch.* cviii 406 ff.; cf. Müllenhoff 106 f.

⁶ Cf. Bugge 24.

actual conditions of life) naturally resulted in a parallelism of exposition and treatment.

It is commonly supposed that the Finn tale originated among the Ingvaëonic (North Sea) peoples and was carried from Friesland both to Upper Germany (as far as the Lake of Constance ¹) and to the new home of the Anglo-Saxons. If so, the surprisingly thorough Danification of the story in England must have occasioned alterations of considerable importance.

That there was a historical foundation for this recital of warlike encounters among Germanic coast tribes, we may readily believe.² But no definite event is known to us that could have served as the immediate model. Taking the Beowulfian version at its full value, an actual parallel of a war between Danes (Geats) and Frisians (and Franks) is supplied by the expedition of Chochilaicus (Hygelāc), see Intr. xxxix f., xlvi. The identification of Hengest with his better known namesake, who together with his brother Horsa led the Jutes to Britain, has been repeatedly proposed;³ but we should certainly expect a Jutish Hengest to have sided with the Frisians of our Finn tale.⁴

Mythological interpretations ⁵ may be safely disregarded.

4. Germanic Character

None of the Anglo-Saxon poems equals the 'Finn tale' in its thorough Germanic and heroic character. The motives and situations are genuinely typical, — mutual loyalty of lord and retainer; bloody feud between relatives by marriage; tragic conflict of duties (the sacred duty of revenge and the obligation of sworn pledges); the rejoicing in the tumult and pagantry of battle with its birds of prey hovering over the scene, its speeches of exhortation and challenge, the desperate, stubborn defense of the hall until the bitter end, the hardihood of eager youths unwilling to listen to the entreaties of solicitous elders; the burning of the dead amidst lamentations and funeral songs; the faint echoes of merriment and feasting in the hall of the generous chief; and withal a deep undertone of general sadness born of the conviction that joy is bound to turn into sorrow (*B.* 1078 ff.).

By virtue of its heroic spirit of unwavering valor and its central motive of loyalty the late historical poem of *Maldon* alone can be said to approach

¹ Cf. the Alemannic genealogy, above, p. 222, n. 2.

² "During the Middle Ages, up to the end of the eleventh century, the Danes were the worst enemies of the Frisians." Siebs, *P. Grdr.* ² ii^a 524.

³ Thus, in recent times, by Chadwick *Or.* 52; cf. Clarke *L.* 4.76.185 ff., Meyer *LF.* 4.25, Kier *L.* 4.78.25 ff.

⁴ Is it possible that the Ags. version embodies two distinct strata of early legend reflecting different phases of the history of the Jutes? The settlement of the tribe in Jutland might have tended to link them to the Danes (hence Hengest's position); on the other hand, the sojourn of the Jutes in proximity to the Frisians was apt to suggest an especially close relation between these two tribes (hence *Ēotan* = *Frȳsan*).

⁵ Grimm *D.M.* 181 (219); Kemble ii, pp. xlvi f.; Möller 70 ff.; ten Brink, *P. Grdr.* ¹ ii^a 535; Much, *Arch.* cviii 406 ff.

the Finn poems, and a worthy companion in prose, albeit plain in structure and uncouth in expression, is easily recognized in the story of Cynewulf and Cyneheard as told in the *OE. Chronicle* (A.D. 755).

II. Relation between the two Anglo-Saxon Versions

It is possible that the poem of which the fragmentary *Fight at Finnsburg* remains, covered as much narrative ground as the Episode and numbered say about three hundred lines. In what particular form the tale was known to the author of *Beowulf*, cannot be determined. But, at all events, we find no discrepancies in subject-matter between the two versions.¹ At the same time there is no doubt that the author of the Episode has considerably remodeled his material. The Fragment shows the manner of an independent poem, being in fact, apart from the OHG. *Hildebrandslied*, the only specimen in West Germanic literature of the short heroic epic lay.² The Episode has been adjusted to its subordinate position in the *Beowulf* epos. It presents in part brief, allusive summaries, passing over the matter of fighting, both at the beginning and at the end, in the most cursory fashion. It has discarded direct discourse. It all but limits its range of actors to the two outstanding figures of Hildeburh and Hengest.³ But it depicts with evident sympathy their state of mind, brings out the tragic element of the situation, intersperses general reflections, and finds room for picturesque description. In a word, the direct, energetic, dramatic manner (such as we find in the Fragment) has yielded to a somewhat more abstract, sentimental, and 'literary' treatment of the story.⁴

Entirely in the manner of the *Beowulf* is the litotes in ll. 1071 f., 1076 f., and so are summarizing, retrospective, or semi-explanatory clauses like *sume on wale crungon* 1113, *was hira blād scacen* 1124, *ne meahthe wāfre mōd/forhabban in hrepre* 1150, *bat was geōmuru ides* 1075 (cp. 814 f., 2564 f., 2981, 1727, 11, 1812, 1250, 1372; *Angl.* xxviii 444 f., *Intr.* lxi f.). On the literary formula *gēsta gifrost* 1123, see *Intr.* cxv n. 3; on the figurative use of (*foldan*) *bearm*, see *Arch.* cxxvi 353.

Remarkable nonce words of the Episode — some of them still obscure — are: *unslitme* 1097, *unhlitme* 1129, *icge* 1107, *bengeat* 1121, *lādbite* 1122, *walfjag* 1128, *torngemōt* 1140, *woroldrāden* 1142, *ferhōfrec* 1146, *sweord-bealo* 1147, *ingesteald* 1155, *unsynnum* 1072; see also 1106 and note. The relatively numerous words recorded in the Fragment only are listed in

¹ The variation of names, *Ordlāf* (cp. Arngrim Jónsson's *Oddleifus*): *ōslāf* is negligible. Cf. *Sigeferð* (*F.* 15, 24): *Sæferð* (*Wids.* 31, see Möller 86 f.); *Heregār*: *Heorogār*, cf. *Intr.* xxxii n. 4. — See also note on *B.* 1077: *sybðan morgen cōm*.

² A poem, that is, which was not meant to be read but to be recited.

³ Möller reckoned with two basic lays, a 'Hildeburh' and a 'Hengest' lay — in addition to the lay of the Finnsburg Fight (or an epic poem of which the Fragment is a scanty remnant).

⁴ We are not justified in regarding the Episode as the exact version of the scop's recital, though in nearly all editions it is printed within quotation marks.

the Glossary of *Finnsburg*. An interesting lexical agreement between the two versions is seen in the use of *eorðcýning* 1155, *eorðbüend*, *F.* 32; *hilde-lōma* 1143 (cp. 2583, 1523), *swurdlōma*, *F.* 35.

III. The Fight at Finnsburg

The Fight at Finnsburg, although a fragment, is in a way the most perfect of the three Old English battle poems. Less polished and rhetorical than the *Battle of Brunanburh*, at the same time truer to the old form of verse and style than the *Battle of Maldon*, it shows complete harmony between subject-matter and form.

It is emphatically a poem of action and moves on directly and swiftly, the consecutive stages being commonly marked by the simple connective *ðā*. Only once does it pause for an exclamation voicing the scop's jubilant admiration of the heroes (37 ff.). Nearly one half of the fragment consists of speech, by which the action is carried on in a wonderfully vivid fashion. The apparent repetition of the question¹ in the answer (1, 4) and the (originally) unassigned speech (24 ff., see note) recall the well-known ballad practice. Quite characteristic are the asyndetic, parallel half-lines (5, 6, 11, 12) following upon each other like short, sharp battle shouts, and the rhetorical repetition and parallelism (37-40) eloquently symbolizing deep emotion. The poet is not sparing in the use of expressive epithets, kennings, and other compounds, nor does he neglect the essential device of variation. Indeed, the general impression is not that of crude workmanship.

The comparative frequency of end-stopped verses is largely accounted for by the use of direct discourse and by the number of distinct divisions of the narrative (introduced by *ðā*). Several groups of 4 lines could be easily arranged as stanzas: 14-17, 18-21, 24-27, 37-40; similarly 3-line stanzas could be made out: 10-12, 43-45, 46-48.²

Of the rhythmical types the jerky C and the rousing B varieties hold prominent places. We may note especially the striking recurrence of B or C in seven consecutive *a*-lines (16-22), and in six *b*-lines: 40-45. Use of the same type in both half-lines is found six times: 4, 11, 30, 37, 40, 43. A rather heavy thesis marks the opening of C in 8^b and 37^a (cp. *Beow.* 1027^a, 38^a), and an isolated hypermetrical type is introduced on a highly appropriate occasion: 39^a. (Perhaps also 13^a must be admitted to be hypermetrical.) Irregularities of alliteration: 22^a, 46^a (see T.C. § 18), 28^b, 41^b (T.C. § 27), 39^a (cf. Siev. A.M. § 93) could be set right by transposition or other alterations (see Varr.), but are perhaps naturally explained by the less literary character of this poem which presupposes a far less strictly regulated oral practice. (For the alliteration of l. 11, see note on *Beow.* 489 f.)

The language of the text, which unfortunately is transmitted in very

¹ The opening words have been taken by some scholars as the close of a question. Cf. Hart L 4.125.198 n. 4, 50, 144.

² Möller's violent reconstruction is found in his *Altengl. Volksepōs ii*, pp. vii-ix.

bad condition, shows various late forms, such as *Finnsburuh* 36 (for *Finnes-*, cf. Weyhe, *Beitr.* xxx 86 n. 1; quite exceptional), *hlynned* 6 (for *hlyned*, cf. Siev. § 410 n. 3), *mænig* 13 (cf. Lang. § 7 n. 1), *sceft* 7 (Lang. § 8.4), *scýned* 7 (Lang. § 3.1), also non-WS. forms: *cweþ* 24 (Lang. § 8.1, Siev. § 391 n. 10), *wæg* 43 (Lang. § 7.1), *fæla*¹ 25, 33, *næfre* 39 (Kent., cf. Siev. § 151; but 37: *næfre*), *heordra* 26 (So. Northumbr., cf. Bülb. § 144), *hwearsticra* 34 (perh. *ea = eo*, No. Northumbr., cf. Bülb. § 140), *swurd* 15 (Lang. § 8.6; 13: *swurd*). (The analogical *duru* 42, instead of *dura*, is in a line with similar forms in *Beowulf*, 344, 1278; cf. Lang. § 18.2.) But definite localization and dating (both of the Lambeth MS. and of its prototype) are impossible.² General considerations favor, of course, an early date for the original lay, as early at least as that of *Beowulf*.

Some half-lines of a conventional character are common to *Beowulf* and *Finnsburg*: *F.* 19^b = *B.* 740^b, 2286^b, *F.* 38^b = *B.* 1012^b, *F.* 46^b = *B.* 610^a, 1832^a, 2981^a. The more striking agreement in the sentences, *F.* 37 f. and *B.* 1011 f. (cf. 1027 ff., 38), is also likely to rest on the common basis of a stereotyped expression. Identity or similarity of phrases is further noted in *F.* 9^b = *B.* 1832^b, *F.* 15^b = *B.* 2610^b, *F.* 17^b = *B.* 2945^b, *F.* 21^a = *B.* 2170^a, *F.* 22^a = *B.* 2899^b, *F.* 24^a = *B.* 343^b, *F.* 24^b = *B.* 348^b, *F.* 25^a = *B.* 2135^b, 2923^b, *F.* 27^b = *B.* 200^b, 645^b, *F.* 33^b = *B.* 399^b, *F.* 35^b = *B.* 2313^b, *F.* 37^b = *B.* 2947^a, 3000^a.

The recurrence of *F.* 11 — in slightly different form — in *Ex.* 218: *habban heora hlencan, hycgan on ellen* (used in a somewhat similar context) need not be construed as direct imitation one way or the other. (Cp. *Mald.* 4, 128.)

¹ *fæla* occurs 26 times in the late MS. A of the *WS. Gospels*, cf. G. Triltsch, *Die Lautlehre der spätwestsächs. Evangelien* (Bonn, 1905), p. 15.

² ten Brink (*L.* 4.7.549 f.) advanced the theory that the poem was popular among the East Saxons and was written down in Essex in the latter half of the 10th century. Cf. also Binz 185. — Instructive syntactical features are lacking. The repeated use of the pronoun 'this' (and of the adverb 'here') is fully warranted by the occasion. (See also *Arch.* cxv 182.) Some instances of the personal (and possessive) pronouns are possibly due to the scribe(s) (13, 25, 42); *kyra* in 15^b is metrically necessary. — The metrical laxity and the occurrence of indirect discourse do not afford sufficient evidence of a late date. Nor can the use of *sworn* 39 be considered decisive in this connection, since it is merely a guess that its meaning has been influenced by ON. *sveinn* (cf. Mackie *LF.* 2.12.267).

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VI. French

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IV. Studies Exegetical and Critical

(Discussions of the Finn Episode also are included.)

1. (1) R. Wülker's *Grundriss* (L 4.4), 1885. [Contains a useful summary of critical opinion prior to 1885.]—(2) Nellie Slayton Aurner, *An Analysis of the Interpretations of the Finnsburg Documents*. (Univ. of Iowa Monographs, Humanistic Studies, Vol. i, No. 6.) 1917. 36 pp. [Historical survey and bibliography.]

2. K. Müllenhoff, (1) *Nordalbingische Studien* i (Kiel, 1844), 156 ff. (L 4.19) [on persons and tribes in the Finn legend]; (2) *ZfdA.* xi (1859), 281-82; (3) *ib.* xii (1860), 285-87 (L 4.25) [traces of the legend in Germanic proper names]; (4) *Beowulf* (1889), pp. 97 f., 105-7 (L 4.19).

3. C. W. M. Grein, (1) *Eberis Jahrbuch etc.* iv (1862), 269-71 (L 4.69) [interpretation of the story]; (2) *Germ.* x (1865), 422 [textual criticism].

4. A. Holtzmann, *Germ.* viii (1863), 492-94 (L 5.4). [Textual interpretation and criticism.]

5. S. Bugge, (1) *Tidskrift for Philologi etc.* viii (1869), 304 f. (L 5.6.1)

[textual criticism]; (2) *ZfdPh.* iv (1873), 204 (L 5.6.2); (3) *Beitr.* xii (1887), 20-37 (L 5.6.3) [admirable interpretation of the story and textual notes on the Fragment and the Episode].

6. M. Rieger, (1) *ZfdPh.* iii (1871), 394-401 (L 5.7) [textual interpretation of the Episode]; (2) *ZfdA.* xlvi (1905/6), 9-12 [textual notes on the Fragment].

7. H. Möller, *Das altenglische Volksepos* (1883) Part I, pp. 46-100; 151-56. (L 4.134.) [The Finn legend and its basis; composition and interpretation of the texts.] R.: R. Heinzel, *Anz.f.d.A.* x (1884), 225-30.

8. H. Schilling, *MLN.* i (1886), 89-92, 116 f.; ii (1887), 146-50. [Supports in general Möller's view of the context and opposes that of Bugge.]

9. G. Sarrazin, *Beowulf-Studien* (1888), pp. 174-76. (L 4.16.) [Remarks on the style.]

10. M. H. Jellinek, *Beitr.* xv (1891), 428-31. [Interpretation of the Fragment.]

11. F. Holthausen, (1) *Beitr.* xvi (1892), 549 f. (L 5.26.1); (2) *Beibl.* x (1900), 270 (L 5.26.8); (3) *ZfdPh.* xxxvii (1905), 123 f. (L 5.26.17). [Textual criticism.]

12. B. ten Brink, *Altenglische Literatur*, 1893 (see L 4.7), pp. 535 f., 545-50. [The legend of Finn; interpretation of the story.]

13. R. Koegel, *Geschichte der deutschen Litteratur*, 1^a (1894), pp. 163-67. (L 4.8.)

14. G. Binz, *Beitr.* xx (1895), 179-86. (L 4.31.1.) [Testimony of proper names.]

15. R. Much (in a review of Panzer's *Hilde-Gudrun*), *Arch.* cviii (1902), 406 ff. [On connection between the Finn and the Kudrun legend.]

16. Th. Siebs in Paul's *Grundriss*, ii^a, 1st ed., pp. 494 f. (1893); 2d ed., pp. 523 f. (1902). [On the legend in general and the tribal names.]

17. M. Trautmann, (1) *Finn und Hildebrand* (1903), pp. 1-64 (LF. 2.10), cf. (2) *Bonn. B.* xvii (1905), 122. [Interpretation and textual criticism; a serviceable survey of the Fragment and the Episode.]

18. R. C. Boer, "Finnsage und Nibelungensage," *ZfdA.* xlvi (1903), 125-60. [The Finn legend, textual criticism of the Episode and the Fragment.]

19. L. L. Schücking, *Grundzüge der Satzwerknüpfung etc.* (1904), pp. 148 f. (L 6.15.)

20. Fr. Klaeber, (1) *Angl.* xxviii (1905), 447, 456; (2) *Arch.* cxv (1905), 181 f. (cf. L 5.35.4); (3) *ESL.* xxxix (1908), 307 f. (4) "Observations on the Finn Episode." *JEGPh.* xiv (1915), 544-49.

21. G. L. Swiggett, "Notes on the Finnsburg Fragment." *MLN.* xx (1905), 169-71. [Unconvincing.]

22. G. Binz (in a review of Trautmann's ed.), *ZfdPh.* xxxvii (1905), 529-33.

23. A. Brandl, *Angelsächsische Literatur*, 1908 (see L 4.11), pp. 983-86. [Important.]

24. (1) R. Imelmann, *D.Lit.z.* xxx (1909), 997-1000 (L 2.7.3). [Notes on the Episode.] (2) J. R. C. Hall, *MLN.* xxv (1910), 113 f. (L 5.50.)

25. W. Meyer, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Eroberung Englands durch die Angelsachsen.* Halle Diss., 1912. [Identifies Hengest with the historical leader of the Jutes.]

26. W. W. Lawrence, "Beowulf and the Tragedy of Finnsburg." *Publ. MLAss.* xxx (1915), 372-431. [Illuminating interpretation.]

27. Alexander Green, "The Opening of the Episode of Finn in *Beowulf*." *Publ. MLAss.* xxxi (1916), 759-97.

28. Harry Morgan Ayres, "The Tragedy of Hengest in *Beowulf*." *JEGPh.* xvi (1917), 282-95. [Interesting analysis.]

29. Carleton Brown, "*Beowulf* 1080-1106." *MLN.* xxxiv (1919), 181-83. [ll. 1084 f.]

30. See also *Beowulf* Bibliography IV, *passim*; thus, Mone L 4.23. 134-36; Uhland L 4.26.351 ff.; Haigh L 4.27. ch. 3; Dederich L 4.70. 215-25; Morley L 4.2. ch. 7; Brooke L 4.6.1.63-6; Ker L 4.120.1.94-7; Heusler L 4.124.1.10 f.; also Köhler L 9.5.155-57.

31. Further comments are found in various editions and translations of *Beowulf* (and *Finnisburg*), especially those of Grundtvig (transl., pp. xxxix-xlv; ed., pp. 1-111, 138 f.), Kemble (ii, pp. xlvii-xlix), Ettmüller (transl., pp. 35-9), Simrock (pp. 187-90), Arnold (pp. 204-7), Wyatt, Holthausen, Heyne-Schücking, Clark Hall, Child, Vogt, Gering, Gummere, Chambers, Dickins.

32. RES 11:

Apr 35 - Beowulf & Germanic F & O - H

12:

Jan 36 - Office of Thyle in Beowulf - C

THE FIGHT AT FINNSBURG

* * * * *

.....'(hor)nas byrnað nǣfre.'

Hlēoþrode ðā heaþogeong cyning :

‘Nē ðis ne dagað ēastan, nē hēr draca ne flēogeð,

nē hēr ðisse healle hornas ne byrnað;

5 ac hēr forþ berað, fugelas singað,

gylleð græghama, gūðwudu hlyneð,

scyld scefte oncwyð. Nū scýneð þes mōna

waðol under wolcnum; nū ārīsað wēadāda,

ðē ðisne folces nið fremman willað.

10 Ac onwacnigeað nū, wīgend mīne,

habbað ēowre linda, hīcgeaþ on ellen,

þindað on orde, wesað onmōde !’

Ðā ārās mænig goldhladen ðegn, gyrde hine his
swurde;

NOTE — *Dickins* = LF. 2.11; *Mackie* = LF. 2.12; *Tr.* = LF. 2.10. See also Table of Abbreviations, pp. clx ff.

1 *Rie.L.* (f), *Gr. Germ.* x 422, 4 *Edd.* (hor)nas; *Gr. l.c.* inserts before it (beorhtre), *Bu. Tid.* 304 (beorhtor). — 2^a *Tr.* Hnæf pā (for nǣfre, taken as beginning of 2, see *Hickes's text*) hlēoþrode; *Holt.* Ðā hlēoþrode (*metri causa*). — 2^b *Gru.tr.*, most *Edd.* heaþogeong; *Ke.* heorogeong; *Dickins* hearogeong (= heoru-); *Tr.* heaþogeorn. — 3^a *Gru.tr.* ēastan. — 5^a *Gru.tr.* (f), *Holt.* forþ fērað; *E.tr.*, *E.Sc.* fyrd berað; *Gr.*¹, *Schū.* fēr (= fǣr) for hēr. Before 5^b *Rie.L.* inserts [fyrdearu rincas, /fýnd ofer foldan], *Gr.*² [feorhgeniðlan/fyrdsearu fūslicu], *Bu.* 23 [fyrdearu rincas, /flacre flānbogan], *Rie. ZfdA.* xlviii 9 [fyrdearu rincas, /nalles hēr on flyhte]. — 6^b *Klu. LF.* 2.9 (f), *Holt.* hlyneð. — 9^a *ten Brink LF.* 4.12.545 [þām] ðe. — *Boer ZfdA.* xlvii 143 f. pisses (so *Gru.* p. 138) and 9^b wille. — 11^a *Gr.*¹ (f), *He.*, *Tr.*, *Sed.* hebbað. — *Gr.* (cf. *E.Sc.*), *He.*, *Sed.* handa; *Bu. Tid.* 305, *Schū.* linda; *Bu.* 23 (f), *Tr.*, *Holt.*, *Cha.* hlencan; *Rie. ZfdA.* xlviii 10 randas (cp. *Mald.* 20). — 11^b *Gru.tr.* hīcgeaþ. — 12^a *Gru.tr.*, et al., *Sed.* windað (formerly supposed to be *Hickes's reading*); so *Dickins* who thinks that the form of the initial letter was really meant for w (see 25^a); *Tho.* (cf. *E.tr.*), *Schū.* winnað. — 12^b *Gru.tr.*, et al., *Sed.* on mōde. — 13^a made into 3 half-lines by *Rie.L.*, *Gr.*²; *Tr.*: Ð. ē. [of reste rondwīgend] m., /g.ð.; *Holt.*: Ð. ā. [of ræste rūmheort] m. /g. [gum]ðegn. — *Tho.* goldhroden.

Beowulf
l. 1069-1159

{
grey coated wall

- ðā tō dura ēodon drihtlice ceman,
 15 Sigeferð and Ēaha, hyra sword getugon,
 and æt oþrum durum Ordlāf and Gūplāf,
 and Hengest sylf, hwearf him on lāste.
 Ðā gýt Gārulf[e] Gūðere stýrde,
 ðæt hē swā frēolic feorh forman siþe
 20 tō ðære healle durum hyrsta ne bære, *
 nū hyt nīþa heard ānyman wolde;
 ac hē frægn ofer eal undearninga,
 dēormōd hæleþ, hwā ðā duru hēolde.
 ‘Sigeferþ is mīn nama (cweþ hē), ic eom Secgena lēod,
 25 wreccea wīde cūð; fæla ic wēana gebād,
 heordra hilda; ðē is gýt hēr witod,
 swæþer ðū sylf tō mē sēcean wylle.’ †
 Ðā wæs on healle wælslihta gehlyn,
 sceolde celled bord cēnum on handa,
 30 bānhelm berstan, buruhðelu dynede, —
 oð æt ðære gūðe Gārulf gecrang
 ealra ærest eorðbūendra,
 Gūðlāfes sunu, ymbe hyne gōdra fæla,
 hwearflīcra hræw. Hræfen wandrode
 35 sweart and sealobrūn. Swurdlēoma stōd,
 swylce eal Finnsburuh fýrenu wære.

15^a *Mō.* 86 (cf. *Müll. Zfd.A. xi 281, Bu. 25*), *Tr.*, *Holt.* *Ēawa. Dickens supports Eaha by ref. to Echha, Liber Vitae, etc. (cf. R. Müller, Über die Namen des L.V., Palaestra ix, p. 53).* — 18^a *Tr.*, *Cha.* Gārulf[e]. — 18^b *E.Sc. (?)*, *Tr.*, *Holt.*, *Cha.* stýrde. — 19^a *Gr.*, *Schū.* h[i]e. — 20^b *Ke.*, *Holt.*, *Sed.*, *Cha.* bære. — 22^a *Tr.*, *Holt.* eal[le]. — 25^a *Gru.tr.* wrecen, *Tho.* wrecca, *Gr.*² wreccea. (*Hickes's text is usually read as wrecen.*) — 25^b *W. D. Conybeare (L 2.23)* wēana. — 26^a *Ke.*, *most Edd.* heardra. — 28^a *E.tr.*, *most Edd.* wealle. — 29^a *Gr.*¹ cēlod; *Rie.L.*, *Tr.*, *Schū.*, *Cha.* celled; *Jellinek Beitr. xv 431* cēled ('cooled'); *Holt. Zs. 123* ceorlæs; *Holt.*³ clæne. — *Ke.* bord. — 29^b *Gr.* cēnum. — 30^a *Bu.* 26 bārhelm ('boar-helmet'). — 33^a *Mō.* Gūðulfes, *Tr.* Gūðheres. — 34^a *Gru.tr.*, *Gr.*², *Sed.*, *Mackie* hwearflīcra hræw; *Bu.* 27 f., *Schū.*, *Cha.* Hwearf ('moved about,' with acc.) flācra hræw (34^b *Bu.* hræfen fram oðrum); *Jellinek l.c.* Hwearf ('crowd') lāðra hrēas; *Tr.* Hræawblācra hwearf (and 34^b wundrode); *Holt.* Hwearf blācra hrēas. — 36^a *Tr.* Finn[e]s buruh, *Dickins* Finn[e]sburuh.

Ne gefrægn ic nǣfre wurþlicor æt wera hilde
 sixtig sigebeorna sēl gebæran,
 nē nēfre swānas hwītne medo sēl forgyldan,
 40 ðonne Hnæfe guldan his hægstealdas.
 Hig fuhton fīf dagas, swā hyra nān ne fēol,
 drihtgesīða, ac hig ðā duru hēoldon.
 Ðā gewāt him wund hæleð on wæg gangan,
 sǣde þæt his byrne ābrocen wære,
 45 heresceorp unhrōr, and ēac wæs his helm ðȳr[e]l.
 Ðā hine sōna frægn folces hyrde,
 hū ðā wīgend hyra wunda genæson,
 oððe hwæþer ðæra hyssa

* * * * *

HICKES'S TEXT

.....	—Scyld scefte oncwȳð.
. nas byrnað. [geong cyning.	Nu scyneð þes mona.
Nǣfre hleoþrode ða hearo	—Waðol under wolcnum.
Ne ðis ne dagað Eastun.	Nu arisað wea-dæda.
Ne herdraca ne fleogeð.	—Ðe ðis ne folces nið.
Ne her ðisse healle hornas	Fremman willað.
ne byrnað.	—(10) Ac on wacnigeað nu.
(5) Ac her forþberað.	Wigend mine.
Fugelas singað.	Habbað eowre landa.
—Gylleð græghama.	Hie geaþ on ellen.
Guð wudu hlynneð.	þindað on orde.

38^b *Kc.* gebæran. — 39^a *Gr.* swānas; dropped by *Tr.* — *E.tr.*, most *Edd.* swētne (for hwītne, partly *metri causa*). — *Gru.* sylfres hwītne mēde. — 41^b *Holt.* swā ne fēol hira nān (*metri causa*). Before it lacuna assumed and missing words supplied by *Rie.L.*, *Gr.*², *Mō.*, *Tr.* — 42^b *Kc.*, *E.Sc.*, *Tr.*, *Cha.* (ʃ) dura. — 45^a *Tho.*, *Schū.*, *Cha.* heresceorp unhrōr; *Tr.* h. āhroren; *Kc.*, *Holt.*, *S.d.* heresceorþum hrōr. — 45^b *Tr.*, *Holt.*, *Sed.* pȳr[e]l. (*Or* pȳr[e]l, cf. *T.C.* § 3.) — 46^a *Holt.* Ðā frægn hine sōna (*metri causa*).

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Wesað on mode. | Secean wylle. |
| Ða aras mænig goldhladen | Ða wæs on healle. |
| ðegn. | Wæl-slihta gehlyn. |
| Gyrde hine his swurde. | Sceolde Celæs borð. |
| Ða to dura eodon. | Genumon handa. |
| Drihtlice ceman. | (30) Banhelm berstan. |
| (15) Sigeferð and Eaha. | Buruhðelu dynede. |
| Hyra sword getugon. | Oð æt ðære guðe. |
| And æt oþrum durum. | Garulf gecrang. |
| Ordlaf and Guþlaf. | Ealra ærest. |
| And Hengest sylf. | Eorðbuendra |
| Hwearf him on laste. | Guðlafes sunu. |
| Ða gyt Garulf. | Ymbe hyne godra fæla. |
| Guðere styrode. | Hwearflacra hrær. |
| Ðæt he swa freolic feorh. | Hræfen wandrode. |
| For-man siþe. | (35) Sweart and sealo brun. |
| (20) To ðære healle durum. | Swurd-leoma stod. |
| Hyrsta ne bæran. | Swylce eal Finnsburuh. |
| Nu hyt niþa heard. | Fyrenu wære. |
| Any man wolde. | Ne gefrægn ic. |
| Ac he frægn ofer eal. | Næfre wurþlicor. |
| Undearninga. | Æt wera hilde. |
| Deormod hæleþ. | Sixtig sigebeorna. |
| Hwa ða duru heolde. | Sel gebærann. |
| Sigeferþ is min Nama cwep | Ne nefre swa noc hwitne |
| he. | medo. |
| Ic eom secgena leod. | Sel forgyldan. |
| (25) Þrecten wide cuð. | (40) Ðonne hnæfe guldan. |
| Fæla ic weuna gebad. | His hægstaldas. |
| Heordra hilda. | Hig fuhton fif dagas. |
| Ðe is gyt herwitod. | Swa hyra nan ne feol. |
| Swæper ðu sylf to me. | Drihtgesiða. |

Ac hig ða duru heoldon.
Ða gewat him wund hæleð.
On wæg gangan.
Sæde þ his byrne.
Abrocen wære.

(45) Here sceorpum hror.

And eac wæs his helm ðyrl.
Ða hine sona frægn.
Folces hyrde.
Hu ða wigend hyra.
Wunda genæson.
Oððe hwæþer ðæra hyssa.

NOTES

1-12. **Hnæf** announces the approach of enemies and arouses his men.

We may picture to ourselves the situation as follows. One of the Danes, who are distrustful of the Frisians, has been watching outside and reports to the king a suspicious gleam of light. Hnæf replies: 'These are signs of nothing else but armed men marching against us.' Then, by bold anticipation, the realities of battle are sketched by the speaker. It is natural to suppose that Hengest is the watcher addressed by the king.

1. **næfre** at the end of the speech (so first placed by Thorpe) is a little strange; possibly the text is corrupt.

2. On the scansion of **Hlêoprode ðā 2^a**, see T.C. § 21. — **heapogeong**. Evidently Hnæf was thought to be much younger than his sister. — *Hnæf hlêoprode, heapogeong cyning* (cf. Varr.) would be a tempting reading of this line.

3. **ðis ne dagað**, 'this is not the dawn.' — **nē hēr draca ne flêogeð**; i.e., a fire-spitting dragon. See *Beow.* 2312, 2522, 2582; *OE. Chron.* A.D. 793 (D, E, F); *Lied vom Hürnen Seyfrid* 18: *Die Burg die ward erleuchtet, Als ob sie wer entprant* (as a result of the flying of a dragon).

5 f. **forþ berað** of the MS. can be justified on the assumption that the war equipments specified afterwards are the object of *berað* (see, e.g., *Beow.* 291, *Ex.* 219, *Mald.* 12) which the poet had in mind but did not take the time to express. [A frankly intrans. use of *forþ beran*, 'press forward' (Schilling, *MLN.* i 116 f., Dickins) can hardly be recognized. The supposedly parallel cases of *beran üt*, *El.* 45, *Andr.* 1221 were misunderstood by Gr. Spr. Cf. also *Angl.* xxvii 407 f.] — The **fugelas** seem to be the birds of prey (see 34), who gather in expectation of slaughter, as in *Gen.* 1983 ff., *Ex.* 162 ff., *El.* 27 ff., *Jud.* 206 ff. For other interpretations proposed such as 'arrows,' 'morning birds,' see Bu. Tid. 304 f., Bu. 22 f., Möller 47; *Angl.* xxviii 447; Boer, *ZfdA.* xlvii 140 ff.; Rieger, *ZfdA.* xlvi 9. — **græghama**, 'the grey-coated one,' i.e. either 'wolf' — the familiar animal of prey, beside raven and eagle, in the regular epic trio, cp., e.g., *Brun.* 64 — or 'coat of mail' (cp. *Beow.* 334). *gyllan* fits both meanings (*Rid.* 25.3; *Andr.* 127).

7-9. Now the moon lights up the scene: the tragic fate is inevitable, **nū ārisað wēadæda**. Thus Hildebrand exclaims: *welaga nū . . . wēwurt skihit*, *Hildebr.* 49. **þes (mōna)** is thoroughly idiomatic, cp. *Rid.* 58.1: *ðēos lyft*, *Gen.* 811: *þēos beorhte sunne*, etc. (*Arch.* cxv 182). — **under wolcnum**; the moon is passing 'under,' i.e., 'behind' the clouds, though not really hidden by them. A stereotyped expression is here put to a fine, picturesque use.

9. *ðisne folces nið fremman*, 'carry out this enmity of the people.'

11. For the scansion, see note on *Beow.* 489 f.

12. Types A₃ and C₁.

13-27. The warriors on both sides make ready for the fight.

13. *goldhladen* may be meant with reference to helmets, swords, corslets, or (Bu. 24:) bracelets such as Hrólfr's warriors are to use in the last fight for their king: 'load your arms with gold; let your right hands receive the bracelets, that they may swing their blows more heavily' (Saxo ii 64, Par. § 7). [Cf. Olrik-Hollander, *The Heroic Legends of Denmark* (1919), pp. 121 f.] Note *Ruin* 33 ff.: *beorn monig/glædmōd and gold-beorht wīghyrstum scān*.

16. *æt oþrum durum*, scil. 'stood' or 'drew their swords.' The plural *durum* has singular meaning; cp. 20.

17. and *Hengest sylf*. Hengest now takes his place inside the hall with the others. (The use of *sylf* is no indication that *he* is the king.)

18 ff. *Ðā gýt* marks the progress of the narrative (which now introduces another fighter): 'further,' 'then.' [Or does *gýt* denote 'as yet' in conjunction with (and partly anticipating) the negative meaning of the sentence (*styrde, ne*)?] The Frisian Gūðere tries to restrain the impetuous youth, Gārulf — perhaps his nephew, cp. *Nibel.* 2208 ff., *Waltharius* 846 ff. — from risking his life 'at the first onset' (19^a, cp. *Beow.* 740; or: 'in his first battle?'); but Gārulf, heedless of danger, rushes to one of the doors, encounters the veteran Sigerferþ, and meets a hero's death. There is nothing startling about the fact that Gārulf's father has the same name, Gūðlāf (33), as one of the Danish warriors. (In *Maldon* occur two persons named Godric, 187: 321, and two named Wulfmæc, 113: 155.) Certainly we need not assume that father and son are fighting on opposite sides. See *ESt.* xxxix 308.

20. As to *hyrsta* (parallel with *feorh*) *beran*, see *Beow.* 291, and note on *F.* 5 f. (*Angl.* xxviii 456.)

21. *nīþa heard*, scil. *Sigeferþ*.

22. *hē*, scil. Gārulf. — *ofer eal*. The neuter *eal* (in contrast with *ealle*, *Beow.* 2899, cp. *Gen.* 2462, *Dan.* 527, *Sat.* 616, etc. [see *Arch.* civ 291]) includes both the fighters and the scene (and tumult) of fighting. Cp. *Mald.* 256: *ofer eall clypode*; also Ælfric, *Saints* iv 280, xxiii 803.

24. *cweþ hē* is a parenthetic addition (which during the merely oral existence of such lays was dispensed with). It is to be disregarded metrically. Cf. *Rie.* V. 58 n.; Heusler, *ZfdA.* xlvi 245 ff.

27. *swæper*, 'which one of two things,' i.e. victory or death. Cp. *Hildebr.* 60 ff.

28-40. The battle rages.

28. on (*healle*), 'in (the hall)' (cp. 30^b), or 'at,' 'around' (cp. *Beow.* 2529, 926(?)). — *wealle* would be metrically more regular.

29. No explanation or really satisfactory emendation of *celæs* has been found. The conjecture *cellod* rests on *Mald.* 283: *cellod bord*, but the meaning of this nonce word is unknown. (*Rieger LF.* 2.6: 'concave,' 'curved';

Kluge LF. 2.9: from Lat. *celatus*; Trautmann LF. 2.10.46: *cyllod* 'covered with leather'; Grein Spr.: *cēlod* 'keel-shaped,' 'oval'; B.-T. Suppl.: *celod* 'having a boss or beak.' See also Varr.

34. *hwearflīc* (cf. above, p. 226), perhaps = 'agile,' 'active,' or 'obedient,' 'trusty'; cp. *Gifts of Men* 68: *þegn gehworf*; Go. *gahwairbs* 'pliant, obedient.' [According to Mackie, 'mortal,' 'dead,' on the basis of *hwearflīc* 'fleeting,' *Boeth.* 25.10 (B). — Cp. ON. *hoerfr* 'shifting'; OE. *Lind. Gosp.*: *huoerflīce* = vicissim.] — *hræw*, 'body,' not necessarily 'corpse'; cp. *Andr.* 1031: *ær þan hrā crunge* (though also *walu fēollon*, *Beow.* 1042). — Numerous corrections of this passage have been proposed, see Varr. [Also *Hwearfode* (or *Hwearf(t)lade*) *ærn* (= *earn*, cf. Siev. § 158. 1) would make sense.] — *Hræfen wandrode*. Cp. *Mald.* 106: *hremmas wundon*.

36. *swylce eal Finnsburuh fyrenu wære*. (Cp. 1 ff.) See the parallels: Uhland, *Germ.* ii 356, Lünig L 7.28.73 f., 31; also *Iliad* ii 455 ff.

37 f. On the double comparative (used similarly in the corresponding passage, *Beow.* 1011 f.), see *MPh.* iii 252.

39 f. See *Beow.* 2633 ff. and note. For a defense of the 'white mead' see Mackie (ref. to an 18th cent. quotation in the *NED.*).

41 ff. The Frisians, weakened and unable to make headway, [seem on the point of preparing for a new move. . .]. — As to *fif dagas*, see *Beow.* 545 and note on 147.

43 ff. It appears probable that the wounded man who 'goes away' is a Frisian, and *folces hyrde*, Finn. See Rieger, *ZfdA.* xlvi 12; for arguments to the contrary, see Bugge 28, Trautmann 62, Boer, *ZfdA.* xlvii 147. We may imagine a disabled Frisian leaving the front of the battle line and being questioned by his chief as to how the [Danish?] warriors were bearing (or could bear) their wounds.

45^a. Type E. As to the shifting of the stress to the second syllable of *unhrōr*, cp. *Beow.* 1756, 2000. — *heresceorþum hrōr* (see Hickes's text) could refer only to the *wund hæleð* himself, 43.

48. Bugge (28), taking *hwæþer* as 'whether,' would supply [*hild sweðrode*]. If *hwæþer* is = 'which one,' the missing words might be [*hilde gedigde*]; the names of the two young fighters were then contained in the following line.

The rest is silence. But the outcome is revealed in the *Beowulf* Episode.

It has been surmised by Rieger (*l.c.*) that Finn, anxious to break down the resistance of the besieged at last, orders the hall to be set on fire (as is done, *Völsungasaga*, ch. 8 and *Nibel.* 2048 ff.), whereupon the Danes, forced into the open, have to meet the Frisians on equal ground.

APPENDIX I. PARALLELS

(ANALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIVE PASSAGES)

I. Anglo-Saxon Genealogies¹

§ I. WEST SAXON GENEALOGY.

§ 1.1. **The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle** (ed. B. Thorpe, 1861; i 126 ff.). A.D. 855. (MS. B, cp. A, C, D.)

Apelwulf gefor Se Apelwulf wæs Ecgbrihting. Ecgbriht . . . Ingild (14 more names). Brand — Bældæg — Woden — Frealaf — Finn — God(w)ulf — Geata (A, D: Geat, C: Geatt) — Tætwa — BEAW² — SCYLDWA (A: Sceldwea, C: Scealdwa) — HEREMOD — Itermon — Haðra — Hwala — Bedwig³ SCEAFING, id est filius Noe, se wæs geboren on þære earce Noes. Lamech. Matusalem Seth. Adam primus homo et pater noster, id est Christus.

§ 1.2. **Asserius, De Rebus Gestis Ælfredi** (A.D. 893) (ed. W. H. Stevenson, Oxford, 1904). Cap. i.

Genealogia: Ælfred rex, filius Æthelwulfi regis . . Ecgberhti . . Ingild Brond — Beldeag — Uuoden — Frithowald — Frealaf — Frithuwulf — Finn — Godwulf — Geata, quem Getam iam dudum pagani pro deo venerabantur — Tætua — BEAUU — SCELDWEA — HEREMOD — Itermod — Hathra — Huala — Beduwig — Seth⁴ — Noe — Lamech — Mathusalem — Enoch — Malaleel — Cainan — Enos — Seth — Adam.

§ 1.3. **Fabii Ethelwerdi** (ob. cir. 1000 A.D.) **Chronicorum libri quatuor** (ed. H. Petrie, J. Sharpe, T. D. Hardy; *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, Vol. i, 1848). Lib. iii, cap. iii (p. 512).

Athulf rex . . filius Ecgybrhti regis . . Ingild Brond — Balder — Uuothén — Frithouwald — Frealaf — Frithouulf — Fin — Goduulf — Geat — Tetua — BEO — SCYLD — SCEF. Ipse Scef cum uno dromone advectus est in insula oceani quæ dicitur *Scani*,⁵ armis circumdatus, eratque valde recens puer, et ab incolis illius terræ ignotus; attamen ab eis suscipitur, et ut familiarem diligenti animo eum custodierunt, et post in regem eligunt; de cuius prosapia ordinem trahit Athulf rex.

¹ On the numerous Ags. genealogies, see Grimm D.M. iii 377-401 (1709-36); Kemble ii, pp. v ff., & L 4.43; Earle-Plummer, *Two of the Saxon Chronicles* ii (1899), 1-6 (harmonized genealogical trees); Haack L 4.30. 23 ff.; Chadwick Or. 269 ff. On ON. genealogies, see *Corpus Poeticum Boreale* (L 10.1) ii 511 ff.; cp. Par. §§ 5, 8.1.

² Important names have been marked by the use of capitals or italics.

³ According to E. Björkman, *ESr.* lii 170, *Beibl.* xxx 23-5, the *d* is a scribal error for *o* (in a form based on a latinized **Beowius*). MS. D has *Beowi*.

⁴ Stevenson's note: 'legendum tamen *Scef*.'

⁵ See Intr. xxxvii; Glossary of Proper Names: *Sceden-ig*.

(English translation in J. A. Giles's *Six Old English Chronicles* [Bohn's Antiquarian Library].)

§ 1.4. **Willelmi Malmesbiriensis Monachi** (ob. A.D. 1143) **De Gestis Regum Anglorum libri quinque** (ed. W. Stubbs, London, 1887). Lib. ii, § 116.

Ethelwulfus fuit filius Egbirhti . . . Ingild[us] Brondius — Beldegius — Wodenius — Fridewaldus — Frelafius — Finus — Godulfus — Getius — Tetius — BEOWIUS — SCELDIUS — SCEAF. Iste, ut ferunt, in quandam insulam Germaniæ Scandzam, de qua Jordanes, historiographus Gothorum loquitur, appulsus navi sine remige, puerulus, posito ad caput frumenti manipulo, dormiens, ideoque Sceaf nuncupatus, ab hominibus regionis illius pro miraculo exceptus, et sedulo nutritus; adulta ætate regnavit in oppido quod tunc *Slaswic*, nunc vero Haithebi appellatur. Est autem regio illa *Anglia Vetus* dicta, unde Angli venerunt in Britanniam, inter Saxones et Gothos constituta. Sceaf fuit filius HEREMODII.

§ 2. **MERCIAN GENEALOGY.**

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (ed. B. Thorpe, i 86). A.D. 755 (MSS. A, B, C).

. OFFA feng to rice ond heold xxxix. wintra; ond his sunu Ecgferþ heold xli. daga ond c. daga. Se Offa wæs þingferþing. þingferþ Eanwulfing. Eanwulf — Osmod — Eawa — Pybba — Creoda — Cynewald — Cnebba — Icel — EOMÆR¹ — Angelþeow — OFFA — WÆRMUND — Wihtlæg Wodening.

See *ib.*, A.D. 626 (MSS. B, C), and Sweet, *The Oldest English Texts*, p. 170.

§ 3. **KENTISH GENEALOGY.**

Nennii Historia Britonum (redaction dated cir. 800 A.D.) (ed. J. Stevenson, London, 1838), § 31.

Interea venerunt tres ciulæ a Germania expulsæ in exilio, in quibus erant HORS et HENGIST, qui et ipsi fratres erant, filii Guictgils, filii Guitta, filii Guectha, filii Vuoden, filii Frealaf, filii Fredulf, filii FINN, filii FOLCWALD,² filii Geta, qui fuit, at aiunt, filius Dei.

II. Scandinavian Documents

(See L 10.1, 2, 3, 4, 8.)

§ 4. **ELDER EDDA.**

Hyndluljóþ (cir. close of the 10th century).³

2. Let us pray the Father of the Hosts to be gracious to us, for he

¹ Sweet, *O.E.T.* 170.93: *Eamer*.

² Thus also in Henry of Huntingdon's *Historia Anglorum* (cir. 1135 A.D.), lib. ii, § 1, where the name is corrupted, however, to *Flocwald*.

³ The translation in the *Corpus Poeticum Boreale* is used.

grants and gives gold to his servants; he gave HERMÓÐR a helmet and mail-coat, and SIGMUNDR a sword.

9. For they have laid a wager of Welsh-ore (i.e., gold), Öhtere [ÓTTARR] the young and Ongenþeow [ANGANTÝR]. I am bound to help the former, that the young prince may have his father's heritage after his kinsmen.

11. Now do thou tell over the men of old and say forth in order the races of men. Who of the Shieldings [SKJÖLDUNGA]? Who of the Shelfings [SKILFINGA]? who of the Ethelings? who of the Wolfings [YLFINGA]? who of the Free-Born? who of the Gentle-Born are the most chosen of kindred of all upon earth?

14. Onela [ÁLI] was of old the mightiest of men, and HALFDANR in former days the highest of the Shieldings. Famous are the wars which that king waged, his deeds have gone forth to the skirts of heaven. 15. He [Halfdanr] strengthened himself in marriage with [the daughter of] EYMUÐR the highest of men, who slew Sigtryggr with the cold blade; he wedded Almweig the highest of ladies; they bred up and had eighteen sons.

§ 5. PROSE EDDA.*

Prologus, § 3.

. Vingeþórr, hans sonr Vingener, hans sonr Móða, hans sonr Magi, hans sonr SESKEF ** — Beðvig — Athra — Ítrmann — HEREMÓÐ — Skjaldun, er vér kollum SKJÖLD — Biáf, er vér kollum BJÁR — Ját — Guðólfr — Finn — Fríallaf, er vér kollum Friðleif — Vóden, þann kollum vér Óðin.

Skáldskaparmál. Ch. 40. SKJÖLDR hét sonr Óðins, er Skjöldungar eru frá komnir; hann hafði atsetu¹ ok réð² lönðum, þar sem nú er kolluð Danmörk, en þá var kállat Gotland.³ Skjöldr átti þann son, er Friðleifr hét, er lönðum réð eptir hann; sonr Friðleifs hét Fróði ['Frið-Fróði']. [There follows the story of Fróði's mill (of happiness, peace, and gold), and the *Grottasöngur*, i.e. Mill Song.⁴] — Ch. 41. Konungr einn í Danmörk er nefndr HRÓLFR KRAKI; hann var ágætastr⁵ fornkonunga fyrst af mildi ok frækneik⁶ ok lítillæti⁷. Konungr réð fyrir Upsölum, er Aðils hét. Hann átti⁸ Yrsu, móður Hrólf's kraka. Hann hafði ósætt⁹ við þann konung, er réð fyrir Nóregi, er Áli hét. Þeir stefndu orrostu¹⁰ milli sín á ísi vats þess, er *Væni* heitr. [King Aðils had asked Hrólfr for assistance; the latter, being engaged in another war, sent him his twelve champions, among whom were BODVAR-BJARKI, HJALTI hugprúði, VOTTR, Véseti.] Í þeiri orrostu fell Áli konungr ok mikill hluti¹¹ liðs¹² hans. Þá tók Aðils konungr af honum dauðum hjálminn¹³ *Hildisvín*, ok hest¹⁴

* Finnur Jónsson's edition (1900) is used.

** I.e., OE. *sē Scē(a)f*. See Par. § 8.1.

¹ 'residence.' ² 'ruled' (OE. *rēd*). ³ Rather Jótland, i.e. 'Jutland.' ⁴ *Grottasöngur* 22: 'Let us grind on! Yrsa's child [Rolf Kraki] shall avenge Halfdan's death on Fróði. He [Rolf] shall be called her son and her brother.' — ⁵ 'most renowned.' ⁶ 'prowess.' ⁷ 'affability.' ⁸ 'had (as wife)'; OE. *āhte*. ⁹ 'quarrel.' ¹⁰ 'fight.' ¹¹ 'portion.' ¹² '(of his) following.' ¹³ 'the helmet.' ¹⁴ 'horse.'

hans Hrafn . . . [There follows the story of Rolf's famous expedition to Upsala.]

Ch. 55. Þessir [eru hestar] talðir í *Kálfsvísu*:

Vésteinn [reið] Vali,
 en Vivill Stúfi,
 Meinþjófr Mói,
 en Morginn Vakri,
 ÁLI Hrafni,
 es til íss riðu,¹
 en annarr austr
 und AðILSI
 grár hvarfaði,
 geiri undaðr.

Björn reis Blakki,
en Bíarr Kerti,
Atli Glaumi,
en Aðils Slöngvi,
Hogni Hólkvi,
en Haraldr Fólkvi,
Gunnarr Gota,
en Grana Sigurðr.

§ 6. YNGLINGASAGA.²

Ch. 5. SKJÖLD, the son of Óðinn, wedded her [Gefjon], and they dwelt at *Hleiðra*. — Ch. 23 (27). (*The sea-burial of King Haki*.) Now King Haki had gotten such sore hurts, that he saw that the days of his life would not be long; so he let take a swift ship that he had, and lade it with dead men and weapons, and let bring it out to sea, and ship the rudder, and hoist up the sail, and then let lay fire in tarwood, and make a bale aboard. The wind blew offshore, and Haki was come nigh to death, or was verily dead, when he was laid on the bale, and the ship went blazing out into the main sea; and of great fame was that deed for long and long after. — Ch. 27 (31). (*The Fall of King Óttarr vendilkráka*.) [ÓTTARR (the son of EGILL), king of Sweden, in retaliation for a Danish invasion made in the preceding year (because Óttarr refused to pay the scat promised by Egill), went with his warships to the land of the Danes, while their king Fróði was warring in the East-Countries, and he harried there, and found nought to withstand him.] Now he heard that men were gathered thick in Selund [i.e., *Zealand*], and he turned west through Eyre-Sound, and then sailed south to Jutland, and lays his keels for Limbfrith, and harries about *Vendil*, and burns there, and lays the land waste far and wide whereso he came. Vatt [*Vottr*] and Fasti were Fróði's earls [*jarlar*] whom he had set to the warding of the land whiles he was away thence; so when these earls heard that the Swede king was harrying in Denmark, they gathered force, and leapt a-shipboard, and sailed south to Limbfrith, and came all unawares upon King Óttarr, and fell to fighting; but the Swedes met them well, and folk fell on either side; but as the folk of the Danes fell, came more in their stead from the country-sides around, and all ships withal were laid to that were at hand. So such end the battle had, that there fell King Óttarr, and the more part of his host. The Danes took his dead body and brought it a-land, and laid it on a certain mound, and there let wild things and common fowl tear the carrion. Withal they made a crow of tree and sent it to Sweden, with this word to the Swedes, that

¹ 'rode to the ice.'

² The translation in *The Saga Library* is used.

that King Öttarr of theirs was worth but just so much as that; so afterwards men called him Ottarr Vendil-crow [*Öttarr vendilkráka*]. So says Thiodolt:¹

Into the erns' grip
Fell the great Öttarr,
The doughty of deed,
Before the Dane's weapons:
The glede of war
With bloody foot
At Vendil spurned
The one from afar.

I hear these works
Of Vatt and Fasti
Were set in tale
By Swedish folk:
That Fróði's island's
Earls between them
Had slain the famous
Fight-upholder.

— Ch. 29 (33). King HELGI, the son of Halfdan, ruled in *Hleiðra* in those days, and he came to Sweden with so great a host that King Aðils saw nought for it but to flee away. King Helgi fell in battle whenas RÓLF KRAKI was eight winters old, who was straightway holden as king at Hleiðra. King AðILS had mighty strife with a king called ÁLI² the Uplander [*Áli inn upplenzki*] from out of Norway. King Aðils and King Áli had a battle on the ice of the *Vener Lake*, and Áli fell there, but Aðils gained the day. Concerning this battle is much told in the Story of the Skjöldungs [*í Skjöldunga sögu*], and also how Rólf Kraki came to Upsala to Aðils; and that was when Rólf Kraki sowed gold on the Fyris-meads.

§ 7. SAXONIS GRAMMATICI GESTA DANORUM.³

II, pp. 38 f.: *Dragon Fight of Frotho (I), father of Haldanus*. A man of the country met him [FROTHO] and roused his hopes [of obtaining money] by the following strain:⁴ 'Not far off is an island rising in delicate slopes, hiding treasure in its hills and 'ware of its rich booty. Here a noble pile is kept by the occupant of the mount, who is a snake wreathed in coils, doubled in many a fold, and with a tail drawn out in winding whorls, shaking his manifold spirals and shedding venom. If thou wouldst conquer him, thou must use thy shield and stretch thereon bulls' hides, and cover thy body with the skins of kine, nor let thy limbs lie bare to the sharp poison; his slaver burns up what it bespatters. Though the three-forked tongue flicker and leap out of the gaping mouth, and with awful yawn menace ghastly wounds, remember to keep the dauntless temper of thy mind; nor let the point of the jagged tooth trouble thee, nor the starkness of the beast, nor the venom spat from the swift throat. Though the force of his scales spurn thy spears, yet know there is a place under his lowest belly whither thou mayst plunge the blade; aim at this with thy sword, and thou shalt probe the snake to his centre. Thence go

¹ In the *Ynglingatal* (probably composed cir. 900 A.D.).

² Hence Aðils was called *Ála dólgr* (the foe of Áli), *Ynglingatal* 26.

³ Holder's edition and Elton's English translation are used. — Additional extracts may be found in the Notes, pp. 123 ff., 158 f., 187 f., 192 f., cf. 211.

⁴ In Latin hexameters.

fearless up to the hill, drive the mattock, dig and ransack the holes; soon fill thy pouch with treasure, and bring back to the shore thy craft laden.'

Frotho believed, and crossed alone to the island, loth to attack the beast with any stronger escort than that wherewith it was the custom for champions to attack. When it had drunk water and was repairing to its cave, its rough and sharp hide spurned the blow of Frotho's steel. Also the darts that he flung against it rebounded idly, foiling the effort of the thrower. But when the hard back yielded not a whit, he noted the belly heedfully, and its softness gave entrance to the steel. The beast tried to retaliate by biting, but only struck the sharp point of its mouth upon the shield. Then it shot out its flickering tongue again and again, and gasped away life and venom together.¹

The money which the king found made him rich.

II, p. 51. Cuius [scil. HALDANI] ex eo maxime fortuna ammirabilis fuit, quod, licet omnia temporum momenta ad exercenda atrocitatis officia contulisset, senectute vitam, non ferro finierit. Huius filii ROE ET HELGO fuere. A Roe Roskildia condita memoratur. . . . Hic brevi angustoque corpore fuit. Helgonem habitus procerior cepit. Qui diviso cum fratre regno, maris possessionem sortitus, regem Sclavie Scalcum maritimis copiis lacessitum oppressit. . . .

II, pp. 52 f. His filius HOTHBRODUS succedit, qui . . . post immensam populorum cladem Atislum et Høtherum filios procreavit Daniam petit, eiusque regem ROE tribus preliis provocatum occidit. His cognitis HELGO filium ROLVONEM *Lethrica arce* conclusit, heredis saluti consulturus . . . Deinde presides ab Hothbrodo immissos, ut externo patriam dominio liberaret, missis per oppida satellitibus, cede subegit. Ipsum quoque Hothbrodum cum omnibus copiis navali pugna delevit; nec solum fratris, sed eciam patrie iniuriam plenis ulcionis armis pensavit. Quo evenit, ut, cui nuper ob Hundingi cedem agnomen incesserat, nunc HOTHBRODI strages cognomentum inferret.

II, p. 53. Huic filius ROLVO succedit, vir corporis animique dotibus venustus, qui stature magnitudinem pari virtutis habitu commendaret.

II, p. 56. [BIARCO, one of Rolvo's champions, has protected (H)IALTO against the insults of the wedding guests who were throwing bones at the latter, and has slain Agnerus the bridegroom.] Talibus operum meritis exultanti novam de se silvestris fera victoriam prebuit. Ursum quippe eximie magnitudinis obvium sibi inter dumeta factum iaculo confecit, comitemque suum Ialtonem, quo viribus maior evaderet, applicato ore egestum belue cruorem haurire iussit. Creditum namque erat, hoc pacionis genere corporei roboris incrementa prestari.

II, pp. 59 ff. [When HIARTHVARUS (who has been appointed governor of Sweden) makes his treacherous, fatal attack on ROLVO at Lethra, HIALTO arouses his comrade Biarco to fight for their king: (p. 67) 'Hanc maxime exhortacionum seriem idcirco metrica ratione compegerim, quod

¹ A similar, condensed version is the account of Fridlevus' dragon fight, vi, pp. 180 f.

earundem sententiarum intellectus Danici cuiusdam carminis (i.e., the *Bjarkamál*) compendio digestus a compluribus antiquitatis peritis memoriter usurpatur.' Some select passages:] P. 59. Ocius evigilet, quisquis se regis amicum/Aut meritis probat, aut sola pietate fatetur. Dulce est nos domino percepta rependere dona,/Acceptare enses, fameque impendere ferrum. . . . P. 60. Omnia que poti temulento prompsimus ore,/Fortibus edamus animis, et vota sequamur. [Words of BIARCO:] P. 64. licet insula memet/Ediderit, stricteque habeam natalia terre,/Bissenas regi debebo rependere gentes,/Quas titulus dedit ille meis. Attendite, fortes! . . . In tergam redeant clypei; pugnemus apertis/Pectoribus, tososque auro densate lacertos./Armillas dextre excipiant, quo forcius ictus/Collibrare queant, et amarum figere vulnus.

VIII, p. 264. [When HARALD HILDETAŃ, king of Denmark, had been slain in the battle of Bravalla,] RING, king of Sweden, harnessed the horse on which he rode to the chariot of the king [Harald], decked it honorably with a golden saddle, and hallowed it in his honor. Then he proclaimed his vows, and added his prayer that Harald would ride on this and outstrip those who shared his death in their journey to Tartarus; and that he would pray Pluto, the lord of Orcus, to grant a calm abode there for friend and foe. Then he raised a pyre, and bade the Danes fling on the gilded chariot¹ of their king as fuel to the fire. And while the flames were burning the body cast upon them, he went round the mourning nobles and earnestly charged them that they should freely give arms, gold, and every precious thing to feed the pyre in honor of so great a king, who had deserved so nobly of them all. He also ordered that the ashes of his body, when it was quite burnt, should be transferred to an urn, taken to Leire [*Lethram*], and there, together with the horse and armor, receive a royal funeral.

§ 8. CHRONICLES.

§ 8.1. *Langfeðgatal*. — 'Vetustissima Regum Septentrionis Series Langfeðgatal² dicta.' (12th century, MS. cir. 1300 A.D.) (*Scriptores Rerum Danicarum Medii Ævi* ed. Jacobus Langebek. Vol. i, Hafniæ, 1772; pp. 1-6.)

Japhet Noa sun, fadir Japhans . . . f. Jupiter . . . f. Priami Konungs i Troeo hans sun Magi. hans sun Seskef vel SESCEF.³ Bedvig. Athra. Itermann. HEREMOTR. SCEALDNA. BEAF. Eat. Godulfi. Finn. Frealaf. Voden, þan kǫllum ver Oden. — [The Norwegian line:] Oden. Niendr i Noatunum. Yngvifræyr Jorundr. Aun. EGILL Tunna-dolgr. OTTARR VENDILKRAKA. Aþils at Uppsaulum.⁴ Eysteinn. Yngvarr Haralldr Harfagri. — [The Danish line:] Oden — SKIOLDR — Fridleifr — Fridefrode Frode F[r]ækni — INGIALDR STARKADAR fostri — HALFDAN brodir hans. HELGI OC HROAR hans synir.

¹ Rather, ship; 'inauratam regis sui puppim.' ² I.e., 'roll of ancestors.'

³ From OE. *sē Scē(a)f*. Cf. Sievers, *Beitr.* xvi 361-3.

⁴ *au* = *o*; so repeatedly in this text.

ROLFR KRAKI, Helga sun. HRÆREKR Hnauggvanbaugi, Ingiallz sun — Frode — Haldan — HRÆREKR Slaungvanbaugi — Haralldr Hillditaunn — Sigurdr Hringr. Ragnar Lodbrok — Haurda Knutr.

§ 8.2. *Annales Lundenses*. — ‘Annales Rerum Danicarum Esromenses’ (ed. J. Langebek, *l.c.*, pp. 212–50; including on pp. 224–27 the ‘Chronicle of the Lethra Kings,’ composed cir. 1160–1170 A.D.).

P. 226. Non post multum vero temporis animosus ad uxoris exhortationem HIARWART *Sialandiam* classe peciit. Genero¹ suo ROLFF tributum attulisse simulavit. Die quadam dilucescente ad *Lethram* misit, ut videret tributum, Rolff nunciavit. Qui cum vidisset non tributum sed exercitum armatum, vallatus est Rolff militibus, & a Hyarwardo interfectus est. Hyarwardum autem Syalandenses & Scanienses, qui cum eo erant, in regem assumpsērunt. Qui brevi tempore a mane usque ad primam regali nomine potitus est. Tunc venit Haky frater, Hagbradi filius Hamundi, Hyarwardum interfecit & Danorum rex effectus est.

§ 8.3. *Sven Aageson*. — ‘Svenonis Aggonis filii Compendiosa Regum Daniæ Historia a Skioldo ad Canutum VI’ (cir. 1187 A.D.). (Ed. J. Langebek, *l.c.*, pp. 42–64.)

[Cap. I. ‘De primo rege Danorum.’] SKIOLD Danis primum didici præfuisse. Et ut eius alludamus vocabulo, idcirco tali functus est nomine, quia universos regni terminos regiæ defensionis patrocinio affatim egregie tuebatur. A quo primum, modis Islandensibus, SKIOLDUNGER sunt reges nuncupati. Qui regni post se reliquit hæredes, FROTHI videlicet & HALDANUM. Successu temporum fratribus super regni ambitione inter se decertantibus, Haldan, fratre suo interempto, regni monarchiam obtinuit. Hic filium, scilicet HELGHI, regni procreavit hæredem, qui ob eximiam virtutum strenuitatem, pyratiam semper exercuit. Qui cum universorum circumiacentium regnorum fines maritimos classe pyratice depopulatus suo subiugasset imperio, ‘Rex maris’ est cognominatus. Huic in regno successit filius ROLF KRAKI, patria virtute pollens, occisus in *Lethra*, quæ tunc famosissima regis extitit curia, nunc autem Roskildensi vicina civitati, inter abiectissima ferme vix colitur oppida. Post quem regnavit filius eius RÖKIL² cognomento dictus Slaghenback. Cui successit in regno hæres, agilitatis strenuitate cognominatus, quem nostro vulgari Frothi hin Frökni nominabant. Huius filius & hæres regni extitit WERMUNDUS. . . . Hic filium genuit UFFI nomine, qui usque ad tricesimum ætatis suæ annum fandi possibilitatem cohibuit. . . . [In the remainder of this chapter and in ch. II ‘De duello Uffonis’ the Offa story is told.]

§ 8.4. *Series Runica Regum Daniæ altera*. (Langebek, *l.c.*, pp. 31–34.) . . . Tha var FROTHE Kunung, Hadings sun, han drap en draga, ok skatathe annan tima Thydistland, ok Frisland, ok Britanniam. Tha var HALDAN Kunung Frotha sun, han drap sina bröder, fore thy at han vildi hava rikit. Tho var Ro Frotha sun, han bygdi föst Roskeldo. Ok HELHE Kunung, hans brother, drap Kunung HOTBROD af Sueriki, ok skatathe

¹ I.e., ‘brother-in-law.’

² ‘Nomen . . . corruptum est ex Rörík *Slangenboge*.’ (Langebek’s footnote.)

thrithia tima Thyhthistland. Tha var ROLF Kunung KRAKE, Helhe sun, i hans tima var HIALTI og BIERGHI, ok hans magh het Jarmar. Tha var VERMUND Kunung Vithlesth sun. . . Tha var UFFI Starki, Vermunda sun, han skatathe fiarthe sinni Thydiskulande. Tha var Dan Kunung Uffa sun, ok Huhlek Kunung Uffa sun. . .

§ 8.5. *Annales Ryenses*. — ‘Regum & Gentis Danorum Historia a Dano usque ad annum 1288, dicta vulgo *Chronicon Erici Regis*.’ (Langebek, *l.c.*, pp. 148–70.)

Pp. 150 f. DAN. HUMBLÆ filius eius. Hic erat vanus & iners, & pauca notabilia fecit. Unde LOTHER, frater eius, facta conspiratione Danorum contra fratrem, eum de regno deposuit, & pro eo regnavit. Tertius Lother nimis durus fuit incolis regni, & in multis se nequiter gessit, & ideo tyrannidem eius Dani non ferentes, eum occiderunt . . . SKIOLD. GRAM. . . . HALDANUS. RO. HALDAN & HELGI. . . Helgi . . . strenuus bellator HOTHBRODUM regem Sveciæ occidit. . . . ROLF KRAKI filius Helgi. Ipse post multas præclaras victorias ab HIARTWARO comite Scaniæ, qui sororem eius habuit in uxorem, in lecto suo proditiose est occisus, in *Lethra* curia regali in Sialandia, cum quo & BIARKI & HIALTI, pugiles clarissimi, cum tota familia regia, sunt occisi. Huic successit Hyarwarus. Hyarwarus regnavit brevi tempore, scil. a mane usque ad horam primam. Hunc occidit Haki filius Hamundi, & factus est rex Danorum.

P. 152. Wichlethus . . . WERMUNDUS BLINDE . . . Huius tempore *Keto & Wiggo*, filii Frowini præfecti Sleswicensis, occiderunt *Athislum* regem Sveciæ, in ultionem patris sui . . . UFFO STARKE. Iste a septimo ætatis anno usque ad trigesimum noluit loqui, quousque in loco, qui adhuc Kunengikamp dicitur, super *Eydoram* cum filio regis Teutonicorum & meliore pugile totius Teutoniæ solus certans, ambos occidit. . . .

§ 8.6. *Skjoldungasaga* — ‘*Arngrím Jónsson’s* *Rerum Danicarum Fragmenta*.’ (An epitome of a late (13th cent.) version of a *Skjoldungasaga*. A.D. 1596. Ed., with Introduction, by A. Olrik, *Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*, Ser. II, Vol. ix (1894), 83–164. — Cf. Olson, L 4.65.82 ff.)

Cap. I. *Rerum Danicarum historiam Norvegorum commentarii* . . . a SCIOLDO quodam Odini . . . filio ordiuntur. Tradunt a Scioldo, quos hodie Danos, olim SKIOLLDUNGA fuisse appellatos Scioldus in arce Selandiæ *Hledro* sedes posuit, quæ et sequentium plurimorum regum regia fuit. — Cap. IV enumerates six sons of *Leifus*, the son of *Herleifus* (the fourth king of Denmark): *Herleifus*, *Hunleifus*, *Aleifus*, *Oddleifus*, *Geirleifus*, *Gunnleifus*. — Cap. IX. Perpetrato hoc fratricidio rex FRODO regem Sveciæ *Jorundum* devicit, eique tributa imperavit; similiter etiam baroni cuidam Svecico nomine *Sverting*. Filiam Sveci simul rapuit Frodo, ex qua HALFDANUM filium possedit. Concubina hæc fuit. Postea ducta alia, INGIALLDUM filium legitimum hæredem suscepit. — Cap. X. [Genealogia:] . . . HALFDANUS — HELGO, ROAS vel ROË; [Helgo’s son:] ROLPHO KRAG. — Halfdanus . . . ex quadam Sigrida SIGNYAM, ROAM, et HELGONEM habuit. Ingialldus porro Halfdanum regnandi

cupiditate cum exercitu ex improvise superveniens occidit. Daniæ igitur monarcha factus relictam fratris viduam uxorem duxit . . . Apud hanc educta est filia Signya, quam Ingialldus vili baroni Selandiæ SEVILLO postea elocavit. — Cap. XI. ROAS filiam Angli uxorem duxit. — Cap. XII. ROLFO cognomento KRAKE vel Krag danice . . . cæso Helgoni patri avoque eidem, octennis successit . . . Rolfo Krake inter ethnicos reges celeberrimus, multa virtute insignis erat: sapientia, potentia seu opibus, fortitudine et modestia atque mira humanitate, statura procera et gracili. — . . . Habuit pugilem celeberrimum Rolfo BODVARUM, Norvegum: hic de omnibus aliis fortitudinis laudem abstulit. . . . Posthæc ortis inter ADILSUM illum Sveciæ regem et ALONEM, Opplandorum regem in Norvegia, inimicitii, prælium utrinque indicitur: loco pugnæ statuto in stagno *Wæner*, glacie iam obducto Rolpho domi ipse reses, pugiles suos duodecim Adilso in subsidium mittit, quorum etiam opera is alioqui vincendus, victoriam obtinuit. . . . — [Rolfonis] sororis HIØRVARDUS, olim prælio subactus, occultum Rolfonis fovebat odium Hiørvardus in Selandiam aliquot navibus vectus, tributum solvere velle simulat. [He treacherously attacks Rolf.] Ille tamen cum suis heroica virtute arma capescit. . . . Pugnatur usque ad vesperam. . . . Occubuit ROLFO cum suis pæne omnibus. — Cap. XIV. Hiørvardo in ipso regni aditu interfecto, successit Rolfonis consanguineus RÆRECUS, qui Helgoni Rolfonis patri fuit patruelis.

§ 8.7. *Catalogus Regum Sveciæ.* (Ed. by A. Olrik, *l.c.*, pp. 127 ff.) Cap. XXVII. SIGVARDUS RINGO rex Sveciæ 27. . . . Hinc post acerrimam pugnam fortiter occumbentibus Alfo cum Ingvone fratre, Sigvardus etiam male vulneratus est. Qui, Alfsola funere allato, magnam navim mortuorum cadaveribus oneratam solus vivorum conscendit, seque et mortuam Alfsolam in puppi collocans navim pice, bitumine et sulphure incendi iubet: atque sublatis velis in altum, validis a continente impellentibus ventis, proram dirigit, simulque manus sibi violentas intulit; sese tot facinorum patratorem, tantorum regnorum possessorem, more maiorum suorum, regali pompa Odinum regem (id est inferos) invisere malle, quam inertis senectutis infirmitatem perpeti, alacri animo ad socios in littore antea relictos præfatus; quidam narrant, eum, antequam littus relinqueret, propria se confodisse manu. Bustum tamen in littore more sui sæculi congeri fecit, quod *Ringshaug* appellari iussit; ipse vero tempestatibus ratem gubernantibus, stygias sine mora tranavit undas.

§ 9. HRÓLFS SAGA KRAGA.

Ch. I. (3.7 ff.) HÁLFDAN konungr átti þrjú börn, twá syni ok eina dóttur, er SIGNÝ hét; hún var elzt¹ ok gipt² SÆVIL jarli, en synir Hálf-danar váru þá ungir, hét annarr HRÓARR, an annarr HELGI.

Ch. 3. (9.4 f.) HRÓARR var þá tólf³ vetra,⁴ en HELGI tíu;⁵ hann var þó þeira meiri⁶ ok fræknari.⁷

¹ 'eldest.'

² 'given in marriage.'

³ 'twelve.'

⁴ = OE. *wintra*.

⁵ 'ten.'

⁶ = OE. *māra*.

⁷ 'braver.'

Ch. 5. (17.9 ff.) Konungr hét Norðri; hann réð fyrir nokkurum¹ hluta Englands; hans dóttir hét Ögn. HRÓARR var löngum² með Norðra konungi ok um síðir³ gekk⁴ Hróarr at eiga⁵ Ögn ok settiz þar at ríki með Norðra konungi mági⁶ sínum.

Ch. 16. (45.25 ff.) HRÓLFR konungr liggr nú í hernaði⁷ ok alla konunga, sem hann finnr, þá gerir hann skattgilda⁸ undir sik, ok bar þat mest til, at allir hinir mestu⁹ kappar¹⁰ vildu með honum vera ok engum¹¹ öðrum þjóna,¹² því at hann var miklu mildari af fé¹³ en¹⁴ nokkurir konungar aðrir. Hrólfr konungr setti þar þöfuðstað sinn, sem *Hleiðargarðr* heitir; þat er í Danmörk ok er mikil borg¹⁵ ok sterk,¹⁶ ok meiri rausn¹⁷ ok hofrakt¹⁸ var þar en nokkur staðar, ok í öllu því sem til stórlætis¹⁹ kom eða nokkurr hafði spurn²⁰ af.

Chs. 17 ff. **Boðvar-Bjarkabátr.** Summary: BoðvARR is the son of *Björn*²¹ (the son of Hringr, king of Uppdalir in Norway) and *Bera*,²² a peasant's daughter. Having passed eighteen winters, he leaves Norway, (ch. 23:) visits his eldest brother Elgfróði and his second brother Þórir, who is king of *Gautland*, and continues on his way to Denmark. He arrives at *Hleiðargarðr*, goes into King Hrólfr's hall, seats the simple and cowardly HOTTUR, who is regularly made sport of by the feasters, next to himself, and when one of the men throws a large bone at both of them, returns it with such force as to kill the offender. Whereupon a great outcry is made; but the king settles the matter and even asks Boðvarr to become one of his retainers. Boðvarr accepts the proposal, insisting at the same time that Hottur be allowed to join him.

(68.10 ff.) As the Yule-tide approached, the men seemed greatly depressed. Boðvarr, upon asking the reason, was told by Hottur that about this time in the two preceding winters a great beast had appeared and caused great damage. It was a terrible monster (*troll*), he said, with wings on its back, and no weapon could injure it. Nor would the king's champions come home at this dreadful time. (68.17:) 'The hall is not as well guarded,' said Boðvarr, 'as I thought, if a beast can deal destruction to the king's domain and property.' On Yule-eve the king commanded his men to leave the cattle to their fate and on no account to expose themselves to danger. But BoðvARR went secretly out at night, taking with him by force the trembling HOTTUR, and attacked the monster as it approached. At first his sword stuck fast in the sheath, but when he pulled very hard, the sword came out, and he struck it with such strength under the shoulder of the beast, that it 'stood' in its heart. The beast fell down dead. Boðvarr forced his comrade to drink of the blood and eat of the

¹ dsm. of *nakkvarr* (= *ne veit ek hvarr*), 'a certain.' ² 'a long time.'

³ 'at last.' ⁴ pret. of *ganga*. ⁵ = OE. *āgan*. ⁶ 'father-in-law.'

⁷ 'harrying' (ds.). ⁸ 'tributary.' ⁹ = OE. *māstan*. ¹⁰ 'champions.'

¹¹ 'none' (dsm.). ¹² 'serve.' ¹³ ds. of *fē* (OE. *feoh*). ¹⁴ 'than.'

¹⁵ = OE. *burg*. ¹⁶ 'strong.' ¹⁷ 'magnificence.' ¹⁸ 'pomp.' ¹⁹ 'liberality' (gs.). ²⁰ 'report.' ²¹ I.e., 'bear'; he was turned into a bear by magic.

²² I.e., 'she-bear.'

heart of the beast, whereby Hǫttr became strong and fearless. Both then set up the monster as if it were alive and returned to the hall.

In the morning King HRÓLFR found on inquiry that the cattle had been unmolested, and he sent out men to investigate. They quickly returned with the report that at that very moment the monster was charging down upon the hall. When the king called on volunteers to meet the beast, Hǫttr asked him for the loan of his sword *Gullinhjalti*, and with it he struck at the monster, causing it to fall over. Then the king turned to Bǫðvarr and said: 'A great change has come over Hǫttr; but it was you who slew the beast. I knew when you came here, that few were your equals, but this seems to me your bravest deed that you have made a champion of Hǫttr. From this day he shall be called *Hjalti*, — you shall be called after the sword *Gullinhjalti*.'

Ch. 24. (74.2 ff.) BǫðVARR var mest metinn¹ ok haldinn,² ok sat hann upp á hægrí³ hǫnd konunginum ok honum næst,⁴ þá HJALTI hinn hug-prúði.⁵ — (74.17 f.) . . . reyndiz⁶ Bǫðvarr mestr allra hans kappa, hvat sem reyna⁷ þurfti, ok í svá miklar virðingar⁸ komz hann hjá⁹ HRÓLFI konungi, at hann eignaðiz hans einkadóttur,¹⁰ Drífu.

Chs. 25 ff. Expedition of HRÓLFR and his champions (BǫðVARR among them) to Sweden.

Chs. 32 ff. Fall of King HRÓLFR and his champions (Bǫðvarr Bjarki, Hjalti, Vǫttr, and nine others) in defending themselves against HJǪRVARÐR; Hjalti's exhortations. Cp. Saxo ii, pp. 59 ff.

§ 9.1. Bjarkarímur.

IV 58 ff. BJARKI (OR BǫðVARR) kills a she-wolf and compels HJALTI to drink her blood.

V 4 ff. HJALTI courageously faces and slays a gray bear which has attacked the folds of *Hleidargarðr*; he is made one of Hrólfr's retainers.

VIII 14 ff. Fight between Aðils and Áli on Lake *Vanir*; Aðils is assisted by Bjarki and the other champions of Hrólfr.

III. (Roman, Frankish, Gothic) Historians

§ 10. CORNELII TACITI GERMANIA. (A.D. 98.)¹¹

Cap. II. Celebrant carminibus antiquis, quod unum apud illos memoriae et annalium genus est, Tuistonem deum terra editum. Ei filium Mannum, originem gentis conditoremque, Manno tris filios assignant, e quorum

¹ = OE. *meten*, pp. ² = OE. *healden*, pp. ³ 'right (hand).' ⁴ 'nearest.' ⁵ 'stout-hearted.' ⁶ 'was proved.' ⁷ 'try.' ⁸ 'honor.' ⁹ 'at,' 'with.' ¹⁰ 'only daughter.'

¹¹ A practical edition with a good commentary (in German), by H. Schweizer-Sidler, 7th ed., Halle a.S., 1912. 118 pp. A handy edition with English notes, by H. Furneaux, Oxford, 1894. 131 pp.

nominiibus proximi Oceano *Ingaevones*,¹ medii Herminones, ceteri Istaevones vocentur.

Cap. VI. Scutum reliquisse praecipuum flagitium, nec aut sacris adesse aut concilium inire ignominioso fas; multique superstites bellorum infamiam laqueo finierunt.

Cap. VII. . . . nec regibus infinita aut libera potestas.

Cap. X. Auspicia sortesque ut qui maxime observant. . . . Et illud quidem etiam hic notum, avium voces volatusque interrogare; proprium gentis equorum quoque praesagia ac monitus experiri.

Cap. XI. . . . nec dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant.

Cap. XIII. Insignis nobilitas aut magna patrum merita principis dignationem etiam adulescentulis assignant; ceteris robustioribus ac iam pridem probatis aggregantur. Nec rubor inter comites aspici. Gradus quin etiam ipse *comitatus* habet iudicio eius quem sectantur; magnaque et comitum aemulatio, quibus primus apud principem suum locus, et principum, cui plurimi et acerrimi comites. Haec dignitas, hae vires, magno semper et electorum iuvenum globo circumdari, in pace decus, in bello praesidium. Nec solum in sua gente cuique, sed apud finitimas quoque civitates id nomen, ea gloria est, si numero ac virtute comitatus emineat; expetuntur enim legationibus et muneribus ornantur et ipsa plerumque fama bella profligant.

Cap. XIV. Cum ventum in aciem, turpe principi virtute vinci, turpe comitatu virtutem principis non adaequare. Iam vero infame in omnem vitam ac probrosum superstitem principi suo ex acie recessisse; illum defendere, tueri, sua quoque fortia facta gloriae eius assignare praecipuum sacramentum est; principes pro victoria pugnant, comites pro principe; exigunt enim principis sui liberalitate illum bellatorem equum, illam cruentam victricemque frameam; nam epulae et quamquam incompti, largi tamen apparatus pro stipendio cedunt.

Cap. XX. Sororum filiis idem apud avunculum qui ad patrem honor.

Cap. XXI. Suscipere tam inimicitias seu patris seu propinqui quam amicitias necesse est; nec implacabiles durant; luitur enim etiam homicidium certo armentorum ac pecorum numero, recipitque satisfactionem universa domus, utiliter in publicum, quia periculosiores sunt inimicitiae iuxta libertatem.

Cap. XXVII. *Funerum* nulla ambitio: id solum observatur, ut corpora clarorum virorum certis lignis crementur. Struem rogi nec vestibus nec odoribus cumulant; sua cuique arma, quorundam igni et equus adicitur. Sepulcrum caespes erigit; monumentorum arduum et operosum honorem, ut gravem defunctis, aspernantur. Lamenta ac lacrimas cito, dolorem et tristitiam tarde ponunt. Feminis lugere honestum est, viris meminisse.

Cap. XL.² To the Langobardi, on the contrary, their scanty numbers are a distinction. Though surrounded by a host of most powerful tribes,

¹ Plinius : *Inguaeones*.

² From the translation of A. J. Church and W. J. Brodrigg, London & New York, 1877.

they are safe, not by submitting, but by daring the perils of war. — Next come the Reudigni, the Aviones, the Anglii, the Varini, the Eudoses, the Suardones and Nuithones who are fenced in by rivers or forests. None of these tribes have any noteworthy feature, except their common worship of *Nerthus*, or mother-Earth, and their belief that she interposes in human affairs, and visits the nations in her car. In an island of the ocean there is a sacred grove, and within it a consecrated chariot, covered over with a garment. Only one priest is permitted to touch it. He can perceive the presence of the goddess in this sacred recess, and walks by her side with the utmost reverence as she is drawn along by heifers. It is a season of rejoicing, and festivity reigns wherever she deigns to go and be received. They do not go to battle or wear arms; every weapon is under lock; peace and quiet are known and welcomed only at these times, till the goddess, weary of human intercourse, is at length restored by the same priest to her temple. Afterwards the car, the vestments, and, if you like to believe it, the divinity herself, are purified in a secret lake. Slaves perform the rite, who are instantly swallowed up by its waters. Hence arises a mysterious terror and a pious ignorance concerning the nature of that which is seen only by men doomed to die.

Cap. XLV. (Aestiorum¹ gentes . . .) matrem deum venerantur; insigne superstitionis formas aprorum gestant; id pro armis omniumque tutela securum deae cultorem etiam inter hostis praestat.

§ II. S. GREGORII EPISCOPI TURONENSIS (cir. 540–594 A.D.) HISTORIA FRANCORUM. (Migne, *Patrologia Latina*, Vol. lxxi.)

Lib. III, cap. I. Defuncto igitur CLODOVECHO rege, quatuor filii eius, id est THEUDERICUS, Chlodomeris, Childebertus, atque Chlothacharius regnum eius accipiunt, et inter se æqua lance dividunt. Habebat iam tunc Theudericus filium, nomine THEUDEBERTUM, elegantem atque utilem. — Cap. III. His ita gestis, Dani cum rege suo, nomine CHLOCHILAICHO,² evectu navali per mare *Gallias* appetunt. Egressisque ad terras, pagum unum de regno Theudericus² devastant atque captivant, oneratisque navibus tam de captivis quam de reliquis spoliis, reverti ad patriam cupiunt. Sed rex eorum in littus² residebat, donec naves altum mare comprehenderent, ipse deinceps secuturus. Quod cum Theudericus nuntiatum fuisset, quod scilicet regio eius fuerit ab extraneis devastata, Theudericus filium suum in illas partes cum valido exercitu ac magno armorum apparatu direxit. Qui interfecto rege, hostes navali prælio superatos opprimit, omnemque rapinam terræ restituit.³

¹ A non-Germanic tribe on the coast of the Baltic Sea ('Esthonians').

² *Liber Historiæ Francorum* [based on Gregory] (cir. 727 A.D.), cap. xix: *Chochilaico* (and Varr.); — *ib.*: Theudericus pagum *Attoarios* vel alios; — *ib.*: ad litus maris.

³ As regards the date of this event, it has been argued that it should not be placed earlier than about 526; cf. *Intr.* xxxix n. 1, also P. Severinsen, *Danske Studier*, 1919, p. 96. (Chlodovech was born about 466.)

§ 11.1. Cf. De Monstris et Belluis Liber. (orig. 7th cent.?) See the texts of Haupt L 4.89 and Müllenhoff L 4.25.5.

Part I. Cap. II. 'De Getarum rege Huiglauco ¹ mirae magnitudinis.'

Et sunt mirae magnitudinis, ut rex HUIGLAUCUS,¹ qui imperavit *Getis* et a *Francis* occisus est. Quem equus a duodecimo anno portare non potuit. Cuius ossa in R[h]eni fluminis insula, ubi in Oceanum prorumpit, reservata sunt et de longinquo venientibus pro miraculo ostenduntur.

§ 12. JORDANIS DE ORIGINE ACTIBUSQUE GETARUM. (A.D. 551.) (Ed. by A. Holder, Freiburg i.B. & Tübingen, 1882.)

Cap. XLIX. (*Funeral of Attila.*) Cuius manes quibus modis a sua gente honoratae sunt, pauca de multis dicere non omittamus. In mediis siquidem campis et intra tentoria serica cadavere collocato spectaculum admirandum et sollemniter exhibetur. Nam de tota gente Hunorum lectissimi equites in eum locum, quo erat positus, in modum circensium cursibus ambientes, facta eius cantu funereo tali ordine referebant. Praecipuus Hunorum rex Attila, patre genitus Mundzucco, fortissimarum gentium dominus, qui inaudita ante se potentia solus Scythica et Germanica regna possedit. Postquam talibus lamentis est defletus, stravam super tumulum eius, quam appellant ipsi, ingenti commestatione concelebrant, et contraria invicem sibi copulantes, luctum funereum mixto gaudio celebrant noctuque secreto cadaver terrae recondunt. Cuius fercula primum auro, secundum argento, tertium ferri rigore communiunt, significantes tali argumento potentissimo regi omnia convenisse: ferrum, quod gentes edomuit, aurum et argentum, quod ornatum rei publicae utriusque acceperit; addunt arma hostium caedibus adquisita, faleras variarum gemmarum fulgore pretiosas et diversi generis insignia, quibus colitur aulicum decus. Et, ut tantis divitiis humana curiositas arceretur, operi deputatos detestabili mercede trucidarunt, emersitque momentanea mors sepelientibus cum sepulto.

¹ Varr.: *Huneglaco*, *Huneglacus*. (Original reading presumably: *Hugilaicus*.)

APPENDIX II. ANTIQUITIES

Index of Subjects Pertaining to Old Germanic Life ¹

KING AND COMITATUS

§ 1. Kingship.

Terms applied to kings: *cyning*, *dryhten*, *þēoden*, *ealdor*, *hlāford*, *frēa*, *fengel*; *bealdor*, *brego*, *rāswa*; (*eorla*, etc.) *hlēo*, *eodor*, *helm*; *lēodgebyrgea*; (*folces*, *rices*) *hyrde*, *weard*; *ēþelweard*, *landfruma*; *wine* (*Scyldinga*, etc.); *goldwine gumena*, *goldgyfa*, *bēaga brytta*, *hringa þengel*; *hildfruma*, *herewisa*, *frumgār*, *wigena strengel*; besides numerous compounds and combinations.

The ideal king: *Hrōðgār* (see c.g., 1885 f.); *Bēowulf*; *Hygelāc*; *Scyld* (4 ff.); *Offa* (1957 ff.). *Liberality*, 71 f., 1020 ff., 1050 ff., 1089 ff., 1193 ff., 1866 f., 2018 f., 2190 ff., 2633 ff., 2865 ff., 2994 ff. See notes on 20 ff., 660 f. — The antitype: *Heremōd*.

The loss of the king a national disaster: 14 f., 2999 ff., 3018 ff. (2354 ff.)

Supreme respect for kingship: 862 f., 2198 f.; 2382 f. (praise of an enemy king).

Joint regency: *Hrōðgār-Hrōðulf* (see Intr. xxxi).

Succession to the throne: 53 ff.; 1178 f., 2470 f.; 2369 f., 2207 f., 1851; 910 f. (see note on *Heremōd*).

Limitation of royal power: 73 (cf. Tacitus, *Germania*, c. 7, Par. § 10). — Councilors of the king: 1098 (*weotena dōme*); 157, 171 f.; 1325, 1407 (*Æschere*, cp. 1342 ff.); *selerādende* 51, 1346; cp. *snotere ceorlas* 202, 416. (Cf. Chadwick H.A. 369, Liebermann L 9.10.2.737 f.; Charles Oman, *England before the Norman Conquest*, pp. 366 ff.) See *Comitatus*.

§ 2. Comitatus. (Tacitus, *Germania*, cc. 13–14, Par. § 10.)

Terms for retainers: *gesīð(as)*, *þegn(as)*; *æðeling(as)*; (*æðelinga*, etc.) *gedriht*; *duguð*, *geoguð*; *bēod-*, *heorð-genēat(as)*, *healsittend(e)*, *fletwerod*, *geselda*, *handgesella*; *fyrð*-(etc.) *gestealla*; *lōde*, *þēod*; *weorod*, *corðer*, *hand-scolu*; — *māgas*, *winemāgas*, *wine*, *gædelingas*, *sibbegedriht*; (*easforan*). (The body of retainers consisted in part of relatives of the king; besides, the relation of allegiance came to be regarded in the light of kinship.)

Retainers gathered for a special expedition, 205 ff.

Loyalty: *Bēowulf* (cp. 435 f., 2169 f.); *Wiglāf* ('comitatus speech,' 2633 ff.); *Geats* (794 ff., 1602 ff.), *Danes* (1228 ff., 1246 ff.); see *Finn legend*. — *Disloyalty*, 2596 ff., 2864 ff. (ten cowardly comrades). (On *Hrōðulf*, see Intr. xxxii.)

¹ The similarity between *Beowulfian* and *Homeric* life and society has been repeatedly pointed out; see especially Chadwick H.A., chs. 15 ff.; also *Arch.* cxxvi 43 ff., 341 ff. (*Vergilian parallels*).

Gifts received, spoils of war, and credit for brave deeds belong to the king, 1482 ff., 2148 f. (cp. 452 ff.); 2985 ff., 1652 ff.; 1968(n.), 2484 f., cp. 2875 f.

Court officials and attendants: Æschere, Unferð, Wulfgār, *scop*, chamberlain 1794, cupbearers 494, 1161; servants 993; coast-guard. — Retinue, 922 ff. (n.) Etiquette, 331 ff.; 407; 613 ff., etc.

KINSHIP; FAMILY; LAW

§ 3. **Kindred** (the social unit of Germanic life). *cyn(n)*, *mægþ* (*mægþurg*), cf. *sib(b)*. See Grønbech L 9.24.i 19 ff.; Liebermann L 9.10.2.651 ff.

Pedigrees, 53 ff., 1960 ff.; 105 ff.; cp. *sunu*, *maga*, *mago*, *eafora*, *bearn*, *byre*.

A seven-year-old boy entrusted to another family for his education, 2428 ff. (n.)

The sister's son (cf. L 9.30; Par. § 10: *Germania*, c. 20): Bēowulf (Hygelāc), Fitela (Sigemund), Hildeburh's son (Hnæf), Gārulf (Gūðere, in *Finnsb.*); — a (faithless) brother's son: Hrōðulf (Hrōðgār).

'Adoption' of Bēowulf, 946 ff. (n.), 1175 f.

Fratricide: 587 ff.; 107 f., 1261 f.; 2435 ff.

§ 4. **Women**. *cwēn*, *ides*, *mægð*, *fāmne*, *wif*; *brýd*; *geō-mēowle*. Wealhþēow, Frēawaru; Hildeburh; Þrýð, Hygd; Bēowulf's widow (?); Grendel's mother; servants, 993. (Cf. Grace F. von Sweringen, "Women in the Germanic Hero-Sagas," *JEGPh.* viii 501-12.)

The only allusions to woman's beauty: *scýne* 3016, *ænlicu* 1941.

Royal ladies at the banquet, taking part in ceremonies and displaying political wisdom, 612 ff. (n.), 1162 ff., 1980 ff., 2016 ff.; cp. 1649.

The king's widow in a position to dispose of the throne, 2369 f.

Marriage for political reasons: Frēawaru, Hildeburh (?); see *friðusib(b)*, *freoðuwebbe*. — Note: 2998.

Carrying off of a queen (in war), 2930 ff.; cp. 3153 ff. (3018 f.); 1153.

§ 5. **Feud**. (Par. § 10: *Germania*, c. 21.)

Tribal wars, blood revenge (cf. Intr. xxix): Danes-Heaðobards, Danes-Frisians; Geats-Swedes; Danes-Grendel kin (note, e.g., 1305 f.).

Composition of feud by payment, 470 ff.; cp. 154 ff., 1053 ff.

No feud or composition within the kindred, 2441 ff.

Duty of revenge nullified, 2618 f.

§ 6. The entire clan responsible for the wrong done by individual members, 2884 ff. Expulsion from right of kinship, *ib.*

Granting of the father's estate to the son, 2606 ff. (Cp. *Wids.* 95 f.) — Hereditary estate, cp. 2885 ff. (*folcscaru*, 73.)

Punishment by hanging, 2445 f. (cp. 2940 f.); putting to the sword, 1937 ff. (cp. 2939). — Punishment averted by a gift, 2224 ff., 2281 ff.

Figurative use of legal terms (applied to battle, etc.): *ðing gehēgan* 425 f., *meðelstede* 1082, *geþinge*, *sacu*, *wrōht*, *fāh* (e.g. 811), *fāhð(o)*, *dōm* (e.g. 440 f., 2963 f.), *scyldig*, *stælan*, *sēðan*, *scýran*, *on ryht gescādan* 1555; *heorowearh*, *grundwyrge*; see 153 ff.; also 2185 f.

WAR

See Intr., *passim*

§ 7. Detailed description of **fight**, 2922-98. — Leaders of army, *folctogan* 839.

Motive of animals of prey, 3024 ff. (Cf. *GRM.* vii 26 ff.)

Spoils of war, 1155 ff., 1205, 1212, 2361 f., 2614 ff., 2955, 2985 ff.

Treaty of peace, 1085 ff., cp. 2028 f., 2063 f. Tribute, 9 ff.

Coast-guard to forestall naval invasion, 229 ff. (1890, 1914).

Fighting on foot, see *fēþa*. King's war-horse with saddle, 1037 ff.; cp. 1399 ff. (Riding, 234, 286, 315, 855 f., 864 f., 2898, 3169; cp. 1035 ff., 2163 ff.)

§ 8. **Weapons.** Cf. L 9.40-45.

Normal equipment of warrior: coat of mail, helmet, shield, spear, 333 ff. (325 ff., 395 ff.), 1242 ff.; cp. 794 ff. (sword). See 1441 ff.

Sword: *sweord*, *bil(l)*, *mēce*, *heoru*, *secg*, *brond*; *iren*, *ecg*; *wāpen*; *brogden-*, *hring-*, *sceāden-*, *wunden-māl*; (*lāf*); *beado-*, *hilde-lōma*; (*gūðwine*); *seax*. — Names: *Hrunting* 1457, 1659, *Nægling* 2680. Descriptions, 1455 ff., 1687 ff.; 1900, 1531, 1285; 1563, 1615; 672 f., 2778, 1533.

Spear: *gār*, *asc(-holt)*, *mægen-*, *þrec-wudu*, *here-*, *wæl-sceaft*, *duroð*, *eofersþrōt*; *walsteng*. See *scōtiend*. Cf. Tupper's *Riddles*, p. 212.

Helmet: *helm*, *beadogrima* (etc.), *wigheafola*, *hlēorbe(o)rg*; see *eofor*, *swīn*. Descriptions, 303 ff., 1030 f., 1448 ff.; 1111 f., 1286, 2255 ff., 2615, 2811; cp. 2723. See Figures 2 and 3.

Coat of mail: *byrne*; (*brēost-*, etc.) *net*, *hring*; *syrce*, (*leoðosyrce*), *hrægl*, (*ge)wæd(e)*, *beaduscrūd*, *fyrðhom*, *hildesceorp*, *hereþād*; (*searo*, *-geatwa*); (*lāf*). Descriptions, 321 ff., 406, 1443 ff., 1547 f.; 671, 2986; cp. 2155 ff.

Shield: *scyld*, *rond*, *bord*, *lind*. Descriptive, 333, 437 f., 2610; 2337 ff.; 2672 f.

Bow and Arrow: *flān-*, *horn-boga*; *flān*, *gār*, *stræl*. See 3116 ff. Cf. Tupper, *l.c.*, pp. 119 f.; Cook's ed. of *Christ*, pp. 147 f.

Horn and Trumpet: *horn*, *býme*. Cf. Tupper, p. 99. — Banner: *segn*, *hēafodsegn*, *cumbol*, *hiltcumbor*; (*bēacen*). See 47, 1021 f., 2767 ff.; 1204, 2958 f. Cf. Larson L 9.19.180.

THE FESTIVE HALL

§ 9. **Hall.** See 307 ff., 327, 402 ff., 491 ff., 704 (cp. 82), 721 ff., 773 ff., 780, 926 f., 997 ff., 1035 f., 1086 ff., 1188 ff., 1237 ff., 2263 f.; *Finnsb.* 4, 14, 16, 30; *hēahsetl*; *gif-*, *brego-*, *ēþel-*, *gum-stōl*; *bēod(-genēat)*; *heorð*. (Cp. *būr*, *brýðbūr*, *in(n)* 1300.)

Court ceremonies, 331-490; cf. § 2. See *cyn(n)* 613, *fǣg(e)re*.

Hall adorned for feast, 991 ff. Entertainment, 491 ff., 611 ff., 1008 ff., 1160 ff., 1647 ff., 1785 ff., 1980 ff., 2011 ff.; cp. 2179 f. (Ladies at banquet, see § 4.) See *medo*, *bēor*, *ealo(-benc)*, etc.), *wīn* (*liðwāge*, *wered*); cf. note on 480 f.; *R.-L.* i 279 ff., iii 217 f.; Tupper, pp. 135 f. — Dispensing of gifts, see § 1.

Reciting of lays, 89 ff., 496 f., 1063 ff. (1159 f.), 2105 ff. See *scop*, *glēoman*; *lēoð*, *sang*, *gid(d)*; *hearpe*, *gomenwudu*, *glēobēam*. (Lays recited on another occasion: 867 ff.) On elegies, see notes on 2247 ff., 2444, 2455 ff.

SPORTS

§ 10. Swimming, 506 ff. (2359 ff.) Horse racing, 864 f., 916 f. Hunting, 1368 ff., 1432 ff. (Boar-hunt, cp. *eofersprēot* 1437; see Tupper, p. 165.) Hawking, 2263 f.

SEAFARING

§ 11. Cf. Intr. lx f., xlvi f.; L 9.46-48. A large number of synonyms for 'sea' used promiscuously, 506 ff. — Mound on sea-cliff, 2802 ff., 3156 ff.

Voyage, 207 ff., 1896 ff.; 28 ff.; cp. 1130 ff. Warring expeditions over sea, 1202 ff., 2354 ff., 2913 ff. (cf. Intr. xxxix); 1149; cp. 9 f., 1826 ff. (2394, 2472 ff.?) See *flot-*, *scip-here*.

Ship. Descriptive: *hringedstefna*, *hringnaca*; *bunden-*, *wunden-stefna*; *wundenhals*; *sīdfæþme(d)*, *bront*; *nīwtýrwed*. See *mæst*, *segl*; *stefn*; *bolca*; *ancor*. Cf. Tupper, pp. 105, 146. See Figure 1 (cf. Notes, p. 122, Boehmer L 9.46.618 ff.).

§ 12. Runic Writing, 1694 ff. (Lat. 'scribere': see *scrīfan*.)

§ 13. Funeral Rites.

See notes on Scyld (p. 122), Bēowulf's obsequies (p. 216), and ll. 1107 f., 1117 f., 2231 ff. Cf. Intr. xlix.

APPENDIX III. TEXTUAL CRITICISM

Note on Certain Grammatical and Metrical Features Bearing on Textual Criticism

No attempt has been made to restore the ancient forms of the poem in accordance with the state of the language of the early eighth century and with the specific dialectal character that may be attributed to the original, nor has it been deemed proper to introduce a uniform, normalized orthography.¹ But certain groups of cases in which the rules of versification appear to *require* a modification of the transmitted text, have been recognized and will be found specified in the following outline.

A. GRAMMATICAL OBSERVATIONS

1. Contraction.

(§ 1.) a. Dissyllabic forms called for in place of contractions (Siev. R. 475-80, 268 f., A.M. § 76.4; Bülb. §§ 214-16, 529; Morsbach L 4.143.262 ff.; Sarrazin, *ESl.* xxxviii 172 f.; Richter L 6.6.1.13 ff.; Seiffert L 6.6.2) are marked by a circumflex:² *geþêôn* 25; *têôn* 1036; *flêôn* 820, 1264, 2525 (see T.C. § 24), (*tō*) *bestêônne* 1003^a (cp. 1851^a, 257^a, 174^b), perhaps 755 (Richter 11, 14); *sêôn* 1180, 1275; *slêa* 681; *lÿhð* 1048; *hêa(n)* 116, 1926, 3097; *nêan* 528, 839; *êam* 881 (**êahâm*, Tr.¹ 174, cf. Holt., *Angl.* xxxv 165: **êhâm*); *Hondsciô* 2076 (n.; Lang. § 17.3 n.); *rêôn* 512, 539; *ðêôn* 2736; *Wealhþêôn* 629 (otherwise regularly *Wealhþêo(w)*, *Ongenþio(w)* [cf. also § 2]); *orcneás* 112; *gân* 386, 1644, *gæð* 2034, 2054; *dôn* 1116, 1172, 1534, 2166, *dêð* 1058, 1134, 2859;³ *strêd* 2436; *frêa(n)* 16, 271, 359, 1680, 1883, 1934; likewise *sê* 682 (Siev. § 427 n. 1; Bülb. § 225), *sÿ* (= *sê*) 1831, 2649 (plainly monosyllabic *sie* 435, *sÿ* 1941). The diacritics in this, as in the following set of cases, are intended to serve as helps for scansion. They are non-committal as to whether the archetypal forms were something like *geþihan*, *slæ*, *rêowun*, *gæð*, *dœð*, *strêid*, *frêga*, *-þeowan*; *læið* (*lêið*) or *læhið* (*lehîð*); *sehon* (Holthausen, ed.¹) or *sehan* (Kaluza) or *seohan* (Rieger) or *sêoan* (Sievers); etc.

(§ 2.) b. Redundant inflexional vowels in contracted forms are marked by a dot underneath. Thus *fêaþum* 1081, *hrêoþum* 2581, *hêa(þum)* 2212, *Ongenþêoþes* 1968 (in 2475^a (*oððe him*) *Ongenðeowes* the change to *-ðeos*

¹ Cf. *MLN.* xvi 17 f.; Kock 220 n. — An interesting sample of a reconstructed passage (ll. 1-25) is found in Holthausen's edition, p. 103.

² This device was used in the edition of *The Later Genesis*, 1913; cf. *MLN.* xxiv 95. Also Chambers in his *Beowulf* employs this diacritic.

³ Note dissyllabic *bûan* 3065 by the side of monosyllabic (*ge*)*bûn* 117.

is unnecessary). Cf. Siev. §§ 110 ff., R. 234, 489 ff., A.M. §§ 76.5, 77.1b; Wright §§ 265 f. (Trautm., *ESt.* xliv 329 ff.) No diacritic is needed in the exceptional but unambiguous spelling *-rēouw* 58 (*uw* indicating the vocalization of *w*, i.e. *-rēou* [triphthongal], cf. Zupitza, *ZfdA.* xxi 10 n. 2).

(§ 3.) c. Loss of *h* after *r* and before a vowel results in forms of fluctuating vowel quantity (Siev. R. 487 ff., A.M. § 77.1a; Bülb. § 529; Morsbach *l.c.* 272 f.; Richter, *l.c.* 9). Forms of *feorh*: (-)fēore, fēorum 537, 1152, 1293, 1306, 2664, 3013; all the other instances of oblique cases are doubtful, though the probability is in favor of the short vowel in 73, 933, 1843. Forms of *meorh*: mēaras, mēarum: 855, 865, 917, 1035, 2163; doubtful quantity in *mēarum ond mādmmum* 1048^a, 1898^a, 2166^a.

2. Syncope of medial vowels.

(§ 4.) a. Short medial vowels in open syllables following long stem syllables are frequently to be ignored in the scansion (Siev. R. 459, A.M. § 76.1; cf. Bülb. § 433, Wright § 221). This is indicated by a dot below the vowels: *Ælmihtiga* 92,¹ *geōmore* 151,¹ *elþeodige* 336, *ānigum* 793, 2416, *āneggum* 842, *mōdega* 813, *mōðigan* 3011 (cp. *mōðges* 502), *gewealdene* 1732; *dōgores* 219, 605, 2896; *dōgore* (or *dōgor*, see Siev. R. 233, 245; Lang. § 20.4) 1797, 2573.

Syncope appears probable in *dōgora* 88, *ānige* 972, *hāþenes* 986, *irēadigum* 2189, *nīðhēdige* 3165. There are numerous cases in which merely the possibility of syncope is to be admitted.

Doubtful are forms of *fæger*, since *fæger* and *fāger* (so 773) seem to have been used side by side; thus 522: *fægere* or *fāgere* (or *fægere*); see Siev. § 148, R. 498 f. (Cf. below, 3; § 6-8.)

(§ 5.) b. Syncope after short stem syllables (Siev. R. 462 f., Bülb. §§ 438 f.) may have occurred in a number of instances, e.g. in forms of *fyren*, *egesa* (*glēdegesa grim* 2650^a, 2780^b; etc.), *Sigemund* (875, 884), and the like, but positive metrical proof is not obtainable, with the probable exception of *nū is ofost betost* 3007^b.² The spelling *Hylāces* 1530 presupposes a form *Hyglāces*. See Lang. § 18.10.

3. Forms with vocalic *r*, *l*, *m*, *n* to be counted as monosyllabic (Siev. §§ 138 ff., R. *passim*, A.M. § 79.4; Bülb. §§ 440 ff.; Wright § 219; Tr. Kyn. 31 f.; Kal. *passim*; Holt., ed. *passim*; Sarrazin, *ESt.* xxxviii 174 f.; Luick, *Vietor-Festschrift (Die Neueren Sprachen, 1910)*, pp. 260-62; Richter *l.c.* 9 ff.; Seiffert *l.c.*) are distinguished by a dot below the secondary vowel. (The same diacritic is used in those few cases in which the suppressed vowel is an original one.)

(§ 6.) a. Long stems.

wundor- 995, 1681, 2173 (*wundur-*, cf. §§ 7, 19), 3037, *sundor-* 667, *hleahor* 611^a (type B, cp. 1063^a, 2105^a, 2472^a, 1008^b), *morþor-* 1079, 2436, 2742, *winter* 1128, 1132, *wuldor-* 1136, *umbor-* 1187^a (and probably 46^b: *umborwesende*, cp. *cnihtwesende* 372^b, 535^b, *sāwlberendra* 1004^b, and

¹ Students are reminded of the rule that the final thesis (unstressed part) of types A and C never consists of more than one syllable.

² Resolution of the first stress of C2 is avoided, cf. Siev. R. 248.

see Kal. 37, 79), *āter-* 1459, *aldor-* 1676, *oncēr-* 1918, *baldor* 2428, *frōfor* (probably) 2941.

fifel- 104, *sympel(-)* 1782, 2431 (probably so; clearly dissyllabic *sympel* 1010). (Cp. the spelling *ād* 1763.)

māð(ð)um(-) 1198, 2193, 2405, 2757. (Cp. the spellings *māðm* 1613, 1931, 2833, *bearhtm* 1766.)

īren- 998, *morgen-* 2894. (Cp. the spelling *bēcn* 3160.)

(§ 7.) Numerous cases remain doubtful. E.g., *nāfre hē on aldordagum* 718^a, 757^a, *tō aldorceare* 906^b, *ðas morþorhetes* 1105^a, *nalles fācenstafas* 1018^b, *þæt hē wið attorsceaðan* 2839^a, *ymb aldor Dena* 668^a, *þā wæs wundor micel* 771^a, *þæt wæs tācen sweotol* 833^b, *ðā wæs winter scacen* 1136^b, *þeah þæt wāpen duge* 1660^b (either type B or C). Again, *wolde on heolster flēon* 755^b, *searowundor sēon* 920^a, *nīðwundor sēon* 1365^b (*flēon?* *sēon?*). Further, *wāpen hafenade* 1573^b (*wāpen* clearly dissyllabic in 685^a), *wundor scēawian* 840^b, 3032^b (cf. § 20), *ceasterbūendum* 768^a (perhaps *ceaster-*, cp. *foldbūende* 1355^a, *grundbūendra* 1006^a; Kal. 36); cf. Fuhr L 8.6.48 f. The monosyllabic function is rather probable in *beorht bēacen Godes* 570^a (cp. *swutol sang scopes* 90^a); *wīn of wunderfatum* 1162^a; *wōm wundorbebodum* 1747^a; *wundorlic wāgborā* 1440^a (cp. *lēoflic lindwiga* 2603^a, *egeslic eorðdraca* 2825^a); it is by no means impossible in *Ongenðioes bearn* (type E) 2387^b (see also § 2). On *wrætlicne wundurmāðsum* 2173^a, see § 19.

(§ 8.) b. Short stems.

The only decisive cases are *snotor* 190^b¹ (Siev., Fuhr *l.c.* 86, Trautm.: *snottor*) and *mæðel-* 1082^b¹ (Trautm., *Est.* xliv 339: older *mæðla-*). The spellings *efn* 2903, *setl* 2013 may be noted. (*wæter* is clearly dissyllabic: 509, 1904, 1989, 2473.)²

Note. As a rule, the textual improvements cited in the foregoing sections, being of a generic character, are not included in the variant readings. It should be understood that practically all of them are due to Sievers and his example.

4. Variant Forms.

(§ 9.) a. *nōsan* and *nōsian*.

The two forms are found side by side; *nōsan* (*nōsan*): 125, 1786, 1791, 1806, 2074, 2366, 2388; *nōsian* (*nōsian*): 2486 (*nōsað*), 1125, 2671, 3045, 115. In no case is a change to *nōsan* (Siev. R. 233, 271) really obligatory. See below, § 20. L.115^a, *gewāt ðā nōsian* may be scanned like 2569^a, *gewāt ðā byrnende* (type C).

(§ 10.) b. (*ge*)*trēowan* and (*ge*)*trūwian*.

Cf. Siev. § 416 n. 17, R. 233 f., 298, 486; Cosijn, *Altwests. Gra.* ii § 120; Wright §§ 131, 538 n. The MS. has *trēowde* in 1166^b only. The form *trūwode* is metrically unexceptional (type C2) in 1095^a: *ðā hie getrūwedon*,

¹ Cp. above, § 5, footnote.

² Parasitic vowels developed between *l* and *w* or between *r* and *g* (as in *bealwra* 281, *-bealewa* 1946, *-byrig* 2471, *herige* 1833; cf. Bülb. §§ 447 ff., Wright § 220) are not found to interfere with the meter.

but objectionable in 1533^b: *strengre getrūwode*, 1993^b, 2322^b, 2370^b, 2540^b, 2953^b. In the six latter cases (*ge*)*trēowde* or (*ge*)*trū(w)de* (or, with Tr.¹ 162, *ESt.* xlv 336, (*ge*)*truwode*) would satisfy the metrical requirements; the spelling (*ge*)*trūwode* has been used in the text. L. 669^b *georne trūwode*, though perhaps permissible (see § 20), has been treated in the same way.

(§ 11.) c. Dat. sing. fem. *gehwām* and *gehwære* (later, analogical formation).

Cf. Siev. § 341 n. 4, R. 485; Tr. Kyn. 84. *gehwām*: 1365^a *þær mæg nihta gehwām*; — *gehwære*: 25^a in *mægþa gehwære* (metrically above criticism). See also Gloss.: *gehwā*.

(§ 12.) d. The inflected and the uninflected form of the infinitive (after *tō*).

The inflected is to be changed to the uninflected form (see 316^a, 2556^a; Siev. R. 255, 312, 482) in 1724^b; probably also in 473^a; possibly in 1941^a, 2093^a, 2562^a, though the latter lines may be scanned as 'D expanded' (see § 19).

(§ 13.) e. *ymb* (originally preposition and prefix) and *ymbe* (originally adverb). (Cf. Intr. xciii.)

See Sweet, *Ags. Dict.*; Wright §§ 594, 645; on the accentuation of *ymb(e)-sittān*, see Bülb. § 455.

ymb need not be restored in place of *ymbe* (preposition: 2070, 2618, 2883, 3169, prefix: 2734^a *ymbesittendra*, cp. *ymbesittend* 1827^a, 9^b) except possibly (so Siev. R. 258, 260) in ll. 2296^b: *hlæw oft ymbehwearf*, 2691^b: *heals ealne ymbefēng* (cf., however, e.g. 603^b, 2420^b). In *ymbe gestōdon* 2597^b the adverbial form is properly used.

(§ 14.) f. *hild-* and *hilde-* in composition.

The normal forms are *hilde* + $\frac{1}{-}$ or $\frac{1}{-}$ × (e.g., *hilderinc*, *hildestrengo*), and *hild* + $\frac{1}{\times}$ (e.g., *hildfruma*), see Weyhe, *Beitr.* xxx 79 ff. The emendation of the only exception *hearde hildfrecan* 2205^a to *hildfrecan* results in metrical improvement (Siev. R. 305, Weyhe, *l.c.*).

(§ 15.) g. *hraþe* (*hrædlice*, etc.) and *raþe*.

hraþe is established by alliteration in 356, 543, 963, 991, 1576, 1914, 1937; so is *raþe* in 724 (MS. *raþe*) and in 1390, 1975 (MS. *hraþe*; in this edition *hraþe*). See Gloss. Cf. Siev. § 217 n. 1.

(§ 16.) NOTE. It will be seen that the compromise scheme adopted in this edition precludes grammatical consistency. But obvious mistakes have been corrected, of course. It seemed advisable, e.g., to emend forms like *sole* 302 to *sāle*, *heaþoræmes* 519 to *Heaþo-Rāmas*, *frecnen* 1104 to *frēcnan*, *reafeden* 1212 to *rēafedon*, *æniġre* 949 to *nænigra*, *ghedde* 505 to *gehēde*, etc., since the exceptional spellings are isolated in the MS. (e.g., the ending *-es* for *-as* is found nowhere else) or are easily accounted for by erroneous association (c.g., *ghedde* taken for the preterite of *gehēdan*) or by the influence of neighboring syllables (*frecnen*; *seomode onsole*).

B. METRICAL OBSERVATIONS¹

1. Rare Rhythmical Types.

Certain varieties of types, though not of frequent occurrence, have been considered sufficiently warranted to be left unaltered in the text.

(§ 17.) a. **Type A** admits in the second foot a short stressed syllable: ² $\text{—} \times | \text{—} \times$, a variety not restricted to cases like *wyrd oft nered*, *gūdrinc monig*. See Siev. R. 453 f., 458, A.M. § 85.1; Fuhr 83 f.; Tupper's *Riddles*, p. lx, n.; also Holt., *Angl.* xxxv 167 f.

Thus in *b*-lines: *Hrunting nama* 1457^b, *æbeling manig* 1112^b, *hwilum dydon* 1828^b (cf. Lang. § 23.6); 1807^b, 2430^b, 2457^b, 3135^b. (Siev. R. 231.)

In *a*-lines: *hlæw on [h]liðe* 3157^a (Siev. R. 275); *nīða ofercumen* 845^a, *dædum gefremed* 954^a (cf. Siev. R. 312, Kal. 72). — Type A₃ (Siev. A.M. § 85 n. 5; Fuhr 25 f.): *hwilum hē on lufan* 1728^a; *wæs min fæder* 262^a, *þone þin fæder* 2048^a; *gestloh þin fæder* (with anacrusis) 459^a;³ perhaps *þær him nænig water* 1514^a (cp. 157^a), 779^a(?), see § 18.

(§ 18.) b. **Type B** with alliteration on the second stress only is occasionally met with (in *a*-lines). See Siev. A.M. § 85.3.

Possible cases are 459^a, 1514^a (see § 17); a probable case: *þæt hit ā mid gemete* 779^a (with transverse alliteration); a clear case: *hē is manna gehyld* 3056^a. There are two undoubted examples in *Finnsb.*, 22^a, 46^a.

(§ 19.) c. **Type Dx** (D expanded) (in *a*-lines) admits in the first foot two syllables ($\times \times$ or $\text{—} \times$) after the stressed syllable. Cf. Deutschbein L 8.22.33.

Thus, *deorc ofer dryhtgumum* 1790^a, *eahotan eorlscipe* 3173^a, *word wæron wynsume* 612^a (cp. 1919^a); *sellice sǣdracan* 1426^a; *fyrðsearu fūslicu* 232^a (no call for *fūslic* (as in 2618^a)); *wrætlicne wundurmǣddum* 2173^a (though possibly hypermetrical [Sievers, Richter]). And see § 12.

Double alliteration in Dx is the rule, but there are exceptions, viz. 768^a, 913^a, 1675^a, 1871^a, 2440^a, 2734^a, 3045^a, which, it is true, could easily be brought into harmony with the majority (*ceaster-, ē þel, þeodæn, bröðor, ymb-, niosan*).

(§ 20.) d. **Type Dx** is found several times also in the second half of the line (cf. Siev. R. 255, A.M. § 84.7; Fuhr 49; Kal. 56): *dohtor Hröðgāres* 2020^b (see *Wids.* 98; no need of *dohtor*), *Bēowulf Scyldinga* 53^b (no need of *Bēow* or *Scylding*), *oftost wisode* 1663^b (no need of *oft*), *dēad is Æschere*

¹ It is a matter of the greatest difficulty to determine to what extent 'exceptions' to the 'rules' should be admitted. In many cases the decision must be left to individual judgment. Sometimes the line of demarcation may seem to have been drawn somewhat mechanically.

² There occur several very doubtful instances of a short stressed syllable in the first foot, i.e., $\text{—} \times | \text{—} \times$: *kyning mǣnan* 3171^b, *bea(du)weorces* 2299^a, and, according to Griemb. 750, *meoduscencum* 1980^b, *hagustealdra* 1889^a(?).

³ Cf. F. Schwarz (*Cynewulf's Anteil am Christ*, Königsberg Diss., 1905, p. 31), who with Tr. Kyn. 77 considers the form *fædder* a possibility. Kaluza (34, 76) assigns 262^a and 459^a to type C.

1323^b (n.), *lāðra ðwihite* 2432^b, *ðeodne Heaðo-Beara* 2032^b; *wica nēosian* 1125^b, *fionda nīos(i)an* 2671^b (so in 3045^a); perhaps 840^b, 3032^b, 1573^b (see above, § 7), 669^b (but see above, § 10).

(§ 21.) e. **Type E** admits a short syllable with secondary stress: $\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{\times}} \times \overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{\times}}$. Cf. Siev. A.M. § 84 n. 5, and the references given there. See list of types (p. 265), E2: *Sūð-Dena folc* 463^b; 623^b, 783^b, 2779^b, (1584^a).

Thus it would hardly be necessary on metrical grounds alone to change *egsode eorl* 6^a to *egsode eorlas* (although corresponding forms of weak verbs 2. are elsewhere followed by $\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{\times}}$, $\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{\times}}$, or (2085^a): $\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{\times}} \times \overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{\times}}$ [i.e., type A]: 560^a, 922^a, 1118^a, 1161^a, 2096^a, 2119^a, 2132^a, 2702^a, 105^b, 1137^b, 1699^b, 1105^b; on 3173^a, see § 19). Cf. Kock 219 f., *Angl.* xxviii 140 f.; Siev. xxix 560 ff.; Huguenin L 8.20.28 n.; Kal. 70, 97; Graz, *Die Metrik der sog. Cædmonschen Dichtungen* (1894), *passim*. Close parallels from other poems are *hlēoþrode ðā*, *Finnsb.* 2^a, *lýlligan est*, *Gen.* 1413^a, *ib.* 2357^a, *blētsige þec*, *Az.* 73^a, cp. *Gen.* 180^a, *El.* 394^a, 1259^a, *Jul.* 688^a, *Chr.* 469^a.¹ On *lāðlicu lāc*, *Beow.* 1584^a, see Siev. R. 504, A.M. § 84 n. 5, xxix 568; Tr. Kyn. 78, *ESi.* xlv 341; on *irena cyst* 673^a, 1697^a, see note to l. 673^a.

(§ 22.) f. It is very doubtful whether catalectic measures should be allowed. See Siev. A.M. § 180; Vetter, *Zum Muspilli etc.* (1872), p. 33; Cosijn (& Sievers), *Beitr.* xix 441 f.; Trautm., Bonn. B. xxiii 140. Interesting cases in question are *gegnum för* 1404^b, *lissa gelong* 2150^a, *rāhte ongān* 747^b (was *ēa*, by analogy, treated as *ēa*, cf. *slēa*, *sēon*, etc.?). Similarly incomplete first feet: *hægstealdra* 1889^a; *secg betsta* 947^a, 1759^a, *ðegn betstan* 1871^b. See § 17 & first footnote.

2. **Anacrusis** (cf. Siev. A.M. § 83 and the references given there) has been considered permissible within the following limits.

(§ 23.) **Type A.** a. In the *a*-line: monosyllabic and dissyllabic. Instances of the latter are: 109^a, 1011^a, 1248^a, 1563^a, 1711^a, and 368^a: *hý on wíggētāwum*. In 2636^a *þæt wē him ðā gūðgetāwa* the emendation *-geatwa* has been adopted. The scansion of 2475^a is doubtful (type A or B).

b. In the *b*-line: monosyllabic. There are eight incontestable cases: 93^b, 666^b, 1223^b, 1504^b, 1773^b, 1877^b, 2247^b, 2592^b; see also 2481^b.

(§ 24.) **Type D.** a. In the *a*-line: monosyllabic; besides, in Dx, dissyllabic: 1543^a, 2367^a, 2525^a, 2628^a. L. 1027^a *ne gefrægn ic frēondlicor* is perhaps to be assigned to type C (like 38^a *ne hýrde ic cýmlicor*).

b. In the *b*-line anacrusis was studiously avoided. Hence, *þā secg wísode* 402^b, and especially *þāra ymbsittendra* 9^b are emended by dropping *þā*, and *þāra* (the latter being also syntactically faulty).

3. Elision.

(§ 25.) Elision is not marked in the text, since it admits of no positive proof. Cf. Schubert L 8.1.47 f.; Siev. R. *passim*, A.M. § 79.5; Fuhr 47 f.; Kaluza *passim*.

¹ Likewise in the second half of the line: *gyddode þus*, *Met. Bt.* 1.84^b, *ear-dian sceal*, *Rid.* 88.27^b, cp. *Jul.* 626^b, *Phoen.* 506^b, *El.* 330^b, 669^b. Note also the instances of *andswarode* (D3), *Beow.* 258^b, 340^b; Siev. A.M. § 85 n. 7.

Highly probable cases are, e.g., 469^b, 517^b, 609^b, 433^a, 471^a, 525^a, etc. — In several places it appears that an elision-vowel is dropped in the MS.; this is indicated in the text by an apostrophe. Thus *wēn' ic* 338^a, 442^a (*wēne ic* occurs in 525^a, 1184^a); *eotonweard' ābēad* 668^b; *firen' ondrysne* 1932^b; *sibb' āfre* 2600^b. — *egl unhōoru* 987^a is more likely a haplographic oversight (originally: *eglu*).

4. Irregularities of Alliteration.

(§ 26.) a. A finite verb (in the *a*-line) followed by a noun or adjective alliterates alone: *gemunde þā se gōða* 758^a; *gefēng þā be eaxle* 1537^a. (Cf. Ric. V. 24, 43; Siev. A.M. § 24.3.) On the alliterating imperative in 489^b, see note on 489 f.

(§ 27.) b. A finite verb takes precedence (in alliteration) over an infinitive in 1728^b: (*hwīlum hē on lufan*) *lāteð hworfan*. (Cf. Ric. V. 25.) — The second of the stressed syllables in the *b*-line alliterates in 2615: (*brūnfāgne helm,*) *hringde byrnan*. (Cp. *Finnsb.* 28^b, 41^b.)

Both cases may be justified by the employment of transverse alliteration.

(§ 28.) c. Double alliteration in the *b*-line. Cf. Bu. Tīd. 63 f.; Ric. V. 8-10; Siev. A.M. § 21 c.

a) Only apparently in 1251^b, 1351^b.

b) Cases to be remedied by fairly certain emendation: *ðā was heal hroden* 1151^b (*roden*); *hilde gehnægdon* 2916^b (*genægdon*);¹ *in ēowrum gūðgeatawum* 395^b (*-searwum*; the scribe may have had in mind (*wig*)*getāwum* of 368^a; cf. Schröder, *ZfdA.* xliii 365).²

c) *þæt ic mid sweorde ofslōh* 574^b looks like a real exception. A scribal substitution of a synonym (*ofslōh* for *ābrēat*, Holt.) is not so easily accounted for in this case as in 395^b or in 965^a (*hand* for *mund*), 1073^b (*hild* for *lind*), cp. 2298^b.

For the convenience of students a list of Sievers's rhythmical types (with some slight modification of the numbering) is appended.

A ' × | ' × hýran scolde

A 1 *bēaga bryttan ellen fremedon sceaþena þrēatum frumscaft fīra* ³ *frumcyn witan folcstede frætwan*

A 2 *Grendles gūðcræft drihtsele drēorfāh*

A 3 *syðþan hie þæs lāðan* (: *lāst scēawedon*) [allit. on second arsis]

¹ Cp. 2206^a: *niðð genægðan*, 1274^a: *gehnægðe helle gäst*. There seems to have been some confusion between *gehnægan* and *genægan* (see 1318). Cf. Krapp, *MPH.* ii 405 ff. (possible confusion of *farōð* and *warōð*), Variants: 28^b, 1916^a.

² Incidentally, Schröder (L 8.18) observes that either the first or both elements of compounds alliterate, never the second alone. This rule is applied to textual criticism in 445, 707, 1224, 2220. — For the two instances of unstressed prefix *un-*, see note on 1756^a.

³ See Deutschbein L 8.22.32 f.

$B \times \text{—}' | \times \text{—}'$ ond Hálga til

B 1 him ðā Scyld gewāt hē þæs frōfre gebād

B 2 hē is manna gehyld (: hord openian) [allit. on second arsis]

$C \times \text{—}' | \text{—}' \times$ oft Scyld Scēfing

C 1 ofer hronrāde in worold wōcun tō brimes faroðe

C 2 þæt wæs gōd cyning in gēardagum

D a. $\text{—}' | \text{—}' \text{—}' \times$ fēond mancynnes

b. $\text{—}' | \text{—}' \times \text{—}'$ wēold wīdeferhð

a:

D 1 weard Scildinga gumum undyrne

D 2 hēah Healfdene sunu Healfdenes

D 3 þeodcyninga fyll cyninges

b:

D 4 flet innanweard draca morðre swealt secg weorce gefeh

D x (expanded D 1, D 2, D 4) aldres orwēna mære mearcstapa grētte Gēata lēod

$E \text{—}' \text{—}' \times | \text{—}'$ weorðmyndum þāh

E 1 Scedelandum in nicorhūsa fela woroldāre forgeaf

E 2 Sūð-Dena folc mundbora wæs

Scansion of the first 25 lines:

C 2	C 2	A 1	C 1
D 3	A 1	A 1	E 1
C 1	A 1	A 1	D 4
C 1	A 1	A 1	E 1
5	A 1	E 1	20
	A 1	B 1	D 1
	A 1	B 1	A 3
	A 1	E 1	A 1
	A 2 (3?)	D 1	A 1
10	C 1	A 1	25
	A 1	C 2	A 1
	B 1	A 1	
	A 1	C 1	
	A 1	E 1	
15	C 2	A 1	

APPENDIX IV

The text of *Waldere*, *Deor*, and select passages of *Widsið*¹

WALDERE

I

. hyrde hyne georne :
 ‘ Hūru *Wēlande(s)* worc ne geswīceð
 monna ænigum ðāra ðe Mimming can
 hear[d]ne gehealdan; oft æt hilde gedrēas
 5 swātfāg ond sweordwund sec[g] æfter oðrum.
 Ætlan ordwyga, ne læt ðin ellen nū gýt
 gedrēosan tō dæge, dryhtscipe
 (Nū) is sē dæg cumen,
 þæt ðū scealt āninga oðer twēga,
 10 lif forlēosan, oððe lang[n]e dōm
 āgan mid eldum, Ælfheres sunu!
 Nalles ic ðē, wine mīn, wordum cīde,
 ðy ic ðē gesāwe æt ðām sweordplegan
 ðurh edwītscipe æniges monnes
 15 wīg forhūgan, oððe on weal flēon,
 līce beorgan, ðeah þe lādra fela
 ðinne byrnhomon billum hēowun;
 ac ðū symle furðor feohtan sōhtest,
 mæl ofer mearce; ðy ic ðē metod ondrēd,
 20 þæt ðū tō fyrenlīce feohtan sōhtest
 æt ðām ætstealle, oðres monnes
 wīgrædenne. Weorða ðē selfne
 gōdum dædum, ðenden ðin God recce!
 Ne murn ðū for ðī mēce; ðē wearð māðma cyst
 25 gifeðe tō [g]ēoce, mid ðy ðū Gūðhere scealt

¹ For critical and explanatory notes on *Waldere* and *Deor*, see Holthausen's and Dickens's editions (L 2.15, LF. 2.11); for an exhaustive study of *Widsið*, Chambers's edition (L 4.77) may be consulted. (Autotype edition of *Waldere* by Holthausen, Göteborg, 1899.)

bēot forbīgan, ðæs ðe hē ðās beaduwe ongan
mid unryhte ærest sēcan.

Forsōc hē ðām swurde ond ðām syncfatum,
bēaga mænigo; nū sceal bēaga¹ lēas
30 hworfan from ðisse hilde, hlāfurd sēcan,
ealdne ēðel, oððe hēr ær swefan,
gif hē ðā

II

‘ [mē]ce bæteran
būton ðām ānum, ðē ic ēac hafa,
on stānfate stille gehīded.

Ic wāt þæt [h]it ðohte Ðēodric Widian
5 selfum onsendon, ond ēac sinc micel
māðma mid ði mēce, monig oðres mid him
golde gegirwan²; iūlēan genam,
þæs ðe hine of nearwum Nīðhādes mæg,
Wēlandes bearn, Widia ūt forlēt;
10 ðurh fifela geweald forð onette.’

Waldere maðelode, wiga ellenrōf —
hæfde him on handa hildefrō[f]re,
gūðbilla gripe, gyddode wordum:
‘ Hwæt, ðū hūru wēndest, wine Burgenda,
15 þæt mē Hagenan hand hilde gefremede
ond getwāmde fēðewigges. Feta, gyf ðū dyrre,
æt ðus heaðuwēriġan hāre byrnan!
Standeð mē hēr on eaxelum Ælfheres lāf
gōd ond gēapneb, golde geweorðod,
20 ealles unscende æðelinges rēaf
tō habbanne, þonne ha[n]d wereð
feorhhord fēondum; ne³ bið fāh⁴ wið mē,
þonne (nū)⁵ un mægas eft ongynnað,
mēcum gemētað, swā gē mē dydon.
25 Ðēah mæg sige syllan sē ðe symle byð
recon ond rædfest ryhta gehwilces;
sē ðe him tō ðām hālgan helpe gelīfeð,

¹ *Dietrich, et al.* bēga. ² *Ric. L.* gigirwad, *Costijn* gegirwed, see *Holt*.

³ *MS.* he.

⁴ *Holt.* f[]āh.

⁵ *MS.* reading doubtful.

tō Gode gīoce, hē þær gearo findeð,
 gif ðā earnunga ær gedenceð.
 30 Þonne mōten wlance welan britnian,
 æhtum wealdan; þæt is

DEOR

Wēlund him be wynnā¹ wræces cunnade,
 anhȳdig eorl, earfoþa drēag,
 hæfde him tō gesiþþe sorge ond longaf,
 wintercealde wræce; wēan oft onfond,
 5 siþþan hine Nīðhād on nēde legde,
 swoncre seonobende on syllan² monn.
 Þæs oferēode: þisses swā mæg!
 Beadohilde ne wæs hyre brōþra dēaf
 on sefan swā sār, swā hyre sylfre þing,
 10 þæt hēo gearolice ongieten hæfde,
 þæt hēo ēacen wæs; æfre ne meahte
 þrīste geþencan, hū ymb þæt sceolde.
 Þæs oferēode: þisses swā mæg!
 Wē þæt mæð Hilde³ monge gefrugnon;
 15 wurdon grundlēase Gēates frige,
 þæt hī sēo sorglufu slæp' ealle binōm.
 Þæs oferēode: þisses swā mæg!
 ðeodric āhte þrītig wintra
 Māringa burg; þæt wæs monegum cūþ.
 20 Þæs oferēode: þisses swā mæg!
 Wē geāscodan Eormanrices
 wylfenne geþōht; āhte wīde folc
 Gotena rīces; þæt wæs grim cyning.
 Sæt secg monig sorgum gebunden,
 25 wēan on wēnan, wȳscte geneahhe,
 þæt þæs cynerīces ofercumen wære.
 Þæs oferēode: þisses swā mæg!
 Siteð sorgcearig, sælum bidæled,
 on sefan sweorceð; sylfum þinceð,

¹ MS. himbe wurman.² *syllan* = *sellan*, *sellan*, cf. Būlb. §§ 304, 338.³ MS. mæð hilde; *interpretation very doubtful*.

- 30 þæt sý endelēas earfoða dæl.
 Mæg þonne geþencan, þæt geond þās woruld
 wītig Dryhten wendeþ geneahhe,
 eorle monegum āre gescēawað,
 wislicne blæd, sumum wēana dæl.
- 35 þæt ic bī mē sylfum secgan wille,
 þæt ic hwile wæs Heodeninga scop,
 dryhtne dýre, mē wæs Dēor noma;
 āhte ic fela wintra folgað tilne,
 holdne hlāford, oþ þæt Heorrenda nū,
- 40 lēoðcræftig monn londryht geþah,
 þæt mē eorla hlēo ær gesealde.
 þæs oferēode: þisses swā mæg!

WIDSID

- Widsið maðolade, wordhord onlēac,
 sē þe [monna] mæst mægþa ofer eorþan,
 folca geondfērde; oft hē [on] flette geþah
 mynelicne māþþum. Him from Myrgingum
 5 æþelo onwōcon. Hē mid Ealhilde,
 fælre freoþuwebban forman sīþe
 Hrēdcyninges hām gesōhte
 ēastan of Ongle, Eormanrīces,
 wrāþes wærlogan. Ongon þā worn sprecan:
 10 ‘Fela ic monna gefrægn mægþum wealdan;
 sceal þeod[n]a gehwylc þeawum lifgan,
 eorl æfter oþrum ēðle rædan,
 sē þe his þeodenstōl geþeōn wile
- 18 Ætla wēold Hūnum, Eormanrīc Gotum,
 Becca Bāningum, Burgendum Gifca.
- 20 Cāsere wēold Crēacum ond Cælic Finnum,
 Hagen Holm-Rygam ond Heoden Glommum.
 Witta wēold Swæfum, Wada Hælsingum,
 Meaca Myrgingum, Mearchealf Hundingum.
 þeodric wēold Froncum, þyle Roundingum,
- 25 Breoca Brondingum, Billing Wernum.
 Oswine wēold Eowum, ond Ytum Gefwulf,

- Fin Folcwalding Frēсна cynne.
 Sigehere lengest Sǣ-Denum wēold,
 Hnǣf Hōcingum, Helm Wulfingum,
 30 Wald Wōingum, Wōd þyringum,
 Sǣferð Sycgum, Swēom Ongendþēow,
 Scafthere Ymbrum, Scēafa Longbeardum,
 Hūn Hætwerum ond Holen Wrosnum.
 Hringweald wæs hāten Herefarena cyning.
 35 Offa wēold Ongle, Alewih Denum ¹
 45 Hrōþwulf ond Hrōðgār hēoldon lengest ²
 57 Ic wæs mid Hūnum ond mid Hrēð-Gotum,
 mid Swēom ond mid Gēatum ond mid Sūþ-Denum.
 Mid Wen[d]lum ic wæs ond mid Wærnum ond mid
 Wicingum.
 60 Mid Gefpum ic wæs ond mid Winedum ond mid
 Geflegum.
 Mid Englum ic wæs ond mid Swǣfum ond mid Ænenum.
 Mid Seaxum ic wæs ond [mid] Sycgum ond mid Sweord-
 werum.
 Mid Hronum ic wæs ond mid Dēanum ond mid Heaþo-
 Rēamum.
 Mid þyringum ic wæs ond mid þrōwendum
 65 ond mid Burgendum; þær ic bēag geþah ³;
 mē þær Gūðhere forgeaf glædlicne mǣþpum
 songes tō lēane; næs þæt sǣne cyning!
 Mid Froncum ic wæs ond mid Frýsum ond mid Frum-
 tingum.
 Mid Rūgum ic wæs ond mid Glommum ond mid
 Rūmwalum.
 70 Swylce ic wæs on Eatule mid Ælfwine;
 sē hæfde moncynnes mīne gefræge
 lēohteste hond lofes tō wyrcente,
 heortan unhnēaweste hringa gedāles,
 beorhtra bēaga, bearn Eadwines
 88 Ond ic wæs mid Eormanrice ealle þræge,
 þær mē Gotena cyning gōde dohte;
 90 sē mē bēag forgeaf, burgwarena fruma,

¹ See Notes, p. 188.² See Intr. xxxiv.³ MS. geþeah.

- on þām siex hund wæs smātes goldes
 gescyred sceatta scillingrīme, —
 þone ic Ēadgilse on æht sealde,
 mīnum hlēodryhtne, þā ic tō hām bicwōm,
 95 lēofum tō lēane, þæs þe hē mē lond forgeaf,
 mīnes fæder ēpel, frēa Myrginga;
 ond mē þā Ealhild oþerne forgeaf,
 dryhtcwēn duguþe, dohtor Ēadwines.
 Hyre lof lengde geond londa fela,
 100 þonne ic be songe secgan sceolde,
 hwær ic under swegl[e] sēlast wisse
 goldhrodene cwēn giefe bryttian.
 Ðonne wit Scilling scīran reorde
 for uncrum sigedryhtne song āhōfan,
 105 hlūde bī hearpan, hlēoþor swinsade,
 þonne monige men mōdum wlonce
 wordum sprēcan, þā þe wēl cūþan,
 þæt hī nāfre song sēllan ne hýrdon.
 Ðonan ic ealne geondhwearf ēpel Gotena;
 110 sōhte ic ā [ge]sīþa þā selestan,
 þæt wæs innweorud Earmanrīces.
 Heðcan sōhte ic ond Beadecan ond Herelingas,
 Emercan sōhte ic ond Fridlan ond Ēastgotan,
 frōdne ond gōdne fæder Unwēnes
 123 Ræðhere sōhte ic ond Rondhere, Rūmstān ond Gislhere,
 Wipergield ond Freoþerīc, Wudgan ond Hāman
 135 Swā scrīþende gesceapum hweorfað
 glēomen gumena geond grunda fela,
 þearfe secgað, þoncword sprecaþ,
 simle sūð oþþe norð sumne gemētað
 gydda glēawne, geofum unhnēawne,
 140 sē þe fore duguþe wile dōm āræran,
 eorlscipe æfnan, oþ þæt eal scæceð,
 lēoht ond lif somod; lof sē gewyrceð,
 hafað under heofonum hēahfæstne dōm.

GLOSSARY

The order of words is strictly alphabetical, *æ* coming between *ad* and *af*; but *ð* (as well as *þ*) follows *t*, and the prefix *ge-* of verbs has been disregarded in the arrangement (e.g., *ge-bæran* follows *bær*). Roman numerals indicate the class of ablaut verbs; w 1., etc., that of the weak verbs; rd., the reduplicating, prp., the preterite-present, anv., the so-called anomalous verbs; mī., mja., mc., etc. denote masc. i-, ja-, consonant-stems, etc.; nouns in *-o*, *-u* designated as wk.f. are old fem. abstract nouns in *-in*, see Wright § 382, Siev. § 279.

When no form of a word is given before a reference, the head-word is to be supplied (the nom. sing. of nouns and the nom. sing. masc. of adjectives being understood unless indicated otherwise); ~ signifies the same word(s) as cited before; e.g., s.v. *ā-bregdan*: *ap* ~ = *ap ā-bregdan*. Each designation of mood and tense applies to all citations that follow until another designation is used. The indicative mood of verb forms is understood unless indicated otherwise. In the case of variant forms of a word the one most frequently used in the text is generally chosen as the head-word.

Textual changes by emendation are marked by italicizing (the form or line-number); editorial additions to the text are marked by square brackets wherever conveniently possible. References to words of *The Fight at Finnsburg* (marked 'F.') are added within square brackets.

The dagger, †, designates words (or meanings) found in poetry only; the double dagger, ††, words not elsewhere found in poetry (or prose); (†) is used when the word is incidentally found in prose (in Glosses or elsewhere) or when closely related words are recorded in prose; (†) is used when closely related words occur in other poetical texts or in prose, (†) + when the word, not elsewhere found in poetry, occurs in prose also, and (†) (+) when such a use in prose appears to be quite exceptional. In the absence of a complete lexicographical record of OE. prose, it is true, certainty cannot always be attained in these distinctions.

Spaced small capital letters indicate direct modern representatives, slight dialectal differences and similar variations being disregarded. Ordinary small capitals designate related words (or parts of words), also those adopted (directly or indirectly) from a cognate language.

Cpd(s). signifies compounds (including 'derivatives'); *ref.*, referring, or reference (to); *s.b.*, somebody; *si.*, similar (ly); *s.t.*, sometimes; *s.th.*, something; — (*n.*) calls attention to a note on the line.

ǣ, adv., *always*; 881, 1478; ā syþðan, 283, 2920; in general maxims, 455, 930; *at any time* (strengthening a negation), 779. [Go. aiw, OHG. eo, Ger. je.] — Cpd.: (nā), nō.

ā-, prefix, see the following verbs; cp. (stressed) or-. [Go. us-, OHG. ir- (: ur-), Ger. er- (: ur-).] (W. Lehmann, *Das Präfix uz-*, *besonders im Altenglischen*. Kiel, 1906.)

ā-belgan, III, *anger*; pret. 3 sg. ābealch, 2280.

ā-bēodan, II, *announce, offer*; pret. 3 sg. ābēad, 390, 668 (*offered*); hǣl(o) ~ (cp. 407), *wished good luck, saluted*: 653, 2418.

ā-bīdan, I, w. gen., *await, ABIDE*; 977.

ā-brecan, IV, *BREAK into, break*; pret. 3 sg. ābræc, 2221; pp. [ābrocen, *shattered*, F. 44], np. [ā]rocene, 2063.

ā-bredwian (†), w 2., *kill*; pret. opt. (?) 3 sg. ābredwade, 2619. [Cp. OHG. *bretōn*, *Hildebr.* 54.]

ā-bregdan, III, *move rapidly* (trans.); ūp ~, *raise*; pret. 3 sg. ābræd, 2575.

ā-brēotan (†), II (confus. w. rd.?), *destroy, cut down, kill*; pret. 3 sg. ābrēat, 1298, ābrēot (Lang. § 16.2), 2930; pp. ābroten, 1599, 2707.

ā-būgan, II, *bend away, start*; pret. 3 sg. ābēag, 775.

ac, conj. (nearly always following a negative clause), *but*; the adversative (mostly contradictory-adversative, cp. Ger. 'sondern') function appears with varying degrees of logical strictness; occasionally it shades off into the connective-adversative type (almost = *and*, 1448); 109, 135, [159], 339, 438, 446, 565, 595, 599, 601, 683, 694, 696, 708, 740, 773, 804, 813, 863, 975, 1004, 1085, 1300, 1448, 1509, 1524, 1576, 1661, 1711, 1738, 1878, 1893, 1936, 2084, 2142, 2146, 2181, 2223, 2308, 2477, 2505, 2507, 2522, 2525, 2598, 2675, 2697, 2772, 2828, 2834, 2850, 2899, 2923, 2968, 2973, 2976, 3011, 3018, 3024; [F. 5, 22, 42]. Introd. an interrog. clause (Lang. § 26), 1990; [an adhort. clause, F. 10]. Cf. Schü. Sa. § 50; Schuchardt L 6. 14. 2. 71 ff.

ā-cennan, w I., *beget, bear*; pp. ācenned, 1356.

ā-cigan, w I., *call forth, summon*; pret. 3 sg. ācigde, 3121.

ā-cwellan, w I., *kill*; pret. 3 sg. ācwealde, 886, 1055, 2121.

ā-cweðan, v, *say, utter*; pres. 3 sg. (ond þæt word) ācwýð, 2046, pret. 3 sg. (~) ācwæð, 654 (formula, *ZfdA.* xlvi 267).

ād, m., *funeral pile or fire*; 1107; ds. -e, 1110, 1114; as. ād, 3138.

ād-faru †, f., *way to (onto) the funeral pile*; ds. ādfære, 3010.

ād, f., *sickness, disease*; ~ nē ylðo, 1736; ~ oððe ecg, 1763; ~ oþðe iren, 1848. [Cf. J. Geldner, *Untersuchung einiger ae. Krankheitsnamen*, Würzburg Diss., 1906, pp. 3 ff.]

ā-drēogan, II, *endure*; 3078.

æd(e)r, f., (*vein*), *stream*; dp. ædrum 2966, ēdrum 742. [Ger. Ader.]

ædre, adv., *early, speedily, forthwith*; 77, 354, 3106.

æfen, m.n. (ja.), *EVENING*; syþðan ~ cwōm, 1235, si. 2303. [EVE(N); OHG. āband, Ger. Abend.]

æfen-grom †, adj., *angry (hostile, oppressive) in the EVENING*; 2074.

æfen-lēoht †, n., *EVENING-LIGHT* ('sun'); 413.

æfen-ræst †, f.; *EVENING- (or night-) REST*; gs. -e, 1252; *bed*, as. -e, 646.

æfen-spræc †, f., *EVENING-SPEECH*; as. -e, 759.

æfnan, w I., *perform, do*; 1464, efnan 1041, 2622; ger. efnanne, 1941; pres. opt. 3 sg. efne, 2535; pret. I sg. efnde, 2133; 3 sg. æfnde 1254, efnde 3007; *make (ready)*, pp. geæfned, 1107, 3106.

ge-æfnan, w I., *carry out*; pret. I pl. geæfnon, 538.

æfre, adv., *EVER, at any time (in any case)*; 70, 280, 504, 692, 1101, 1314; in negative clause (*never*), 2600. — Cp.d.: næfre.

æfter, I. prep., w. dat. (instr.: 724), *AFTER*; (1) local: *after, along, through, among, on*; 140, 580, 995, 1067, 1316, 1403, 1425, 1572, 1964, 2288, 2294, 2832; *æfter gumcynnum*, 944, *æfter wiffruman*, 2261 (n.); semi-adv. (verb of motion understood: 'follow') 2816 (ic him æfter sceal.) — (2) (orig. local,) denoting the direction of an inquiry or turn of one's desire or feelings: *after, about*; *æfter æþelum frægn*, 332, si. 1322; 1879 (langað); (sorrow for the

deceased, cp. (4):) 1342 (æfter sincgyfan . . . grēoteþ), 2268, 2461, 2463, [3151]; æfter dōme (in pursuit of, striving after), 1720 (n.), 2179. — (3) modal: in accordance with, conformably to; ~ rihte, 1049, 2110; 1320, 3096; ~ wordcwȳdum, 2753 (cp. temp., (4)). — (4) temporal: after, s.t. verging on the sense of in consequence of, on account of; 85, 117, 119, 128, 824, 1008, 1149, 1213, 1255, 1258, 1301, 1315, 1589, 1606, 1680, 1775, 1938, 1943, 2030, 2052, 2060, 2066, 2176, 2531, 2581, 2803, 3005; ~ þæm wordum, 1492, 2669; ~ dēaðdæge, 187, 885; cp. (wyrcan wunder ~ wundre, 931; ~ (after [obtaining]) māððumwelan, 2750; w. persons: 1257, 2260; — constr. w. instr.: æfter þon, 724.

II. adv., AFTER (coming after s.b., w. ref. to s.th.); word æfter cwæð, 315 (thereupon), si. 341, 2154; 1389; semi-prep.: 12, 2731. (Cf. Schü. Bd. 19 ff.)

æf-þunca (†)(+), wk.m., vexation, chagrin; 502 (n.). [Cp. of-þyncan.]

æg-hwā, m., **æg-hwæt**, n., pron., every one, everything; dsm. æghwæm, 1384; gsn. æghwæs (unrim), 2624, 3135; semi-adv., in every respect: æghwæs untæle, 1865, si. 1886 (cf. *Angl.* xxvii 273). [*ā-gi-hwā.]

æg-hwær, adv., everywhere, always; 1059. [*ā-gi-hwær.]

æg-hwæðer, pron. subst., each (of two): nsm., 2844; gsn. æghwæþres, 287; dsm. æghwæðrum, 2564; (of more than two:) dsm. ~, 1636. [*ā-gi-; EITHER.]

æg-hwylc, pron., each (one), every (one); adj.: 1228, 2590; asm. -ne, 621; subst. (absol. or -w. gen.): nsm., 9, 984, 987, 1165, 1386, 2887; dsm. -um, 1050. [*ā-gi-]

æg-læca, see **æg-læca**.

æg-weard †, f., watch by the sea; as. -e, 241. [Cp. *æg-*, *ægor-*; *Lang.* § 9.2.]

æht, fi., property; ap. -e, 2248; — possession, power; as. æht, 1679, (flōdes, wæteres) ~, 42, 516. [*āgan.*] — Cpds.: gold-, māðm-.

æht (†), f., pursuit, chase; 2957 (n.). [= *ōht*, OHG. *āhta*, Ger. *Acht*; cp. *ēhtan*, w. 1.]

æhtian, see **eahtian**.

æled †, m., fire; 3015. [OS. *ēld*, ON. *eldr.*]

æled-lēoma †, wk.m., gleam of fire, torch; as. -lēoman, 3125.

æl-fylce †, nja., foreign people or army; dp. -fylcum, 2371. [el (cp. *el-þeodig*); folc.]

æl-mihtig, adj., ALMIGHTY (God); wk.: (se) *Ælmihtiga*, 92. (Cp. Lat. 'omnipotens'; see *al-walda.*) [Go. *ala-*; see *call.*]

æl-wiht †, fi. (n.), alien creature, monster; gp. -a, 1500. [Cp. *ellor-gāst.*]

æne, adv., ONCE; 3019. [*ān.*]

ænig, pron., ANY; adj.: *ænig* oðer man, 503, 534, si. 1353, 1560; 510, 1099, 2297, 2731; nsf., 802, 2493, 2772; dsm. *ænegum*, 655; asm. *ænigne*, 627, 1772, 1851, 3080, 3127; asf. *ænige* 972, *ænige* 2449, 2548; gpm. *ænigra*, 932; — subst., *ænig*, absol.: 3129; w. gen.: 779, 1356, 2007, 2734, 3054; dsm. *ængum* 474, 1461, *ænigum* 793, 2416, *ænegum* 842; isn. (w. partit. gp.): *ænige* þinga, in any way, by any means, 791, 2374, 2905. [*ān.*] — Cpds.: *nænig*.

æn-lic, adj., unique, peerless, glorious, beautiful; nsf. *ænlic* 251, *ænlicu* 1941. [*ān.*]

æne, see **ān**.

æppel-fealu †, adj.wa., 'APPLE-FAL-LOW,' bay; npm. -fealuwe, 2165. See *fealu*.

ær, I. adv., (ERE) before, formerly, previously; w. pret. (freq. imparting

a pluperf. sense): 15, 655, 694, 757, 778, 825, 831, 941, 1054, 1079, 1187, 1238, 1300, 1356, 1381, 1466, 1525, 1587, 1615, 1618, 1676, 1751, 1858, 1891, 1915, 2248, 2349, 2562, 2595, 2606, 2712, 2777, 2787, 2848, 2861, 2973, 3003, 3060; 3038 (*first*); eft swā ær, 642, 1787; ær ond sīð, *at all times*, 2500; (næfre . . .) ær nē siþðan, *at any time*, 718; — w. pluperf.: 3075, 3164; — w. pres.: 1182, 1370 (*sooner*, see II.); — nō h̄y ær (w. pret.), *none the sooner, yet . . . not*, 754, 1502, 2081, 2160, 2373, 2466. — Comp. æror, *before, formerly*; 809, 2654 (*first*), 3168. See ærra. — Supl. ærest, *first*, 616, 1697, 2157, 2556, 2926, [F. 32 (adj.?)]; syððan ærest, 6, 1947.

II. conj., *before, ere*; w. pret. opt., 264, 676, 2818; w. pret. ind., 2019, 1496 (opt.?) ; w. pres. opt.: *rather than* 252, w. correl. adv. ær, 1371. (See Siev. xxix 330 f.; B.-T. Suppl., p. 18^a; *Mald.* 60 f.; *Hel.* 3733, 1424 ff.) — ær þon, w. pret. opt., 731.

III. prep., w. dat., *ere, before* (temporal); 1388, 2320, 2798.

ærdæg, m., *EARLY part of the DAY, daybreak*; ds. (mid, samod) ærdæge, 126, 1311, 2942.

ærende, nja., *ERRAND, message*; as., 270, 345. [ær? Cf. *Beitr.* xxxv 569; *ZfdPh.* xlii 397 ff.]

ærest, see ær.

ær-fæder †, mc., *fore FATHER, old father*; 2622.

ær-gestréon †, n., *ancient treasure or wealth*; as. (p.?), 1757; gp. -a, 2232.

ær-geweorc †, n., *ancient WORK*; 1679.

ær-göd †, adj., *GOOD from old times, very good*; (iren) ærgöd, 989, 2586; (applied to: æþeling) ærgöd, 130, 1329, 2342.

ærn, n., *house*; gs. -es, [2225]. See ren-weard: [Go. razn; ON. rann,

whence rannsaka, MnE. RANSACK. — Cf. *Angl.* xxiv 386 ff.; *Beitr.* xxx 55 ff.] — Cpds.: heal-, hord-, medo-, þrýð-, win-.

æror, see ær.

ærra, adj. comp., *former, EARLIER*; dp. ærran (mælum), 907, 2237, 3035.

ær-wela †, wk.m., *ancient WEALTH*; as. -welan, 2747. [WEAL.]

æs, n., *food, carrion, carcass*; ds. æse, 1332. [etan; OHG. *ās*, Ger. *Aas*.]

æsc, m., (*ASH*) *spear* †; dp. -um, 1772.

æsc-holt †, n., (*ASH wood, i.e.*) *spear*; np., 330.

æsc-wiga †, wk.m., (*spear*) *warrior*; 2042.

æt, prep., w. dat., *AT, near, in* (place, circumstance, time); 32, 45, 81, 175, 224, 500, 517, 1089, 1110, 1114, 1147, 1156, 1166, 1248, 1267, 1588, 1914, 1916, 1923, 2526, 2790, 2803, 2823, 3013, 3026, [F. 16]; hrān æt heortan, 2270; æt hilde (gūðe, sæcce, wige, etc.), 584, 882, 953, 1073, 1168, 1337, 1460, 1535, 1618, 1659, 1665, 2258, 2353, 2491, 2575, 2585, 2612, 2629, 2659, 2681, 2684, 2878, [F. 31, 37]; æt þearfe, 1477, 1525, 2694, 2709; æt bēore, 2041, si. 617; w. persons: (nū is se ræd gelang) at þē, 1377, si. 2149; after verbs of taking, receiving, obtaining: *from* (at the hands of) a person, 629, 930, 2374, 2429, 2860. [Go. at.]

æt, m. (n.?), *meal*; ds. -e, 3026. [etan.]

æt-beran, iv, *BEAR or carry (to), bear away*; 1561; pret. I sg. ætbær, 3092; 3 sg. ~, 519, 624, 2127, 2614; 3 pl. ætbæron, 28.

æt-féolan, iii, w. dat., *stick to, hold firmly*; pret. I sg. ætfealh, 968.

æt-ferian (†)(+), w. i., *carry away* (w. dat., *from*); pret. I sg. ætferede, 1669.

æt-gædere, adv., *TOGETHER* (in connection w. notion of rest); 321,

1190; þā gýt wæs hiera sib æt-gædere, 1164 ('they were still at peace'); samod ætgædere, 329^b, 387^b, 729^b, 1063^b. [Cp. tō-gædre, geador.] (See Dening L 6.10.2.3.)

et-gifan †, v, GIVE; 2878. [Go. at-giban.]

et-græpe †, adj. ja., grasping AT, 'aggressive'; ~ weorðan (w. dat.), lay hold of, 1269. [grīpan.]

et-hrinan(†)+, I, w. gen. or dat., touch; pret. 3 sg. [æthr]ān, 722.

et-hweorfan †, III, turn (intr.), go; pret. 3 sg. æthwearf, 2299.

et-rihte †, adv., nearly, almost; 1657.

et-somne, adv., together; 307, 402, 544, 2847; geador ~, 491. [Cp. tō-somne, samod.] (See Dening L 6.10.2.3.)

et-springan(†), III, SPRING forth, flow out; pret. 3 sg. ætspranc, 1121.

et-standan, VI, STAND fixed, stop; pret. 3 sg. ætstōd, 891.

et-steppan †, VI, STEP forth; pret. 3 sg. ætstōp, 745.

ettren (ætren), adj., poisonous, venomous; 1617. [ātor, attor.]

et-wegan †, v, carry, carry away; pret. 3 sg. ætwæg, 1198.

et-windan(†)+, III, w. dat., flee away, escape; pret. 3 sg. ætwand, 143.

et-witan, I, w. acc. of thing, charge, blame [s.b.] for s. th.; pret. 3 pl. æt-witon, 1150. [TWIT.] See oð-

þeþe, adj. ja., noble, excellent, glorious; 198, 263, 1312; gsn.wk. æðelan, 2234. [Ger. edel.]

þepeling, m., noble, prince; hero, man; 1112, 1815, 2188, 2443, 2506, 2715, 3135, ~ ærgōd 130, [1329], 2342; vs., 1225, 2667; gs. -es, 33, 888, 1596, 2424; ds. -e, 1244, 2374; np. -as, 3, 982, 1804, 2888; gp. -a, 118, 1294, 1920, ~ bearn, 1408, 2597, 3170; dp. æþellingum, 906. — Cpd.: sib-

þepelu, nja.p. (sing. *æþele, n., not

found; æþelo, f.), (noble) descens, race, nobility, excellence of character; dp. æþelum, 332, ~ gōd 1870, ~ diore 1949; ap. æþelu, 392. — Cpd.: fæder-

æðm, m., breath, breathing; ds. -e, 2593. [Ger. Atem, Odem.]

ā-fēdan, w I., (FEED), bring up; pp. āfēded, 693.

ā-fyllan, w I., FILL (instr., with); pp. āfyllled, 1018.

ā-galan, VI, sing; pret. 3 sg. āgōl, 1521.

āgan, prp., possess, have; 1088; pres. 3 sg. āh, 1727; pret. I sg. āhte, 487, 533; 3 sg. ~, 31, 522, 2608. [OWE.] — Negat. form nāh; pres. I sg., 2252.

ā-gangan, rd., come to pass, befall; pp. āgangen, 1234.

āgen, adj. (pp. of āgan), OWN; 2676.

āgend, mc. (pres. ptc. of āgan), owner; gs. -es, 3075. — Cpds.: blæd-, bold-, folc-, mægen-āgend(e).

āgend-frēa, wk.m., owner, lord; gs. -irēan, 1883.

ā-gifan, v, GIVE (in return); 355; pret. 3 sg. āgeaf, 2929.

āg-læca, æg-læca, †, wk.m., wretch, monster, demon, fiend (used chiefly of Grendel and the dragon, cf. *Angl.* xxxv 251); āglæca, 159, 433, atol ~, 592, 816; āglæca, 739, 1000, 1269, atol ~, 732; gs. āhlæcan 989, āglæcean 2557; ds. āglæcan 425, āhlæcan 646, āglæcean 2520, 2534 (as.?), 2905; as. āglæcan 556, āglæcean 2534 (?); np. āglæcan, 1512. — warrior, hero; ns. āglæca, 893; gs. āglæcan, 1512 (?); np. āglæcean, 2592 (*Bēowulf* and the dragon). [*ESl.* xxv 424, xli 24 f.; *IF.* xx 316. — Grein, Trautm., *ESl.* xlii 325; ag-læca.]

āg-læc-wif †, n., wretch, or monster, of a woman; 1259.

ā-gyldan, III, *pay; permit, make possible*; pret. 3 sg. āgeald: þā mē sāl āgeald, 'when I had an opportunity,' 1665, si. 2690.

āh, *āhte*, see **āgan**.

ā-hebban, VI, *raise, lift, draw*; pp. āhafen, 128; āhæfen, 1108.

āh-læca, see **āg-læca**.

ā-hlēapan, rd., *LEAP up*; pret. 3 sg. āhlēop, 1397.

ā-hli(e)hhan (ā-hlæhhan) †, VI, *LAUGH, exult*; pret. 3 sg. āhlōg, 730.

ā-hreddan, w I., *rescue*; pret. 3 sg. āhredde, 2930. [*NED.*: REDD, v.¹ (obs., Sc.); Ger. erretten.]

āhsian (āscian), w 2., *ASK, seek for*; pret. 3 sg. (wēan) āhsode (tō), 1206, 3 pl. (wēan) āhsodon, 423 ('courted trouble,' Cl. Hall, cf. sēcean 1989 f.; see *ESl.* i 488; *MLN.* xvi 15 f., *MPh.* iii 258).

ge-āhsian, w 2., *learn by inquiry* (*ASK-ing*), *hear*; pp. geāhsod, 433.

āht, n.(f.)i., *anything, AUGHT*; as., 2314. [ā-wiht.] See **ō-wiht**.

ā-hyrdan, w I., *HARDEN*; pp. āhyrded, 1460.

ā-lætan, rd., *leave, give up*; 2591, 2750; — *LET* (w. acc. & inf.); pres. opt. 2 sg. ālæte, 2665.

aldor(-), see **ealdor**(-).

ā-lecgan, w I., *LAY, lay down*; pret. 3 sg. ālegde, 834, 2194; 3 pl. ālēdon 34, ālegdon 3141; *lay down, lay aside, give up*: pret. 3 sg. (feorh) ālegde, 851, si. 3020.

ā-lēh, see **ā-lēogan**.

ā-lēogan, II, *believe, fail to perform or leave unfulfilled (a promise)*; pret. 3 sg. ālēh, 80.

ā-licgan, v, *fall, fail, cease*; ālicgean, 2886; pret. 3 sg. ālæg, 1528.

ā-limpan †, III, *befall, come (to pass)*; pret. 3 sg. ālamp, 622; pp. ālumpcn, 733.

al-walda †, wk. adj. & m. noun, *omnipotent (one), Lord*; Fæder alwalda, 316; Alwalda, 955, 1314; ds. Alwealdan, 928. [w(e)aldan.] (Cf. *JEGPh.* viii 414; *Angl.* xxxv 125.)

ā-lýfan, w I., *allow, grant, entrust*; pret. 1 sg. ālýfde, 655; pp. ālýfed, 3089. [See *lēafnes*-word. Ger. erlauben.]

ā-lýsan, w I., *LOOSEN, take off*; pp. ālýsed, 1630. [lēas; Ger. erlösen.]

an, prep., see **on**.

an-, prefix, see **on-**.

an, verb, see **unnan**.

ān, num. adj. and subst. (I) ONE; (w. partit. gen.: 1037, 1294, 2237, 2599; 1458; w. def. art.: 1053, 2237, 2399, 2453); — nsm. ān, 2237, 2453, ~ æfter callum, 2268, ~ æfter ānum, 2461; gsm. ānes, 699, 2541, 3077; gsf. ānre, 428; gsn. in: ānes hwæt (*one part, or piece, only*, cf. *Angl.* xxvii 140, manages huat, *Hel.* 3173, etc.), 3010; dsm. ānum, 705, 1037, 2461, 2599; asm. ænne 1053, 1579, ānne 1294, 2399, 2964; asf. āne, 135, 1762; plur., *individuals*, gpm. in: ānra gehwylces (*of each one*), 732, ānra gehwylcum, 784; — (*unique*), *peerless*: þæt wæs ān cyning, 1885, si. (nsn.) 1458. — (2) *a certain (one)*; nsm. ān: oð ðæt ān ongan . . ., 100, 2210; 2280; asm. ānne, 2410, 2774. — (3) *only, alone*; str. decl.: gsm. ānes, 2533; dsm. ānum, 1377; asm. ænne, 46; dpm. in: fēaūm ānum (*few only*, cf. *Angl.* xxvi 493), 1081; wk. decl. (*alone*): nsm. āna, 145, 425, 431, 888, 999, 1714, [2361], 2498, 2643, 2657, 2876. — Cpds.: nān.

ancor, m., *ANCHOR*; ds. ancre, 303, 1883. [Fr. Lat. ancora.]

ancor-bend †, fjō. (mi.), *ANCHOR-rope*; dp. oncerbendum, 1918.

and-, **ond-**, stressed prefix, cp. unstressed on-; spel† and-, 340, 689,

- 1059, 1287, 1796, 2695, (hand-1541), ond-, 2938 (hond-2094, 2929, 2972), otherwise abbreviated: 7. [Gr. *ἀντί*, Go. *anda-* (: and-), Ger. *ant-* (: ent-).]
- nda**, wk.m., *anger, indignation*; ds. *andan*, 708; — *vexation, horror*; as. (ds.?) ~, 2314. [OS. *ando*; cp. Ger. *ahnden*.]
- nd-git**, n., *understanding, discernment*; 1059. [Cp. *on-gitan*.]
- nd-lēan**, ond-lēan, †, n., *reward, requital*; as. *andlēan* (MS. hand-) *forgeald*, 1541; *ondlēan* (MS. hond-) ~, 2094.
- nd-long**, adj. †, *extending away in the opposite direction (NED.)*; *standing upright*; asm. -ne, 2695 (Kock² 123: *related, kindred* (?)); — *continuous, entire*; asm.: *andlangne dæg*, 2115; asf.: *ondlonge niht*, 2938. [Cp. prep. *andlang*, *ALONG*; Ger. *entlang*; *Beitr.* xviii 233f.]
- and-rysno**(†), wk.f. (pl.), *propriety, courtesy*; dp. -um, 1796. [ge-rīsan; cp. *gerysne* 2653. — Trautm., *ESl.* xlv 325: *an-rysno*.] (Tho., B.-T., Moore, *JEGPh.* xviii 209 f.: *andrysno* 'fear', i.e. 'reverence'.)
- and-saca**(†), wk.m., *enemy, adversary*; (Godes) ~, 1682; as. (~) *andsacan*, 786. [Cp. *on-sacan*, *ge-saca*.]
- and-swarian** (w. chief stress on prefix), w 2., *ANSWER*; pret. 3 sg. -*swarode*, 258, 340. [and-swaru.]
- and-swaru**, f., *ANSWER*; 2860; gs. *andsware*, 1493; as. ~, 354, 1840. [Cp. *swerian*.]
- and-weard**, adj., *opposite, standing over against*; asn., 1287. [weorþan; cp. Lat. *vertere*.]
- and-wlita**, wk.m., *face*; ds. -*wlitan*, 689. [wlitan; cp. Ger. *Antlitz*.]
- ān-feald**, adj., ('ONEFOLD'), *simple, plain*; asm. -ne, 256 (cp. 'plain English').
- ānga**, wk. adj., *sole, ONLY*; dsm. *āngan* (*brēþer*), 1262; asm. ~ (*eaferan*), 1547; asf. ~ (*dohtor*), 375, 2997. [ān; OS. *ēnag*.]
- an-geat**, see *on-gitan*.
- ān-genga**(†) †, wk.m., *one who goes alone, solitary one* (*Grendel*); 449, *āngengea*, 165. (Tr. ed., & *ESl.* xlv 323: *angenga* 'aggressor'.)
- an-glāw** (-glēaw) †, adj.wa. (Siev. § 303 n. 2); *very sharp*; asn., 2564 (n.).
- an-gyldan**, III, w. gen., *pay (a penalty) for*; pret. 3 sg. *angeald*, 1251. [OS. *an(t)-geldan*, OHG. *in(t)-geltan*.] See *on-* prefix.
- ān-haga**(†), wk.m., *solitary one*; 2368.
- an-hār** †, adj., *very HOARY*; 357 (n.). (MS. un-.)
- an-hydg** †, adj., *resolute, strong-minded*; 2667. [*hycgan*.]
- ān-pæð** †, m., *ONE-by-one PATH*, *narrow path* (*Bu.* 94), or *lonely way* (*Schü.* Bd. 40 ff.); ap. *ānpaðas*, 1410. (*Epin. Gloss.* 1042: 'termofīlas' = *fæstin vel anstigan*; ON. *einstigi*.)
- an-ræd** (ān-?), adj., *resolute*; 1529, 1575.
- an-sund**, adj., *SOUND, uninjured*; 1000. See *ge-sund*.
- an-sȳn**, fi., *appearance, form, sight*; 251, *onsȳn* 2772; gs. *ansȳne*, 928; as. *ansȳn*, 2834. [Go. *siuns*; cp. OE. *sēon*, vb.]
- ān-tīd** †, fi., *fixed or appropriate time, time when something is due*; as., 219. (Siev. xxix 326: cp. *āndaga*; Gr. Spr.: *āntīd* = 'hora prima' (?); Cos. viii 568: *an(d)tīd*, *corresponding time*, cf. E., Tr.: *andtid*; Bonn.B. xvii 169: *antid*, *first hour*.)
- ānunga**, adv., *entirely, by all means, certainly*; 634. [ān.]
- An-walda**, wk.m., *ruler, the Lord*; ds. -*waldan*, 1272. See *al-walda*.
- ār** †, m., *messenger, herald*; 336, 2783.
- ār**, f., *honor; kindness, benefit, help*;

- ds. (mid) *äre*, 2378; as. ~, 1272; gp. *ärna*, 1187; dp. *ärum* (healdan), 296, 1182, si. 1099; *property, estate*: as. *äre*, 2606. [Ger. Ehre.] (See Grønbech L 9.24. i 69 ff., *JEGPh.* ix 277.) — Cpd.: *worold-*.
- är-ræran**, w I., *raise up, establish, exalt*; pret. 3 pl. *ärærdon*, 2983; pp. *äræred*, 1703. [risan; REAR.]
- är-fæst**, adj., *kind, merciful*; 1168. (Cf. *MPh.* iii 249.) [är, f.]
- arian**, w 2., w. dat., *show mercy, spare*; pres. 3 sg. *ärað*, 598. [är, f.]
- är-risan**, I, *rise, ARISE* (lit. & fig.); [pres. 3 pl. *ärisað*, F. 8]; imp. sg. *äris*, 1390; pret. 3 sg. *äräs*, 399, 2403, 2538, [F. 13]; we(o)rod eall *äräs*, 651, 3030, si. 1790.
- är-stafas †**, m.p., *kindness, favor, grace*; dp. (mid) *ärstafum* 317, (for) ~, 382, 458. See *fäcen-stafas*.
- är-secgan**, w 3., *tell, declare*; 344.
- är-settan**, w I., *SET, place, appoint*; pret. 3 pl. *äsetton*, 47; pp. *äseted*, 667.
- är-singan**, III, *SING (to an end)*; pp. *äsungen*, 1159.
- är-standan**, VI, *STAND up, get up*; pret. I sg. *ästöd*, 2092; 3 sg. ~, 759, 1556.
- är-stigan**, I, *ascend, arise* (lit. & fig.); pres. 3 sg. *eð*, 1373; pret. 3 sg. *ästäg* 782, *ästäh* 1118 (n.), 1160, 3144.
- är-swebban(†)**, w I., (*put to sleep*), *kill*; pp. n.p.m. *äswefede*, 567. [swefan.]
- atelic** (= *atol-lic*)(†)+, adj., *horrible, dreadful*; 784.
- ät-teon**, II, *draw*; sið *ätëon*, *take a journey*; pret. 3 sg. (sið) *ätëah*, 766(n.).
- äter-tän †**, m., ('*poison twig*'), *poison stripe* (ref. to *damascening?*); dp. *ätertänum*, 1459 (n.).
- atol**, adj., *horrid, dire, terrible* (applied 7 times [marked *] to the fiendish monsters, cf. *Angl.* xxxv 251, 256 f.); *165, 848 (nsn.), *1332, 1766 (nsf.), *2670; *atol æglæca*, *592, *732, *816; *eatol*, *2074; *asm. eatolne*, 2478; *asf.* *atole*, 596; *dpm.wk.*(?) *atolan*, 1502. [Cp. ON. *atall*.]
- attor** (*ātor*), n., (*animal*) *poison, venom*; 2715; gs. *attres*, 2523. [ATTER (obs., dial.); Ger. Eiter.]
- attor-sceaða †**, wk.m., *venomous foe* (dragon); gs. *-sceaðan*, 2839.
- að**, m., OATH; gp. *-a*, 2739; dp. *-um*, 1097; ap. *-as*, 472.
- ä-ðencan**, w I., *THINK, intend*; pret. 3 sg. *äðöhte*, 2643.
- äð-sweord(†)(+)**, n., OATH; np., 2064. [swerian; Æþ-swyrd, *Eadv. Cant. Ps.* 104.9, cp. *äð-swaru*; OHG. *eidswurt*, *-swart*. See Lang. § 8.6 n. 1.]
- äþum-swëoras †**, m.p., *son-in-law and father-in-law*; dp. *äþumswëoran*, 84 (n.). [Cp. Ger. *Eidam* (prob. rel. to *äþ*, Ger. *Eid*); *swëor*, Go. *swaihra*, OHG. *swehur*, Lat. *socer*.]
- äwa(†)**, adv., *always*; *äwa tō aldre*, *for ever and ever*, 955. [See *ä*, *Beibl.* xiii 16.]
- ä-wrecan**, v, *recite, tell*; pret.: (gid) *äwraec*, I sg. 1724, 3 sg. 2108.
- ä-wyrðan**, w I., *injure, destroy*; pp. *äwyrðed*, 1113. [weorþan; Go. *fra-wardjan*, OS. *ä-werdian*.]
- bä**, see *bëgen*.
- bædan**, w I., *compel, urge on*; pp. (strengum) *gebæded*, 3117; — *press hard, oppress*; pp. (bysigum) *gebæded*, 2580; (bealwe) ~, 2826.
- bæl(†)**, n., *fire, flame*; ds. *-e*, 2308, 2322; — *funeral fire, pyre*; ds. *-e*, 2803; as. *bæl*, 1109, 1116, 2126 (bēl), 2818. [Cf. *NED.*: *BALE*, sb.²] ‘
- bældan**, see *byldan*.
- bæl-fyr †**, n., *funeral FIRE*; gp. *-a*, 3143.
- bæl-stede †**, mi., *place of the pyre*; ds., 3097.
- bæl-wudu †**, mu., *WOOD for the funeral pile*; as., 3112.

- bæ**, f., BIER; 3105. [beran.]
- ge-bæran**, w I., BEAR *oneself, behave, fare*; sël ~, 1012, [F. 38]; blæate ~, 2824. [ge-bære; beran.]
- bærnan**, w I., BURN (trans.); 1116, 2313. [See byrnan.] — Cpd.: for-.
- (ge-)bætan**, w I., BRIDLE, BIT, (saddle?); pp. gebæted, 1399. [bitan; BAIT, fr. ON. beita.]
- bæð**, n., BATH; as. ganotes ~ (= 'sea'), 1861.
- baldor**, see bealdor.
- balu**, see bealu.
- bām**, see bēgen.
- bān**, n., BONE; ds. -e, 2578; dp. -um, 2692 (of the dragon's tusks).
- bana**, wk.m., *slayer, murderer*; ns. bana 2613, bona 1743, 2082, 2506, 2824; gs. banan, 158; ds. banan, 1102, tō banan weorðan, *kill*: 587, 2203 (bonan); as. bonan, 1968, 2485; gp. banena, 2053. [BANE.] — Cpds.: ecg-, feorh-, gäst-, hand-, mūd-.
- bān-cofa** †, wk.m., *body*; ds. -cofan, 1445. [cofa 'chamber'; COVE.]
- bān-fæt** †, n., *body*; ap. -fatu, 1116. [fæt 'vessel']
- bān-fāg** †, adj., *adorned with BONE (antlers?)*; asn., 780.
- bān-hring** †, m., (BONE RING), *vertebra*; ap. -as, 1567.
- bān-hūs** †, n., *body*; as., 2508; ap., 3147 (sg. meaning).
- bān-locan** †, wk.m., (BONE LOCKER), *joint; body*; as. (p.?) -locan, 742; np. ~, 818. (Cf. Siev. xxxvi 402-4.)
- ge-bannan**, rd., w. dat. of person & acc. of thing, *bid, order*; 74. [See *NED.*: BAN.]
- ge-barn**, see ge-byrnan.
- bāt**, m., BOAT, *ship*; 211. — Cpd.: sǣ-.
- bāt-weard** †, m., BOAT-GUARD, *boat-keeper*; ds. -e, 1900.
- be**, bī (1188, 1956, 2538, 2716, 2756, big 3047), prep., w. dat. (instr.: 1722); (I) local: BY, *beside, near, along, to* (rest, motion); 36, 566, 1188, 1191, 1573, 1905, 2243, 2262, 2538, 2542, 2716, 2756; following its case (prep.-adv.): him big, 3047; be sǣm twēonum, *between the seas* (= *on earh*), 858, 1297, 1685, 1956; (gefēng) be eaxle, 1537; si. 814, 1574, 1647, 1872. — (2) temporal: be ðē lifigendum, 'during your life,' 2665. — (3) Other uses: *in comparison with*, 1284; *according to*: be fæder lāre, 1950; (ðū þē lār) be þon, *from this, thereby*, 1722; (*with reference to*), *for the sake of*: be þē, 1723.
- bēacen**, n., *sign*; bēacen Godes (= *sun*, cf. *Angl.* xxxv 122), 570; as. bēcn (= *monument*), 3160; gp. bēacna (*banner*), 2777. [BEACON.]
- (ge-)bēacnian**, w 2., *point out, show*; pp. gebēacnod, 140. [BECKON.]
- beado**, -u, †, fwō., *battle, fighting*; gs. beadwe, 1539; beaduwe, 2299; gp.(?) beadwa, 709.
- beado-grīma** †, wk.m., *war-mask, helmet*; as. -grīman, 2257. See grīm-helm.
- beado-hrægl** †, n., *war-garment, coat of mail*; 552.
- beado-lēoma** †, wk.m., *battle-light, i.e. (flashing) sword*; 1523. (Cp. 2492, *Finnsb.* 35 f.; ON. gunnlogi, *Intr.* xvi; ON. sword-names Ljómi, Sigrljómi, *Falk L.* 9.44.54 & 58.)
- beado-mēce** †, mja., *battle-sword*; np. -mēcas, 1454.
- beado-rinc** †, m., *warrior*; gp. -a, 1109.
- beadu-folm** †, f., *battle-hand*; as. -e, 990.
- beadu-lāc** †, n., (*battle-sport, exercise*), *battle*; ds. -e, 1561. See (ge-)lāc, lācan.
- beadu-rōf** †, adj., *bold in battle*; gsm. -es, 3160.
- beadu-rūn** †, f., *batlle-rune*; as.: on-band beadurūne, 'commenced fight,' 501.

- beadu-scearp** †, adj., *battle-SHARP*; asn., 2704.
beadu-scrūd †, n., *war-garment, corslet*, 2660; gp. -a, 453. [SHROUD.]
beadu-serce †, wk. f., (*battle-SARK*), *coat of mail*; as. -sercean, 2755.
bēag, bēah, m., (*precious*) *ring, (bracelet, collar), crown*; used of interlocked rings serving as 'money,' ('treasure'); ns. bēah (*necklace*), 1211, so gs. bēages, 1216; ds. bēage (*diadem, crown*), 1163; as. bēah, 2041 (n.), 2812, bēg (collect.), 3163; np. bēagas, 3014; gp. bēaga, 2284, locenra bēaga (see Stjer. 34 f.), 2995, bēaga bryttan, 35, 352, 1487; ap. bēagas, 523, 2370, 3105, ~ dælde, 80, ~ geaf, 1719, 2635, 3009, si. 1750. [būgan; ON. baugr, OHG. boug.] — Cpds.: earm-, heals-.
bēag-gyfa †, wk.m., *ring-GIVER, lord, king*; gs.-gyfan, 1102. [Cp. *Hel.*: bōg-gebo.]
bēag-hroden †, adj. (pp.), *ring-adorned* (cp. 1163?); 623. [hrēodan.]
bēah, see bēag, būgan.
bēah-hord †, n., *ring-HOARD, treasure*; gs. -es, 894; gp. -a, 921; dp. -um, 2826.
bēah-sele †, mi., *ring-hall, hall* (in which rings are given); 1177. (*Andr.* 1657: bēag-selu, ap.)
bēah-ðegu †, f., *receiving of a ring*; ds. -ðege, 2176. [þicgan.]
bēah-wriða †, wk.m., *ring-band, ring, circlet*; as. -wriðan, 2018. [wriðan.]
bealdian †, w 2., *show oneself brave* (BOLD); pret. 3 sg. bealdodē, 2177.
bealdor †, m., (prec. by gen. pl.), *prince, lord*; 2567; baldor, 2428. [Cp. ON. Baldr; rel. to OE. beald. Cf. *ZfdA.* xxxv 237 ff.]
bealo, bealu, (†), adj.wa., *BALEful, evil, pernicious*; dp. balwon, 977.
bealo, bealu, (†), n. (orig. neut. of adj.), (*BALE*), *evil, misery, affliction, destruction*; ds. bealwe, 2826; gp. bealwa 909, bealewa 2082, bealuwa 281. — Cpds.: cwealm-, ealdor-, feorh-, hreþer-, lēod-, morð-, morðor-, niht-, sweord-, wig-.
bealo-cwealm †, m., *BALEful death*; 2265.
bealo-hycgende †, adj. (pres. ptc.), *intending evil, hostile*; gp. -hycgendra, 2565.
bealo-hyðig †, adj., *intending evil, hostile*; 723.
bealo-nið †, m., *pernicious enmity, wickedness*; ds. -nið[e] ('with fierce rage'), 2714; as. -nið, 1758; *dire affliction*, ns. -nið, 2404.
bearhtm, m.(?), (1) *brightness*; 1766. — (2) *sound, noise*; as., 1431.
bearm, m., *bosom, lap*; ns. foldan bearm (cp. Lat. 'gremium'), 1137; ds. bearme, 40; as. bearm, 1144, 2194, 2775, (on) bearm scipes (nacan), 35, 214, 896; *possession*, ds. bearme, 21, 2404. [beran.]
be-arn, 67, see be-irnan.
bearn, n., *child, son*; 888, 910, 1837; bearn Ecgþēowes, 529, 631, 957, 1383, 1473, 1651, 1817, 1999, 2177, 2425, si. 469, 499, 1020, 2387; ds. bearne, 2370; as. bearn, 1546, 2121, 2619; np. bearn, 59, 1189, 1408, 2184 (Gēata ~), 2597, 3170; gp. bearna, 2433; dp. bearnum, 1074; ap. bearn: Eotena ~, 1088, 1141; 2956; besides, plural in set (bibl.) expressions, 'children of men' (*Angl.* xxxv 467): ylda (ylde) bearn (np.) 70, ~ -um (dp.) 150, ~ bearn (ap.) 605; gumena bearn (np.) 878, ~ -a (gp.) 1367; niþða bearna (gp.) 1005; hæleða bearna (gp.) 2224. [beran; Sc. BAIRN.] — Cpds.: dryht-.
bearn-gebyrdo †, wk.f. (*Siev.* § 267 n.4), *child-bearing*; gs., 946. [BIRTH.]
bearu, mwa., *grove, wood*; np. bearwas, 1363.

- bēatan**, rd., BEAT, *strike, tramp*; pres. 3 sg. bēateð, 2265; pp. gebēaten, 2359.
- be-bēodan**, II, *command, order*; pret. 3 sg. bebēad, 401, 1975.
- be-beorgan**, III, w. refl. dat., *protect or guard oneself*, 1746; w. acc. of thing (*against*), imp. sg. bebeorh, 1758.
- be-būgan**, II, *encompass, surround*; pres. 3 sg. bebūgeð, 93, 1223.
- be-bycgan**, w I., *sell* (on w. acc., *for*); pret. I sg. bebohte, 2799.
- be-ceorfan**(†)+, III, w. acc. of pers. & dat. (instr.) of thing, *cut off (deprive by cutting)*; pret. I sg. (hēafde) becearf, 2138; 3 sg. (∼) ∼, 1590. [CARVE.]
- bēcn**, see bēacen.
- be-cuman**, IV, COME; pret. 3 sg. becōm, 115, 192, 2552 (w. inf.), 2992, becwōm 1254, 2116, 2365 (w. inf.); w. acc.: befall, pret. 3 sg. becwōm, 2883.
- bed**(d), nja., BED; gs. beddes, 1791; as. bed, 140, 676; dp. beddum, 1240. — Cpds.: dēað-, hlim-, leger-, morðor-, wæl-.
- be-dælan**, w I., w. dat. (instr.) of thing, *deprive*; pp. bedæled, 721, 1275.
- be-fæstan**, w I., *entrust, commit, give over*; III5.
- be-feallan**, rd., FALL; pp. befeallen, w. dat. (instr.), (†) *deprived, bereft*, 1126, 2256.
- be-flēon**, II, FLEE *from, escape*; ger. beflēonne, 1003.
- be-fōn**, rd., *seize, encompass, encircle, envelop*; pp. befongen, 976, 1451, 2009 (bi-), 2595; befangen, 1295, 2274, 2321.
- be-foran**, I. adv., BEFORE, *in front*; 1412, 2497. — II. prep., w. acc., *before, into the presence of*; 1024.
- bēg**, see bēag.
- be-gang**, see be-gong.
- bēgen**, num., *both*; 536, 769, 2707; gm.
- bēga** 1124, gn. bēga 1043, 1873, 2895; dm. bām, 2196, 2660; af. bā, 1305, 2063.
- be-gitan**, v, GET, *obtain*; pret. 3 pl. begēaton, 2249; *come upon, happen to, befall*; pret. 3 sg. begeat, 1068, 1146, 2230, beget 2872; opt. 3 sg. begēate, 2130.
- be-gnornian** †, w 2., *lament, bemoan*; pret. 3 pl. begnornodon, 3178. (Cp. Gen. (B) 243: begrornian.)
- be-gong**, m., *circuit, compass, expanse, region*; as. (swegles) begong 860, 1773, (flōða) begong 1497, ∼ begang 1826, (geofenes) begang 362, (siolēða) bigong 2367.
- be-gylpan** †, III, w. acc., *boast, exult*; 2006.
- be-healdan**, rd., *guard, hold, occupy*; pret. 3 sg. behēold, 1498; *attend to, ([-]nytte) ∼*, 494, 667; *look, observe, ∼*, 736.
- be-helan**, IV, *hide*; pp. beholen, 414. [Cp. Ger. hehlen.]
- be-hōfian**, w 2., w. gen., *have need of, require*; pres. 3 sg. behōfað, 2647. [BEHOOVE.]
- be-hōn**, rd., HANG (*about with*, instr.); pp. behongen, 3139.
- be-hrēosan**, II, *fall*; pp. (w. dat. [instr.]), apm. behrorene, † *deprived*, 2762.
- be-irnan**, III, RUN (*into*); pret. 3 sg.: him on mōd bearn, 'came into his mind' ('occurred' to him), 67. (Cf. Arch. cxxvi 355 n. I.)
- bēl**, see bæl.
- be-lēan**, VI, (*blame*); w. dat. of pers. & acc. of thing, *dissuade or keep from*; 511.
- be-lēosan** †, II, LOSE; pp. (w. dat. [instr.]) beloren, *deprived*, 1073. [See losian.]
- (ge-)belgan, III, *enrage*; pret. opt. 3 sg. gebulge (w. dat.), *offend*, 2331; pp. gebolgen, *enraged, angry*; 2401,

- ðā** (þæt) hē gebolgen wæs: 723, 1539, 2220, 2550, si. 2304; np. gebolgne, 1431. [Orig. 'swell'; cp. b(i)elg 'bag'.] See bolgen-mōd.
- be-limpan** (†) +, III, w. dat., happen, befall; pret. 3 sg. belamp, 2468.
- be-lūcan**, II, LOCK up, close; pret. 3 sg. belēac, 1132; protect against (dat.), I sg. ~, 1770.
- be-mīðan**, I, conceal; pret. 3 sg. bemāð, [2217]. [Cp. Ger. meiden.]
- be-murnan** †, III, MOURN over, bewail, deplore; pret. 3 sg. bemearn, 907, 1077.
- ben(n) †**, fjō., wound; as. benne, 2724. [bana.] See wund. — Cpds.: feorh-, sex-.
- bēn**, fi., petition, request, favor; gs. -e, 428, 2284. [BOON, fr. ON. bōn.]
- bēna**, wk.m., petitioner, petitioning; ~ wesan, ask, request: bēna, 352, 3140; np. bēnan, 364.
- benc**, fi., BENCH; 492; ds. bence, 1188, 1243, bugon þā tō bence: 327, 1013. — Cpds.: ealo-, medu-.
- benc-swēg †**, mi., BENCH-noise, convivial noise; 1161.
- benc-þel †**, n., BENCH-plank, pl. -þelu, floor on which benches are placed (or: benches?); np. 486, ap. 1239. (Cf. Heyne L 9.4.1.52.)
- bend**, fjō. (mi.), BOND, fetter; as., 1609; dp. -um, 977. [bindan]. — Cpds.: ancor-, fȳr-, hell-, hyge-, iren-, searo-, wæl-.
- be-nemnan**, w I., declare; pret. 3 sg. (āðum) benemde, 1097; lay a curse on s.th. (cp. begalan), pret. 3 pl. benemdon, 3069.
- be-nēotan †**, II, deprive of (dat. [instr.]); (aldre) ~, 680; pret. 3 sg. (~) binēat, 2396.
- ben-geat †**, n., wound-opening(-GATE), gash; np. -geato, 1121.
- be-niman**, IV, rob, deprive of (dat. [instr.]); pret. 3 sg. benam, 1886.
- bēodan**, II, (1) offer, tender, give; 385; pret. 3 pl. budon, 1085; pp. boden, 2957. — (2) announce; biōdan, 2892. [See biddan.] — Cpds.: ā-, be-.
- ge-bēodan**, II, (1) offer, show; 603; pret. 3 sg. gebēad, 2369. — (2) announce, BID, command; gebēodan, 3110.
- bēod-genēat †**, m., table-companion; np. -as, 343; ap. -as, 1713. [bēodan (but see IF. xxiii 395; Feist, Etym. Wbch. d. got. Spr.: biuþs); nēotan, cp. Ger. Genosse.]
- heon**, bēo(ð), see eom.
- beor**, n., BEER; ds. bēore, 480, 531; æt bēore, 'at the beer-drinking,' 2041. [Beitr. xxxv 569 ff.; R.-L. i 280.]
- beorg**, beorh, m., (1) hill, cliff, elevated shore; ds. beorge, 211, 3143; ap. beorgas, 222. — (2) mound, BARROW, cave; ns. beorh, 2241; gs. beorges, 2304, 2322, 2524, 2580, 2755, biorges, 3066; ds. beorge, 2529, 2546, 2559, 2842; as. beorh, 2299, 3097; (Biowulfes) biorh, 2807; beorg, 3163; ap. biorgas, 2272. — Cpds.: stān-; Hrēosna-.
- beorgan**, III, w. dat., preserve, save, protect; 1293, [1372], 1445; pret. 3 pl. burgan, 2599. — Cpds.: be-, ymb-.
- ge-beorgan**, III, w. dat., protect; pret. 3 sg. gebearh 1548, gebearg 2570.
- beorh**, see beorg.
- beorht**, adj., BRIGHT, shining, splendid, glorious, magnificent; 1802, nsn. 570; nsm.wk. beorhta, 1177; nsn.wk. beorhte, 997; gsf. beorhtre, 158; dsf.wk. byrhtan, 1199; asm. beorhtne, 2803; dpf. beorhtum, 3140; apm. beorhte, 231; apf. beorhte, 214, 896; apn. beorht, 2313; apm.wk. beorhtan, 1243. Supl. beorhtost, 2777. — Cpds.: sadol-, wlite-.
- beorhte**, adv., BRIGHTLY; 1517.
- beorhtian**, w 2., † sound clearly or

- loudly; pret. 3 sg. neorhtode, 1161. [beorht; cp. meaning of -torht 2553.]
- beorn** †, m., *man, hero, warrior*; 2433, biorn 2559; ds. beorne, 2260; as. beorn, 1024, 1299, 2121; np. -as, 211, 856; gp. beorna 2220, borna 2404. — Cpds.: gūð-.
- beorn-cyning** †, m., (*hero-*) *KING*; vs., 2148; ns. biorn-, [2792].
- bēor-scealc** †, m., *BEER-drinker, feaster (?)*; gp. -a, 1240. (See scealc.)
- bēor-sele** (†), m., *BEER-hall, banquet-hall*; ds. (in, on) bēorsele, 482, 492, 1094, (∼) bīorsele, 2635.
- bēor-þegu** †, f., (*BEER-taking*), *beer-drinking*; ds. -þege, 117, 617. [pic-gan.]
- bēot**, n., *boast, promise*; as., 80, 523. [*bī-hāt, cp. hātan; Siev. § 43 n. 4.]
- ge-bēotian**, w 2., *boast, vow*; pret. 1 pl. gebēotedon, 536; 3^{pl.} ∼, 480.
- bēot-word** †, n., *WORD of boasting*; dp. -um, 2510.
- beran**, IV, *BEAR, carry, wear, bring*; (w. objects denoting armor or weapons s.t. = go); 48, 231, 291, 1024, 1807, 1920, 2152, 2518, 2754; pres. 3 sg. byreð, 296, 448, 2055; [3 pl. berað, F. 5]; pres. opt. 1 sg. bere, 437, 1834; 1 pl. beren, 2653; pret. 3 sg. bæ, 495, 711, 846, 896, 1405, 1506, 1982, 2021, 2048, 2244, 2281, 2539, 2661, 2686, 2988, 3124; 3 pl. bāron, 213, 1635, 1889, 2365, bāran 2850; [opt. 3 sg. bāre, F. 20]; pp. boren, 1192, 1647, 3135. — Cpds.: æt-, for-, on-, oþ-; helm-, sāwl-berend.
- ge-beran**, IV, *BEAR (child)*; pp. geboren, 1703.
- be-rēafian**, w 2., w. dat. (instr.), *BE-REAVE, despoil, deprive*; pp. be-rēafod, 2746, 2825, 3018.
- be-rēofan** †, II, w. dat. (instr.), *deprive*; pp. asf. berofene, 2457, 2931. [Cp. be-rēafian.]
- berian** †, w I., *BARE, clear, clear away*; pret. 3 pl. beredon, 1239. [BARE fr. *barian.]
- berstan**, III, *BREAK, BURST* (intr.); [F. 30]; pret. 3 pl. burston, 760, 818; *burst open*, ∼, 1121. — Cpds.: for-.
- be-scūfan**, II, *SHOVE, thrust*; 184.
- be-settan**, w I., *SET about, adorn*; pret. 3 sg. besette, 1453.
- be-sittan**, v, *besiege*; pret. 3 sg. besæt, 2936.
- be-smiþian** (†) (+), w 2., (*surround with the SMITH's iron work*), *fasten*; pp. besmiþod, 775.
- be-snyððan** †, w I., *deprive* (dat. [instr.], of); pret. 3 sg. besnyðede, 2924. [Cp. ON. snauðr 'bereft,' 'poor,' sneyða 'deprive.']
- be-stýman** †, w I., *wet*; pp. (blōde) bestýmed, 486. [stēam (STEAM); cp. Rood 62.]
- be-swælan**, w I., *scorch, burn*; pp. beswæled, 3041. [swelan.]
- be-syrwan**, w I., *ensnare, entrap, trick*; 713; pp. besyred, 2218; *con-tribute, accomplish*, inf. besyrwan, 942. [searu.]
- ge-bētan**, w I., *improve, remedy*; pret. 2 sg. gebēttest, 1991; pp. asf. (or pret. 3 sg.?) gebētte, 830; *put right, settle (by punishment)*, fæghðe gebētan, 2465. [bōt.]
- betera, betost, betst**, see gōd.
- be-timbran** †, w I., *build, complete the building of*; pret. 3 pl. betimbredon, 3159.
- bet-lic** †, adj., *excellent, splendid*; nsn., 1925; asn., 780. [Cp. betera.]
- be-wægnan** †, w I., *offer*; pp. bewægned, 1193.
- be-wennan** †, w I., *attend to, entertain*; pp. np. bewenede 1821, biwenede 2035. (See wennan.)
- be-weotian**, see be-witian.
- be-werian**, w I., *protect, defend against* (dat.); pret. opt. 3 pl. beweredon, 938.

be-windan, III, WIND *about, grasp, bind, enclose, encircle, mingle*; pret. 3 sg. bewand, 1461; pp. bewunden, 1031, 2424, 3022, 3052, 3146.

be-witian, w 2., *watch, observe, attend to, watch over*; pres. 3 pl. bewitiað, 1135; pret. 3 sg. beweotede 1796, beweotode 2212; *perform*, pres. 3 pl. bewitigað, 1428. [Cp. be-witan, prp.; Go. witan, w 3.]

be-wyrcan, w 1., *build around, surround*; pret. 3 pl. beworhton, 3161.

bī, see *be*.

bicgan, see *bycgan*.

bid †, n., *abiding, halt*; as.: on bid wrecen, *brought to bay*, 2962. (Bu. 108; cp. ON. bið; Trautm., *ESt.* xlv 322: bid.)

bīdan, I, BIDE, *wait, stay, remain, dwell*; 2308; pret. 3 sg. bād, 87, 301, 310, 1313, 2568; 3 pl. bidon, 400; — *await, wait for* (gen.); inf., 482, 528, 1268, 1494; pret. 1 sg. bād, 2736; 3 sg. ~, 82, 709, 1882. — Cpds.: ā-, on-.

ge-bīdan, I, *await*; imp. pl. gebīde, 2529; — *wait for* (gen.); ger. gebīdanne, 2452; — *live to see, experience, live through*; w. acc.: inf., 638, 934, 1060, 1386, 2342; pret. 1 sg. gebād, 929, [F. 25]; 3 sg. ~, 7, 264, 815, 1618, 2258, 3116; pp. gebiden, 1928; w. þæt-clause: pret. 1 sg. gebād, 1779, 3 sg. ~, 1720, ger. gebīdanne, 2445.

biddan, v, *ask, request, entreat*; abs.: pres. 1 sg. bidde, 1231; pret. 3 sg. bæd, 29; w. gen. of thing: inf., 427, pret. 3 sg. bæd, 2282; w. acc. and inf. (understood): pret. 3 sg. bæd, 617; w. þæt-clause: pret. 1 sg. bæd, 1994, 3 sg. ~, 3096, 3 pl. bædon, 176; cp. 427 ff. [BID fr. blending of biddan and bēodan, see *NED.*]

bi-fōn, see *be-fōn*.

big, see *be*.

[**big**]-folc(†), n., *neighboring people*; 2220. (Cp. bi-fylce, *OE. Bede* 196.1.)

bi-gong, see *be-gong*.

bil(l), n., *1 sword, falchion*; bil, 1567, bill, 277; s. billes, 2060, 2485, 2508; ds. -e, 2, 9; as. bil, 1557, bill, 2621; gp. -a, 583, 1144; dp. -um, 40. [*NED.*: BILL, sb.] — Cpds.: gūð-, hilde-, wig-.

bindan, III, BIND, *join*; pp. gebunden, 1743, 2111, asn. 871; asm.: wudu bundens 16; asn.: bunden golde (swurd) 100, si. gebunden 1531, nsm.: heoru bunden, 1285 (perh. 'adorned with a gold ring'; Stjer. 25, cf. also Falk L9.44.22). — Cpds.: on-

ge-bīdan, III, BIND; pret. 1 sg. ge-band, 420.

bi-nēotan, see *be-nēotan*.

bio(ð), see *bēon*.

bīodan, see *bēodan*.

bīor-, see *bēor-*.

biorh, see *beorg*.

biorn(-), see *beorn*(-).

bis(i)gu, see *bysigu*.

bītan, I, *cut, BITE*; 1454, 1523; pret. 3 sg. bāt, 742, 2578. [Cp. Lat. findere.]

bite, mi., *BITE, cut*; ds., 2060; as., 2259. — Cpds.: lāð-.

biter, adj., *sharp*; asn., 2704; dsm.wk. biteran, 1746; dpn.wk. ~, 2692; *fierce, furious*; np. bitere, 1431. [bītan; BITTER.]

bitre, adv., *BITTERLY, sorely*; 2331.

bið, see *eom*.

bi-wennan, see *be-wennan*.

blāc, adj., *shining, brilliant*; asm. -ne, 1517. [blīcan; BLAKE (North.), BLEAK.] — Cpds.: hilde-.

blāc, adj., *BLACK*; nsm.wk. blaca, 1801.

blæd, m., *power, vigor, glory, renown*; 18, 1124, 1703, 1761. [blāwan.]

blæd-āgande †, pres. ptc. [pl.], *prosperous, glorious*; npm., 1013.

- blæd-fæst**(†), adj., *glorious*; asm. -ne, 1299.
- blanca** †, wk.m., (*white or grey?*, cp. 865) *rise*; dp. *blancum*, 856. [BLANK, adj., fr. Fr. (fr. OHG.).] Cf. Tupper's *Riddles*, p. 119.
- blēate**(†), adv., *wretchedly, pitifully*; 2824. See *wæl-blēat*. [Cp. OHG. *blōz*, Ger. *bloss*.]
- blīcan**, I, *shine, gleam*; 222.
- blīðe**, adj.(i.)ja., (1) *joyful*; BLITHE; asm. *blīðie*, 617. *gracious*; nsm. *blīð* 431. Cp. *un-*.
- blīð-heort** †, adj., BLITHE of HEART, *cheerful*; 1802.
- blōd**, n., BLOOD; 1121, 1616, 1667; ds. *blōde* 486, 1422, 1880, ~ *fāh* 934, 1594, 2974; on *blōde*, *bloody* 847; as. *blōd*, 742.
- blōd(e)gian**(†) +, w 2., *make BLOODY*; pp. *geblōdegod*, 2692. [blōdig.]
- blōd-fāg** †, adj., *BLOOD-stained*; 2060.
- blōdig**, adj., BLOODY, *blood-stained*; dsm.wk. *blōdigan*, 2440; asf. *blōdige*, 990; asn. *blōdig*, 448.
- blōdig-tōð** †, adj., *with BLOODY (TOOTH) teeth*; 2082.
- blōd-rēow** †, adj., *BLOOD-thirsty*; nsn., 1719.
- blonden-feax** †, adj., (*having mixed hair, i.e.*) *grey-haired*; 1791; dsm. -um, 1873; npm. -e, 1594; nsm.wk. -fexa, 2962. [blondan.]
- bodian**, w. 2., *announce*; pret. 3 sg. *bodode*, 1802. [BODE.]
- bolca**, wk.m., *gangway of a ship*; i.e. *passageway from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle (or gangplank, laid between the ship and the shore)*; as. *bolcan*, 231. (See Falk L 9.48.48; Schnepfer L 9.47.23, 63.)
- bold**, n., *BUILDING, house, hall*; 997, 1925; as., 2196; gp. -a, 2326. — Cp. *fold*.
- bold-āgend(e)** †, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], *house-owner (-owning)*; gp. -āgendra 3112.
- bolgen-mōd** †, adj., *enraged*; 709, 1713. [belgan.]
- bolster**(†) +, m.(?), BOLSTER, *cushion*; dp. *bolstrum*, 1240. — Cp. *hlēor-*.
- bona**, see *bana*.
- bon-gār** †, m., *deadly spear*; 2031.
- bord**, n., (BOARD), † *shield*; 2673, [F. 29]; as., 2524; gp. -a, 2259. — Cp. *hilde-*, *wig-*.
- bord-hæbbend(e)** †, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], (BOARD-HAVING), *shield-bearer*; npm., 2895.
- bord-hrēoða** †, wk.m., *shield-covering, shield, phalanx*; ds. -hrēoðan, 2203. [Cp. *hroden*; Siev. xxxvi 408 f.; Keller 226; Cook, note on *Chr.* 675.]
- bord-rand** †, m., *shield*; as., 2559.
- bord-weal(l)** †, m., '*shield-wall*,' (*protecting shield*); as., 2980.
- bord-wudu** †, mu., *shield*; ap., 1243.
- born**, see *byrnan*.
- bōt**, f., *relief, remedy*; 281; as. -e, 909, 934; *reparation, compensation*, gs. -e, 158. [BOOT; Go. *bōta*: *batiza*, OE. *bet(e)ra*.]
- botm**, m., *BOTTOM*; ds. -e, 1506.
- brād**, adj., *BROAD, wide, spacious*; 3157; nsn.wk. -e, 2207; asm. -[n]e, 2978; asn. *brād*, 1546, 3105.
- brecan**, IV, *BREAK*; 2980; pret. 3 sg. *bræc*, 1511, 1567; opt. 3 sg. *bræce*, 1100; — *press, torment*, pret. 3 sg.: *hine fyrwyrt bræc*, 232, 1985, 2784; — *intr.: burst forth*, inf. 2546. — Cp. *ā-*, *tō-*, *þurh-*.
- ge-brecan**, IV, *BREAK, crush, destroy*; pret. 3 sg. *gebræc*, 2508; pp. *gebrocen*, 3147.
- brecð**(†), f., *BREAKING, grief*; np.: *mōdes brecða*, 171.
- bregdan**, III, (1) *move quickly (trans.), draw, swing, fling*; 707; pret. 3 sg. *brægd*, 794, 1539; 2 pl. *brugdon* (w. dat. [instr.]), 514. — (2) *knit*,

- weave*; inf. bregdon, 2167; pp. brōden (ref. to the interlocked rings of the corslet), 552, 1548, asf. brogdne, 2755. [BRAID.] — Cpds.: ā-, on-.
- ge-bregdan**, III, (I) *draw* (sword); w. instr.: pret. I sg. gebræd, 1664, 3 sg. ~, 2703; w. acc.: ~, 2562, gebrægd 1564. — (2) *knit, weave* (see bregdan); pp. gebrōden, 1443.
- brego †**, m., *chief, lord* (w. gen. pl.); 609; as., 1954; vs., 427.
- brego-rōf †**, adj., *very valiant* (or *famous*); 1925.
- brego-stōl †**, m., *princely seat, throne, principality*; as., 2196, 2370, 2389. (See ēpel-stōl.)
- brēme**, adj. ja., *famous, renowned*; 18.
- brenting †**, m., *ship*; ap. -as, 2807. [bront.]
- brēost**, n., f.(453), BREAST; 2176, 2331; as., 453; pl. (with sg. meaning, cf. Grimm L 6.19.15 ff.): dp. -um, 552, 2550, 2714.
- brēost-gehygd †**, fni., *thought of the heart*; dp. -um, 2818.
- brēost-gewæde †**, nja. (pl. used w. sg. meaning), BREAST-garment, *coat of mail*; np. -gewædu, 1211; ap. ~, 2162.
- brēost-hord †**, n., (BREAST-HOARD), *breast, mind, heart*; 1719; as., 2792.
- brēost-net(t) †**, nja., BREAST-NET, *corslet*; -net, 1548.
- brēost-weorðung †**, f., BREAST-ornament; as. -e, 2504.
- brēost-wylm(†)(+)**, mi., BREAST-welling), *emotion*; as., 1877. [weallan.]
- brēotan †**, II, (*break*), *cut down, kill*; pret. 3 sg. brēat, 1713. [Cp. brytta; BRITTLE.] — Cpds.: ā-.
- brim(†)**, n., *sea, water* (of sea, lake); 847, 1594; gs. -es, 28, 2803; np. -u, 570. [Cp. Lat. fremere.]
- brim-clif †**, n., *sea-CLIFF*; ap. -u, 222.
- brim-lād †**, f., *sea-passage, voyage*; as. -e, 1051. [liðan.]
- brim-liðend(e) †**, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], *seafarer*; ap. -e, 568.
- brim-strēam(†)**, m., *ocean-STREAM, sea's current, sea*; ap. -as, 1910.
- brim-wisa †**, wk.m., *sea-leader, -king*; as. -wisan, 2930. [Cp. wisian.]
- brim-wylf †**, fjō., *she-WOLF of the sea or lake*; 1506, 1599. (Cf. Angl. xxxv 253.)
- brim-wylm †**, mi., *surge of the sea or lake*; 1494. [weallan.]
- bringan**, w I. (III), BRING; 1862, 2148, 2504; pres. I sg. bringe, 1829; pret. I pl. brōhton, 1653.
- ge-bringan**, w I. (III), BRING; pres. opt. I pl., 3009. (Foll. by on w. dat.; cf. Lorz 74.)
- brōden**, see bregdan.
- brōden-mæl**, see brogden-mæl.
- brōga**, wk.m., *terror, horror*; 1291, 2324, 2565; as. or ap. (cp. 483^b)
- brōgan**, 583. — Cpds.: gryre-, here-.
- brogden-mæl †**, n., (*ornamented with a wavy pattern, i.e.*) *damascened sword*; 1667; brōden-, 1616. (Cp. hring-, wunden-mæl.) [bregdan; mæl 'mark.']
- brond**, m., (I) *burning, fire*; 3014; ds. -e, 2126, 2322; gp. -a, 3160. (2) *sword*; ns., 1454. [NED.: BRAND, sb. I & II.] Cp. ON. brandr (Falk L 9.44.48); brand 'sword' also: Ælfr., *Hom.* ii 510.19, and perh. *Diplom. Angl.* (ed. Thorpe) 559.24.
- bront †**, adj., *steep, high*; asm. -ne, 238, 568. [Diat. D.: BRANT, BRENT. Cp. ON. brattr.] (Cf. Middendorff, *Ae. Flurnamenbuch*, p. 17?)
- brosnian**, w 2., *decay, fall to pieces*; pres. 3 sg. brosnad̄, 2260.
- brōðor**, mc., BROTHER; 1324, 2440, 2978; gs., 2619; ds. brēþer, 1262; dp. brōðrum, 587, 1074. — Cpds.: ge-.
- brūcan**, II, w. gen. of object (s.t. understood), *make use of, enjoy*; 894, 1045, 2241, 2812, 3100; pres. 3 sg.

- brūceð, 1062; imp. sg. brūc, 1177, 1216, 2162; pret. 1 sg. brēac, 1487; 3 sg. ~, 1953, 2097. [BROOK.]
- brūn**, adj., BROWN, *bright* (sword); 2578. (See Bu.Tid. 67; Mead L 7. 32.193 f.; Falk L 9.44.5.) [Cp. BURN-ISH (fr. OFr.).]
- brūn-ecg †**, adj., *with bright* (BROWN) EDGE; asn., 1546.
- brūn-fāg †**, adj., *of a BROWN color, shining*; asm. -ne, 2615. (Cf. Stjer. 2 & n.)
- brȳd**, fl., BRIDE; 2031; *wife*; as. brȳd, 2930; † *woman*; ap. -e, 2956. [Cf. Braune, *Beitr.* xxxii 6 ff., 30 ff., 559 ff.]
- brȳd-būr (†) +**, m., *woman's apartment*; ds. -e, 921. [BRIDE; BOWER.]
- bryne-lēoma †**, wk.m., *gleam of fire*; 2313. [byrnan.]
- bryne-wylm †**, mi., *surge of fire*; dp. -um, 2326.
- brytnian**, w 2., *deal out, dispense*; pret. 3 sg. brytnade, 2383. [Cp. brytta; brēotan.]
- brytta (†)**, wk.m., *distributor, dispenser*; (sinces) brytta, 607, vs. 1170, 2071; as. (bēaga) bryttan, 35, 352, 1487, (sinces) ~, 1922. [brēotan.]
- bryttian**, w 2., *distribute, dispense*; pres. 3 sg. bryttað, 1726.
- būan**, rd., w 3., (1) *dwell*; būon, 2842. (2) *dwell in, inhabit*; būan, 3065. — Cpds.: ceaster-, feor-, fold-, grund-, land-büend.
- ge-būan**, rd., (ingressive,) *take possession of, settle in*; pp. gebūn, 117.
- būgan**, II, BOW (intr.); (1) *sink, fall*; 2918, 2974. (2) *bow down, rest*; pres. 3 sg. būgeð, 2031. (3) *bend, sit down*; pret. 3 pl. bugon, 327, 1013. (4) *turn, flee*; pret. 3 sg. bēah, 2956; 3 pl. bugon, 2598. — Cpds.: ā-, be-, wōh-bogen.
- ge-būgan**, II, BOW (intr.); (1) *sink, fall*; pret. 3 sg. gebēah, 1540, 2980. (2) *coil (oneself together)*; pret. 3 sg. ~ (tōsomne), 2567; pp. gebogen, 2569. (3) w. acc.: *lie down on*; pret. 3 sg. gebēah 690, gebēag 1241.
- bunden-heord †**, adj., *with hair BOUND up* (ref. to an old woman); in contrast with the flowing hair of young women); wk.f. -e, 3151. (Cf. Kauffmann L 9.26.451.) [Beibl. xii 198, xiii 233 f.]
- bunden-stefna †**, wk.m., *ship with BOUND prow*; 1910. ('Bound,' i.e. 'properly joined,' cp. 216; or, possibly, 'ornamented' w. shields [see Figure 1]?) [STEM.]
- bune**, wk.f., *cup, drinking vessel*; np. bunan, 3047; ap. ~, 2775.
- būr**, m., *chamber, apartment, dwelling*; ds. -e, 1310, 2455; dp. -um, 140. [BOWER; cp. būan.] — Cpds.: brȳd-.
- burh**, fc., *fortified place, castle, palace, town*; ds. byrig, 1199; as. burh, 523; dp. (sg. meaning): (on, in) burgum, 53, 2433, si. 1968, 2452. [BOROUGH, BURG(H).] — Cpds.: frēo-, frēoðo-, hēa-, hlēo-, hord-, lēod-, mæg-.
- burh-locas †**, wk.m., *castle enclosure (LOCK)*; ds. -locan, 1928.
- burh-stede †**, mi., *castle court*; as., 2265. [STEAD.]
- burh-wela †**, wk.m., *WEALTH of a castle (town)*; gs. -welan, 3100. [WEAL.]
- burne**, wk.f., *stream*; gs. -an, 2546. [BOURN, BURN; Ger. Brunnen.]
- būton (būtan)**, I. prep., w. dat., *except, BUT*; būton, 73, 705. — II. conj.; (1) w. subjunct.: *unless, if — not*; 966 (būtan). (2) w. ind.: *except that, but that*; 1560. † (3) without verb (after negat.); *except*; 657, 879; (ne . . . mā . . .) būton, (*not . . . more . . .*) than, 1614.
- bycgan**, w I., BUY, *pay for*; bicgan, 1305. — Cpds.: be-.
- ge-bycgan**, w I., BUY, *pay for, obtain*;

- pret. 3 sg. *gebohte*, 973, 2481; pp. npm. *gebohte*, 3014.
- byldan**, w 1., *encourage, cheer*; 1094; pret. 3 sg. *bælde* (MS. *bædde*), 2018. [beald.]
- byme**, wk.f., *trumpet*; as. *bȳman*, 2943. [bēam; *NED.*: BEME, sb. (obs.)]
- byre †**, mi., *son*; 2053, 2445, 2621, 2907, 3110; np., 1188; *youth, boy*; ap., 2018. [beran; cp. Go. baúr.]
- byrele**, mi., *cupbearer*; np. *byrelas*, 1161. [beran; *Beitr.* xxx 138.]
- byreð**, see *beran*.
- byrgan**, w 1., *taste, eat*; *byrgean*, 448. [Cp. ON. *bergja*.]
- byrht**, see *beorht*.
- byrig**, see *burh*.
- byrnan**, III, BURN (intr.); [pres. 3 pl. *byrnað*, F. 1, 4]; pres. ptc. *byrnende*, 2272, 2569; pret. 3 sg. *born*, 1880. [BURN fr. fusion of *beornan* (*byrnan*) and *bærnan*.] — Cpds.: *for-*; *un-byrnende*.
- ge-byrnan(†)(+)**, III, BURN (intr.), *be consumed*; pret. 3 sg. *gebarn*, 2697.
- byrne**, wk.f., *corslet, coat of mail*; 405, 1245, 1629, 2660, 2673, [F. 44]; gs. *byrnan*, 2260; ds. ~, 2704; as. ~, 1022, 1291, 2153, 2524, 2615, 2621, 2812, 2868; np. ~, 327; dp. *byrnum*, 40, 238, 2529, 3140. (Note: *byrnan hring* 2260, *hringed byrne* 1245, si. 2615; see *hring*. Cf. Lehmann L 9.40; Keller 93 ff., 255 ff.; Stjer. 34, 258 f.) [*Beitr.* xxx 271; *IF.* xxiii 390 ff. Cp. BYRNIE.] — Cpds.: *gūð-*, *heaðo-*, *here-*, *iren-*, *isern-*.
- byrn-wiga †**, wk.m., *mailed warrior*; 2918.
- bysigu**, wk.f., *affliction, distress, trouble, care, occupation*; gs. *bisigu*, 281; dp. *bisigum*, 1743, *bysigum*, 2580. [BUSINESS.]
- byð**, see *eom*.
- bȳwan(†)**, w 1., *polish*; 2257.
- camp**, m.n., *battle, fight*; ds. -e, 2505. [Fr. Lat. *campus*.]
- can**, see *cunnan*.
- candel**, f., CANDLE, *light*; 1572 (*rodore* ~, 'sun,' cf. *Angl.* xxxv 122 f.). [Fr. Lat. *candela*.] — Cpds.: *woruld-*.
- caru**, see *cearu*.
- ceald**, adj., COLD; apm. -e, 1261; supl. nsn. -ost, 546; *painful, pernicious, evil*, dpm. -um, 2396. — Cpds.: *morgen-*.
- cēap**, m., *bargain, purchase*; 2415; ds. (*heardan*) *cēape*, 2482 (*price*). [CHAP(man), CHEAP; fr. Lat. *caupo*?]
- (ge-)cēapian, w 2., *trade, purchase*; pp. *gecēapod*, 3012.
- cearian**, w 2., CARE, *be anxious*; pres. 3 sg. *cearað*, 1536.
- cear-sið †**, m., *expedition that brings sorrow* (CARE); dp. -um, 2396.
- cearu**, f., CARE, *sorrow, grief*; 1303; as. *care*, [3171]. — Cpds.: *aldor-*, *gūð-*, *mæl-*, *mōd-*.
- cear-wælm**, -wylm, †, mi., (CAREWELLING), *seething of sorrow*; np. -wylmas, 282; dp. -wælmum, 2066.
- ceaster-büend †**, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], *town-dweller, castle-dweller*; dp. -um, 768. [Lat. *castra*.]
- cempa**, wk.m., *warrior*; 1312, 1551, 1585, 2078; vs. ~, 1761; ds. *cempan*, 1948, 2044, 2502, 2626; [np. ~, F. 14]; ap. ~, 206. [camp; cp. MnE. *champion*, fr. OFr. (*fr. late Lat. campio*).] — Cpds.: *fēþe-*.
- cēne**, adj. ja., *bold, brave*; [dsm. (collect.) (or dpm.) *cēnum*, F. 29]; gpm. *cēnra*, 768; supl. apm. *cēnoste*, 206. [KEEN; Ger. *kühn*.] — Cpds.: *dæd-*, *gār-*.
- cennan**, w 1., *declare, show*; imp. sg. *cen*, 1219. [cunnan; Go. *kannjan*, ON. *kenna*; Ger. *kennen*.]
- cennan**, w 1., *bring forth, bear* (child);

- pret. 3 sg. cende, 943; pp. cenned, 12. [Cp. cyn(n).] — Cpds.: ā-
- cēnðu †**, f., *boldness*; as., 2696.
- cēol**, m., *ship*; 1912; gs. -es, 1806; as. cēol, 38, 238. [NED.: KEEL, sb.²]
- ceorl**, m., *man* (orig. *freeman*); (snotor) ~, 908; ds. (gomelum) -e, 2444, (ealdum) -e, 2972 (ref. to a king); np. (snotere) -as, 202, 416, 1591. [CHURL.]
- cēosan**, cīosan, II, CHOOSE, *taste, try*; ciosan, 2376; pret. opt. 3 sg. cure, 2818 (cf. Lorz 47, *Angl.* xxxv 469).
- ge-cēosan**, II, CHOOSE; *obtain*; imp. sg. gecēos, 1759; ger. gecēosenne, 1851; pret. 3 sg. gecēas, 1201, 2469, 2638; pp. apm. gecorone, 206.
- clam(m)**, **clom(m)**, m., *grasp, grip, clasp*; dp. clammum, 963, 1335, clommum 1502.
- clif**, n., CLIFF; ap. -u, 1911. — Cpds.: brim-, ecg-, holm-, stān-, weal-
- ge-cnāwan**, rd., *recognize*; 2047. [KNOW.]
- cniht-wesende** (†), adj. (pres. ptc.), *being a boy*; as., 372; np., 535. (So *OE. Bede* 142.8, 188.1.)
- cnyht**, m., *boy*; dp. -um, 1219. [KNIGHT.]
- cnyssan**, w 1., *dash against, strike, smite*; pret. 3(?) pl. cnysedan, 1328.
- cōl**, adj., COOL; comp. np. -ran, 282, 2066.
- collen-ferhð †**, adj., *bold of spirit, excited*; 1806; collenferð, 2785.
- con**, **const**, see **cunnan**.
- corðer †**, n., *troop, band, host*; ds. corþre 1153, corðre 3121.
- costian**, w 2., w. gen., *try, make trial of*; pret. 3 sg. costode, 2084. [cēosan; cp. OHG. costōn, Ger. kosten, Lat. gustare.]
- cræft**, m., (1) *strength, power*; 1283; ds. -e, 982, 1219, 2181 (*ability*), 2360; as. cræft, 418, 699, 2696. — (2) *skill, cunning, CRAFT, device*; ds. -e, 2219; dyrnum (-an) ~, 2168, 2290 (almost = adv. phrase, 'secretly'); dp. -um, 2088. — Cpds.: gūð-, leoðo-, mægen-, nearo-, wig-
- cræftig**, adj., *strong, powerful*; 1466, 1962. — Cpds.: æacen-, lagu-, wig-
- ge-cranc**, see **ge-cringan**.
- cringan †**, III, *fall (in battle), die*; pret. 3 pl. (on wæle) crungon, 1113; opt. I sg. (on wæl) crunge, 635. [CRINGE (orig. causative deriv.)]
- ge-cringan** (†), III, *fall (in battle), die*; pret. 3 sg. gecranc (cf. Lang. § 19.1), 1209; gecrang, 1337, [F. 31]; gecrong, 1568, 2505.
- cuma**, wk.m., *comer, visitor*; 1806; np. cuman, 244 (? see note). — Cpds.: cwealm-, wil-
- cuman**, IV, COME; (the pret. freq. w. inf. (predicative [as in 2914 f.] or final [as in 268], see Callaway, *The Infinitive in Ags.* (1913), pp. 89 ff., 132 ff.); used w. adv. of motion: hēr 244, 376, feorran 361, 430, 825, 1819, on weg 1382, þonan 2359, from 2556, ūt 3106; w. eft: 281, 1869; of mornīng, evening, etc.: 569, 731; 1077, 2103, 2124; 1235, 2303; 1133; 2646; 2058;) — inf., 244, 281, 1869; pres. 2 sg. cymest, 1382; 3 sg. cymeð, 2058; opt. 3 sg. cume, 23; I pl. cymen, 3106; pret. I sg. cwōm, 419, 2009, cōm 430; 3 sg. cwōm, 1162, 1235, 1338, 1774, 1888, 1973, 2073, 2124, 2188, 2303, 2404, 2556, 2669, 2914, cōm 569, 702, 710, 720, 825, 1077, 1133, 1279, 1506, 1600, 1623, 1644, 1802, 2103, 2359, 2944; I pl. cwōmon, 268; 2 pl. ~, 239; 3 pl. ~, 324, cwōman 650, cōmon 1640; opt. 3 sg. cwōme 731, cōme 1597; pp. cumen 376, 2646, np. (feorran) cumene 361, 1819. — Cpds.: be-, ofer-
- cumbol †**, n., *banner, standard*; gs. cumbles, 2505.

cunnan, prp., *know*; (1) w. acc. or clause; pres. 1 sg. can, 1180; 2 sg. const, 1377; 3 sg. can, 392, con 1739, 2062; 3 pl. cunnon, 162, 1355; opt. 2 sg. cunne, 2070; pret. 1 sg. cūðe, 372; 3 sg. ~, 359, 2012, 3067; 3 pl. cūðon, 119, 180, 418, 1233. — (2) w. inf.: *know how to, be able to*; pres. 3 sg. con, 1746; 3 pl. cunnon, 50; pret. 3 sg. cūþe, 90, 1445, 2372 (opt.?) ; 3 pl. cūþon, 182., [CAN, CON; Ger. können.]

cunnian, w 2., w. gen. or acc., *try, make trial of, tempt, explore*; 1426, 1444, 2045; pret. 3 sg. cunnode, 1500; 2 pl. cunnedon, 508.

cure, see **cēosan**.

cūð, adj., *known, well known*; 705, 2178; (undyrne) ~, 150, 410; (wide) ~, 2135, 2923, [F. 25]; asf. cūþe, 1303, 1634; npm. ~, 867; npf. ~, 1145; apm. ~, 1912. [cunnan; Go. kunþs, Ger. kund.] — Cpds.: un-, wid-.

cūð-lice, adv., *openly, familiarly*; comp. -licor, 244.

cwealm, m., *death, killing*; as., 107, 3149. [cwealan.] — Cpds.: bealo-, dēað-, gār-.

cwealm-bealu†, nwa., *death-evil* (-BALE), *death*; as., 1940.

cwealm-cuma†, wk.m., *murderous visitor*; as. -cuman, 792.

cweccan, w 1., *shake, brandish*; pret. 3 sg. cwehte, 235. [Cp. QUAKE, fr. cwacian.]

cwellan, w 1., *kill*; pret. 2 sg. cwealdest, 1334. [cwealan, cwalu.] — Cpds.: ā-

cwēn, fi., (1) *wife (of a king)*; 62, 613, 923; as., 665. (2) *QUEEN, lady*; ns., 623, 1153, 1932, 2016. — Cpds.: folc-

cwēn-lic†, adj., *QUEENLY, ladylike*; 1940.

cweðan, v, *speak, say*; (1) abs.; pres. 3 sg. cwið, 2041. — (2) w. acc.; pret. 3 sg. (word) cwæð, 315, si.

2246, 2662. — (3) w. subord. clause; (asyndetic): pret. 3 sg. cwæð, 199, 1810, 2939; [cf. cweþ, F. 24]; (introd. by þæt): ~, 92, 1894, 2158, 3 pl. cwædon, 3180. [QUOTH; cp. be-QUEATH.] Cf. *ZfdA.* xlvi 263 ff. — Cpds.: ā-

ge-cweðan, v, *say*; pret. 2 sg. ge-cwæde, 2664; 3 sg. gecwæð, 857, 874, 987; *agree* (*MPh.* iii 453; cp. Go. ga-qīþan, ga-qiss): 1 pl. gēwædon, 535.

cwic(o), adj.u., *living, alive*; cwico, 3093; gsn. cwices, 2314; asm. cwicne, 792, 2785; npn. cwice, 98. [QUICK.]

cwiðan, w 1., w. acc., *bewail, lament, mourn for*; 2112, 3171.

cyme, mi., *coming*; np., 257. — Cpds.: eft-

cymen, see **cuman**.

cȳm-lice(†), adv., *beautifully, splendidly, nobly*; comp. -licor, 38. [Cp. OHG. kūmig 'infirm,' Ger. kaum; ('weak' > 'delicate,' 'fine.')]]

cyn(n), nja., *race, people, family*; cyn, 461; gs. cynnes, 701, 712, 735, 883, 1058, 1729, 2008, 2234, 2354, 2813; ds. cynne, 107, 810, 914, 1725, 2885; as. cyn, 421, 1093, 1690; gp. cynna, 98. (Note: manna cynne(s), 701, 712, 735, 810, 914, 1725, si. 1058.) [KIN; Go. kuni.] — Cpds.: eor-men-, feorh-, fifel-, frum-, gum-, mon-, wyrm-.

cyn(n), (adj. &) nja., *proper proceeding, etiquette, courtesy*; gp. cynna, 613. See cyn(n) (above), ge-cynde.

cyne-dōm, m., *royal power*; as., 2376. [cyn(n).]

cýning, m., *KING*; 11, 619 (kyning), 863, 920, 1010, 1153, 1306, 1870, 1885, 1925, 2110, 2191, 2209, 2390, 2417, 2702, 2980, [F. 2]; (only once w. gen.: Gēata) ~, 2356, (Hiorogār) ~, 2158, (Hrēðel) ~, 2430; gs.

- cyninges, 867, 1210, 2912, cyniges 3121; ds. cyninge, 3093; as. cyning, 1851, 2396, kyning 3171. [cyn(n).] — Cpds.: beorn-, eorð-, folc-, gūð-, hēah-, lēod-, sǣ-, sōð-, þeod-, worold-, wuldur-; Frēs-
- cyning-bald †**, adj., 'royally brave,' very brave; npm. -e, 1634.
- Kyning-wuldor †**, n., the glory of KINGS (= cyninga wuldor), i.e., the most glorious of kings (God); 665. (Cf. *MPh.* iii 454, *Angl.* xxxv 125.)
- ge-cýpan (†)**, w I., buy; 2496. [cēap.]
- ge-cyssan**, w I., kiss; pret. 3 sg. gecyste, 1870.
- cyst**, f.(m.)i., choice; the best (of its class), w. gen. pl.: 802, 1232, 1559, 1697; as. ~, 673; good quality, excellence, dp. -um, 867, 923. [cēosan.] — Cpds.: gum-, hilde-
- cýðan**, w I., make known, show; 1940, 2695; imp. sg. cýð, 659; pp. gecýþed, 700, (well known:) 923, w. dat., 262, 349. [cūð.]
- ge-cýðan**, w I., make known, announce; 354; ger. gecýðanne, 257; pp. ge-cýðed, 1971, 2324. (Cf. Lorz 48.)
- dǣd**, fi., DEED, action, doing; as. dǣd, 585, 940, 2890, dǣde, 889; gp. dǣda, 181, 479, 2454 (n.), 2646, 2838; dp. dǣdum, 954, 1227, 2059, 2178, 2436, 2467, 2666, 2710, 2858, 2902, 3096; ap. dǣda, 195. — Cpds.: ellen-, fyren-, lof-
- dǣd-cēne †**, adj. ja., daring in DEEDS; 1645.
- dǣd-fruma †**, wk.m., doer of (evil) DEEDS; 2090.
- dǣd-hata †**, wk.m., one who shows his HATRED by DEEDS, persecutor; 275. (Cp. 2466 f.)
- dæg**, m., DAY; 485, 731, 2306, 2646; gs. dæges, 1495, 1600, 2320, adv.: by day, 1935, 2269; ds.: on þǣm dæge (time) þysses lifes, 197, 790, 806; as. dæg, 2115, 2399, 2894, 3069 (dōmes dæg); dp. dagum, 3159; [ap. dagas, F. 41]. — Cpds.: ær-, dǣað-, ealdor-, ende-, fyren-, gēar-, hearm-, lǣn-, lif-, swylt-, win-
- dæg-hwīl †**, f., DAY-WHILE, day; ap. -a, 2726.
- dæg-rīm †**, n., number of DAYS; 823.
- dǣl**, mi., part, portion, share, measure, a (great) DEAL (e.g., oferhygda dǣl 1740 'great arrogance'); 1740, 2843; as., 621, 1150, 1752, 2028, 2068, 2245, 3127; ap. (worolde) dǣlas, regions, 1732 (cp. Lat. 'partes,' *Arch.* cxxvi 354; *Angl.* xxxv 477 n. 4).
- dǣlan**, w I., DEAL, distribute, dispense; 1970; pres. 3 sg. dǣleþ, 1756; pret. 3 sg. dǣlde, 80, 1686; share with (wið): pres. opt. 3 sg. eofoðo; dǣle ('fight'), 2534. — Cpds.: be-
- ge-dǣlan**, w I., distribute; 71; part, sever (wið, from); 2422; pret. opt. 3 sg. gedǣlde, 731.
- daroð †**, m., javelin; dp. dareðum, 2848. [DART, fr. OFr. (fr. Ger.). Cf. Falk L 9.44.74.]
- dǣad**, adj., DEAD; 467, 1323, 2372; asm. -ne, 1309.
- ge-dǣaf**, see ge-dúfan.
- dēah**, see dugan.
- deal(l) †**, adj., proud, famous; npm. dealle, 494.
- dear**, dearst, see durran.
- dǣað**, m., DEATH; 441, 447, 488, 1491, 1768, 2119, 2236, 2728, 2890; gs. -es, 2269, 2454; ds. -e, 1388, 1589, 2843, 3045; as. dǣað, 2168; dēoð (Lang. § 16.2), 1278. — Cpds.: gūð-, wæl-, wundor-
- dǣað-bed(d) †**, nja., DEATH-BED; ds. -bedde, 2901. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 465.)
- dǣað-cwalu †**, f., DEATH, destruction; dp. -cwalum, 1712. [cwelan.]
- dǣað-cwealm †**, m., DEATH, slaughter; as., 1670. [cwelan.]

- dēað-dæg†, m., DEATH-DAY; ds. -e, 187, 885.
- dēað-fæge†, adj.ja., *doomed to DEATH, about to die*; 850.
- dēað-scua(†), wk.m., DEATH-shadow; 160 (n.).
- dēað-wērig†, adj., (DEATH-WEARY), *dead*; asm. -ne, 2125.
- dēað-wic†, n., DEATH-place; as. (p.?), 1275.
- dēman, w I., *judge*; — (1) *adjudge, assign*; pres. opt. 3 sg. dēme, 687. (2) *express a (favorable) opinion, appraise, praise*; pret. 3 pl. dēmdon, 3174. [DEEM.]
- dēmend, mc. (pres. ptc.), *judge*; as. Dēmend, 181.
- den(n)(†)+, nja., DEN, *lair*; gs. dennes, 3045; as. denn, 2759.
- 'ēof, see dūfan.
- ofol, m.n., DEVIL, *demon*; gs. dēofles, 2088; gp. dēofla, 756, 1680. [Fr. Lat. (Gr.) diabolus.]
- dēogol, adj., *secret, hidden, mysterious*; 275; asn. dýgel, 1357.
- dēop, adj., DEEP; asn., 509, 1904.
- dēop, n., DEEP; *hollow passage*; 2549.
- dēope, adv., DEEPLY; dīope, 3069.
- dēor†, adj., *brave, bold, fierce*; 1933; dīor, 2090. [NED.: DEAR (DERE), a.² (obs.)] — Cpds.: heaðo-, hilde-.
- deorc, adj., DARK; 160, 1790; dpf. -um, 275, 2211.
- dēore, adj.ja., DEAR, *precious, excellent, beloved*; nsf. (wk.?) dīore, 1949; gsf. dēorre, 488; dsm. dēorum, 1528, 1879; dsn.wk. dēoran, 561; asn. dēore 2254, dýre 2050, 2306; npn. dýre 3048; apm. dēore 2236, dýre 3131. — Supl. asm. dēorestan, 1309.
- dēor-lic†, adj., *bold*; asf. -e, 585.
- dēoð, see dēað.
- dēð, see dōn.
- ge-digan, w I., *pass through safely, survive, endure*; 2291; gedýgan, 2531, 2549; pres. 2 sg. (aldre) gedigest, 661; 3 sg. gedigeð, 300; pret. I sg. (fēore) gedigde, 578, (ealdre) ~, 1655; 3 sg. ~, 2350, 2543.
- dīope, see dēope.
- dīor, see dēor.
- dīore, see dēore.
- disc(†)+, m., DISH, *plate*; np. -as, 3048; ap. ~, 2775. [Fr. Lat. (Gr.) discus.]
- dōgor, n. (Sicv. §§ 288 f.), *day*; gs. dōgores, 219, 605; d.(i).s. dōgor, 1395, dōgore 1797, 2573; gp. dōgora 88, dōgera 823, dōgra 1090; dp. (ufaran) dōgrum, 2200, 2392. [Cp. dæg.] — Cpds.: ende-.
- dōgor-gerim†, n., *number of days*; gs. -es, 2728. Cp. dæg-rim.
- dohte(st), see dūgan.
- dohtor, fc., DAUGHTER; 1076, 1929, 1981, 2020, 2174; as. ~, 375, 2997.
- dol-gilp†, n.(m.), *foolish boasting, foolhardiness*; ds. -e, 509. See dol-lic.
- dol-lic, adj., *foolhardy, audacious*; gpf. -ra, 2646. [Cp. DULL; Ger. toll.]
- dol-sceaða†, wk.m., *mad ravager, desperate foe*; as. -sceaðan, 479. See dol-lic.
- dōm, m., (1) DOOM, *judgment, decree, authority*; 2858; gs. -es, 978, 3069 (~ dæg); ds. -e, 441, 1098; as. dōm, 2964; *discretion, choice*; ds. (selfes) dōme, 895, 2776; as. (syllfes) dōm, 2147. — (2) *glory*; 885, [954], 1528; gs. -es, 1388; ds. -e, 1470, 1645, 1720, 2179; as. dōm, 1491, 2666, 2820. (Cf. Grønbech L 9.24. iii 167.) — Cpds.: cyne-, wis-.
- dōm-lēas†, adj., *inglorious*; asf.wk. -an, 2890.
- dōn, anv., (1) *absol.: DO, act*; imp. sg. dō, 1231. — (2) [cp. Gr. τίθημι] *place, put* (w. adv. or prep. phrase); inf. dōn, 1116; pret. 3 sg. dyde, 671, 1144, 2809; 3 pl. dydon, 3070, 3163. — (3) *do* (*repres. a preceding verb*);

- inf. (swā sceal man) dōn, 1172, 1534, si. 2166; pres. 3 sg. (swā hē nū gīt) dēð, 1058, si. 1134, si. 2859, dēð 2470; pret. 1 sg. dyde, 1381, 1824, 2521; 2 sg. dydest, 1676; 3 sg. dyde, 444, 956, 1891; 3 pl. dydon, 44, 1238, 1828. — (4) *make* (much, nothing) *of, consider*; pret. 3 sg. dyde, 2348.
- ge-dōn**, anv., (1) *make, render*; 2186 (n.); pres. 3 sg. gedēð, 1732. — (2) *place, put*; inf., 2090.
- dorste**, see **durran**.
- draca**, wk.m., DRAGON; 892, 2211, [F. 3]; gs. dracan, 2088, 2290, 2549; as. ~, 2402, 3131. [Fr. Lat. draco; *NED.*: DRAKE¹; dragon fr. OFr., fr. Lat.] — Cpds.: eorð-, fȳr-, lig-, nið-, sǣ-. — See *wyrm*.
- drēam**, m., *joy, bliss, rejoicing, mirth*; 497; ds. -c, 1275; as. drēam, 88; gp. -a, 850; dp. -um, 99, 721. [See *NED.*: DREAM, sb.^{1,2}] — Cpds.: glēo-, gum-, medu-, mon-, sele-.
- drēam-healdende** †, adj. (pres. ptc.), *joyful, blessed*; 1227. (Cf. *MPh.* iii 262.)
- drēam-lēas** †, adj., *joyless*; 1720.
- drēfan**, w I., *stir up, make turbid*; 1904; pp. (of gedrēfan?) gedrēfed, 1417.
- drēogan**, II, (1) *act, bear oneself*; pret. 3 sg. drēah, 2179. — (2) *perform, be engaged in* (s.t. in periphrasis for plain verb); inf., 1470; pret. 3 sg. (sundnytte) drēah ('swam'), 2360; 3 pl. drugon, 1858, (gewin) ~ ('fought'), 798, (sīð) ~ ('journeyed'), 1966. — (3) *experience, pass through*; pp. gedrogen, 2726; *enjoy, imp. sg. drēoh, 1782; endure, suffer*; inf., 589; pret. 1 sg. drēah, 422; 3 sg. ~, 131; 3 pl. drugon, 15, 831. [*DREE* (Sc., arch.).] — Cpds.: ā-.
- drēor** †, m. or n., *dripping blood*; ds. -e, 447. [drēosan.] — Cpds.: heoro-, sǣwul-, wæl-.
- drēor-fāh** †, adj., *stained with gore*; 485.
- drēorig**, adj., † *bloody, gory*; 1417; asm. driorigne, 2789. [*DREARY.*] — Cpds.: heoro-.
- ge-drēosan** (†), II, *fall, decline*; 2666; pres. 3 sg. gedrēoseð, 1754.
- drepan**, v, (IV), *strike, hit*; pret. 1 sg. drep, 2880; pp. drepen 1745, dropen 2981. [Cp. Ger. treffen.]
- drepe** †, mi., *blow*; as., 1589.
- drifan**, I, DRIVE; 1130; pres. 3 pl. drifað, 2808. — Cpds.: tō-.
- driht-**, see **dryht-**.
- drihten**, see **dryhten**.
- drincan**, III, DRINK; abs.; pret. 3 pl. druncon, 1648; w. acc.: pret. 3 sg. dranc, 742; 3 pl. druncon, 1233; — pp. druncen, *flushed with drink*; abs.: npm. druncne, 1231; apm. ~, 2179; w. dat. (instr.): drunçen, 531, 1467; npm. druncne, 480. — Cpds.: ealo-drincend(e).
- drinc-fæt**, see **drync-fæt**.
- drīorig**, see **drēorig**.
- drohtoð**, m., *way of life, course*; 756. [drēogan.]
- dropen**, see **drepan**.
- drūsian** †, w 2., *stagnate*; pret. 3 sg. drūsade, 1630. (Cf. Sievers, *ZfdPh.* xxi 365; Earle: "sullenly the Mere subsided.") [*DROUSE*, cp. OHG. trūrēn; OE. drēosan.]
- dryht-bearn** †, n., *noble child*; np., 2035 (n.).
- dryhten**, m., (1) *lord (retainers' chief), prince* (mostly w. gen. pl.: Gēata [8 times], etc.); 1484, 2338, 2402, 2560, 2576, 2901, 2991, drihten 1050, 2186; ds. dryhtne, 2483, 2753; as. dryhten, 1831, 2789; vs. ~, 1824, 2000 (~ Higelāc). — (2) *Lord (God)*; ns. Dryhten, 686, 696; Drihten, 108, 1554, 1841; gs. Dryhtnes 441, Drihtnes 940; ds. (ēcean) Dryhtne, 1692, 1779, 2330, 2796;

- Drihtne**, 1398; as. **Drihten**, 181 (~ God), 187. — Cpds.: frēa-, frēo-, gum-, mon-, sige-, wine-.
- dryht-guma**, wk.m., †*retainer, warrior, man*; ds. drihtguman, 1388; vs. dryhtguma, 1768; np. drihtguman 99, dryhtguman 1231; dp. dryhtgumum, 1790.
- dryht-lic**(†), adj., *noble, lordly, splendid*; nsn., 892; asn.wk. drihtlice, 1158; [npm. ~, F. 14].
- dryht-māðum** †, m., *noble treasure, splendid jewel*; gp. dryhtmāðma, 2843.
- dryht-scype** †, mi., *valor, bravery*; as. driht-, 1470.
- dryht-sele** †, mi., *splendid hall* (orig. retainers' hall); 767; drihtsele, 485; as. dryhtsele, 2320.
- dryht-sib(b)** †, fjō., *peace, alliance*; gs. dryhtsibbe, 2068.
- drync-fæt**(†) +, n., *DRINKING-vessel, cup*; as., 2254, drincfæt 2306. [VAT; see hioro-drync.]
- drysmian**(†), w 2., *become gloomy*; pres. 3 sg. drysmaþ, 1375. (Cp. Ex. 40?)
- dūfan**, II, *DIVE, plunge*; pret. 3 sg. dēof (Lang. § 16.2), 850. [dive fr. deriv. dýfan.] — Cpds.: þurh-.
- ge-dūfan**, II, *plunge in, sink in*; pret. 3 sg. gedēaf, 2700.
- dugan**, prp., *avail, be good, be strong*; pres. 3 sg. dēah, 369, 573, 1839; opt. 3 sg. duge, 589, 1660, 2031; pret. opt. 2 sg. dohte, 526; — w. dat., *deal well by, treat well*; pret. 2 sg. dohtest, 1821; 3 sg. dohte, 1344.
- duguð**, f. (orig. fi.), (1) *body of (noble or tried) retainers, host*; 498, 1790, 2254; gs. duguðe, 359, 488, 2238, 2658; duguþe (ond geogofe): 160, 621, 1674; ds. duguðe, 2020, dugoðe, 2920, 2945; dp. dugeðum, 2501(n.). — (2) *power, excellence, glory*; gp. duguða, 2035 (n.); dp. (semi-adv.) duguðum, 3174 ('praised highly'). [dugan; cp. Ger. Tugend.]
- *durran**, prp., *DARE* (in negat., condit., & relat. clauses); pres. 2 sg. dearest, 527; 3 sg. dear, 684; opt. 2 sg. dyrre, 1379; pret. 3 sg. dorste, 1462, 1468, 1933, 2735; 3 pl. dorston, 2848.
- duru**, fu., *DOOR*; 721; [ds. dura, F. 14]; as. duru, [389], [F. 23]; [dp. durum (sg. meaning), F. 16, 2c; ap. duru, F. 42]. [OE. duru & dor > DOOR.]
- dwellan**, w I., *mislead, hinder, stand in one's way*; pres. 3 sg. dweleð, 1735. [DWELL.]
- dyde, dydon**, see **dōn**.
- ge-dýgan**, see **ge-digan**.
- dýgel**, see **dēogol**.
- dyhtig**(†), adj., *strong, good*; 1287. [dugan; DOUGHTY, fr. dohtig.]
- dýnnan**, w I., *resound*; pret. 3 sg. dynede, 767, 1317, 2558, [F. 30]. [DIN.]
- dýre**, see **dēore**.
- dyrne**, adj.ja., *secret, hidden; mysterious, evil*; 271, 1879; dsm. dyrnum, 2168; dsm.wk. (?) dyrnan, 2290; asm. dyrne, 2320; gpm. dyrnra, 1357. — Cpds.: un-.
- dyrre**, see **durran**.
- dyrstig**(†) +, adj., *DARING, bold*; 2838. [durran.]
- ēac**, adv., conj. (postposit.), *also, moreover*; 97, 388, 433, 1683, 2776; ēc, 3131; [and ēac, F. 45]. [EKE (arch.); Ger. auch; cp. EKE (out).]
- ēacen**, adj. (pp.), †*large, mighty*; asn., 1663; npm. ēacne, 1621; dpf. ēacnum, 2140; †*great, mighty*; nsm., 198. [Cp. Go. aukān; see ēac.]
- ēacen-cræftig** †, adj., *exceedingly powerful*; nsn., 3051; asn., 2280.
- ēadig**, adj., *prosperous, happy, blessed*; 1225, 2470. [Go. audags.] — Cpds.: sige-, sigor-, tīr-.
- ēadig-lice**, adv., *happily*; 100.

eafor, see eofor.

eafora, eafera, †, wk.m., *offspring, son*; eafera, 12, 19, 897; eafora, 375, 2358, 2992; gs. eaforan, 2451; as. eaferan, 1547, 1847; np. ~, 2475 (?); dp. ~, 1185, eaforum 2470. In a wider sense, pl. = (*members of one's household*), *retainers, men*; dp. Finnes eaforum, 1068, eaforum Ecgwelan, 1710; so perh. np. Ongenðeowes eaferan, 2475.

eafod †, n., *strength, might*; eafod (ond ellen), 902; gs. eafodes, 1466, 1763; as. eafod (ond ellen), 602, 2349; eafod, 960; dp. eafodum, 1717; ap. eafodo, 2534. [Cp. ON. afl, *Gen. B.*: abal.]

ēage, wk.n., EYE; gp. ēagena, 1766; dp. ēagam, 726, 1781, 1935.

ēagor-strēam †, m., *sea-stream, sea*; as., 513. [On ēagor, see *Siev.* § 289 & n. 2; *Beitr.* xxxi 88 n. Cp. ēg-strēam.]

eahta, num., EIGHT; g., 3123; a., 1035.

eahtian, w 2., *consider, deliberate (about s.th.)*; pret. 3 pl. eahtedon, 172; — *watch over, rule*; pret. 3 sg. eahtode, 1407; — *esteem, praise*; pres. 3 pl. ehtigað, 1222; pret. 3 pl. eahtodan, 3173; pp. geæhted, 1885. [OHG. ahtōn, Ger. achten.]

eal(l), adj. & subst., ALL; nsm. eal, 1424; nsf. eal, 1738, 1790, [F. 36], eall 2087, 2885; nsn. eal, 835, 848, 998, 1567 (or: adv.), 1593, 1608, eall 651, 2149, 2461, 2727, 3030; gsn. ealles, 1955, 2162, 2739, 2794; dsn. eallum, 913; asm. ealne, 1222, 2297, 2691; asf. ealle, 830, 1796 (or pl. ?); asn. eal, 523, 744, 1086, 1155, 1185, 1701, 1705, [F. 22], eall 71, 2005, 2017, 2042, 2080, 2427, 2663, 3087, 3094; isn. ealle, 2667; npm. ealle, 111, 699, 705, 941, 1699; npn. eal, 486, 1620; gpm. ealra, [F. 32],

~ twelfe ('twelve in all,' *MLN.* xvi 17), 3170; gpn. ealra, 1727 (cf. *Lang.* § 25.9); dpm. eallum, 145, 767, 823, 906, 1057, 1417, 2268; apm. ealle, 649, 1080, 1122, 1717, 2236, 2814, 2899. — eal(l), adv., *entirely, quite*; eal, 680, 1129, 1708; eall, 3164. (In a few other instances eall, adj., approaches adverbial function.) ealles (gsn.), adv., *in every respect*, 1000. — [Go. alls.] — Cp.d.: n(e)alles.

eald, adj., OLD; (1) of living beings: nsm., 357, 945(?), 1702, 2042, 2210, 2271, 2415, 2449, 2929, 2957; gsm. ealdes, 2760; dsm. ealdum, 1874, 2972; dpm. ealdum, 72. — (2) of material things (*time-honored*): nsm., 2763; asn., 2774; asf. ealde, 795, 1488, 1688; apm. ealde, 472. — (3) *continued from the past, long-standing*: asn., 1781; asf. ealde, 1865; asn.wk. ealde, 2330. — See gamol, frōd. — Comp. yldra, ELDER, OLDER; 468, 1324, 2378. — Supl. yldesta, ELDEST, OLDEST; dsm. yldestan, 2435; (se) yldesta, *chief*; 258; asm. yldestan, 363.

ealder-, see ealdor-dagas.

eald-fæder(†) +, mc., FATHER, *ancestor*; 373. Cp. ær-fæder.

eald-gesegen †, f., OLD *tradition* (SAGA); gp. -a, 869.

eald-gesid †, m., OLD *comrade or retainer*; np. -as, 853.

eald-gestrēon, n., *ancient treasure*; gp. -a, 1458; dp. -um, 1381.

eald-gewinna †, wk.m., OLD *adversary* ('hostis antiquus,' cf. *Angl.* xxxv 251 f.); 1776.

eald-gewyrht †, ni., *desert for former deeds*; np., 2657.

eald-hlāford, m., OLD (perh. 'dear,' or 'rightful') *lord*; gs. -es, 2778 (i.e., Bēowulf).

Eald-metod †, m., *God of OLD*; 945. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 124.)

- ealdor, aldor, m., chief, lord, prince;**
aldor 56, 369, 392, ealdor 1644,
2920; ds. aldre 346, ealdre 592; as.
aldor 668, ealdor 1848. [Cp. AL-
DERMAN.]
- ealdor, aldor, (†), n., life;** gs. aldres
822, 1002, 1565, ealdres 1338, 2061,
2443, 2790; ds. aldre 661, 680, 1434
(vitals), 1447, 1469, 1478, 1524,
ealdre 1442, 1655, 2133, 2396, 2481,
2599, 2624, 2825, 2924; on aldre
(ever), 1779; tō aldre, for ever, always,
all the time, 2005, 2498, āwa ~, 955;
as. aldor, 1371; dp. aldrum, 510, 538.
- (e)aldor-bealu †, nwa., injury to life,
death;** as. aldor-, 1676.
- (e)aldor-cearu †, f., life-CARE, great
sorrow;** ds. aldorcare, 906.
- (e)aldor-dagas †, m.p. (sing.: -dæg),
DAYS of life;** dp. aldordagum 718,
ealder-, 757.
- (e)aldor-gedāl †, n., separation from
life, death;** aldor-, 805. [Cp. dālan;
lif-gedāl.]
- ealdor-gewinna †, wk.m., life-enemy,
deadly enemy;** 2903.
- (e)aldor-lēas (†)+, adj., †lord-LESS,
lacking a king;** npm. aldor[lē]ase,
15. (Cf. B.-T. Suppl.)
- ealdor-lēas †, adj., life LESS, dead;** asm.
aldorlēasne 1587, ealdor-, 3003.
- (e)aldor-begn †, m., chief THANE;** as.
aldor-, 1308.
- eald-sweord †, n., ancient SWORD;** as.
ealdsweord (eotenisc), 1558, 2616,
2979, (si.) 1663.
- eal-fela †, nu. (indecl.), very much (w.
gen.), a great many;** acc., 869, 883.
- eal(l)-gearo †, adj.wa., quite ready;**
eall-, 2241; eal-, nsf. 1230, nsn. 77.
- ealgian, w 2., protect, defend; (feorh)
~, 796, 2655, 2668;** pret. 3 sg. eal-
gode, 1204. [Cp. ealh 'temple';
Lat. arcēre.]
- eal(l)-gylden, adj., ALL-GOLDEN;** nsn.
(swŷn) ealgylden ('entirely cov-
ered with gold,' Stjer. 6), 1111; asm.
(segn) eallgylden ('gold-wrought,'
i.e. 'made of or intermixed with
threads of gold wire,' Earle. 107),
2767.
- eall-iren †, adj.ja., ALL of IRON;** asm.
-irenne, 2338.
- ealo-, ealu-benc †, fi., ALE-BENCH;**
ds. ealobence, 1029; ealubence, 2867.
[ealu: R.-L. i 279.]
- ealo-drincend(e) †, mc. (pres.ptc.)[pl.],
ALE-DRINKER;** np. ealodrincende,
1945.
- ēa-lond, n., water-LAND, †sea-board;**
as., 2334 (n.). [ISLAND.]
- ealo-, ealu-wæge, †, nja., ALE-cup,
-can;** as. ealowæge 481, 495, ealu-
wæge 2021.
- ealu-scerwen †, fjō., (dispensing of ALE
[evil drink], i.e.) distress, terror;** 769
(n.). Cp. meoduserwen, *Andr.*
1526.
- ēam, m., (maternal) uncle;** ēam, 881;
ds. ēame, 1117. [EME (obs., dial.);
Ger. Oheim.]
- eard, m., land, estate, region, dwelling,
home;** 2198; ds. earde, 56, 2654,
2736; as. eard, 104, 1129, 1377, 1500,
1727, 2493; np. (sg. meaning) eardas,
1621.
- eardian, w 2., (1) dwell, remain;** pret.
3 pl. eardodon, 3050. (2) inhabit;
inf. eardian, 2589; pret. 3 sg. ear-
dode, 166.
- eard-lufu (-lufe) †, (wk.) f., (home-
LOVE), dear home;** as. eardlufan,
692.
- earfoþe, nja., hardship, hard struggle;**
ap. earfoþo, 534. [Cp. Go. arbaiþs,
Ger. Arbeit.]
- earfoð-lice, adv., with difficulty, pain-
fully, sorrowfully;** 1636, 1657, 2822,
2934; with torture, impatiently, 86,
2303.
- earfoð-þræg †, f., (time of tribulation),
distress;** as. -e, 283.

- earg**, adj., *cowardly, spiritless*; gsm. -es, 2541. [Ger. arg.]
- earm**, m., ARM; ds. -e, 2361; as. earm, 749, 835, 972; dp. -um, 513.
- earm**, adj., *wretched, distressed, forlorn*; 2368; dsf. -re, 2938. — Comp. asm. -ran, 577. [Ger. arm.]
- earm-béag**(†) +, m., ARM-RING, *bracelet*; gp. -a, 2763.
- earm-[h]rēad** †, f., ARM-ORNAMENT; np. -e, 1194. [hrēodan.]
- earm-líc**, adj., *miserable, pitiable*; 807.
- earm-sceapen**, adj. (pp.), *wretched, miserable*; 1351, 2228.
- earn**, m., *eagle*; ds. -e, 3026. See Earna-næs, 3031. [ERNE; cp. Ger. Aar.]
- eart**, see eom.
- ēastan**, adv., *from the EAST*; 569, [F. 3].
- eatol**, see atol.
- ēaðe**, adj. ja., *easy, pleasant*; nsm. ēðe, 2586; nsn. ȳðe, 1002, 2415; npf. ēaðe, 228. [EATH (Sc.); cp. OS. ðði. The ēa-form perh. due to the influence of the adv.] (Cp. ȳðe-lice.)
- ēaðe**, adv., *easily*; ēaþe mæg (*Angl.* xxxv 119 f.), 478, 2291, 2764.
- ēað-fynde** †, adj. ja., *easy to find*; 138 (implying 'a great number,' 'all'). (ge-)ēawan, see (ge-)ȳwan.
- eaxl**, f., *shoulder*; ds. -e, 816, 1117, 1537, 1547; as. ~, 835, 972; dp. -um, 358, 2853. [Cp. AXLE; Ger. Achsel.]
- eaxl-gestealla**(†), wk.m., *shoulder-companion, comrade*; 1326; ap. -gesteallan, 1714.
- ēc**, see ēac.
- ēce**, adj. ja., *eternal*; ēce (Drihten), 108; nsn. (or m.), 2719; dsm. ēcum (Dryhtne), 2796; dsm.wk. ēcean (~), 1692, 1779, 2330; asm. ēcne (ræd), 1201; apm. ēce (rædas), 1760. [Cp. Go. ajuk-dūps; Bülb. § 217.]
- ecg**, fjō., EDGE, *sword*; 1106, 1459, 1524, 1575, 1763, 2506, 2508, 2577, 2772, 2778; ds. ecge, 2876; as. ~, 1549; np. ecga 2828, ecge 1145, 2683; gp. ecga, 483, 805, 1168; dp. ecgum, 1287, 1558, 1772, 2140, 2485, 2564, 2614, 2939, 2961; ap. ecge, 1812. — Cpds.: brūn-, heard-, stȳl-.
- ecg-bana** †, wk.m., *slayer with the sword*; ds. -banan, 1262.
- ecg-clif** †, n., SEA-CLIFF (= ēg-clif, cf. *Est.* xxvii 223 f.), or CLIFF with an EDGE or brink (B.-T. Suppl.)?; as., 2893.
- ecg-hete** †, mi., *sword-hate, hostility, war*; 84; as., 1738.
- ecg-þracu** †, f., *sword-storm, fight*; as. -þræce, 596.
- ēd(e)r**, see æd(e)r.
- ed-hwyrft**, mi., *return, change, reverse*; 1281. [hweorfan.]
- ed-wenden** †, fjō., *turning back, reversal, change*; 280, 1774, 2188.
- ed-wit-lif** †, n., LIFE of disgrace; 2891.
- efn**, in on efn, prep. phrase, w. preceding dat., (EVEN with), *beside*; 2903. [ANENT; Ger. neben.]
- efnan**, see æfnan.
- efne**, adv., EVEN, *just*; efne (swā), 943, 1092, 1223, 1283, 1571, 3057; efne (swylc), 1249.
- efstan**, w I., *hasten* (intr.); 3101; pret. 3 sg. efste, 1493. [ofost.]
- eft**, adv., *afterwards, back, again; in turn, on the other hand*; 22, 56, 123, 135, 281, 296, 603, 692, 853, 871, 1146, 1160, 1377, 1529, 1541, 1556, 1596, 1753, 1804, 1869, 2111, 2117, 2142, 2200, 2319, 2365, 2368, 2387, 2592, 2654, 2790, 2941, 2956, 3044; eft swā ær, 642, 1787; eft sōna (EFTSOON(s)); 1762. [Cp. æfter.]
- eft-cyme** †, mi., *return*; gs. eftcymes, 2896. [cuman.]
- eft-sið** †, m., *journey back, return*; gs. -es, 2783; as. -sið, 1891; ap. -as tēah, *returned*, 1332.
- egesa**, wk.m., *terror, fear, horror*; 784;

- gs. egesan, 1757; ds. ~ (Schü.Bd. 35: *terribly, greatly*), 1827, 2736; as. ~, 3154; þurh egsan, *in a terrible manner* (MPh. iii 451), 276. [ege, cp. AWE.]—Cpds.: glēd-, lig-, wæter-.
- eges-full, adj., *terrible*; 2929.
- eges-lic, adj., *terrible*; nsm., 2309, 2825; nsn., 1649.
- egle, adj. ja. (Siev. § 303 n. 2), *hateful, horrible*; nsf. eglu, 987 (n.). [Cp. AIL, vb.]
- egsa, see egesa.
- egsian(†)+, w 2., *terrify*; pret. 3 sg. egsode, 6.
- ēg-strēam †, m., *water-stream*, (pl.) *sea*; dp. -um, 577. [Cp. ēagor-strēam, æg-weard; ēa-lond; Lang. § 10.5.]
- ēhtan, w 1., w. gen., *pursue, persecute*; pret. 3 pl. ēhton, 1512; pres. ptc. ēhtende (wæs), 159. [ōht.]
- ehti(g)an, see eahtian.
- elde, eldo, see ylde, yldo.
- el-land †, n., *foreign country*; as., 3019. [Cp. elra.]
- ellen, n., *courage, valor, strength, zeal*; 573, 902, 2706; gs. elnes, 1529, 2876; ds. elne, 893, 1097, 2861; on ~, 2506, 2816; (mid) ~, 1493, 2535; elne (semi-adv.), *valiantly, quickly*: ~ geēode 2676, si. 1967, 2917; as. ellen, 602, 2349, 2695, [F. 11], (*deed[s] of valor*): 3, 637. — Cpds.: mægen-.
- ellen-dæd †, fi., *DEED of valor*; dp. -um, 876, 900.
- ellen-gæst †, mi., *powerful or bold demon*; 86.
- ellen-lice(†), adv., *valiantly, boldly*; 2122.
- ellen-mærþu †, f., *fame for courage; heroic deed*; dp. -mærþum, 828, 1471.
- ellen-rōf, adj., *brave, strong, famed for courage*; 340, 358, 3063; dpm. -um, 1787.
- ellen-sioc †, adj., (*strength-sick*), *deprived of strength*; asm. -nc, 2787.
- ellen-weorc †, n., *WORK of valor, courageous deed*; as., 661, 958, 1464, 2643; gp. -a, 2399; ap. -weorc, 3173.
- elles, adv., *ELSE, otherwise*; 2520; ~ hwær, 138; ~ hwergen, 2590.
- ellor †, adv., *ELSEWHERE*; 55, 2254.
- ellor-gæst, -gæst, †, ma., mi., *alien spirit*; -gæst, 807, 1621, -gæst 1617; ap. -gæstas, 1349.
- ellor-sið †, m., *journey ELSEWHERE, death*; 2451.
- elne(s), see ellen.
- elra †, comp. (cf. MPh. iii 252), *another*; dsm. elran, 752. [Cp. Go. aljis, Lat. alius. See el-, elles, ellor.]
- el-þeodig, adj., *foreign*; apm. elþeodige, 336. [Cp. elra.]
- ende, mja., *END*; 822, 1254; ds., 224, 2790, 2823; as., 1386, 1734, 2021 (n.), 2342, 2844, 3046, 3063. — Cpds.: woruld-.
- ende-dæg, m., *last DAY, death*; 3035; as., 637.
- ende-dōgor †, n., *last day, death*; gs. -dōgores, 2896.
- ende-lāf †, f., *last remnant*; 2813.
- ende-lēan(†), n., *final reward or retribution*; as., 1692.
- ende-sæta †, wk.m., *one stationed at the (END) extremity of a territory* (i.e. *coast-guard*); 241. [sittan.]
- ende-stæf(†), m., *END*; as., 1753. See fācen-stafas.
- (ge-)endian, w 2., *END*; pp. geendod, 2311.
- enge, adj. ja., *narrow*; apm., 1410 (*cheerless?* cf. Schü. Bd. 37 ff.). [Go. aggwus, Ger. eng.]
- ent, mi., *giant*; gp. enta (geweorc), 2717, 2774, si. 1679. Cf. Grimm D.M. 434 (524), 443 (534).
- entisc †, adj., *made by giants, giant*; asm. -ne, 2979.
- (ge-)ēode, see (ge-)gān.
- eodor, m., (1) *enclosure, precinct*; ap. (under, 'inside') eoderas, 1037.

- (Cp. *Gen.* 2445, 2487, *Hel.* 4945.) — (2) † *protector, prince* (w. gen. pl.); ns. eodur, 663, eodor 1044; vs. eodor, 428. (Cp. hlēo; ἔρκος Ἀχαιῶν. See *Beitr.* xli 163–70.)
- eofer, efor**, m., *boar; figure of boar on helmet*: eofer, 1112; ap. eoferas, 1328; *boar banner*: as. eafor, 2152. [Ger. Eber.]
- eofer-sprēot**(†) +, m., *boar-spear*; dp. -um, 1437.
- eofor-lic** †, n., *figure of a boar*; np., 303. (See lic, swin-lic.)
- eofod**, see eafod.
- eolet** †, *sea? voyage?*; gs. -es, 224 (n.).
- eom**, anv., AM (s.t. used as auxil. w. pp. of trans. or intrans. verbs); 1 sg. eom, 335, 407, 1475, 2527, [F. 24]; 2 sg. eart, 352, 506, 1844, 2813; 3 sg. is 31 times, 248, 256, 272, etc., [F. 24, 26], ys 2093, 2910, 2999, 3084; negat. nis, 249, 1361, 1372, 2458, 2532; 1 pl. synt, 260, 342; 2 pl. syndon, 237, 393; 3 pl. sint 388, synt 364, syndon 257, 361, 1230; opt. 3 sg. siē 435, 3105, siē 682, sig 1778, sȳ 1941, sȳ 1831, 2649. — *wesan*, v, *be* (often used as auxil. w. pp. of trans. and s.t. of intrans. verbs); inf. wesan, 272, 1328, 1859, 2708, 2801, 3021; imp. sg. wes, 269, 1170, 1219, 1224, 1480, wæs 407; [pl. wesað, F. 12]; pret. 1 sg. wæs, 240, 1657, 2428, 3087; negat. næs, 2141, 2432; 3 sg. wæs 242 times, 11, 18, 49, 53, 126, 140, etc., [F. 28, 45]; negat. næs 20 times, 134, 1299, etc.; 1 pl. wæron, 536, 544, 1820; 3 pl. wæron 15 times, 233, 548, 612, etc., wæran 1015, 2475; negat. næron, 2657; opt. 2 sg. wære, 1478; 3 sg. wære 14 times, 173, 203, 593, etc., [F. 36, 44]; negat. nære, 860, 1167. — Note: pres. ptc. used w. wæs, wære ('progressive form,' see note on 159): 159, 1105, 3028. Omission of wesan (cf. *Beitr.* xxxvi 362 ff.): 617, 992, 1783, 1857, 2091, 2256, 2363, 2497, 2659, of is: 2262, 3062, of syndon: 2035, of wæs: 811, 2297. — Cpds.: cniht-, umbor-wesende. — **bēon**, anv., BE; the indic. forms used in 'abstract' clauses; thus in generic and gnomic statements: 3 sg. bið, 183, 186, 1059, 1283, 1384, 1388, 1940, 2541, (cp. w. (n)is, 2532), 2890, 3174, byð 1002, 2277; 3 pl. bēoð, 1838; ref. to 'typical' instances: 3 sg. bið, 1742, 1745, 2444, 2450; w. a future sense: 1 sg. bēo, 1825; 3 sg. bið, 299, 660, 949, 1762, 1767, 1784, 1835, 2043; 3 pl. biōð, 2063; — imp. sg. bēo, 386, 1173, 1226, biō 2747. (Auxil. w. pp.: 1745, 2063, 2450.) Cf. K. Jost, *Beon und wesan* (Ang. F. xxvi), §§ 18–34.
- eorclan-stān**, m., *precious stone*; ap. -as, 1208. [Cp. eorc(n)an-stān. — OHG. erchan 'egregious,' OE. Eorcon- in names of persons; but more likely of oriental origin, cf. *ZfdA.* xi 90, *Beitr.* xii 182 f.]
- ēored-geatwe** †, fwō.p., *warlike equipments*; ap., 2866. [ēored (= eoh + rād) 'troop' (orig., of cavalry). See wig-getāwa.]
- eorl**, m., *nobleman, man, warrior, hero*; 761, 795, 1228, 1328, 1512, 1702, 2908, 2951, 3015, 3063, 3077; gs. eorles, 689, 982, 1757; as. eorl, 573, 627, 2695; gp. eorla, 248, 357, 369, 431, 1235, 1238, 1312, 1420, 1891, 2064, 2248, 2891, 3166, ~ drihten: 1050, 2338, ~ hlēo: 791, 1035, 1866, 1967, 2142, 2190; dp. eorlum, 769, 1281, 1649, 1676, 2021; ap. eorlas, 6, 2816. [EARL, cp. ON. jarl.]
- eorl-gestrēon** †, n., (*noblemen's*) *treasure, riches*; gp. -a, 2244.
- eorl-gewāde** †, nja., *dress of a warrior, armor*; dp. (sg. meaning) -gewādum, 1442.

- eorlic (= eorl-lic)(†)(+), adj., *manly, heroic, noble*; asn. eorlic, 637.
- eorl-scipe †, mi., *nobility, rank; heroic deed(s)*; as., 1727, 3173, ~ efnan (& si.): 2133, 2535 (-scype), 2622, 3007.
- eorl-weorod †, n., *band of warriors*; 2893.
- eormen-cyn(n) †, nja., *manKIND*; gs. -cynnes, 1957. [eormen- 'im-mense'; KIN.]
- eormen-grund(†), m., *spacious (GROUND) earth*; as., 859. (*Jul. IO, Chr. 481: yrmenne grund (as.)*.)
- eormen-lāf †, f., *immense legacy*; as. -lāfe, 2234.
- eorre, see yrre.
- eorð-cyning, m., *KING of the land*; gs. -es, 1155.
- eorð-draca †, wk.m., *EARTH-DRAGON*; 2712, 2825.
- eorðe, wk.f., *EARTH*; both *ground and the world we live in*; gs. eorþan, 752, 1730, 2727, 3049; ds. ~, 1532, 1822, 2415, 2822, 2855, 3138; as. ~, 92, 2834, 3166, ofer ~, 248, 802, 2007, wide geond ~, 266, 3099.
- eorð-hūs(†)+, n., *EARTH-HOUSE*; ds. -e, 2232.
- eorð-reced †, m.n., *EARTH-house*; 2719.
- eorð-scræf, n., *EARTH-cavern, cave*; gp. -scrafa, 3046.
- eorð-sele †, mi., *EARTH-hall, cave*; ds., 2515; as., 2410.
- eorð-weal(l)(†)+, m., *EARTH-WALL, mound*; as., 2957, 3090.
- eorð-weard †, m., *EARTH-GUARD, stronghold*; as., 2334. (Cf. Dietrich, *ZfdA. xi 415 f.*)
- eoten(†)(+), m., *giant*; 761 (Grendel); np. -as, 112; gp. -a, 421, 883. [Cp. etan(?). *NED.*: ETEN, ETTIN (obs., dial.)]
- eotonisc †, adj., *made by giants, giant*; asn. (-swcord) ~: 1558, etonisc 2616, eotonisc 2979.
- eoton-weard †, f., *watch, against a giant*; as. -weard' (T.C. § 25), 668.
- ēow, see þū.
- ēowan, see ýwan.
- ēower, poss. pron., *YOUR*; 2532; dsn. ēowrum, 2885; asm. ēowerne, 294, 2537, 2889; asn. ēower, 251; npm. ēowre, 257; gpm. ēowra, 634; dpn. ēowrum, 395; [apf. ēowre, F. 11]; apn. (? see þū) ēower, 392.
- ēower, ēowic, (pers. pron.), see þū.
- ēst, fi., *favor, good will*; dp. ēstum ('with good will,' 'kindly'), 1194, 2149, 2378, ~ miclum 958; — *gift, legacy, bequest*; as. ēst, 2157 (n.), 2165, 3075. [unnan.]
- ēste(†), adj.ja., *kind, gracious* (w. gen.: 'in regard to'), 945.
- etan, v, *EAT*; 444; 3 sg. eteð, 449. — Cpds.: þurh-, tretan.
- etonisc, see eotonisc.
- ēð-begēte(†), adj.ja., *easy to obtain (GET)*; 2861. [See ēaðe, be-gitan.]
- ēðe, see ēaðe.
- ēþel, m., *native land, home*; ds. ēþle, 1730, 1774; as. 'Ð' (Intr. xcix), 520, 913; ēðel, 1960.
- ēðel-riht †, n., *ancestral RIGHT, privileges belonging to a hereditary estate, ancestral domain*; 2198. See folc-lond-riht (cf. Schū. Bd. 44 ff.).
- ēþel-stōl †, m., *native seat, ancestral throne*; ap. -as, 2371. [STOOL.]
- ēþel-turf †, fc., *native soil, country*; ds. -tyrf, 410. [TURF.]
- ēþel-weard †, m., *GUARDIAN of the native land, king*; 'Ð' weard, 1702, ēþelweard, 2210; ds. -e, 616.
- ēðel-wyn(n) †, fi., *enjoyment of hereditary estate, delightful home*; ns. ēðelwyn, 2885; as. ~, 2493.
- ēþ-gesýnet †, adj.ja., *easily visible* (with the connotation of 'in abundance'); 1110; ýþgesēne, 1244. [See ēaðe; SEEN.]

- fācen**, n., *deceit, malice, crime*; ds. fācnc, 2009.
- 'ācen-stafas †**, m.p., *treachery*; ap., 1018. [Cp. ON. feikn-stafir 'baleful runes,' 'crime.'] See ār-stafas, ende-rūn-stāf.
- fāc**, n., *space of time*; as., 2240. [Ger. Fach.]
- fāder**, mc., **FATHER**; 55, 262, 316, 459, 1609, 2048, 2608, 2928; gs. ~, 21, 188, 1479, 1950, 2059; ds. ~, 2429; as. ~, 1355. — Cpds.: ār-, eald-.
- fāder-āpelu †**, nja.p., *paternal rank or excellence*; dp. -āpelum, 911. See āpelu.
- fāderen-māg(†)**, m., *paternal relative, kinsman on the FATHER'S side*; ds. -e, 1263.
- fāge(†)**, adj.ja., *doomed to die, fated, near death*; 846, 1241, 1755, 2141, 2975; gsm. fāges, 1527; dsm. fāgum, 2077; asm. fāgne, 1568; *dead*: dpm. fāgum, 3025. [FEY (Sc.); Ger. feige.] — Cpds.: dēað-, un-.
- fāgen**, adj., *glad, rejoicing*; npm. fāgne, 1633. [FAIN; cp. ge-fēon.]
- fāger** (cf. T.C. § 4), adj., *FAIR, beautiful*; nsm., 1137; nsn. fāger, 773; asf. -e, 522; npm. -e, 866. — Cpds.: un-.
- fāg(e)re**, adv., *FAIRLY, pleasantly, fittingly, courteously*; fāgere, 1014, 1788; fāgre, 1985, 2989.
- (ge-)fāgnian**, w 2., *rejoice, i.e. †make glad*; pp. gefāgnod (MS. gefrāgnod), 1333. (For the trans. meaning cp. (ge)blissian. — gefrāgnian is not found elsewhere.) [fāgen.]
- ge-fāgon**, see ge-fēon.
- fāhð(o)**, f., **FEUD, enmity, hostile act, battle**; fāhð, 2403, 3061, fāhðo 2999; gs. (or ds.) fāhðe, 109; ds. ~, 1537; as. ~, 459, 470, 595, 1207, 1333, 1340, 1380, 2513, 2618, 2948, fāghðe 2465; fāhðe ond fyrene, 137, 879, 2480, si. 153; gp. fāhða, 2689; ap. (s.?) fāhðo, 2489. [fāh. Cp. Ger. Fehde; NED.: FEUD.] — Cpds.: wæl-.
- fālsian(†)**, w 2., *cleanse, purge*; 432; pret. 3 sg. fālsode, 2352; pp. gefālsod, 825, 1176, 1620. [fāle.]
- fāmne**, wk.f., *maiden, woman*; gs. fāmnan, 2059; d.(a.?)s. ~, 2034.
- fār**, n., *†vessel, ship*; 33. [faran.]
- fār**, m., *sudden attack, danger, disaster*; 1068, 2230. [FEAR; Ger. Gefahr.]
- fār-gripe †**, mi., *sudden GRIP or attack*; 1516; dp. -gripum, 738.
- fār-gryre †**, mi., *(terror caused by) sudden attack, awful horror*; dp. -gryrum, 174.
- fārīnga**, adv., *suddenly*; 1414, 1988. [fār.]
- fār-nið †**, m., *hostile attack, sudden affliction*; gp. -a, 476.
- fāst**, adj., **FAST, firm, fixed** (often w. dat.); nsm., 137, 636, 1007, 1290, 1364, 1742, 1878, 1906, 2243, 2901, 3045, 3072; nsf., 722, 2086; nsn., 303, 998; asm. -ne, 2069; asf. -e, 1096; asn. fāst, 1918; apm. -e, 2718. — Cpds.: ār-, blād-, gin-, sōð-, tīr-, wīs-.
- fāste**, adv., **FAST, firmly**; 554, 760, 773, 788, 1295, 1864 (or apm. of adj.?). Comp. fāstor ('more securely'), 143.
- fāsten**, nja., **FASTNESS, stronghold**; as., 104, 2333, 2950.
- fāst-rād**, adj., *firmly resolved*; asm. -ne, 610.
- fæt**, n., *vessel, cup*; ap. fatu, 2761. [VAT, (prob.) fr. Kent. dial.] — Cpds.: bān-, drync-, māðþum-, sinc-, wunder-.
- fæt(†)**, n., *(gold) plate*; dp. fætum, 2256, fættum (Lang. § 19.4), 716. [See fāted.]
- fāted(†)**, adj. (pp. of *fātan), *ornamented, (gold-)plated*; nsn., 2701;

- gsn.wk. fættan (goldes), 1093, 2246; dsn.wk. fættan (golde), 2102; asn. fæted, 2253, 2282; apm. fætte, 333, 1750. [Cp. Go. fētjan 'adorn.'] (See *ZfdA.* xi 420; *Beitr.* xxx 91 n.; Tupper's *Riddles*, pp. 184 f.)
- fæted-hlēor †, adj., with ornamented checks, i.e. with gold-plated head-gear (or bridle); apm. -e, 1036.
- fæt-gold †, n., plated GOLD; as., 1921.
- fættan, fætte, see fæted.
- fættum, see fæt.
- fæðer-gearwe †, fwō.p., FEATHER-GEAR; dp. -gearwum, 3119. [GEAR fr. ON. gǫrvi.]
- fæþm, m., (outstretched) arms; dp. -um, 188, 2128; — embrace: ns. (liges) fæþm, 781; as. (si.) ~, 185; — bosom: as. (foldan) ~, 1393, (si.) 3049; — grasp, power: as. fæþm, 1210. [FATHOM.] — Cp. sīd-fæþme(d).
- fæðmian(†), w 2., embrace, enfold; 3133; opt. 3 sg. fæðmic, 2652.
- fāg, fāh, adj., (1) variegated, decorated, shining; nsm. fāh, 1038, 2671(?); nsf., 1459; nsn., 2701; asm. fāgne, 725, fāhne 716, 927; asn. fāh, 2217; npn. fāh, 305; dpn. fāgum, 586; apn. fāge, 1615 (cf. Lang. § 21). — (2) blood-stained; nsm. fāh, 420, 2974, fāg 1631 (nsn.?).; nsn. fāh, 934, 1286, 1594; asm. fāhne, 447. — Cpds.: bān-, blōd-, brūn-, drēor-, gold-, gryre-, searo-, sinc-, stān-, swāt-, wæl-, wyrn-.
- fāh, fāg, adj., (1) hostile, (FOE); nsm. fāh, 554, 2671(?); asm. fāne, 2655; gpm. fāra, 578, 1463; in a state of feud with (wið), nsm. fāg, 811. — (2) outlawed, guilty; nsm. fāh, 978, fāg 1001, 1263. — Cpds.: nearo-.
- fāmig-heals †, adj., FOAMY-necked; 1909; fāmī-, 218.
- (ge-)fandian, w 2., search out, test, tamper with (w. gen.); pp. gefandod, 2301; — experience (w. acc. or gen.); pp. gefondad, 2454. [findan.] See cunnian.
- fāne, fāra, see fāh.
- faran, vi, go, proceed, FARE; 124, 865, 2551, 2915, 2945; ger. farenne, 1805; pret. 3 sg. fōr, 1404, 1908, 2308; 3 pl. fōron, 1895.
- ge-faran, vi, proceed, act; 738. (Cf. Lorz 22.)
- farod †, m. or n., current, sea; ds. -e, 28, 580, 1916. [faran.] Cp. waroð (*Angl.* xxviii 455 f., T.C. § 28 n. 1).
- fēa, adj.wa.(a.), pl., FEW, a few; gp. fēara, 1412, 3061; dp. fēaum, 1081; a. (w. part. gen.: worda) fēa, 2246, 2662. [Go. fawai, pl.; cp. Lat. paucus.]
- fēa, 156, see feoh.
- ge-feah, see ge-fēon.
- fealh, ge-fealg, see (ge-)fēolan.
- feallan, rd., FALL; 1070; pret. 3 sg. fēol, 772, [F. 41], fēoll 2919, 2975; 3 pl. fēollon, 1042. — Cpds.: be-.
- ge-feallan, rd., FALL; 3 sg. gefealleð, 1755; — w. acc., fall (on) to: pret. 3 sg. gefēoll, 2100, 2834.
- fealo, 2757, see fela.
- fealu, adj.wa., FALLOW; 'pale yellow shading into red or brown' (Mead L 7.32.198); asf. fealwe (stræte, 'covered with pale yellow sand or gravel' (Mead)), 916; apm. ~ (mēaras, 'bay'), 865; 'yellowish green': asm. fealone (flōd), 1950. — Cpds.: æppel-.
- fēa-sceaft(†), adj., destitute, poor, wretched; 7, 973; dsm. -um, 2285, 2393; npm. -e, 2373.
- feax, n., hair of the head (collect.); ds. feaxe, 1647, fexe 2967. — Cpds.: blonden-, gamol-, wunden-.
- ge-fēgon, -feh, see ge-fēon.
- fēhð, see fōn.
- fēl, f., FILE; gp. -a, 1032 (n.). (= fēol, fil; Lang. § 10.7.)

- fela**, nu. (indecl.), *much, many*, nearly always w. part. gen. (pl. or sg.); 36, 992, 995, 1265, 1509, 1783, 2231, 2763, [fæla, F. 33]; as., 153, 164, 311, 408, 530, 591, 694, 809, 876, 929, 1028, 1060, 1411, 1425, 1525, 1577, 1837, 2003, 2266, 2349, 2426, 2511, 2542, 2620, 2631, 2738, [fæla, F. 25], fealo, 2757; — adv., *much*; [586], 1385, 2102, 3025, 3029. [Go. filu, Ger. viel.] — Cp.: eal-. See worn.
- fela-fricgende †**, adj. (pres. ptc.), *well informed, wise*; 2106. See ge-fricgan. (MPh. iii 262.)
- fela-geōmor †**, adj., *very sad, solemn*; 2950.
- fela-hrōr †**, adj., *very vigorous, strong*; 27.
- fela-mōdig †**, adj., *very brave*; gpm. -ra, 1637, 1888.
- fel(l)**, n., FELL, *skin*; dp. fellum, 2088.
- fen(n)**, nja., FEN, *marshy region*; ds. fenne, 1295; as. fen, 104.
- fen-freoðo †**, wk.f., FEN-*refuge*; as., 851.
- feng**, mi., *grasp, grip*; 1764; as., 578. [fōn.] — Cp.: inwit-.
- (ge-)fēng, see (ge-)fōn.
- fengel †**, m., *prince, king*; 1400, 2156, 2345; vs., 1475. [Cp. fōn? See þengel.]
- fen-gelād †**, n., FEN-*path or -tract*; as., 1359. [liðan.]
- fen-hlið †**, n., FEN-*slope, marshy tract*; ap. -hleoðu, 820.
- fen-hop †**, n., FEN-*retreat*; ap. -hopu, 764. [NED.: HOPE, sb.²] (See mōr-hop.)
- fēo**, see feoh.
- feoh**, n., *property, money, riches*; ds. fēo, 470, 1380, fēa 156. [FEE; OHG. fi'hu, Ger. Vieh.]
- feoh-gift'**, fi., *dispensing of treasure; costly GIFT*; gs. -gyfte, 1025; dp. -giftuna 21, -gyftum 1089. [MnE. gift prob. fr. ON. gipt.]
- feoh-lēas(†)**+, adj., (*money-LESS*, i.e.) †*not to be atoned for with money, inexpiable*; nsn., 2441. Cp. bōt-lēas in *Ags. Laws*.
- ge-feohtan**, III, FIGHT; 1083 (n.).
- feohte**, wk.f. †, FIGHT; as. feohtan, 576, 959.
- fēolan**, III, *penetrate, reach*; pret. 3 sg. (inne) fealh, 1281, 2225. [Go. filhan. Cf. *Beitr.* xxxvii 314.] — Cp.: æt-.
- ge-fēolan(†)**+, III, *make one's way, pass*; pret. 3 sg. gefealg, 2215.
- ge-fēon**, v, w. gen. or dat. (instr.), *rejoice*; pret. 3 sg. gefeah, 109, 1624; gefeh, 827, 1569, 2298; 3 pl. gefægon, 1014, gefēgon 1627.
- fēond**, mc., *enemy, FIEND*; IOI, 164, 725, 748, 970, 1276; gs. fēondes, 984, 2128, 2289; ds. fēonde, 143, 439; as. fēond, 279, 698, 962, 1273, 1864, 2706; gp. fēonda, 294, 808, 903, 1152, fionda 2671; dp. fēondum, 420, 1669. [Go. fijands, Ger. Feind.]
- fēond-grāp †**, f., *enemy's GRIP or clutch*; dp. -um, 636.
- fēond-seaða †**, wk.m., *dire foe*; 554. See sceapa.
- fēond-scipe**, mi., *enmity, hostility*; 2999.
- feor(r)**, adv., FAR; feor, 42, 109, 542, 808, 1340, 1805, 1916; ~ ond nēah, 1221, si. 2870; feorr, 1988; semi-adj., feor, 1361, 1921; *far back* (time): feor, 1701. — Comp. fyr, 143, 252.
- feor-büend †**, mc. [pl.], FAR *dweller*; vp., 254.
- feor-cýþð(u) †**, f. (Wright §§ 371 f.), FAR *country*; np. -cýþðe, 1838. [cūð; KITH.]
- feorh**, (T.C. § 3), m.n., *life*; 2123, 2424; gs. feores, 1433, 1942; ds. feore, 578, 1293, 1548, 3013, feore 1843 (*age*); tō wīdan feore, *ever*, 933; as. feorh, 439, 796, 851, 1370, 1849, 2141, 2655, 2668, 2856, [F. 19], ferh 2706; in feorh dropen, 2981 ('mortally

- wounded,' cp. aldor 1434); widan feorh, *ever*, 2014; dp. feorum, 1306, feorum 73; ap. feorh, 2040; — *living being, body* (cf. *Angl.* xxviii 445); ns. feorh, 1210; dp. feorum, 1152. See ealdor. — Cpd.: geogod̄.
- feorh-bealu †, nwa., (*life-BALE*), *deadly evil*; 2077, 2537 (*fr̄cne*); -bealo (~), 2250; as. ~, 156.
- feorh-ben(n) †, fjō., *life-wound, mortal wound*; dp. -bennum, 2740.
- feorh-bona (†), wk.m., (*life-slayer*); ds. -bonan, 2465.
- X feorh-cyn(n) †, nja., (*life-race*), *race of men*; gp. -cynna, 2266.
- X feorh-geñiðla †, wk.m., *life-enemy, deadly foe*; ds. -geñiðlan, 969; as. ~, 1540; dp. ~, 2933.
- feorh-lāst †, m., (*life-track, i.e.*) *track of vanishing life*; ap. -as, 846. (Cf. *Angl.* xxviii 445.)
- feorh-legu †, wk.f. (Siev. §§ 268, 279), †(*allotted*) *life*; as. -lege, 2800. [licgan; cp. LAW. See *Dan.* 139; aldorlegu; Bu. Tid. 69.]
- feorh-sēoc †, adj., (*life-SICK*), *mortally wounded*; 820.
- feorh-sweng †, mi., *life-blow, deadly blow*; as., 2489.
- feorh-wund †, f., *life-WOUND, mortal wound*; ds. -e, 2385.
- feorm, f., *feeding, sustenance, entertaining, taking care of*; ds. feorme, 2385 (*hospitality*; cp. *OE. Bede* 64.16 f.: for feorme ond onfongnesse gæsta ond cumena = 'propter hospitalitatem atque susceptionem'); as. ~, 451 (n.). [See *NED.*: FARM, sb.¹ (obs.)]
- feormend-lēas †, adj., *without a cleanser or polisher*; apm. -e, 2761.
- feormian, w 2., *cleans, polish*; pres. opt. 3 sg. feormie, 2253. feormynd (= feormend), mc. (pres. ptc.), *cleanser, polisher*; np., 2256. [*NED.*: FARM, v.¹ (obs.)]
- (ge-)feormian, w 2., †*consume, eat up*; pp. gefeormod, 744.
- feormynd, see feormian.
- feorran (†)(+), w 1., *remove*; 156. [feorr; Lang. § 13.3.]
- feorran, adv., *from a FAR*; 430, 823, 1370, 2808, 2889, 3113; ~ cumen, 361, 1819; ~ ond nēan, 839; nēan ond ~, 1174, 2317; *from far back* (time): 91, 2106.
- feorran-cund(†), adj., *of a FAR country*; dsm. -um, 1795. [Cf. *Beitr.* xxxvi 414 n.]
- feorweg, m., FAR WAY, (pl.): *dis-tant parts*; dp. (of) feorwegum, 37. (Cp. NORWAY; *Alovissmál* 10.)
- fēower, num., FOUR; 59, 1637, 2163; a., 1027.
- fēower-týne, num., FOURTEEN; 1641.
- fēran, w 1., *go, FARE*; 27, 301, 316 (tō fēran), 1390, 2261; pres. opt. 2 pl. fēran, 254; pret. 3 pl. ferdon, 839, 1632. [OS. fōrian, Ger. führen.]
- ge-fēran, w 1., (*go to*), *reach, attain, bring about*; w. acc.: pres. opt. 3 sg. gefēre, 3063; pret. 3 pl. gefērdon, 1691 (n.); pp. gefēred, 2844; — w. þæt-clause: pp. gefēred, 1221, 1855.
- ferh, see feorh.
- ferhð †, m.n., *mind, spirit, heart*; gs. -es, 1060; ds. -e, 754, 948, 1166, 1718; dp. -um, 1633, 3176. [Cp. feorh.] — Cpds.: collen-, sārīg-, swið-; wide-.
- ferhð-frec †, adj., *bold in spirit*; asm.wk. -an, 1146. [See *freca*.]
- ferhð-geñiðla †, wk.m., *deadly foe*; as. -geñiðlan, 2881.
- ferh-weard †, f., *GUARD over life*; as. -e, 305. See feorh.
- ferian, w 1., *carry, lead, bring*; pres. 2 pl. ferigeað, 333; pret. 3 pl. feredon, 1154, 1158, fyredon, 378; opt. 3 pl. feredon, 3113; pp. 1.p.m. gefereðe, 361. [FERRY; Go. farjan.] — Cpds.: at-, of-, oð-

ge-ferian, w I., *carry*; 1638; imp. (adhort.) I pl. ~, 3107; pret. 3 pl. geferedon, 3130.

fetel-hilt†, n., *linked HILT*, *hilt adorned with a ring* (Stjer. 25; Keller 43, 163 f.); ap. (þā) fetelhilt, 1563. See hilt.

fetian, w 2., **FETCH**; pp. fetod, 1310.

ge-fetian, w 2., **FETCH**, *bring*; 2190.

fēþa, wk.m., *band on foot, troop*; 1424; ds. fēðan, 2497, 2919; np. ~, 1327, 2544. See fēþe. — Cpds.: gum-.

fēþe, nja., *going, pace*; ds., 970. [OS. fāði, fōði. Not rel. to fōt.]

fēþe-cempa†, wk.m., *foot-warrior*; 1544, 2853.

fēðe-gest†, mi., *foot-GUEST* or *warrior* (*Beitr.* xxxii 565 f.); dp. -um, 1976.

fēþe-lāst†, m., *walking-track, step*; dp. -um, 1632.

fēðe-wig†, n. (or m.), *fight on foot*; gs. -es, 2364.

fex, see **feax**.

fif, num., **FIVE**; uninfl. g., 545; a. fife, 420; [fif, F. 41].

fifel-cyn(n)†, nja., *race of monsters*; gs. fifelcynnes, 104. [Cp. ON. fifl; *MLN.* xxii 235.]

fiftig, num., w. gen., **FIFTY**; gs. fiftiges, 3042; a. fiftig (wintra), 2209, 2733.

fif-týne, num., **FIFTEEN**; g. fiftýna, 207; a. fyftýne, 1582.

findan, III, **FIND**; 207, II56, 1378, 1838, 2294, 2870, 3162 (*devise*); pret. I sg. fond, 2136, funde 1486; 3 sg. fand, 719, 870, 2789; pp. funden, 7; — w. acc. & inf.; pret. 3 sg. fand, 118, 1267, fond 2270, funde 1415; 3 pl. fundon, 3033; — w. æt, *obtain from, prevail upon*; inf. findan, 2373. — Cpds.: on-.

finger, m., **FINGER**; np. fingras, 760; gp. fingra, 764; dp. fingrum, 1505; ap. fingras, 984.

fiond, see **fēond**.

firas†, mja.p., *men, mankind*; gp. fira, 91, 2001, 2286, 2741, fyra 2250. [Cp. feorh.]

firen, see **fyren**.

firgen-, see **fyrgen-**.

flāsc, n., **FLESH**; ds. -e, 2424.

flāsc-homa(†), wk.m., *body*; as. -homan, 1568. See lic-homa.

flān, m. (or f.), *arrow*; ds. -e, 2438, 3119 (*barb*).

flān-boga†, wk.m., *arrow-bow*; ds. -bogan, 1433, 1744.

flēah, see **flēon**.

flēam, m., *flight*; as., 1001, 2889. [Cp. flēon.]

flēogan, II, **FLY**; pres. 3 sg. flēogeð, 2273, [F. 3].

flēon, II, **FLEE**; 755, 764, flēcn 820; — w. acc., flēon, 1264; pret. 3 sg. flēah, 1200, 2224. [OS. fliohan, Ger. fliehen.] — Cpds.: be-, ofer-.

flēotan, II, **FLOAT**, *swim, sail*; 542; pret. 3 sg. flēat, 1909.

flet(t), nja., (1) *floor (of a 'hall')*; as. flet, 1540, 1568. — (2) *hall*; ns., 1976; ds. flette, 1025; as. flet, 1036, 1086, 1647, 1949, 2017, 2054, flett 2034. See heal(I), sele. (*R.-L.* ii 67; K. Rhamm, *Ethnograph. Beiträge zur german.-slavischen Altertumskunde*, ii I (1908), *passim*.) [Cp. FLAT, infl. by adj. flat fr. ON. flatr.]

flet-ræst†, fjö., (*hall-REST*), *couch in the hall*; as. -ræste, 1241.

flet-sittend(e)†, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], *SITTER in the hall*; dp. -sittendum, 1788; ap. -sittende, 2022.

flet-werod†, n., *hall-troop*; 476.

fliht, mi., **FLIGHT**, *flying*; 1765. [flēogan.]

flitan, I, *contend, compete*; pres. ptc. npm. flitende, 916; pret. 2 sg. flite, 507. [FLITE, FLYTE (dial.); cp. Ger. Fleiss.] — Cpds.: ofer-.

flöd, m., **FLOOD**; 545, 580, 1361,

- 1422, 1689; gs. -es, 42, 1516, 1764; ds. -e, 1366, 1888; as. flōd, 1950, 3133; gp. -a, 1497, 1826, 2808.
- flōd-ȳþ†, fjō., FLOOD-wave, wave of the sea; dp. -um, 542.
- flōr, m., FLOOR; ds. flōre, 1316; as. flōr, 725.
- flota, wk.m., ship, boat; 210, 218, 301; as. flotan, 294. [‘FLOATER’; cp. flēotan.] — Cpd.: wēg-.
- flot-here†, mja., sea-army, naval force; ds. -herge, 2915. [Cp. flota.] See scip-here.
- (ge-)flȳman, w I., put to flight; pp. geflȳmed, 846, 1370. [flēam.]
- folc, n., FOLK, people, nation; (the pl. s.t. used w. sg. meaning); gs. folces, 1124, 1582, 1932, [F. 9]; ~ hyrde, 610, 1832, 1849, 2644, 2981, [F. 46], si. 2513; ds. folce, 14, 465, 1701, 2377, 2393, 2595; as. folc, 463, 522, 693, 911, 1179; np. folc, 1422, 2948; gp. folca, 2017, (frēawine) ~: 2357, 2429, si. 430; dp. folcum, 55, 262, 1855. — Cpd.: big-, sige-.
- folc-āgend(e)†, mc. (pres. ptc.), leader of people, chief; npm. -āgende, 3113 (or ds.?). See 522.
- folc-cwēn†, fi., FOLK-QUEEN; 641.
- folc-cyning†, m., FOLK-KING; 2733, 2873.
- folc-rēd†, m., people’s benefit, what is good for the people; as., 3006.
- folc-riht, n., FOLK-RIGHT, legal share of the ‘common’ estate; gp. -a, 2608 (Schü. Bd. 46: possessions).
- folc-scaru†, f., FOLK-SHARE, public land; ds. -scare, 73.
- folc-stede†, mi., FOLK-STEAD; dwelling-place, as., 76; battle-place, as., 1463.
- folc-toga†, wk.m., FOLK-leader, chief; np. -togan, 839. [tēon, II.]
- fold-bold†, n., BUILDING; 773.
- fold-büend(e)†, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], earth-dweller, man; np. büend, 2274; -büende, 1355; dp. -büendum, 309.
- folde(†), wk.f., earth, ground; gs. fol-dan, 96, 1137, 1393; ds. ~, 1196; as. ~, 1361, 2975.
- fold-weg†, m., WAY, path; as., 1633; np. -wegas, 866.
- folgian, w 2., w. dat., FOLLOW, pursue; pret. 3 sg. folgode, 2933; opt. 3 pl. folgedon, 1102.
- folm(†), f., hand; ds. -e, 748; as. -e, 970, 1303; dp. -um, 158, 722, 992; ap. -a, 745. — Cpd.: beadu-, gearo-.
- fōn, rd., grasp, grapple, seize; 439 (wið); pres. 3 sg. fēhð (tō), 1755; pret. 3 sg. fēng (tōgēanes), 1542; — receive (cf. JEGPh. vi 195 f.); pret. 3 sg. fēng (w. dat.), 2989. — Cpd.: be-, on-, þurh-, wið-, ymbe-.
- ge-fōn, rd., w. acc., seize, grasp; pret. I sg. gefēng, 3090; 3 sg. ~, 740, 1501, 1537, 1563, 2609.
- fondian, see fandian.
- for, prep., I. w. dat. (I) BEFORE, in front of, in the presence of; 169, 358, 1026, 1120, 1649, 2020, 2501(?), 2781(?). — (2) FOR; out of, because of, on account of; 110 (w. instr.), 169(?), 338, 339, 382, 434, 457, 458, 462, 508, 509, 832, 965, 1206, 1515, 1796, 2223, 2501(?), 2549, 2781(?), 2835, 2926, 2966; w. murnan: 1442, 1537; in return for, 385, 951, 2385. — II. w. acc., for, as, in place of; for (sunu), 947, 1175; (nē . . .) for (wiht), 2348. See fore.
- foran, adv., BEFORE, in front; 984, 2364; (fig. :) 1458. — Cpd.: be-.
- for- (unstressed), fore- (stressed), prefix. See the foll. words. (Cf. M. Leopold, Die Vorsilbe ver- und ihre Geschichte, 1907, pp. 42 f., 274; O. Siemerling, Das Präfix for(e) in der ae. Verbal- u. Nominalkomposition, Kiel Diss., 1909.)
- for-bærnan, w I., BURN up (trans.); 2126.

- for-beran**, IV, FORBEAR, *restrain*; 1877.
- for-berstan**, III, BURST *asunder* (intr.), *snap*; pret. 3 sg. forbærst, 2680.
- for-byrnan**, III, BURN *up* (intr.); pret. 3 sg. forbarn, 1616, 1667, forborn 2672.
- ford**, m., FORD, †*water-way (sea)*; as., 568. (Cp. Lat. vadum also used of 'body of water.')
- fore**, I. adv., *therefor, for it*; 136. II. prep., w. dat., (1) *before, in the presence of*; 1064, 1215. — (2) *on account of*, 2059.
- fore-mære**, adj. ja., *very famous, illustrious*; supl. foremærost, 309.
- fore-mihtig**(†), adj., *very powerful*; 969.
- fore-snotor**†, adj., *very prudent or clever*; npm. foresnotre, 3162.
- fore-þanc**, m., FORETHOUGHT; 1060.
- for-gifan**, V, GIVE, *grant*; pret. 3 sg. forgeaf, 17, 374, 696, 1020, 1519, 2492, 2606, 2616, 2997.
- for-grindan**, III, GRIND *to pieces, crush* (w. dat. of person); pret. I sg. forgrand, 424; — *destroy, consume* (w. acc.); pp. (glëdum) forgrunden, 2335, 2677.
- for-gripan**, I, w. dat. of person, *crush to death*; pret. 3 sg. forgräp, 2353. [GRİPE.]
- for-gyldan**, III, *repay, pay for, requite*; 1054, 1577, 2305, [F. 39]; pret. I sg. (-lëan) forgeald, 2094; 3 sg. forgeald, 2968, ([-]lëan) ~, 114, 1541, 1584; pp. forgolden, 2843; *recompense, reward* (w. pers. object): pres. opt. 3 sg. forgylde, 956.
- for-gyman**, w I., *neglect, be unmindful of*; pres. 3 sg. forgymëð, 1751.
- for-gytan**, V, FORGET; pres. 3 sg. forgyteð, 1751. [See NED. on the form of get.]
- for-habban**, w 3., *hold oneself back, re-*
- strain oneself, FORbear*; (ne meahthe . . .) forhabban, 1151, 2609.
- for-healdan**, rd., *disregard, come short in one's duty towards* (Aant. 35), *rebel against*; pp. forhealden, 2381.
- for-hicgan**, w 3., *despise, scorn*; pres. I sg. forhicge (w. þæt-clause), 435.
- forht**, adj., *afraid*; 754, 2967. [Cp. FRIGHT fr. fyrhtu.] — Cp.: un-
- for-lācan**†, rd., *mislead, betray*; pp. forlāccen, 903.
- for-lædan**, w I., LEAD *to destruction*; pret. 3 pl. forlæddan, 2039.
- for-lætan**, rd., *leave, LET*; 792 (*let go*); pret. 3 sg. forlët, 2787; — w. acc. & inf.: ~, 970; 3 pl. forlëton, 3166.
- for-lëosan**, II, w. dat., LOSE; pret. 3 sg. forlëas, 1470, 2861; pp. forloren, 2145. [See losian.]
- forma**, adj. supl., *first*; forma (sið), 716, 1463, 1527, 2625; ds. forman (siðe), 740, 2286, [F. 19]; ~ (dögore), 2573. [Cp. FORMER.] — Supl. fyr-mest, 2077. [Cp. FOREMOST.]
- for-niman**, IV, *take away, carry off, destroy*; pret. 3 sg. fornarn, 488, 557, 695, 1080, 1123, 1205, 1436, 2119, 2236, 2249, 2772; w. dat.: 3 pl. fornāmon, 2828.
- for-scrifan**, I, w. dat., *proscribe, condemn*; pp. forscrifen, 106. [See scrifan. Cp. Lat. proscribere.]
- for-sendan**(†)+, w I., *SEND away, dispatch, put to death*; pp. forsended, 904. See for-siðian.
- for-sittan**, V, *fail, diminish* (intr.); pres. 3 sg. forsited, 1767.
- for-siðian**†, w 2., *journey amiss (to destruction), perish*; pp. forsited, 1550.
- forst**, m., FROST; gs. -es, 1609.
- for-standan**, VI, (I) *withstand, hinder, prevent*; pret. 3 sg. forstod, 1549; opt. 3 sg. forstode, 1056. — (2) *defend* (w. dat., *against*); inf., 2955.
- for-swāpan**†, rd., *SWEEP off*; pret. 3 sg. forswëop, 477, 2814. [SWOOP.]

for-swelgan, III, SWALLOW *up*; pret. 3 sg. forswearg, II22, 2080.

for-sw(e)orcan, III, *become dark or dim*; pres. 3 sg. forsworced, 1767.

for-swerian(†)+, VI, w. dat., (SWEAR *away*, i.e.) †*make useless by a spell*; pp. forsworen, 804.

forð, adv., FORTH, *forward, on(ward)*, *away*; 45, 210, 291, 612, 745, 903, 948 (*henceforth*), 1162, 1179, 1632, 1718, 1795, 1909, 2069 (forð spreca, 'go on speaking'), [2215], 2266, 2289, 2959, 2967, 3176, [F. 5].

for-ðam, for-ðan, for-ðon, (1) adv., *therefore*; forþan, 679, 1059; forðon, 2523, 3021(?); forðam, 149(?). — (2) conj., *because, since*, FOR; for-ðam, 149(?), 1957, 2645 (MS. forðā), 2741(?) (MS. forðā); forþan, 418, 1336; forðon, 2349, 3021(?); forþon þe, 503. — (S.t. apparently used as a loose connective, 'so,' 'indeed.' Cf. Lawrence *JGPh.* iv 463 ff. See also Schü. Sa. §§ II, 54.)

forð-gerimed(†), pp. of -riman, w I., *counted up, all told*; npn., 59.

forð-gesceaft †, fi., *future state, destiny*; as., 1750.

forð-gewiten, pp. of -gewitan, I, *departed, dead*; dsm. -um, 1479.

for-ðon, see for-ðam.

for-þringan(†)(+), III, †*rescue, protect* (w. dat., *from*); 1084 (n.).

forð-weg †, m., WAY FORTH; as., 2625.

for-weorpan, III, *throw away*; pret. opt. 3 sg. forwurpe, 2872.

for-wreca, v, *drive away, banish*; 1919; pret. 3 sg. forwræc, 109.

for-writan †, I, *cut through*; pret. 3 sg. forwrat, 2705.

for-wyrman, w I., *refuse*, (w. dat. of pers. & þæt-clause or gen. of thing); pres. opt. 2 sg. forwyrne, 429; pret. 3 sg. forwyrnde,* 1142. [wearn.]

fōt, mc., FOOT; gs. fōtes, 2525; dp. fōtum, 500, 1166; ap. fēt, 745.

fōt-gemearc †, n., FOOT-MARK, *length of a foot*; gs. -es, 3042.

fōt-lāst(†)+, m., FOOT-print, *track*; as., 2289.

fracod, adj., *bad, useless*; nsf., 1575. [cūþ; cp. Go. fra-kunnan 'despise.'

See Siev. § 43 n. 4.]

(ge-)frægn, see (ge-)frignan.

frætwan, w I., *adorn, make beautiful*; 76.

frætwe, fwō.p., *ornaments, trappings, decorated armor or weapons, precious things, treasure*; gp. frætwa, 37, 2794, 3133; dp. frætwwum, 2054, 2163, 2784, 2989, frætewum 962; ap. frætwe, 214, 1207, 1921, 2503, 2620, 2919, frætwa 896.

ge-frætwan, w 2., *adorn, deck*; pret. 3 sg. gefrætwwade, 96; pp. gefrætwwod, 992.

fram, from, I. prep., w. dat., FROM; (motion:) (*away*) *from*; fram, 194 (n.), 541, 543, 775, 855, 2366, postposit.: 110; from, 420, 1635, postposit.: 1715; — (origin, source); fram, 2565; of, *concerning*: fram, 581, 875, from 532. — II. adv., *forth, away*; fram, 754, from 2556.

frēa †, wk.m., *lord, king*; 2285; gs. frēan, 2853; gs. or ds.: frēan, 500, 1166, frēan, 359, 1680 (prob. dat., see 1684 f.); ds. frēan, 291, 2662, frēan, 271; as. frēan, 351, 1319, 2537, 3002, 3107; — *consort*: ds. ~, 641 (cp. 1934?); — *the Lord*: gs. ~, 27; ds. ~ (ealles), 2794. [Cp. Go. (Yrauja, ON. Freyr.) — Cpds.: ā-gend-, Lif-, gin-.

frēa-drihten †, m., *lord*; gs. -drihtnes, 796. See frēo-.

frēa-wine †, mi., (*friend and*) *lord*; ~ (folca), 2357, 2429; as. ~, 2438. See frēo-.

frēa-wrāsn †, f., (*lordly*, i.e.) *splendid*

- chain or band; dp. -um, 1451. (See Stjer. 4, 6, 13, 18.)
- freca**(†), wk.m., *bold one, †warrior*; 1563. [Cp. ferhð-frec; *Dial.D.*: FRECK, FRACK; Ger. frech.]— Cpds.: gūð-, hild-, scyld-, sweord-, wig-.
- frēcne**, adj.ja., (1) *daring, audacious*; dsf.wk. frēcnan, 1104; asf. frēcne, 889. — (2) *terrible, fearful, dangerous*; nsm. frēcne, 2689; nsn. ~, 2250, 2537; asf. ~, 1378; asn. ~, 1359, 1691 (n.). [*ESt.* xxxix 330 f.]
- frēcne**, adv., *daringly, terribly, severely*; 959, 1032.
- fremde**, adj.ja., *foreign, alien, estranged* (w. dat.); nsf., 1691. [Ger. fremd.]
- freme**†, adj.i., *good, excellent*; nsf. fremu, 1932. [from, adj.]
- fremman**, w I., (1) *further* (w. pers. obj.); 1832. — (2) *do, perform*; abs.: pres. opt. 3 sg. fremme, 1003; — w. obj.: inf., 101, 2499, 2514, 2627, [F. 9]; pres. 3 sg. fremed, 1701; imp. pl. fremmað, 2800 (*attend to*); pret. 3 sg. fremede, 3006; 1 pl. fremedon, 959; 3 pl. ~, 3, 1019; opt. 1 sg. fremede, 2134. [from, adj.]
- ge-fremman**, w I., (1) *further, advance* (w. pers. obj.); pret. opt. 3 sg. gefremede, 1718. — (2) *do, perform, accomplish*; inf., 636, 1315, 2449, 2674; ger. gefremmanne, 174, 2644; pret. 3 sg. gefremede, 135, 165, 551, 585, 811, 1946, 2004, 2645; 1 pl. gefremedon, 1187; 3 pl. ~, 2478; opt. 3 sg. gefremede, 177, 591, 1552; pp. gefremed, 476, 954 (*brought about, w. þæt-clause*); asf. gefremede, 940.
- frēo-burh**†, fc., (FREE, i.e.) *noble town*; as., 693.
- frēod**†, f., *friendship*; gs. frēode, 2556; as. ~, 1707, 2476. [Cp. frēogan.]
- frēo-drihten**, -dryhten,†, m., *noble* (or *dear*) *lord*; ds. -dryhtne, 2627; vs. -drihten, 1169. See frēa-.
- frēogan**, w 2., †*love*; 948; pres. opt. 3 sg. frēoge, 3176. [Go. frijōn.]
- frēo-lic**(†), adj., *noble, excellent*; nsn., 615; [asn., F. 19]; nsf. -licu, 641.
- frēond**, mc., FRIEND; 2393; as. ~, 1385, 1864; gp. -a, 1306, 1838; dp. -um, 915, 1018, 1126.
- frēond-lār**†, f., *FRIENDLY counsel* (LORE); dp. -um, 2377.
- frēond-laþu**†, f., *FRIENDSHIP, kindness* (prob. not *invitation*, cf. *Arch.* cxv 179); 1192.
- frēond-lice**, adv., *in a FRIENDLY manner*; comp. -licor, 1027.
- frēond-scipe**, mi., *FRIENDSHIP*; as., 2069.
- freoðo**, wk.f. (mu., *Siev.* §§ 271, 279), *protection, safety, peace*; gs., 188. [Cf. *Lang.* § 13.1; Ger. Friede.]— Cpds.: fen-.
- freoðo-burh**(†)+, fc., *town affording protection, stronghold* (perh. orig. ref. to 'the sacred peace attaching to the king's dwelling,' cp. *Ags. Laws* [Chadwick H. A. 330 n.]); as., 522.
- freoðo-wong**†, m., *field of refuge, fastness*; as., 2959.
- freoðu-webbe**†, wk.f., *peace-weaver*, i.e. *lady* (cp. friðu-sibb); 1942.
- frēo-wine**†, mi., *noble* (or *dear*) *friend*; vs. ~ (folca), 430.
- fretan**, v, *EAT up, devour, consume*; 3014, 3114; pret. 3 sg. fræt, 1581. [Go. fra-itan; *NED.*: FRET, v.1]
- fricgan**(†), v, *ask, question*; fricgcean, 1985. [Cp. frignan.]. — Cpds.: fela-fricgende.
- ge-fricgan**(†), v, *learn* (orig. 'by inquiry'), *hear of*; pres. 1 sg. gefricge, 1826; 3 pl. gefricgeað, 3002; opt. 3 pl. gefricgean, 2889.
- friclan**(†), w I., w. gen., *desire, ask for*; 2556. [Cp. freca; *ESt.* xxxix 337 f.]
- frignan**, frinan, III, *ask, inquire*;

- frinan, 351 (w. acc. of pers. & gen. of thing); imp. sg. frin, 1322; pret. 3 sg. frægn, 236, 332, 1319, [F. 22, 46]. [Cp. fricgan; Go. fraihnan.]
- ge-frignan**, III, *learn*, (orig. 'by inquiry'), *hear of*; pret. I sg. gefrægn, 575; 3 sg. ~, 194; I pl. gefrūnon (Lang. § 19.1), 2; 3 pl. ~, 70, gefrungon 666; pp. gefrægen, 1196, gefrūnen 694, 2403, 2952. — Foll. by inf.: pret. I sg. gefrægn, 74; by acc. & inf.: ~, 1011 (gefrægen), 1027, 2484, [2694], 2752, 2773, [F. 37]; 3 pl. gefrūnon, 1969.
- frioðo-wær †**, f., *compact of peace*; gs. frioðowære, 2282; as. frioðuwære, 1096.
- friðu-sib(b) †**, fjō., *pledge of peace*; friðusibb folca, 2017 ('bond of peace to the nations,' Earle, cp. 2028 f.).
- frōd (†)**, adj., *wise, old* ('old and wise'); 279, 1306, 1366, 1844, 2209, 2513, 2625, 2950; (wintrum) ~, 1724, 2114, 2277; nsm.wk. -a, 2928; dsm.wk. -an, 2123; asf. -e, 2800 (Kemble, *et al.*: frōde, adv., 'prudently,' cf. B.-T. Suppl.). [Go. frōþs.] — Cpds.: in-, un-.
- frōfor**, f., *consolation, solace, relief, help*; frōfor 2941; gs. frōfre, 185; ds. ~, 14, 1707; as. frōfre, 7, 628, 973, 1273, frōfor 698 (n.; appar. masc.).
- from**, prep. (adv.), see **fram**.
- from**, adj., *strenuous, bold, brave*; 2527; npm. frome (fyrdhwate): 1641, 2476; dpf. fromum (*splendid*), 21. — Cpds.: sið-, un-.
- fruma**, wk.m., *beginning*; 2309. (Other meanings: originator, maker, doer, chief.) — Cpds.: dæd-, hild-, land-, lēod-, ord-, wīg-.
- frum-cyn(n) †**, nja., *lineage, origin*; as. -cyn, 252.
- frum-gār †**, m., *chieftain*; ds. -e, 2856. (Cp. Lat. 'primipilus?')
- frum-sceaft**, fi. (m.?), *creation, beginning, origin*; ds. -e, 45; as. -sceaft, 91.
- ge-frūnen, -frūnon, -frungon**, see **ge-frignan**.
- fugol**, m., *bird*; ds. fugle, 218; [np. fugelas, F. 5]; dp. fuglum, [2941]. [FOWL.]
- full**, adj., w. gen., FULL; 2412. — Cpds.: eges-, sorg-, weorð-.
- ful**, adv., FULL, *very*; ful (oft), 480, 951, 1252.
- ful(l)**, n., (FILLED) *cup, beaker*; ful, 1192; ds. fulle, 1169; as. ful, 615, 628, 1025, yða ful ('sea'), 1208. [Cf. IF. xxv 152.] — Cpds.: medo-, sele-.
- ful-læstan (†)**, w I., w. dat., *help, support*; pres. I sg. -læstu, 2668. [Cp. fylstan; Siev. § 43 n. 4.]
- full-ēode**, pret. of **ful(l)-gān**, anv., w. dat., *follow, serve, aid*; 3119.
- fultum**, m., *help, support*; as., 698, 1273, 1835, 2662. [ful(l), tēam; Siev. § 43 n. 4.] — Cpds.: mægen-.
- fundian**, w 2., *strive, be eager to go*; pret. 3 sg. fundode, 1137 (n.); *desire* (w. inf.); pres. I pl. fundiaþ, 1819.
- furðum**, adv., *just (of time), first*; 323, 465 (Ries L 6.12.2.378: ðā... furþum = 'cum primum,' in subord. clause), 2009; (*a short time ago*): 1707.
- furþur**, adv., FURTHER, *furthermore, further on*; 254, 761, [2525], 3006.
- fūs**, adj., *eager to set out, ready, hastening*; 1475, 3025, 3119 (*provided with*); nsm., 1966; npm. fūse, 1805; — *longing*; nsm. fūs, 1916; — *ready for death*; nsm. ~, 1241. [Cp. fundian.] — Cpds.: hin-, üt-, wæl-.
- fūs-lic (†)**, adj., *ready*; asn., 1424; apn. (fyrdsearu) fūslicu, 232 (Gummere: 'war-gear in readiness'), (~) fūslic 2618 (asn.?).
- fyf-týne**, see **fif-týne**.
- fyl(l)**, mi., FALL; 2912; ds. -e, 1544 (see: on). — Cpds.: hrā-, wæl-.

- ge-fyllan**, w I., FELL, *kill*; 2655; pret. 3 pl. gefyldan, 2706. [feallan.]
fylo, wk.f., FILL, *plenty, feast*; gs. fylle, 562; gs. or ds. ~, 1014; ds. ~, 1333. [full.] — Cpds.: wæl-, wist-.
fyl-wërig†, adj., (FALL-WEARY), *killed*; asm. -ne, 962.
fyr, see feor(r).
fȳr, n., FIRE; 2701, 2881; gs. -es, 185, 1764; ds. -e, 2274, 2309, 2595; as. fȳr, 1366. — Cpds.: bæł-, heaðo-, wæl-.
fȳras, see firas.
fȳr-bend†, fjō. (mi.), BAND *forged with FIRE*; dp. -um, 722.
fȳrd-gestealla†, wk.m., *war-comrade*; dp. -gesteallum, 2873. [faran; cp. OHG. fart.]
fȳrd-hom†, m., *war-dress, coat of mail*; as., 1504.
fȳrd-hrægł†, n., *war-garment, corslet*; as., 1527.
fȳrd-hwæt†, adj., *active in war, war-like*; npm. (frome) fȳrdhwate, 1641, 2476.
fȳrd-lēoð†, n., *war-song*; as., 1424.
fȳr-draca†, wk.m., (FIRE-DRAKE), -DRAGON; 2689.
fȳrd-searo†, nwa., *armor*; ap. -searu, 232, -searo 2618 (as.?).
fȳrd-wyrðe(†)(+), adj.ja., *distinguished (WORTHY) in war*; 1316.
fyren, firen,(†), f., *crime, sin, wicked deed*; fyren, 915; gs. (p.?) fyrene, 811; as. ~, 101, 137, 153, 2480, firen' 1932; gp. fyrena, 164, 628, 750; ap. ~, 879; dp. fyrenum, adv., *wickedly*: 1744, *exceedingly, sorely*: 2441 (MPh. iii 459).
fyren-dæd(†), fi., *wicked DEED, crime*; dp. -um, 1001; ap. -a, 1669.
fyren-ðearf†, f., *dire distress*; as. -e, 14.
fyrgen-bēam†, m., *mountain-tree*; ap. -as, 1414. [Cp. Go. fairguni, see Beitr. xxxi 68 f.; BEAM.]
fyrgen-holt†, n., *mountain-wood*; as., 1393.
fyrgen-strēam†, m., *mountain-stream, waterfall* (?), Lawrence L 4.62.212; cf. Sarrazin, *ESl.* xlii 4 f.; 1359; as. firgenstrēam, 2128.
fȳr-heard†, adj., *HARDENED by FIRE*; npn., 305.
fyrian, see ferian.
fȳr-lēoht†, n., FIRE-LIGHT; as., 1516.
fȳrmest, see forma.
fȳrn-dagas(†), m.p., DAYS of old; dp. -dagum, 1451. [Cp. Go. *fairn(ei)s; OE. feor(r).]
fȳrn-geweorc†, n., *ancient WORK*; as., 2286.
fȳrn-gewin(n)†, n., *ancient strife*; gs. -gewinnes, 1689.
fȳrn-man(n)†, mc., MAN of old; gp. -manna, 2761.
fȳrn-wita†, wk.m., *old counselor*; ds. -witan, 2123.
fȳrst, mi., *space of time, time (granted for doing s.th.)*; 134, 210, 2555; ds. -e, 76 (n.); as. fȳrst, 528, 545; is. -e, 2573. [Ger. Frist.]
(ge-)fȳrðran, w I., FURTHER, *advance, impel*; pp. gefȳrðred, 2784 (cf. Aant. 38). [furður.]
fȳr-wet(t), -wyt(t) [wit(t)], nja., *curiosity*; fȳrwet, 1985, 2784; fȳrwytt, 232. [Cp. OS. firi-wit(t).]
fȳr-wylm†, mi., *surge of FIRE*; dp. -um, 2671.
(ge-)fȳsan, w I., *make ready, impel, incite*; pp. gefȳsed, 217, 630 (*ready for, w. gen.*), 2309 (*provided with, w. dat.*); nsf. ~, 2561. [fūs.]
gād†, n., *lack, want*; 660, 949.
gædeling(†), m., *kinsman, companion*; gs. -es, 2617 (Brett, *MLR.* xiv 5: *nephew*(?)), cf. *Corpus Gloss.* 914: 'frat[r]juelis' = gæduling); dp. -um, 2949. [Go. gadiliggs; OE. geador.]
gæst, see gist.
gæst, see gæst.

galan, vi, *sing, sound*; 786, 1432; pres. 3 sg. gæleð, 2460. [Cp. nightingale.] — Cpd.: ā-

galdor, see gealdor.

galga, wk.m., GALLOW; ds. galgan, 2446.

galg-mōd(†), adj., *sad in mind, gloomy*; nsf., 1277. [Cf. *IF*. xx 322.]

galg-trēow, nwa., GALLOW-TREE; dp. -trēowum, 2940.

gamen, see gomen.

gamol †, adj., *old, aged, ancient*; (1) of persons (kings, etc.); 58, 265; gomol, 3095; gomel, 2112, 2793; wk. gamela, 1792; gomela, 1397, 2105, 2487, 2851, 2931, 2968; dsm. gamelum, 1677; gomelum 2444; wk. gomelan, 2817; asm.wk. gomelan, 2421; npm. gomele, 1595; gpm. gomelra (*men of old, ancestors*), 2036. — (2) of material objects (sword); nsn. gomol, 2682; asf. gomele, 2563; asn. gomel, 2610. [Cf. *Zfogl. Spr.* xxvi 70; *IF*. v 12 f.; Falk-Torp, *Norw.-Dän. Etym. Wbch.*: gammel. — See *Beitr.* xi 562.]

gamol-feax †, adj., *grey-haired*; 608.

gān, anv., GO; 1163, gān 386, 1644; pres. 3 sg. gæð, 455, 603, gæð 2034, 2054; opt. 3 sg. gā, 1394; imp. sg. gā, 1782; pp. (tōgædre) gegān, 2630 (of hostile meeting, cp. *Mald.* 67). — Pret. ēode; 3 sg., 358, [390, 403], 612, 640, 726, 918, 1232, 1312, 1814, 3123; 3 pl. ēodon, 493, 1626, 3031, [F. 14]. [Cp. Go. iddja. See Collitz, *Das schwache Präteritum* (Hesperia i, 1912), § 32.] — Cpd.: full-, ofer-, oð-, ymb-

ge-gān, anv., (1) GO; pret. 3 sg. geēode, 2676; 3 pl. geēodon, 1967; *enter upon, go to* (w. acc.): inf. gegān, 1277, 1462. — (2) *obtain, gain*; inf. gegān, 1535; *bring to pass* (w. þæt-clause): pret. 3 pl. geēodon, 2917. — (3) *happen*; pret. 3 sg. geēode, 2200.

gang, m., *going*; gs. -es, 968; ds. -e, 1884; — *track*; ns. gang, 1404; as. ~, 1391. [*NED.*: GANG, sb.¹] — Cpd.: be-, in-

gangan, rd., *go*; 314, 324, 395, 1034, [F. 43]; gongan, 711, 1642, 1974, 2083, 2648; imp. sg. geong (Lang. § 13.5), 2743; pret. 3 sg. †gēong, 925, 1785, 2019, 2756, 3125, †giong, 2214, 2409, 2715; †gang (Lang. § 23.4), 1009, 1295, 1316. Pret. gen(g)de, see gengan. [Go. gaggan; GANG (Sc., dial.)] — Cpd.: ā-

ge-gangan, rd., (1) (*go to a certain point*), *reach* (cf. Lorz 24); pp. gegongen, 822, 3036; *obtain, win*; inf. gegangan, 2536; ger. gegangenne, 2416; pp. gegongen, 3085; *bring about* (w. þæt-clause): pp. gegongen, 893. — (2) *happen*; pres. 3 sg. gegangeð, 1846; pp. gegongen, 2821.

ganot, m., GANNET, *sea-bird*; gs. -es, 1861.

gār(†), m., (1) *spear*, according to 1765 (gāres fliht), for throwing; 1846, 3021; gs. -es, 1765; ds. -e, 1075; np. -as, 328. (2) *missile*; ds. -e, 2440 (= 'arrow'). [GAR-(fish, lic), (Ed)-GAR; *NED.*: GARE, sb.¹ (obs.), GORE, sb.², fr. OE. gāra.] — Cpd.: bon-, frum-

gār-cēne †, adj.ja., (*spear-bold*), *brave*; 1958.

gār-cwealm †, m., *death by the spear*; as., 2043.

gār-holt †, n., *spear-shaft*, i.e. *spear*; as. (or ap.?), 1834.

gār-secg, mja., *ocean, sea*; as., 49, 515, 537. [*Epin. Gloss.* 966: segg = 'salum' ('ocean'). Cp. gār, *Gen.*(B) 316? — Etym.: Grimm, *ZfdA.* i 578: secg 'sedge'; Kemble, *Gloss.* s.v. secg: 'spear-man' (cp. Neptune?); Sweet, *Est.* ii 315: gāsríc 'rager.']

gār-wiga †, wk.m., *spear-fighter, warrior*; ds. -wigan, 2674, 2811.

gār-wīgend †, mc., *spear-fighter, warrior*; ap., 2641.

gāst, gæst, ma., mi., *GHOST, spirit, sprite, demon*; gæst, 102, 2073(?), 2312(??); gs. (wergan) gāstes, 133 (Grendel), 1747 (devil); as. gāst, 1274; gp. gāsta 1357, gæsta 1123 (fire). — (Note. It is s.t. difficult to decide whether (-)gæst (gist) or (-)gæst was intended; see *Rie. Zs.* 383; Emerson L 4.149.880 n. 3; *Angl. xxxv* 251; Chambers, note on 102.) — Cpds.: ellen-, ellor-, geōscaeft-, wæl-.

gāst-bona †, wk.m., *soul-slayer, devil*; 177. (Cf. *Angl. xxxv* 249.)

gē, conj., *and*; 1340; gē swylce, 2258; correl. gē . . . gē (*both . . . and*), 1864; gē . . . gē . . . , gē 1248.

gē, pron., see **pū**.

ge-, prefix. See Lorz II ff.; W. Lehmann, *Das Präfix uz- im Altenglischen*, p. i, n. 3.

geador(†), adv., *together*; 835; ~ ætsomme, 491. — Cpds.: on-

ge-æhtle (-a?) †, wk.f. (m.?), *consideration, esteem*; gs. geæhtlan, 369. [eahtian.]

geald, see **gyldan**.

gealdor, n., (1) *sound*; as., 2944. — (2) *incantation, spell*; ds. galdre, 3052. [galan.]

gealp, see **gilpan**.

gēap, adj., *curved, vaulted, †spacious(?)*; 1800; asm. -ne, 836. — Cpds.: horn-, sæ-

gēar, n., *YEAR*; (oþðæt oþer cōm) gēar, 1134 (= 'spring,' cp. *Guðl.* 716, *Runic Poem* 32). — See winter; missēre.

geāra, adv., gp. of gēar, *long since, (of YORE)*; 2664. — Cpds.: un-

geara, adj., see **gears**.

geard, m., (*enclosure, hence dwelling*); ap. -as, 1134; dp. (sg. meaning) -um, 13, 265, 1138, 2459. [YARD.] — Cpds.: middan-, wind-

gēar-dagas, m.p., *DAYS of YORE*; dp. (in, on) gēardagum, I, 1354, 2233.

geare, see **gear(w)e**.

gears, **gearu**, adj.wa., *ready, prepared* (*for*: gen., on w. acc.); gears, 121, 1825, 2414; gearu, 1109; geara (*Lang. § 18.2*), 1914; nsf. gears, 2118, 3105; asf. gearwe, 1006; np. gearwe, 211, 1247, 1813 (*equipped with, w. dat.*). [YARE (dial., arch.); Ger. gar.] See **gear(w)e**, **fæðergearwe**. — Cpds.: eal-

gears, adv., see **gear(w)e**.

gears-folm †, adj., *with ready hand*; 2085.

gear(w)e, adv., (*readily, entirely, well, surely* (w. witan, cunnan, gemunan, scēawian); gearwe, 265, 2339, 2725; gearwe ne . . . , *not at all*, 246, 878; geara (cf. *Beibl.* xv 70), 2062, 2070, 2656; gears, 2748 (n.). — Comp. gearwor, 3074 (n.). — Supl. gearwost, 715.

geato-lic †, adj., *equipped, adorned, splendid, stately*; 1401; nsn., 1562; asn. ~, 308, 2154; apn. ~, 215. [See **geatwa**.]

geatwa, fwō.p., *equipment, precious objects*; ap., 3088. [Siev. § 43 n. 4; see **wig-getāwa**.] — Cpds.: eored-, gryre-, gūð-, hilde-

ge-bedda, wk.m.f., *BED-fellow*; ds. gebeddan, 665. — Cpds.: heals-

ge-bræc, n., *crashing*; as., 2259. [Cp. **brecan**.]

ge-brōðor, mc.p., *BROTHERS*; dp. gebrōðrum, 1191.

ge-byrd, f.(n.)i., *fate*; as., 1074(n.). [Cp. **BIRTH**.]

ge-cynde, adj.ja., *innate, natural, inherited*; nsn., 2197, 2696. [KIND.]

ge-dāl, n., *separation, parting*; 3068. [Cp. **dæl**.] — Cpds.: ealdor-, lif-

ge-dēfe, adj.(i.)ja., *fitting, seemly*; swā hit ~ wæs, 561, 1670, si. 3174;

- gentle, kind; nsm., 1227. [Go. ga-dōfs.] — Cpds.: (adv.) un-
- ge-dræg†, n., *concourse, noisy company*; as., 756. [dragan. See Grimm's note on *Andr.* 43; *Angl.* xxxiii 279(?).]
- ge-dryht, -driht, †, fi., *troop, band of retainers*, (w. preceding gen. pl.); ge-dryht, 431; as. gedryht, 662, 1672; gedriht, 118, 357, 633. [drēogan; Go. ga-draūhts.] — Cpds.: sibbe-
- ge-fæg(?) †, adj., *satisfactory, pleasing, dear*; comp. gefægra, 915 (n.).
- ge-fēa, wk.m., *joy*; as. gefēan (habban, w. gen.), 562, 2740. [ge-fēon.]
- ge-feoht, n., *FIGHT*; 2441; ds. -e, 2048.
- ge-flit, n., *contest, rivalry*; as. (on) geflit, 865. [flitan.]
- ge-fræge †, nja., *information through hearsay*; is.: mine gefræge, *as I have heard say*, 776, 837, 1955, 2685, 2837. [ge-fricgan.]
- ge-fræge (†), adj.ja., *well known, renowned*; nsn., 2480; w. dat.: nsm., 55. [ge-fricgan; OS. gi-frāgi.]
- gegn-cwide †, mi., *answer*; gp. -cwida, 367. [cweðan.]
- gegnum †, adv., *forwards, straight, directly* (gangan, faran); 314, 1404.
- gehðo, see gιοhðo.
- ge-hwā, pron., prec. by partit. gen., *each (one)*; gsm. gehwæs, 2527, 2838 (ref. to fem.); dsm. gehwæm, 1365 (ref. to fem.), 1420; gehwām, 882, 2033; dsn. gehwām, 88; dsf. gehwære, 25; asm. gehwone, 294, 800 (ref. to fem.), 2765; gehwane, 2397, 2685.
- ge-hwær, adv., *everywhere, on every occasion*; 526.
- ge-hwæþer, pron., *either, each (of two), both*; 584, 814, 2171; nsn., 1248; gsn. gehwæþres, 1043; dsm. gehwæðrum, 2994. [EITHER fr. æg-hwæþer.]
- ge-hwelc, see ge-hwylc.
- ge-hwylc, pron., *each, every (one)*, w. partit. gen. (pl.); 985, 1166, 1673; gsm. gehwylces, 732 (ānra ~, see ān), 1396; gsn. ~, 2094, 2189; dsm. gehwylcum, 412, 768, 784 (ānra ~), 936, 996, 2859, 2891; dsf. gehwylcere, 805; dsn. gehwylcum, 98; asm. gehwelcne, 148; gehwylcne, 2250, 2516; asf. gehwylce, 1705; asn. gehwylc, 2608; ism. gehwylce, 2450; isn. ~, 1090, 2057.
- ge-hygd, fni., *thought*; as., 2045. [hyccgan.] — Cpds.: brēost-, mōd-; (ofer-, won-hygd).
- ge-hyld, ni.(c.) (Siev. §§ 267a, 288 n. 1), *protection*; (manna) ~, 3056 (cf. *Angl.* xxxv 119 f.). [healdan.]
- gē-lāc †, n., *motion, play*; dp. (ecga) gelācum, 1168; ap.(s.?) (sweorda) gelāc, 1040. [lācan.]
- ge-lād (†), n., *way, course, tract*; as., 1410. [līþan.] — Cpds.: fen-
- ge-lang, adj., *at hand, dependent on* (æt); 1376; nsn. gelong, 2150. [ALONG, adj. (arch. & dial.)]
- ge-lenge, adj.ja., *belonging to* (dat.); 2732.
- ge-līc, adj., (A) LIKE; npm. -e, 2164 (n.). — Comp. gelicost, LIKEST; 218, 985; nsn., 727, 1608. [See NED.: alike.]
- ge-lōme, adv., *frequently*; 559. XX
- ge-long, see ge-lang.
- ge-mæne, adj.(i.)ja., *common, in common, mutual, shared*; nsf., 1857, 2137 (n.), 2473, 2660; npm. ~, 1860; gpm. gemænra, 1784. [MEAN; Ger. gemein.] XX
- ge-mēde (†) +, nja., *agreement, consent*; ap. gemēdu, 247. [mōd; OS. gi-mōdi.]
- ge-met, n., *measure, faculty, power*; 2533; as. ~, 2879; *means, manner*: mid gemete, *by ordinary means, in any wise*, 779 (*MPh.* iii 455 f.). Cp. mid ungemete, see B.-T. [metan.] X
- ge-met, adj. (cp. the noun), *fit, proper*, MEET; nsn.: swā him gemet þince,

- 687, si. 3057. — Cpd.: (adv.) ungemete(s).
- ge-mēting, f., MEETING, encounter; 2001.
- ge-mong, n., MINGLING together, throng, troop; ds. (on) gemonge, 1643. [AMONG; cp. mengan.]
- ge-mynd, fni., remembrance, memorial; dp. -um, 2804, 3016. [MIND; Go. ga-munds.]
- ge-myndig, adj., MINDFUL (of), intent (on) (w. gen.); 868, 1173, 1530, 2082, 2171, 2689; nsf. ~, 613.
- gēn, adv., still, yet, further; 2070, 2149, 3006; (nū) gēn, 2859, 3167; (ðā) gēn, 2237, 2677, 2702; w. negat., (ðā) gēn, not yet, by no means, 83, 734, 2081. See gýt.
- gēna, adv., still, further; 2800; (þā) ~, 3093.
- geode, see gengan.
- ge-neahhe, adv., sufficiently, abundantly, frequently; 783 (very), 3152 (perh. earnestly); supl. genehost, 794 (n.).
- ge-nehost, see ge-neahhe.
- gengan (†), w I., go, ride (cp. ærnan); pret. 3 sg. gengde, 1412, gende (Lang. § 19.1), 1401. [gangan.]
- ge-nip, n., darkness, mist; ap. -u, 1360, 2808. [nīpan.]
- ge-nōg, adj., ENOUGH, abundant, many; apm. -e, 3104; ap.(s.?)f. -e, 2489.
- gēnunga (†), adv., straightway, directly, completely; 2871.
- geō, adv., formerly, of old; 1476; giō, 2521; iū, 2459. [Go. ju.] See geōmēowle, iū-mon(n).
- gēoc (†), f., help; ds. gēoce, 1834; as. ~, 177, 608, 2674.
- gēocor †, adj., grievous, sad; 765.
- geofon †, m. or n., sea, ocean; 515; gifen, 1690; gs. geofenes, 362, gyfenes 1394. [OS. gēban.]
- geofum, -ena, see gifu.
- geogoð, f. (orig. fi.), YOUTH; (1) abstract; ds. geogoþe, 409, 466, 2512, giogoðe 2426; as. gioguðe, 2112. — (2) concrete: young persons (warriors); ns. geogoð, 66, giogoð 1190; gs. (duguþe ond) geogoþe: 160, 621, (~) iogoþe, 1674; as. geogoðe, 1181.
- geogoð-feorh †, m.n., (period of) YOUTH; ds. (on) geogoðfēore, 537, (~) geoguðfēore, 2664.
- geolo, adj.wa., YELLOW; as. geolwe, 2610.
- geolo-rand †, m., YELLOW shield (ref. to the color of the lion-wood, cp. 2610, or, perh., to a golden band encircling the shield, cf. Keller 73); as., 45.
- geō-mēowle †, wk.f., ('former maiden'), old woman, wife; 3150 (see Varr.); as. iōmēowlan, 2931. [Go. mawilō; cf. Siev. § 73 n. 1.]
- geōmor (†), adj., sad, mournful; 2100, him was geōmor sefa: 49, 2419, si. 2632; nsf. geōmuru, 1075. [OHG. jāmar; Ger. Jammer (noun).] — Cpd.: fela-, hyge-, mōd-, wine-.
- geōmore †, adv., sadly; geōmore, 151.
- geōmor-gyd (d) †, nja., mournful song; as. giōmorgyd, 3150.
- geōmor-lic, adj., sad; nsn., 2444.
- geōmor-mōd (†), adj., sad of mind; 2044, nsf. 3018; nsm. giōmormōd, 2267.
- geōmrian, w 2., mourn, lament; pret 3 sg. geōmrode, 1118.
- geōmuru, see geōmor.
- geond, prep., w. acc., throughout, through, along, over; geond þisne middangeard, 75, 1771; wide geond eorþan, 266, 3099; geond widwegas, 840, 1704; geond þæt sæld, 1280, si. 1981, 2264. [Cp. BEYOND; Go. jaind.]
- geond-brædan †, w I., overspread; pp. -bræded, 1239. [brād.]

- geond-hweorfan †, III, *pass through, go about*; pret. 3 sg. -hwearf, 2017.
- geond-sēon †, v, *look over*; pret. 1 sg. -seh, 3087.
- geond-wlitan †, I, *look over*; giond-, 2771.
- gēong, adj., *YOUNG*; I3, [20], 854, 1831, giong 2446; nsf. geong, 1926, 2625; wk.m. geonga, 2675; dsm. georzum, 1843, 1948, 2044, 2674, 2811 dsm.wk. geongan, 2626, 2860; asm. geongne, 1969; dpm. geongum, 72; apm. geonge, 2018. Supl. wk.n. gingæste, *last*, 2817.
- gēong, pret., a. † geong, imp. (2743), see gangan.
- georn, adj., w. gen., *eager*; 2783. [Cp. YEARN, vb.; see georne.] — Cpds.: lof-.
- georne, adv., *eagerly, willingly, earnestly*; 66, 2294; *readily, firmly*, 669, 968; *surely*: comp. geornor, 821. [Ger. gern.]
- geō-sceaft †, fi., *that which has been determined of old, fate*; as., 1234.
- geō-sceaft-gāst †, m., *demon sent by fate, fated spirit*; gp. -a, 1266.
- geōtan, II, *pour, flow, rush*; pres. ptc. gēotende, 1690. [Go. giutan, Ger. giessen.]
- ge-rād (†) †, adj., *skilful, apt*; asn.wk. -e, 873. [Go. ga-raips; READY.]
- ge-rūm-lice (†), adv., *at a distance, far away*; comp. -licor, 139. [Cp. ROOMILY; on gerūm, *Rid.* 21.14, *El.* 320; OHG. rūmo, rūmor.]
- ge-rysne, (-risne), adj.ja., *proper, becoming*; nsn. gerysne, 2653. [gerisan.]
- ge-saca, wk.m., *adversary*; as. gesacan, 1773. [sacan; cp. and-saca.]
- ge-sacu (†), f., *contention, enmity*; 1737. (= sacu.)
- ge-scād, n., *distinction, discrimination*; gescād witan (w. gen.), *understand, be a judge (of)*, 288. (Cp. Ger. 'Bescheid wissen.') See gescādan.
- ge-scæp-hwīl †, f., *fated time (hour)*; ds. -e, 26. [See ge-sceap; scyppan.]
- ge-sceaft, fi., (*creation, abstr., & concr., collect.*), *world*; as., 1622. [scyppan.] — Cpds.: forð-, lif-, mæl-; cp. won-sceaft.
- ge-sceap, n., *creation, creature, SHAPE, form*; np. gesceapu, 650. — Cpds.: hēah-.
- ge-scipe †, ni., *fate*; ds., 2570. [Cp. ge-sceap; ZföG. lvi 751.]
- ge-selda †, wk.m., (*one of the same dwelling*), *companion, comrade*; as. geseldan, 1984. [See sæld.]
- ge-sið, m., *retainer, companion*; gs. -es, 1297; np. swāse gesiðas, 29, so ap.: 2040, 2518; gp. swāstra gesiða, 1934; dp. gesiðum, 1313, 1924, 2632. [sið 'journey.'] — Cpds.: eald-, wil-.
- ge-slyht (†), n., *battle, conflict*; gp. -a, 2398. [slēan; cp. Ger. Schlacht. See ondslyht, Finnsb. Gloss.: wælsliht.]
- ge-strēon, n., *wealth, treasure*; ns. (p.?), 2037; as. (p.?), 1920, 3166. [NED.: STRAIN, sb.1] — Cpds.: ær-, eald-, eorl-, hēah-, hord-, long-, mād-m-, sinc-, þeod-.
- gest-sele †, mi., *GUEST-hall, (royal) hall for retainers* (*Beitr.* xxxii 9 ff., 565 ff.); as., 994. [See gist. Cf. Siev. § 75 n. 2.]
- ge-sund, adj., *SOUND, safe, unharmed*; asm. -ne, 1628, 1998; npm. -e, 2075; — w. gen.: apm. (siða) gesunde, 318. See an-sund.
- ge-swing †, n., *vibration, swirl, surf*; 848.
- ge-sýne, adj.(i.)ja., *visible, evident*; 2947, 3158; nsn., 1255, 2316, 3058; npm., 1403. [SEEN; Go. (ana-)siuns; cp. OE. sēon, vb.] — Cpds.: æþ-.

- ge-synto, f., *health, safety*; dp. gesyntum, 1869. [ge-sund.]
- gētan(†), w 1., *destroy, kill*; (Kock L 5.44.4.1:) *cut open*; 2940. (Cp. ā-gētan, *Brun.* 18, etc.) [Gmc. *gautian, cp. OE. gēotan. *IF.* xx 327.]
- ge-tæse, adj.ja., *agreeable*; nsf., 1320.
- ge-tenge, adj.ja., *lying on, close to* (w. dat.); asn., 2758.
- ge-trum, n., *troop, company*; is. -e, 922.
- ge-trýwe, adj.ja., *TRUE, faithful*; 1228.
- ge-þinge, nja., (1) *agreement, compact*; ap. geþingo (*terms*), 1085. — (2) *result, issue*; gs. geþinges, 398, 709; gp. geþingea, 525. [See þing; cp. Ger. Bedingung.]
- ge-þóht, m., *THOUGHT*; as., 256, 610.
- ge-þonc, m.n., *THOUGHT*; dp. -um, 2332. [See þencan.] — Cpd.: mōd-.
- ge-þræc(†), n., *press, heap*; as., 3102. [See þrec-wudu; mōd-þracu.]
- ge-þring, n., *THRONG, tumult*; as., 2132.
- ge-þrūen, see under þ.
- ge-þwære, adj.ja., *harmonious, united, loyal*; npm., 1230. [ge-þweran 'stir,' 'mix together.'] See mon-ðwære.
- ge-þyld, fi., *patience*; as., 1395; dp. geþyldum, *steadily*, 1705. [þolian; Ger. Geduld.]
- ge-þýwe(†)+, adj.ja., *customary, usual*; nsn., 2332. [þēaw.]
- ge-wæde, nja., *dress, equipment, armor*; ap. gewædu, 292. [wæd > WEED(s).] — Cpd.: brēost-, eorl-, gūð-.
- ge-wealc, n., *rolling*; as., 464. [Cp. WALK, OE. wealc(i)an.]
- ge-weald, n., *power, control*; as., 79, 654, 764, 808, 903, 950, 1087, 1610, 1684, 1727; dp. mid gewealdum, *of his own accord*, 2221.
- ge-wealden, see ge-wealdan.
- ge-weorc, n., *WORK*; gs. geweorces, 2711; — (*something wrought*), handi-
WORK; ns. geweorc, 455, 1562, 1681; as. ~, 2717, 2774. — Cpd.:
ær-, fyrn-, gūð-, hoñd-, land-, niþ-.
- ge-widre, nja., *WEATHER, storm*; ap. gewidru, 1375. [weder; Ger. Gewitter.]
- ge-wif (or ge-wife) (†)+, ni., *WIFE* (*of destiny*), *fortune*; ap. gewiofu, 697. [wefan; cf. *ZfdPh.* xxi 358; *Siev.* § 263 n. 3.]
- ge-win(n), n., *strife, struggle, fight*; gs. gewinnes, 1721; as. gewin, 798 (see drēogan), 877, 1469 (*turmoil*); — *strife, hardship*; ns. gewin, 133, 191; as. ~, 1781. — Cpd.: fyrn-, ýð-.
- ge-wiofu, see ge-wif.
- ge-wis-lice, adv., *certainly*; supl. -licost, 1350. [IWIS, YWIS (arch.); Ger. gewiss.]
- ge-wit(t), nja., *intellect, senses*; ds. gewitte, 2703; — (*seat of intellect*), *head*; ds. ~, 2882. [See wit(t).]
- ge-wittig, adj., *wise, conscious*; 3094. (Cf. Ælfric, *Hom.* ii 24.12, 142.19: gewittig 'in one's senses.')
- ge-wrixle, nja., *exchange*; 1304. [See wrixl.]
- ge-wyrht, fni., *deed done, desert*; dp. -um, 457 (n.). [wyrcan.] — Cpd.: eald-.
- gid(d), nja., *song, tale, (formal) speech*; gid 1065, gidd 2105, gyd 1160; as. gid, 1723; gyd, 2108, 2154, 2446; gp. gidda, 868; dp. giddu 1118, gyd-
dum, 151. — Cpd.: geōmor-, wōrd-. (Cf. *Mærbot* L 7.7.25 ff.; *P. Grdr.* 2 ii^a 36 f.; *R.-L.* i 444. See lēoð, spel(l).)
- gif, conj.; (1) IF; w. ind.: gif, 272, 346, 442, 447, 527, 661, 684, 1185, 1822, 1826, 1836, 1846, 2514; gyf, 944, 1182, 1382, 1852; w. opt.: giu, 452, 593, 1379, 1477, 1481, 2519, 2637, 2841; gyf, 280 (ind.?), 1104. — (2) *whether, if*, w. opt.; gif, 1140, 1319.

gifan, v, GIVE; inf. *giofan*, 2972; pret. 3 sg. *geaf*, 1719, 2146, 2173, 2431, 2623, 2635, 2640, 2865, 2919, 3009, 3034; 3 pl. *gēafon*, 49; pp. *gyfen*, 64, 1678, 1948. [On the prob. Scand. infl. on the form of give, see *NED.*] — Cpds.: *ā-*, *æt-*, *for-*, *of-*.

gifen, (noun), see *geofon*.

gifeðe (†), adj. ja. (cf. Kluge, *Nominale Stammbildungslehre* § 233), *GIVEN*, granted (by fate); 2730; nsn. 299, 2491, 2682, *gyfeþe* 555, 819. [Cp. OS. *gibiðig*.] — Cpds.: *un-*. — **gifeðe** †, nja., *fate*; 3085.

gif-heal (l) †, f., *GIFI-HALL*; as. -healle, 838.

gife, adj. ja., *greedy, ravenous*; nsf., 1277. — Supl. *gifrost*, 1123. — Cpds.: *heoro-*.

gif-sceat (t) †, m., *GIFT*; ap. -sceattas, 378. [See *sceat* (t).]

gif-stöl †, m., *GIFT-seat, throne*; 2327; as. ~, 168. (See *ēþel-stöl*.)

gifu, f., *GIFT*; 1884; as. *gife*, 1271, 2182; gp. *gifa*, 1930, *geofena* 1173; dp. *geofum*, 1958. — Cpds.: *māðm-*, *swyrd-*.

gigant, m., *GIANT*; np. -as, 113; gp. -a, 1562, 1690. [Fr. Lat. (Gr.) *gigas*, acc. *gigantem*.]

gilp, n. (m.), *boast, boasting*; ds. *gylpe*, 2521 (n.); as. *gilp*, 829, *gylp* 2528; on *gylp*, *proudly, honorably*, 1749. [OS. *gelp*.] — Cpds.: *dol-*.

gilpan, *gylpan*, III, w. gen. or dat., *boast, rejoice*; *gylpan*, 2874; pres. 1 sg. *gylpe*, 586; 3 sg. *gylpeð*, 2055; pret. 3 sg. *gealp*, 2583. [YELP.] — Cpds.: *be-*.

gilp-cwide †, mi., *boasting speech*; 640. [OS. *gelp-quidi*.]

gilp-hlæden †, adj. (pp.), (*vaunt-laden*), *covered with glory, proud*; 868. (*MPh.* iii 456. But see also Gummere's note: 'a man . . . who could sing his *bēot*, or vaunt, in good

verse. . . ' [Further, *JEGPh.* xix 85.]

gim (m), m., *GEM, jewel*; 2072. [Fr. Lat. *gemma* (> OFr. *gemme* > MnE. *gem*).] — Cpds.: *scaro-*.

gin (n) †, adj., *spacious, wide*; asm. *gynne*, 1551; asn.wk. *ginne* (MS. *gimme*), 466.

gin-fæst, *gimfæst* (Lang. § 19.3), †, adj., *ample, liberal*; asf. *gimfæste* (*gife*), 1271; asf.wk. *ginfæstan* (~), 2182. [*gin* (n).]

gingæst, see *geong*.

gið, see *geð*.

giofan, see *gifan*.

giogoð, see *geogoð*.

gιοhðo †, f., *sorrow, care*; ds. (on) *gιοhðe*, 2793, (~) *gehðo* 3095; as. *gιοhðo*, 2267.

giðmor (-), see *geðmor* (-).

giond-, see *geond-*.

giong, see *geong*.

giong, pret., see *gangan*.

ge-giredan, see *ge-gyrwan*.

gist, mi., *stranger, visitor, GUEST*; gist, 1138, 1522; *gæst*, 1800, 2073 (??), 2312 (?); ds. *gyste*, 2227; as. *gist*, 1441; np. *gistas*, 1602; ap. *gæstas*, 1893. [Cogn. w. Lat. *hostis*; form *gæst* prob. infl. by ON. *gestr*.] — Cpds.: *fēðe-*, *gryre-*, *inwit-*, *nīð-*, *sele-*.

git, see *pū*.

gīt, see *gýt*.

gladian (†) +, w 2., †*glisten, shine*; pres. 3 pl. *gladiað*, 2036. [*glæd*.]

glæd, adj., *kind, gracious*; 1173; dsm. *gladum*, 2025; asm. *glædne*, 863, 1181; *lordly, glorious*: apm. *glæde*, 58 (n.). [*GLAD* (cp. *glæd-mōd*); oldest meaning 'shining'.]

glæd-man †, adj., *kind, gracious*; vs., 367. (Wr.-Wū., *Vocab.* i 171.40: 'hilaris' = *glædman*; *Beitr.* xii 84; *ESl.* xx 335.)

glæd-mōd, adj., *GLAD at heart*; 1785.

glêd, fi., *fire, flame*; 2652, 3114; dp. glêdum, 2312, 2335, 2677, 3041. [GLEED (arch., dial.); cp. glōwan.] glêd-egesa †, wk.m., *fire-terror, terrible fire*; 2650.

glêo, n. (Siev. §§ 247 n. 3, 250 n. 2), GLEE, *mirth, entertainment*; 2105.

glêo-bëam, m., GLEE-wood, *harp*; gs. -es, 2263. [BEAM.]

glêo-drëam †, m., *mirth*; as., 3021.

glêo-man(n), mc., GLEEMAN, *singer*; gs. -mannes, 1160.

glidan, i, GLIDE; pret. 3 sg. gläd, 2073; 2 pl. glidon, 515. Cpd.: tō-glitinian(†) +, w 2., GLITTER, *shine*; 2758. [Cp. Go. glitmunjan.]

glōf, f., GLOVE, *pouch*; 2085. [Arch. cxxv 159; Th. Kross, *Die Namen der Gefässe bei den Ags.* (1911), pp. 89 f.]

gnëað(†) +, adj., *niggardly, sparing*; 1930.

gnorn †, m. or n., *sorrow, affliction*; as., 2658.

gnornian, w 2., *mourn, lament*; pret. 3 sg. gnornode, 1117. — Cpd.: be-God, m., GOD; 13, 72, 381, 478, 685, 701, 930, 1056, 1271, 1553, 1658, 1716, 1725, 1751, 2182, 2650, 2874, 3054; gs. Godes, 570, 711, 786, 1682, 2469, 2858; ds. Gode, 113, 227, 625, 1397, 1626, 1997; as. God, 181, 811. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 123 ff.)

göd, adj., GOOD (*able, efficient, excellent, strong, brave*; used mostly of persons); 195, 269 (w. gen., 'as regards'), 279 (fröd ond göd), 1870, 2263, 2543, 2563; þæt wæs göd cyn-ing; 11, 863, 2390; nsn. göd, 1562; nsm.wk. göda, 205, 355, 675, 758, 1190, 1518, 2944, 2949; dsm. gödum, 3036, 3114; dsm.wk. gödan, 384, 2327; asm. gödne, 199, 347, 1486, 1595, 1810, 1969, 2184; npm. göde, 2249; npm.wk. gödan, 1163; gpm. gödra, 2648, [F. 33]; dpf. gödum, 2178; apm. göde, 2641. — Cpd.:

ær-. — Comp. **betera**, BETTER, *superior*; 469, 1703 (geboren ~, cp. (bett) borenra, *Ælfr. Laws* II.5 [MS. H]). Supl. **bet(o)st**, BEST; nsm. betst, 1109; nsf. betost, 3007; asn. betst, 453; asm.wk. betstan, 1871; vsm.wk. betsta, 947, 1759. — Comp. **sëlra, sëlla**, *better* (only 4 times of persons); sëlra, 860, 2193, 2199 ('higher in rank'); sëlla, 2890; nsn. sëlre, 1384; dsm. sëlran, 1468; asm. sëlran, 1197, 1850; asn. sëlre, 1759; npf. sëlran, 1839. Supl. **sëlest**, *best* (only 6 times of persons); nsf., 256; nsn., 146, 173, 285, 935, 1059, 1389, 2326; nsm.wk. sëlesta, 412; dsm.wk. sëlestan, 1685; asn. sëlest, 454, 658, 1144; asm.wk. sëlestan, 1406, 1956, 2382; npm.wk. ~, 416; apm. ~, 3122. See sël. [*söli-; cp. Go. sëls (ablaut).]

göd, n., GOOD, *goodness, good action, gifts, liberality*; ds. göde, 20, 956, 1184, 1952; gp. göda (*advantages, 'genile practices,'* Earle), 681; dp. gödum, 1861.

göd-fremmend(e) †, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], *one doing GOOD, acting bravely*; gp. gödfremmendra, 299.

gold, n., GOLD; 1107, 1193, 2765, 3012, 3052, 3134; gs. goldes, 1093, 1694, 2246, 2301; ds. golde, 304, 553, 777, 927, 1028, 1054, 1382, 1484, 1900, 2102, 2192. 2921, 3018; as. gold, 2276, 2536, 2758, 2793, 3105, 3167. — Cpd.: fæt-.

gold-æht †, fi., *possessions in GOLD, treasure of gold*; as., 2748.

gold-fāg, -fāh, (†) +, adj., *ornamented with GOLD*; -fāh, 1800; asm. -fāhne, 2811; asn. -iāh, 308; npn. -fāg, 994.

gold-gyfa †, wk.m., GOLD-GIVER, *lord*; as. -gyfan, 2652.

gold-hroden †, adj. (pp.), GOLD-*adorned*; nsf., 614, 640, 1948, 2025. [hrëodan.]

- gold-hwæte †, adv., in a GOLD-greedy manner; 3074 (n.). See hwæt.
- gold-mādum †, m., GOLD-treasure; ap. -māðmas, 2414.
- gold-sele †, mi., GOLD-hall; ds., 1639, 2083; as., 715, 1253.
- gold-weard †, m., GUARDIAN of GOLD; as., 3081.
- gold-wine †, mi., GOLD-friend, (generous) prince; goldwine gumena: ns., 1602, vs. 1171, 1476; goldwine Gēata: ns., 2419, 2584.
- gold-wlanc †, adj., splendidly adorned with GOLD; 1881.
- gombe (wk.f.?) (-a?, -an?) †, tribute; as. gomban (gyldan), II. (The only other instance: gombon (giel-dan), Gen. 1978; cp. gambra, Hel. 355.)
- gomel, gomol, see gamol.
- gomen, n., joy, mirth, sport, pastime; 2263, 2459, gamen, 1160; ds. gomene, 1775, gamene, 2941; as. gamen, 3021. [GAME; Falk-Torp, Etym. Wbch.: gammen.] — Cpds.: heal.
- gomen-wāþ †, f., joyous journey; ds. -e, 854.
- gomen-wudu †, mu., WOOD of mirth (harp); 1065; as., 2108.
- (ge-)gongan, see (ge-)gangan.
- grædig, adj., GREEDY, fierce; nsf. (grim ond) grædig, 121, so 1499 (m.f.); asn. grædig, 1522.
- græg, adj., GREY; npn., 330; apf. -e, 334.
- græg-mæl †, adj., GREY-colored ('-marked'); nsn., 2682.
- græs-molde †, wk.f., GRASS-MOLD, greensward; as. -moldan, 1881.
- gram, adj., wrathful, hostile; gsm. -es, 765; npm.wk. -an, 777; dpm. -um, 424, 1034. [Cp. grim(m); Ger. gram.] — Cpds.: æfen-
- grāp, f., grasp, claw; gs. -e, 836; ds. -e, 438, 555; dp. -um, 765, 1542. [gripan.] — Cpds.: fēond-, hilde-
- grāpian, w 2., (GROPE), grasp; pret. 3 sg. grāpode, 1566, 2085.
- grēot, n., sand, earth; ds. -e, 3167. [GRIT.]
- grēotan †, II, weep; pres. 3 sg. grēoteþ, 1342. [GREET (Sc., North.). Anz. fdA. xx 244: grēotan fr. blending of grētan (= *grātan) and rēotan.]
- grētan, w 1., (1) approach, touch, attack; 168, 803 (harm), 2421, 2735; pret. 3 sg. grētte, 1893, 2108; opt. 2 sg. ~, 1995; 3 sg. ~, 3081; pp. grēted, 1065. — (2) GREET, salute, address; inf. grētan, 347, 1646, 2010, 3095; pret. 3 sg. grētte, 614, 625, 1816. [OS. grōtian. Cf. Beitr. xxxvii 205 ff.]
- ge-grētan, w 1., GREET, address; inf. gegrētan (Lang. § 19.4), 1861; pret. 3 sg. gegrētte, 652, 1979, 2516.
- grim(m), adj., GRIM, fierce, angry; grim, 555, 2043, 2650; nsf. ~, 121, 1499 (m.f.), 2860; nsm.wk. grimma, 102; gsf. grimre, 527; asm. grimne, 1148, 2136; asf. grimme, 1234; dpf. wk.(?) grimman, 1542. — Cpds.: heaðo-, heoro-, niþ-, searo-
- grim-helm †, m., mask-HELMET, (vizored) helmet; ap. -as, 334. See beado-, here-grīma. ("Visors, in the strict (technical) sense, were unknown in Beowulf's time, but the face was protected by a kind of mask." Cl. Hall. Cf. Keller 92, 246 f.; Stjer. 4 f.; Falk L 9.44.164.)
- grim-lic, adj., fierce, terrible; 3041.
- grimme, adv., GRIMLY, terribly; 3012, 3085.
- gripan, I, GRIPE, grasp, clutch; pret. 3 sg. grāp, 1501. — Cpds.: for-, wið-
- gripe, mi., GRIP, grasp, attack; 1765; as., 1148. — Cpds.: fār-, mund-, nid-
- grom-heort †, adj., hostile-HEARTED; 1682.
- grom-hyðig †, adj., angry-minded, hostilely disposed; 1749. [hyccgan.]

grōwan, rd., GROW; pret. 3 sg. grēow, 1718.

grund, m., GROUND; *bottom*; ds. grunde, 553, 2294, 2758, 2765; as. grund, 1367, 1394; — *plain, earth*; as. (gynne) grund, 1551; ap. grundas, 1404, 2073. — Cpds.: eormen-, mere-, sǣ-.

grund-büend †, mc. [pl.], *inhabitant of the earth, man*; gp. -ra, 1006.

grund-hyrde †, mja., *guardian of the deep*; as., 2136.

grund-wong †, m., GROUND-*plain; bottom (of the mere)*, as., 1496; *surface of floor*, as., 2770; — *earth*; as., 2588 (n.).

grund-wyrgen †, fjō., *accursed (female) monster of the deep*; as. -wyrgenne, 1518. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 253.) See werhðo.

gryn(n), see **gryn**.

gryre(†), mi., *terror, horror*; 1282 (Schü. Bd. 49: *force of attack*); ds. (as.?), 384; as., 478; gp. gryra, 591; dp. gryrum, 483. — Cpds.: fǣr-, wīg-.

gryre-brōga †, wk.m., *horror*; 2227.

gryre-fāh †, adj., *terrible in its variegated coloring (rather than terribly hostile, cf. JEGPh. xii 253)*; 3041; asm. -ne, 2576.

gryre-geatwe †, fwō.p., *terrible armor, warlike equipment*; dp. -geatwum, 324. See wīg-getāwa.

gryre-giest †, mi., *dreadful stranger*; ds. -e, 2560.

gryre-lēoð †, n., *terrible song*; as., 786.

gryre-lic †, adj., *terrible, horrible*; asm. -ne, 1441, 2136.

gryre-sið †, m., *dreadful (perilous) expedition*; ap. -as, 1462.

guma †, wk.m., *man*; 20, 652, 868, 973, 1682, 2178; vs., 1384; ds. guman, 2821; as. ~, 1843, 2294; np. ~, 215, 306, 666, 1648; gp. gumena, 73, 328, 474, 715, 878, 1058, 1171, 1367, 1476,

1499, 1602, 1824, 2043, 2233, 2301, 2416, 2516, 2859, 3054; dp. gulum, 127, 321; ap. guman, 614. — Cpds.: dryht-, seld-.

gum-cyn(n) †, nja., *mankind, race, men*; gs. -cynnes, 260, 2765; dp. -cynnum, 944. [KIN.]

gum-cyst †, fi., *manly virtue, munificence*; dp. -um (gōd): 1486, 2543; ap. -e, 1723. (Cp. uncyst = 'avaritia,' *Ben. R.* (ed. Schröer) 55.3, etc.)

gum-drēam †, m., *joys of men*; as., 2469.

gum-dryhten †, m., *lord of men*; 1642.

gum-fēpa †, wk.m., *band on foot*; 1401. See fēpa.

gum-man(n) †, mc., MAN; gp. -manna, 1028.

gum-stōl †, m., *throne*; ds. -e, 1952. (See brego-stōl.)

gūð †, f., *war, battle, fight*; 1123, 1658, 2483, 2536; gs. -e, 483, 527, 630, 1997, 2356, 2626; ds. -e, 438, 1472, 1535, 2353, 2491, 2878, [F. 31]; as. -e, 603 (ds.?, cf. *MPh.* iii 453); gp. -a, 2512, 2543; dp. -um, 1958, 2178.

gūð-beorn †, m., *warrior*; gp. -a, 314.

gūð-bil(l) †, n., *war-sword*; 2584; gp. -billa, 803.

gūð-byrne †, wk.f., *war-corslet*; 321.

gūð-cearu †, f., *war-CARE, grievous strife*; ds. -ceare, 1258.

gūð-cræft †, m., *war-strength*; 127.

gūð-cyning †, m., *war-KING*; 2335 (-kyning), 2563, 2677, 3036; as., 199, 1969.

gūð-dēað †, m., *DEATH in battle*; 2249.

gūð-floga †, wk.m., *war-FLIER*; as. -flogan, 2528. [flēogan.]

gūð-freca †, wk.m., *fighter*; 2414.

gūð-fremmend(e) †, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], *warrior*; gp. -fremmendra, 246.

gūð-geatwa †, fwō.p., *war-equipments*; ap., 2636. See wīg-getāwa.

gūð-gewæde †, nja., *war-dress, armor*;

- np. -gewādo, 227; ap. -gewādu, 2617, 2730, 2851, 2871; -gewāda (gp.?), 2623 (n.).
- gūð-geweorc †, n., *warlike deed*; gp. -a, 678, 981, 1825.
- gūð-helm †, m., *war-HELMET*; 2487.
- gūð-horn †, n., *war-HORN*; as., 1432.
- gūð-hrēð †, m.(?)i. (orig. n., see hrēð), *glory in battle*; 819.
- gūð-lēoð †, n., *war-song*; as., 1522.
- gūp-mōdig †, adj., *of warlike mind*; dsm. -mōdgum, 306.
- gūð-ræs †, m., *storm of battle, attack*; as., 2991; gp. -a, 1577, 2426.
- gūð-rēow †, adj., *fierce in battle*; -rēow, 58. (Cf. T. C. § 2.)
- gūð-rinc †, m., *warrior*; 838, 1118 (n.), 1881; as., 1501; gp. -a, 2648.
- gūð-rōf †, adj., *brave (or famous) in battle*; 608.
- gūð-scear †, m., *slaughter (SHEARING) in battle, carnage*; ds. -e, 1213. Cp. inwit-scear.
- gūð-sceaða †, wk.m., *enemy, destroyer*; 2318.
- gūð-searo †, nwa., *armor*; np., 328; ap., 215; dp. -searwum, 395 (see Varr.).
- gūð-sele †, mi., *battle-hall*; ds., 443, 2130.
- gūð-sweord †, n., *war-SWORD*; as., 2154.
- gūð-wērig †, adj., *worn out (WEARY) with fighting, dead*; asm. -ne, 1586.
- gūð-wiga †, wk.m., *warrior*; 2112.
- gūð-wine †, mi., *war-friend, warrior, sword*; as., 1810; dp. -winum, 2735.
- gyd(d), see gid(d).
- gyddian, w 2., *speak, discourse*; pret. 3 sg. gyddode, 630.
- gyf, see gif.
- gyfen, (noun), see geofon.
- gyfen, pp., see gifan.
- gyfeþe, see gifede.
- gyldan, III, *pay, repay*; II, 1184, 2636; pret. I sg. geald, 2491; 3 sg. ~, 1047, 2991; [3 pl. guldan, F.40]. [YIELD.] — Cpds.: ā-, an-, for-.
- gylden, adj., *GOLDEN*; nsn., 1677; dsm. gyldnum, 1163; 2sm. gyldenne, 47, 1021, 2809. [gold; Go. gulþeins.] — Cpds.: eal(l)-.
- gylp, gylpan, see gilp, gilpan.
- gylp-spræc †, f., *boasting SPEECH*; ds. -e, 981.
- gylp-word, n., *boasting WORD*; gp. -a, 675.
- gýman, w I., w. gen., *care, heed, be intent (on)*; pres. 3 sg. gýmeð, 1757; imp. sg. gým, 1760; w. (tō &) ger.: pres. 3 sg. gýmeð, 2451. [Go. gaumjan.] — Cpds.: for-.
- gyn(n), see gin(n).
- gyrdan, w I., *GIRD, belt*; [pret. 3 sg. gyrde, F. 13]; pp. gyrded, 2078.
- gyrede, gegyred, see gyrwan.
- gyrn, gryn(n), †, m.f.n.(?), *grief, affliction*; gyrn, 1775; gp. gryнна, 930. (Cf. Siev. xxxvi 417.)
- gyrn-wracu †, f., *revenge for injury*; gs. -wraece, 2118; ds. ~, 1138.
- gyrwan, w I., *prepare, make ready, dress, equip, adorn*; pret. 3 sg. gyrede, 1441; 3 pl. gyredon, 994; pp. gegyred, 1472; nsf. gegyrwed, 2087, nsn. (golde) ~, 553, asf. (~) gegyrede, 2192, apm. (~) ~, 1028. [gearu; cp. fæðer-gearwe.]
- ge-gyrwan, w I., *make ready, equip*; 38, 199; pret. 3 pl. gegiredan, 3137.
- gyst, see gist.
- gystran, adv., *YESTERDAY*; gystran niht (perh. cpd.), 1334.
- gýt, gīt, adv., *YET, still, hitherto*; (w. negat., *not yet*); gýt, 944, 1824, 2512, [F. 26]; gīt, 583, 1377; (nū) gýt, 956, 1134, (nū) gīt 1058; (þā) gýt, 1127, 1164, 1256, 1276, 2141, (þā) gīt 536, 2975; þā gýt, *further, besides*: 47, 1050, [F. 18], so: ðā gīt, 1866. See gēn.
- gýtsian (= gitsian), w 2., *covet, be*

avaricious, be niggardly; pres. 3 sg. gýtšað, 1749. [Ger. geizen.]

habban, w 3., (1) HAVE, *hold*; 446, 462 (*keep*), 1176, 1490, 1798, 2740 (gefēan ~), 3017; pres. 1 sg. (wēn) hæbbe, 383, (geweald) ~, 950; hafu 2523, hafu 2150, ([wēn]) ~, 3000; 2 sg. hafast, 1174, 1849; 3 sg. (geweald) hafað, 1610; 1 pl. habbað, 270; opt. 3 sg. hæbbe, 381; 3 pl. negat. næbben, 1850; imp. sg. hafa, 1395, ~ (. . ond geheald), 658; [pl. habbað, F. 11]; pret. 3 sg. hæfde, 79 (geweald . . ~), 518, 554, 814, 1167, 1202, 1625, 2158, 2361, 2430 (hēold . . ond ~), 2579; 1 pl. hæfdon, 539; 3 pl. (gefēan) hæfdon, 562. — (2) used as auxiliary, *have*, w. inflected pp.: pres. 3 sg. hafað, 939; pret. 3 sg. hæfde, 205; — w. uninfl. pp.: pres. 1 sg. hæbbe, 408, 433, 1196; 2 sg. hafast, 953, 1221, 1855; 3 sg. hafað, 474, 595, 975, 1340, 2026, 2265, 2453; opt. 3 sg. hæbbe, 1928; pret. 1 sg. hæfde, 2145; 3 sg. ~, 106, 220, 665, 743, 804, 825, 828 (w. infl. pp. as well (?)), 893, 1294, 1472, 1599 (opt.?), 2301, 2321, 2333, 2397, 2403, 2726, 2844, 2952, 3046, 3074, 3147; 1 pl. hæfdon, 2104; 3 pl. ~, 117 (opt.?), 694, 883, 2381, 2630, 2707, 3165; opt. 3 sg. hæfde, 1550. — Cpds.: for-, wið-habban; bord-, lind-, rond-, searo-hæbbend(e).

hād, m., *manner, state, position, form*; as., 1297 (see: on), 2193; þurh hæstne hād, *in a violent manner*, 1335. [-HOOD; Go. haidus.]

hādor (†), adj., *bright, clear-voiced*; 497. [Ger. heiter.]

hādre †, adv., *clearly, brightly*; 1571.

hæf †, n., *sea*; ap. heafo, 2477, heafu 1862 (n.). [Falk-Torp, *Etym. Wbch.*: hav; *Beitr.* xii 561.]

hæfen, see **hebban**.

hæft, m. †*captive*; 2408 (i.e. *slave*), (cp. *Dan.* 266, *Chr.* 154, 360 f.); — †wk. (adj.): asm. (helle) hæfton, 788 (= 'captiveus inferni,' cf. *Angl.* xxxv 254). [Kluge, *Etym. Wbch.*: *Haft.*²]

hæft-méce †, mja., *hilted sword*; ds., 1457. (See *Intr.* xvii.) [HAFT; Ger. Heft.]

hæft-nýd, fl., *captivity*; as., [3155].

hæg-steald, adj., *young*; gpm. -ra, 1889. (Also *Gen.* 1862 used as adj., elsewhere noun [so np. -as, F. 40].) [See *haga*; Ger. *Hagestolz.*]

hæl, nc. (Siev. §§ 288 n. 1, 289 n. 2; *Beitr.* xxxi 87), (1) *safety, good luck*; as., 653. — (2) *omen(s)*; as., 204. (So *Corpus Gloss.* 1444.) [hāl.] See hælo.

hæle, **hæleð**, †, mc. (Siev. §§ 281 n. 4, 263 n. 4; *Beitr.* xxxi 71 ff.), *man, hero, warrior*; hæle (hildedēor): 1646, 1816, 3111; hæleð, 190, 331, 1069, [F. 23, 43]; np. hæleð, 52, 2247, 2458, 3142; gp. hæleþa, 467, 497, 611, 662, 912, 1047, 1189, 1198, 1296, 1830, 1852, 1954, 2052, 2072, 2224, 3005, 3111; dp. hæleðum, 1709, 1961, 1983, 2024, 2262. [Ger. *Held.*]

hælo, wk.f., *prosperity, luck, HAIL*; ds. hæle, 1217; as. ~, 719 (n.); hælo, 2418. [hāl; hælþ > HEALTH.] — Cpds.: un-.

hærg-træf †, n., *heathen temple*; dp. -trafum, 175. (Cp. *Andr.* 1691: helltrafum.) [See *herg*; Lat. *trabs* (?); *Sarrazin, ESz.* xlii 1 f., *Käd.* 69: Celt. *tref* 'house' ?]

hæste †, adj. ja., *violent*; asm. hæstne, 1335.

hæþ, mni., HEATH; ds. -e, 2212.

hæþen, adj., HEATHEN; gsm. hæþenes, 986; dsn. hæðnum, 2216; asf. hæþenē, 852; asn. hæðen, 2276; gpm. hæþenia, 179. [NED.: HEATHEN; *F'luge, Etym. Wbch.*: Heide; Streit-

- berg, *Got. Elementarbuch*, § 50 n. 3; Braune, *Beitr.* xliii 428 ff.]
- hæð-stapa** †, wk.m., *HEATH-stalker* (*stag*); 1368. [steppan.]
- hafa**, see **habban**.
- hafela** †, wk.m., *head*; gs. *heafolan*, 2697; ds. *hafelan*, 672, 1372, 1521, *heafolan* 2679; as. *hafelan*, 1327, 1421, 1448, 1614, 1635, 1780, *hafalan* 446; np. *hafelan*, 1120. — Cpd.: *wig-*.
- hafen**, see **hebban**.
- hafenian** †, w 2., *raise, lift up*; pret. 3 sg. *hafenade*, 1573. [hebban.]
- hafo**, **hafu**, see **habban**.
- hafoc**, m., *HAWK*; 2263.
- haga** (†)+, wk.m., *enclosure, entrenchment*; ds. *hagan*, 2892, 2960. [*NED.*: *HAW*, sb.^{1,2}; *Ger. Hag.*] See *hægsteald*; *ān-haga*.
- hāl**, adj., *WHOLE, HALE, sound, unhurt*; 300, 1974, *wes þū . . . hāl* (*HAIL*, cp. *WASSAIL*), 407; dsn.wk. *hālan*, 1503.
- hālig**, adj., *HOLY*; *hālig* (God), 381, 1553, *~* (*Dryhten*) 686.
- hals**, see **heals**.
- hām**, m., *HOME, dwelling, residence*; 2325; gs. *hāmes*, 2366, 2388; ds. *hām* (after: *tō, æt, fram*), 124, 194, 374, 1147, 1156, 1248, 1923, 2992; as. *hām*, 717, 1407, 1601 (*adv., home (-wards)*); ap. *hāmas*, 1127.
- hamer**, m., *HAMMER*; ds. *hamere*, 1285; gp. *homera*, 2829.
- hām-weorðung** †, f., *ornament of a HOME*; as. *-e*, 2998.
- hand**, **hond**, fu., *HAND*; *hand*, 1343, 2099, 2137, 2697; *hond*, 1520, 2216, 2488, 2509, 2609, 2684; ds. *tanda*, 495, 540, 746, 1290, 1983, 2720, 3023, 3124, [F. 29], *honda* 814; as. *hand*, 558, 983, 1678, 2208; *hond*, 156 (*~ ond rond*), 686, 834, 927, 2405, 2575; dp. *hondum*, 1443, 2840.
- hand-bona** †, wk.m., *slayer with the* HAND; ds. (*tō*) *handbonan* (*wearð*): 460, 1330 (*-banan*), 2502.
- hand-gestealla** †, wk.m., *comrade, associate*; ds. *hondgesteallan*, 2169; np. *handgesteallan*, 2596.
- hand-gewripen** †, adj. (pp.), *twisted of woven by HAND*; apf. *-e*, 1937. [wriþan.]
- hand-scolu**, **-scalu**, †, f. (*HAND*) *troop, companions*; ds. *handscale*, 1317, *hondscole* 1963. [*NED.*: *SHOAL*, sb.² — For the interchange of vowels in *scolu*: *scalu*, cp. *rodor*: *rador*, etc.; *Zfogl. Spr.* xxvi 101 n. 2; *Anz.f.d.A.* xxv 14.]
- hand-sporu** †, wk.f., *HAND-SPUR*, *nail (or claw)*; 986 (n.).
- hangian**, w 2., *HANG* (*intr.*): 1662; pres. 3 sg. *hangað*, 2447; 3 pl. *hongiað*, 1363; pret. 3 sg. *hangode*, 2085.
- hār**, adj., *HOARY, grey, old*; *hār* (*hilderinc*), 1307, 3136; gsm. *hāres*, 2988; dsm. *hārum*, 1678; asm. *hārne* (*stān*), 887, 1415, 2553, 2744; asf. *hāre*, 2153. [*Ger. hehr.*] — Cpd.: *an-*.
- hāt**, adj., *HOT*; 897, 2296, 2547, 2558, 2691, 3148; nsn., 1616; gsn. *hātes*, 2522; dsm.n.wk.(?) *hāton*, 849, *hātan* 1423; asm. *hātne*, 2781; apm. *hāte*, 2819. — Supl. *hātost*, 1668.
- hāt**, n., *HEAT*; as., 2605.
- hātan**, rd., (1) *name, call*; pres. opt. 3 pl. *hātan*, 2806; pp. *hāten*, 102, 263, 373, 2602. — (2) *order, command* (also shading off into *cause*, cf. J. F. Royster, *JEGPh.* xvii 82 ff.); abs.: pret. 3 sg. *heht*, 1786; — w. inf.: pret. 3 sg. *heht*, 1035, 1053, 1807, 1808, 2337, 2892; *hēt*, 198, 391, 1114, 1920, 2152, 2190, 3095, 3110; passive constr., pp. *hāten*, 991 (n.); — w. acc. & inf.: inf. *hātan*, 68; pres. 1 sg. *hāte*, 293; imp. sg. *hāt*, 386, pl. *hātað*, 2802; pret. 3 sg. *hēt*, 674

- (subj. acc. implied), 1868; hēt hine wēl brūcan, 1045, si. 2812; -- w. þæt-clause: pret. 3 sg. hēt, 2156. [HIGHT (arch.); Ger. heissen.]
- ge-hātan**, rd., *promise, (vow, threaten)*; pres. 1 sg. gehāte, 1392, 1671; pret. 3 sg. gehēt, 2134, 2937, 2989 (w. gen., cp. *Boeth.* 112.4); 1 pl. gehēton, 2634; 3 pl. ~, 175; pp. nsf. gehāten (*betrotted*), 2024.
- hatian**, w 2., HATE, *persecute*; 2466; pret. 3 sg. hatode, 2319. See dādhata, hettend.
- haðor †**, m.n.(?), *confinement, receptacle*; as., 414 (n.). See heaðerian. (*Rid.* 21.13: [ds.] heaþore, 66.3: headre.)
- hē, hēo, hit**, pers. pron., HE, *she (SHE)*, 1T; hē 284 times, 7, 29, 80, etc.; [F. 3x]; nsf. hēo 18 times (in the A part of the MS. only), hīo 11 times (only 3 times in A), hīe 2019; nsn. hit 18 times, hyt (in B only) 5 times; gsm. his (possessive) 78 times, [F. 4x]; gsf. hire, 722 (or dat.), poss.: 641, 1115, 1546, so: hyre, 1188, 1339, 1545, 2121; gsn. his, 2579, poss.: 1733, 2157; dsm. him 167 times, used also as (reflex.) 'ethic dative': him . . gewāt, 26, 234, 662, 1236, 1601, 1903, 1963, 2387, 2949, [F. 43], si. 1830, him . . losað, 2061, con him, 2062, him . . gelyfde, 1272, him . . ondrēd, 2347, si. 2348, him selfa dēah, 1839; hym, 1918 (dp.?): dsf. hire, 626, 1521, 1566, 1935, hyre, 945, 2175, 3153 ('ethic dat.'): dsn. him, 78, 313; asm. hine 44 times (only 4 times in B), [F. 13, 46], hyne 30 times (only 6 times in A), [F. 33]; asn. hit 12 times, hyt, 2158, 2248, 3161, [F. 21]; np. hīe 53 times (9 times in B); hī, 28, 43, 1628, 1966, 2707, 2934, 3038, 3130, 3163; hig, 1085, 1596, [F. 41, 42]; hȳ, 307, 364, 368, 2124, 2381, 2598, 2850; gp.
- (poss. & partit.) hira, 1102, 1124, 1249; heora, 691, 698, 1604, 1636; hiora, 1166, 2599, 2994; hiera, 1164; hyra, 178, 324, 1012, 1055, 1246, 2040, 2311, 2849, [F. 3x]; dp. him 32 times (gewiton him: 301, 1125); [F. 17]; ap. hīe, 477, 694, 706, 1068, 2236; hig, 1770; hȳ, 1048, 2233, 2592.
- hēa(n)**, see hēah.
- hēa-burh**, fc., (HIGH BURGH), *great town*; as., 1127.
- heafo**, -u, see hæf.
- hēafod**, n., HEAD; 1648; as., 48, 1639; ds. hēafde, 1590, 2138, 2290, 2973; dp. hēafdon, 1242.
- hēafod-beorg †**, f., HEAD-*protection*; as. -e, 1030.
- hēafod-mæg †**, m., (HEAD-, i.e.) *near relative*; gp. -māga, 2151; dp. -mægum, 588.
- hēafod-segn †**, m.n., HEAD-SIGN, *banner*; as., 2152. [See segn.]
- hēafod-weard(†)(+)**, f., HEAD-*watch*; as. -e, 2909 (i.e. 'death-watch', cp. *Rood* 63; Schücking L 4.126.1.4 f.).
- heafola**, see hafela.
- hēah**, adj., HIGH, *lofty, exalted*; 57, 82, 2805, 3157; gsn.wk. hēan, 116; dsm.n. hēaum, 2212; dsm.wk. (sele þām) hēan: 713, 919, 1016, 1984; asm. hēanne, 983; asn. hēah, 48, 2768; asm.wk. hēan, 3097; npf. hēa, 1926.
- hēah-cyning(†)**, m., *great KING*; gs. -es, 1039.
- hēah-gesceap †**, n., (HIGH) *destiny*; as., 3084.
- hēah-gestrēon †**, n., *splendid treasure*; gp. -a, 2302.
- hēah-lufu (-lufe) †**, wk.f., HIGH LOVE; as. -lufan, 1954.
- hēah-sele †**, mi., HIGH (*great*) *hall*; ds., 647.
- hēah-setl**, n., HIGH SEAT, *throne*; as., 1087. [SETTLE.]
- hēah-stede †**, mi., *lofty place*; ds., 285.

- heal(l)**, f., HALL; heal, 1151, 1214; heall, 487; gs. healle, [389], [F. 4, 20]; ds. ~, 89, 614, 642, 663, 925, 1009, 1288, [F. 28]; as. ~, 1087; np. ~, 1926 (n.). — Cpds.: gif-, medo-.
- heal-ærn** †, n., HALL-building; gp. -a, 78.
- healdan**, rd., HOLD, *keep, guard, occupy, possess, rule*; 230, 296, 319, 704, 1182, 1348, 1852, 2372, 2389, 2477, 3034, 3166; healdon, 3084; pres. 2 sg. healdest, 1705; 3 sg. healdeð, 2909; opt. 3 sg. healde, 2719; imp. sg. heald, 948, 2247; ger. healdanne, 1731; pret. 1 sg. hēold, 241, 466, 2732, 2737, 2751; 3 sg. ~, 57, 103, 142, 161, 305, 788, 1031, 1079, 1748, 1959, 2183, 2279, 2377, 2414, 2430, 3043, 3118; hīold, 1954; 3 pl. hēoldon, 401, 1214, [F. 42]; opt. 3 sg. hēolde, 1099, 2344, [F. 23]. — Cpds.: be-, for-, drēam-healdende.
- ge-healdan**, rd., HOLD, *keep, guard, rule*; 674, 911, 2856; pres. 3 sg. gehealdeþ, 2293; opt. 3 sg. gehealde, 317; imp. sg. geheald, 658; pret. 3 sg. gehēold, 2208, 2620, 3003.
- healf**, adj., HALF; gsf. -re, 1087.
- healf**, f., (HALF), *side*; ds. -e, 2262; as. -e, 1675; gp. -a, 800; ap. -a, 1095, 1305, -e, 2063.
- heal-gamen** †, n., *entertainment in HALL*; as., 1066.
- heal-reced** †, n., HALL-building; as., 68, 1981 (-reced).
- heals**, m., *neck*; ds. healse, 1872, 2809, 3017, halse, 1566; as. heals, 2691. [Go. Ger. hals.] — Cpds. (adj.): fāmig-, wunden-.
- heals-bēag** †, m., *neck-ring, collar*; as. -bēah, 2172; gp. -bēaga, 1195.
- heals-gebetta** †, wk.m.f., *dear BED-fellow, consort*; 63. (Cp. Gen. 2155: healsmægeð.)
- healsian**, w 2., *implore*; pret. 3 sg. healsode, 2132 (n.).
- heal-sittend(e)** †, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], HALL-SITTER; gp. -sittendra, 2015; dp. -sittendum, 2868.
- heal-ðegn** †, m., HALL-THANE; gs. -ðegnes, 142; ap. -ðegnas, 719.
- heal-wudu** †, mu., HALL-WOOD; 1317.
- hēan**, adj., *abject, humiliated, wretched, despised*; 1274, 2099, 2183, 2408. [Go. hauns; see hýnan.]
- hēan(ne)**, see hēah.
- hēap**, m., *band, troop, company, multitude*; 432, [1889]; (þrýðlic þegna) hēap: 400, 1627; ds. hēape, 2596; as. hēap, 335, 730, 1091. [HEAP; Ger. Haufe.] — Cpds.: wīg-.
- heard**, adj., HARD, *strong, brave, HARDY, severe*; 376; (wīges) heard: 886, si. 1539, [F. 21]; heard (under helme): 342, 404, 2539; nsf. heard, 2914; heard (hondlocen): 322, 551; nsn. heard, 1566 (semi-adv. function, MPh. iii 251), 2037 (p.?), 2509; nsm.wk. hearda, 401, 432, 1435, 1807, 1963, 2255, 2474, 2977; nsn.wk. hearde, 1343, 1553; dsm. (nīða) heardum, 2170, wk.(?) heardan, 2482; asm. heardne, 1590; asn. heard, 1574, 2687, 2987; npm. hearde, 2205; npf. ~, 2829; gpm. heardra, 988; gpf. ~, 166, [heordra, F. 26]; dpm. heardum, 1335, wk.(?) heardan, 963; apn. heard, 540, 2638. — Comp. asf. heardran, 576, 719 (n.). [HARD; HARDY fr. OFr. (fr. Gmc.)] — Cpds.: fýr-, iren-, nīð-, regn-, scūr-.
- hearde**, adv., HARD, *solely*; 1438, 3153 (~ ondrēde, cp. Chr. 1017).
- heard-ecg** †, adj., HARD of EDGE; nsn., 1288; asn., 1490.
- heard-hicgende** †, adj. (pres. ptc.), *brave-minded*; npm., 394, 799. [hycgan.]
- hearm**, m., HARM, *injury, insult*; ds. -e, 1892.

- hearm-dæg †**, m., *evil DAY*; ap. -dagas, [3153].
hearm-scaþa †, wk.m., *pernicious enemy*; 766. See *scaþa*.
hearpe, wk.f., *HARP*; gs. *hearpan* (swēg): 89, 2458, 3023, ~ (wyn(ne)): 2107, 2262. [Cf. *IF*. xvi 128 ff.; *Wörter u. Sachen* iii 68 ff.]
heaðerian, w 2., *restrain, confine*; pp. *geheaðerod*, 3072. [haðor.]
heaðo-byrne †, wk.f., *war-corslet*; 1552. [OHG. *Hadu-*; ON. *Hǫðr*.]
heaþo-dēor †, adj., *battle-brave*; 688; dpm. -um, 772.
heaðo-, **heaðu-fȳr †**, n., *battle-FIRE*, *deadly fire*; gs. *heaðufȳres*, 2522; dp. *heaðofȳrum*, 2547.
heaðo-grim(m) †, adj., *battle-GRIM*, *fierce*; -grim, 548, 2691.
heaðo-lāc †, n., (*battle-sport*), *battle*; gs. -es, 1974; ds. -e, 584. (Cp. *beadu-lāc*.)
heaþo-liðend(e) †, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], *war-sailor, sea-warrior*; np. -liðende, 1798; dp. -liðendum, 2955. (See *Beitr.* ix 190; Krapp's note on *Andr.* 426; Tupper's note on *Rid.* 73.19.)
heaðo-mære †, adj.ja., *renowned in battle*; apm., 2802.
heaðo-ræs †, m., *storm of battle*; 557; gp. -a, 526; ap. -as, 1047.
heaðo-rēaf †, n., *war-dress, -equipment, armor*; as., 401. Cp. *wæl-rēaf*; *rēafian*.
heaðo-rinc †, m., *warrior*; [403]; as., 2466; dp. -um, 370.
heaþo-rōf †, adj., *brave (or famed) in battle*; 381, 2191; npm. -e, 864.
heaðo-sceard †, adj., *notched (hacked) in battle*; npf. -e, 2829. [SHARD, *SHERD*; Ger. *Scharte*.]
heaðo-sioc †, adj., *battle-SICK*, *wounded*; dsm. -um, 2754.
heaþo-stēap †, adj., (*STEEP*) *towering in battle*; nsm.wk. -a (*helm*), 1245; asm. -ne (~), 2153.
heaþo-swāt †, m., *battle-SWEAT, blood shed in battle*; ds. -e, 1460, 1606; gp. -a, 1668.
heaðo-torht †, adj., *clear (sounding) in battle*; nsf., 2553.
heaðo-wæd †, fi., *war-dress, armor*; dp. -um, 39. See *ge-wæde*.
heaðo-weorc †, n., *battle-WORK, fight*; as., 2892.
heaðo-wylm †, mi., (*battle-surge*), *hostile flame*; gp. -a, 82; ap. -as, 2819.
heaðu-sweng †, mi., *battle-stroke*; ds. -e, 2581.
hēawan, rd., *HEW*; 800.
ge-hēawan, rd., *HEW, cut (to pieces)*; opt. 3 sg. *gehēawe*, 682.
hebban, vi, (*HEAVE*), *raise, lift*; 656; pp. *hafen*, 1290; *hæfen*, 3023. — Cpd.: ā-.
hēdan, w i., w. gen., *HEED, care for*; pret. 3 sg. *hēdde*, 2697.
ge-hēde, 505, see *ge-hēgan*.
hefene, see *heofon*.
ge-hēgan †, w i., *hold (a meeting), perform, carry out, achieve*; 425 (~ ðing); pret. opt. 3 sg. *gehēde*, 505. [Cp. ON. *heyja*. *Siev.* § 408 n. 14.]
heht, see *hātan*.
hel(1), fjō., *HELL*; *hel*, 852; gs. *helle*, 788, 1274; ds. ~, 101, 588; as. ~, 179.
hell-bend †, tjō. (mi.), *BOND of HELL*; dp. -um, 3072.
helm, m., (1) *protection, cover*; as., 1392. — (2) *HELMET*; ns., 1245, 1448, 1629, 2255, 2659, 2762, [F. 45]; gs. *helmes*, 1030; ds. *helme*, 342, 404, 1286, 2539; as. *helm*, 672, 1022, 1290, 1526, 1745, 2153, 2615, 2723, 2811, 2868, 2972, 2979, 2987; dp. *helmum*, 3139; ap. *helmas*, 2638. — (3) † *protector, lord* (cf. *Stjer.* 7[?]); ns. *helm* (*Scyldinga*, etc.), 371, 456, 1321, 1623, 2462, 2705; as., 182 (*heofena Helm*), 2381. — See *Lehmann L* 9.40; *Keller* 79 ff., 247 ff.;

- Stjer. i ff. [*NED.*: HELM, sb.] — Cpds.: grīm-, gūð-, niht-, scadu-.
- helm-berend** †, mc. [pl.], (*HELM-BEARER*), warrior; ap. (hwate) helm-berend: 2517, 2642.
- help**, i., HELP; ds. (hæleðum tō) helpe: 1709, 1961, si. 1830; as. helpe (gefremede): 551, 1552, si. 2448.
- helpan**, III, HELP; w. dat.: 2340, 2684; w. gen. or dat.: 2649; w. gen.: 2879; pret. 3 sg. healp, 2698.
- hel-rūne** (†) +, wk.f., one skilled in the mysteries of HELL, demon; np. -rūnan, 163 (n.). Cp. rūn.
- hēo** (hīo), see hē.
- heofon**, m., HEAVEN; (pl. used w. sg. meaning); 3155; gs. heofenes, 414; heofones, 576, 1801, 2015, 2072; ds. hefene, 1571; gp. heofena, 182; dp. heofenum, 52, 505.
- heolfor** †, m. or n., blood, gore; ds. heolfre, 849, 1302, 1423, 2138.
- heolster** (†), m., hiding-place; as., 755. [helan.]
- heonan**, adv., HENCE; 252; heonon, 1361. Cp. hin-fūs.
- hēore** †, adj.ja., safe, pleasant, good; nsf. hēoru, 1372. [Ger. geheuer.] — Cpds.: un-.
- heoro-**, **heoru-drēor**, †, m. or n., (*sword-*, i.e.) battle-blood; ds. heoro-drēore, 849; heorudrēore, 487.
- heoro-drēorig** †, adj., (*sword-*) gory, blood-stained; nsn., 935; asm. -ne, 1780, 2720.
- heoro-gifre** †, adj.ja., (*sword-greedy*), fiercely ravenous; 1498.
- heoro-**, **heoru-grim**(m), †, adj., (*sword-GRIM*), fierce; heorogrim, 1564; nsf.wk. heorugrimme, 1847.
- heoro-hōcyste** †, adj.ja., (*sword-HOOKED*), barbed; dpm. -hōcystum, 1438.
- heoro-sweg** †, mi., sword-stroke; as., 1590.
- heorot**, m., HART, stag; 1369. [Ger. Hirsch; cp. Lat. cervus.] (Cp. Heorot.)
- heoro-wearh** †, m., *accursed foe, savage outcast*; 1267. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 253.) See werhðo.
- heor(r)**(†) +, m., *hinge*; np. heorras, 999. [HAR(Re) (dial.)]
- heorte**, wk.f., HEART; 2561; gs. heortan, 2463, 2507; ds. ~, 2270. — Cpds.: blið-, grom-, rūm-, stearc-heort.
- heorð**, m., HEARTH, floor of a fire-place; ds. -e, 404 (MS. heoðe).
- heorð-genēat** †, m., HEARTH-companion, retainer; np. -as, 261, 3179; dp. -um, 2418; ap. -as, 1580, 2180. See bēod-genēat.
- heoru** †, mu., sword; 1285. [Go. háirus.] (Only here and *Gnom. Ex.* 202; frequent in cpds.)
- hēr**, adv., HERE, hither; 244, 361, 376, 397, 1061, 1228, 1654, 1820, 2053, 2796, 2801, [F. 3, 4, 5, 26].
- here**, mja., army; ds. herge, 1248, 2347, 2638. [Go. harjis, Ger. Heer.] — Cpds.: flot-, scip-, sin-.
- here-brōga** †, wk.m., war-terror; ds. -brōgan, 462.
- here-byrne** †, wk.f., battle-corslet; 1443.
- here-grīma** †, wk.m., war-mask, helmet; ds. (under) heregrīman: 396 (dp.?), 2049, 2605. See grīm-helm.
- here-net** †, nja., war-NET, corslet; 1553.
- here-nið** †, m., hostility; 2474.
- here-pād** †, f., coat of mail; 2258. [Go. paida.]
- here-rinc** †, m., warrior; as., 1176.
- here-sceaf** †, m., battle-SHAFT, spear; gp. -a, 335.
- here-spēd** †, fi., success in war; 64. [SPEED.]
- here-stræl** †, m., war-arrow; 1435.
- here-syrce** †, wk.f., (*battle-SARK*), coat of mail; as. -syrca, 1511. Cp. hioro-serce.

- here-wæd** †, *fi.*, *war-dress, armor*; *dp.* -um, 1897. See *ge-wæde*.
here-wæs(t)m †, *m.*, *warlike stature, martial vigor*; *dp.* -wæsmun (Lang. § 19.6), 677. [*weaxan.*]
here-wisa †, *wk.m.*, *army leader*; 3020. [*Cp. wisian.*]
herg (*hearg*), *m.*, *idol-fane*; *dp.* hergum, 3072 (*n.*). [*ON. hōgr, OHG. harug.*] (See Cook's note on *Chr.* 485; *Beir.* xxxv 101 ff.; *R.-L.* ii 313 ff.)
herge, see **here, herian**.
herian, *w i.*, *praise*; 182, 1071; *pres.* opt. 3 *sg.* herge, 3175; *honor*; *pres.* opt. 1 *sg.* herige, 1833. [*Go. hazjan.*]
hete, *mi.* (*nc.*, *Siev.* §§ 263 *n.* 4, 288 *n.* 1), *HATE, hostility*; 142, 2554. [*Go. hatis, n.*] — *Cpds.*: *ecg-*, *morþor-*, *wig-*.
hete-lic (†) †, *adj.*, *HATEful*; 1267. [*Ger. hässlich.*]
hetend, see **hettend**.
hete-nið (†), *m.*, *enmity*; *ap.* -as, 152.
hete-sweg †, *mi.*, *hostile blow*; *ap.* -swengeas, 2224.
hete-þanc †, *m.*, *THOUGHT of HATE*; *dp.* -um, 475.
hettend †, *mc.*, *enemy*; *np.* hetende, (Lang. § 19.5), 1828; *dp.* hettendum, 3004. [*Cp. hatian; Ger. hetzen.*]
hicgean, see **hycgan**.
hider, *adv.*, *HITHER*; 240, 370, 394, 3092.
hige, hyge, †, *mi.*, *mind, heart, soul*; *hige*, 593; *hyge*, 755; *gs.* higes, 2045; *as.* hige, 267; *dp.* higum, 3148.
hige-mæðu (= -mæðu) †, *wk.f.*, *weariness of mind, distress of soul*; *dp.* -mæðum, 2909. *Cp.* *hyge-mēðe*.
hige-rōf †, *adj.*, *valiant*; *asm.* -ne, 204.
hige-þihtig †, *adj.*, *strong-hearted, determined*; *asm.* -ne, 746. See *þyltig*.
hige-þrym(m) †, *mja.*(?), *greatness of heart*; *dp.* -þrymmum, 339.
hild †, *fjō.*, *war, battle*; 1588, 1847, 2076; *gif mec hild nime*: 452, 1481; *gs.* hilde, 2723; *ds.* hilde, 2916; (*æt*) hilde, 1460, 1659, 2258, 2575, 2684, [F. 37]; *as.* hilde, 647, 1990; [*gp.* hilda, F. 26]; — *valor*; *ns.* hild, 901; *as.* hilde, 2952.
hilde-bil (1) †, *n.*, *battle-sword*; -bil, 1666; *ds.* -bille, 557, 1520, 2679.
hilde-blāc †, *adj.*, *battle-pale, mortally wounded*; 2488.
hilde-bord †, *n.*, *battle-shield*; *dp.* -um, 3139; *ap.* -bord, 397.
hilde-cyst †, *fi.*, *battle-virtue, valor*; *dp.* -um, 2598.
hilde-dēor †, *adj.*, *brave in battle*; 312, 834, 2107, 2183; (*hæle*) hildedēor: 1646, 1816, 3111 (-dior); *npm.* -dēore, 3169.
hilde-geatwe †, *fwō.p.*, *war-equipments*; *gp.* -geatwa, 2362; *ap.* -geatwe, 674. See *wig-getāwa*.
hilde-gicel †, *m.*, *battle-icicle*; *dp.* -um, 1606.
hilde-grāp †, *f.*, *hostile grasp*; 1446, 2507.
hilde-hlæm(m), -hlem(m), †, *mja.*(?), *crash of battle*; *gp.* -hlemma, 2351, 2544; *dp.* -hlæminum, 2201.
hilde-lēoma †, *wk.m.*, *battle-light*; *as.* -lēoman (*sword*, *cp.* *beadolēoma* 1523), 1143; *np.* ~ (*flames*), 2583.
hilde-mēce †, *mja.*, *battle-sword*; *np.* -mēccas, 2202.
hilde-mecg †, *mja.*, *warrior*; *np.* mec-gas, 799.
hilde-ræs †, *m.*, *storm of battle*; 300.
hilde-rand †, *m.*, *battle-shield*; *ap.* -as, 1242.
hilde-rinc †, *m.*, *warrior*; (*hār*) hilde-rinc: 1307, 3136; *gs.* -es, 986; *ds.* -e, 1495, 1576; *GR.* -a, 3124.
hilde-sceorp †, *n.*, *war-dress, armor*; *as.*, 2155.
hilde-setl †, *n.*, *war-seat, saddle*; 1039. [*SETTLE.*]
hilde-strengo †, *wk.f.*, *battle-strength*; *as.*, 2113.

- hilde-swāt †**, m., *battle-SWEAT, hostile vapor*; 2558.
hilde-tūx (=tūsc) †, m., *battle-TUSK*; dp. -um, 1511.
hilde-wæpen †, n., *war-WEAPON*; dp. -wæpnum, 39.
hilde-wisa †, wk.m., *leader in battle*; ds. (p.?) -wisan, 1064. [Cp. wisanian.†]
hild-freca †, wk.m., *fighter, warrior*; ds. -frecan, 2366; np. ~, 2205.
hild-fruma †, wk.m., *war-chief*; gs. -fruman, 2649 (ds.?), 2835; ds. ~, 1678.
hild-lata †, wk.m., (adj.), *one sluggish in battle, coward*; np. -latan, 2846. [LATE.]
hilt, n. (Wright §§ 393, 419; Siev. § 267 a, *Beitr.* xxxvi 420), *HILT*; (gyl-den) hilt, 1677; as. hilt, 1668; hylt, 1687; pl. w. sg. meaning: dp. hiltum, 1574; ap. hilt, 1614 (asf.?), cf. Lang. § 21 n.). — Cpds.: fetel-, wreoþen-.
hilt-cumbor †, n., *banner with a staff (and handle)*; as., 1022 (n.).
hilted †, adj., *HILTED*; asn., 2987.
hindema †, adj. suppl. (Wright § 446), *last*; dsm. hindeman (siðe): 2049, 2517.
hin-fūs †, adj., *eager to get away*; 755. See heonan.
hiofan, II, w I., *lament*; pres. ptc. npm. hiofende, 3142. [Go. hiofan. Siev. § 384 n. 2, *Beitr.* ix 278.]
hioro-drync †, mi., *sword-DRINK*; dp. -um, 2358. [Cp. Ger. Trunk.]
hioro-serce †, wk.f., (*battle-SARK*), *coat of mail*; as. -sercean, 2539.
hioro-weallende †, adj. (pres. ptc.), *WELLING fiercely*; asm. (uninfl.), 2781.
hit (hyt), see hē.
hladar, VI, *LADE, load, heap up, lay*; 2126; hladdon, 2775; pp. hladden, 1897; nsn., 3134. — Cpds.: gilp-hladden.
ge-hladar, VI, *load*; pret. 3 sg. ge-hleōd, 395 (n.).
hlæst, n. (or n.), *freight, load*; ds. -e, 52. [hladan; *NED.*: LAST, sb.²]
hlæw, 'hlāw, m. (Wright § 419, Siev. §§ 2; on. I, 288 n. 1), *mound, barrow, cañ*; ds. hlāwe, 1120; hlæwe, 2773; as. hlæw, 2206, 2411, 2802, 3157, 3169. [*NED.*: LOW, sb.¹; Go. hlaiw.]
hlāford, m., *LORD*; 2375, 2642; gs. -es, 3179; ds. -e, 2634; as. hlāford, 267, 2283, 3142. [hlāf-weard (so *Par. Ps.* 104.17).] — Cpds.: eald-.
hlāford-lēas, adj., *LORD-LESS, without a chief*; npm. -e, 2935.
hlāw, see hlæw.
hleahor, m., *LAUGHTER, merriment*; hleahor, 611; as. hleahor, 3020.
hlēapan, rd., *LEAP, gallop*; 864. — Cpds.: ā-.
hlēo (†), m.(n.)wa., *cover, shelter, protection, hence protector* (cp. helm, eodor); eorla hlēo: ns., 791, 1035, 1866, 2142, 2190; as., 1967; wigen-dra hlēo: ns., 899, 1972, 2337; vs., 429. [LEE.]
hlēo-burh †, fc., *sheltering town, stronghold*; as., 912, 1731.
ge-hleōd, see ge-hladan. X X
hleonian (hlinian), w 2., *LEAN*; hleonian, 1415. X
hlēor-berg †, f., *cheek-guard, helmet*; dp. -an, 304. (Cp. hēafod-beorg; cin-berg, *Ex.* 175; Lang. § 8.5.) See hlēor-bolster.
hlēor-bolster †, m.(?), *cheek-cushion, pillow*; 688. [*NED.*: LEER, vb., sb.²; BOLSTER.] (Cp. wangere, Go. waggaris.) X
hlēotan, II, (*cast LOTS*), *obtain*; pret. 3 sg. hlēat (w. dat. [instr.]), 2385 (n.). X
hlēoðor-cwyde †, mi., *ceremonious speech*; as., 1979. [cweðan.]
hlifian, w 2., *stand high, tower*; 2805; pret. 3 sg. hlifade, 81, 1898; hliuade, 1799.

- hlim-bed(d) †**, nja., *BED of rest*; as., 3034. (=hlin-, cf. Lang. § 19.3; see hleonian.)
- hlið**, n., *cliff, hill-side, hill*; gs. -es, 1892; ds. -e, 3157. (Cf. Schü. Bd. 49 ff.) — [Cp. hlið > MnE. lid.] — Cpds.: fen-, mist-, næs-, stân-, wulf-.
- hliuade**, see **hlian**.
- hlūd**, adj., *LOUD*; asm. -ne, 89.
- hlyn(n)**, mja., *sound, din*; hlyn, 611.
- hlynnan(†)**, w 1., (hlynian, w 2.), *make a noise, shout, roar*; hlynnan, 2553; [pres. 3 sg. hlynned, F. 6]; pret. 3 sg. hlynode, 1120.
- hlynsian †**, w 2., *resound*; pret. 3 sg. hlynsode, 770.
- hlytm †**, mi.(?), *LOT*; ds. -e, 3126. [hlēotan.] (See un-hlitme.)
- ge-hnægan**, w 1., *lay low, humble, subdue*; pret. 3 sg. gehnægede, 1274. [hnigan; Go. hnaiwjan, Ger. neigen. See hnäh.]
- hnäh**, adj., *lowly, mean, poor, illiberal*; nsf., 1929. Comp. dsm. hnähran, 952; asm. hnāgran, 677. [hnigan; Go. hnaiws.]
- hnitan**, 1, (*strike*), *clash together*; pret. 3 pl. (bonne) hniton (fēþan): 1327, 2544 (hnitan).
- hof**, n., *dwelling, house, court*; ds. hofe, 1236, 1507, 1974; as. hof, 312; dp. hofum, 1836; ap. hofu, 2313. [Ger. Hof.]
- (ge-)hogode, see (ge-)hycgan.
- hold**, adj., *friendly, well-disposed, loyal, trusty*; 1229, 2161, 2170; nsf., 290; asm. -ne, 267, 376, 1979; gpm. -ra, 487. [Ger. hold.]
- hōlinga**, adv., *in vain, without cause*, 1076.
- holm †**, m., *sea, water*; 519, 1131, 2138; ds. -e, 543, 1435, 1914, 2362; as. holm, 48, 632, 1592; gp. -a, 2132; ap. -as, 240. [Cp. ON. hólmr 'islet'; see *NED.*: HOLM(E)¹.] — Cpds.: wæg-
- holm-clif †**, n., *SEA-CLIFF, cliff by the water-side*; ds. -e, 1421, 1635; ap. -u, 230.
- holm-wylm †**, mi., *surge of the sea*; ds. -e, 2411.
- holt**, n., *wood, copse*; as., 2598, 2846. [HOLT; Ger. Holz.] — Cpds.: æsc-, fyrgen-, gār-, Hrefnes-.
- holt-wudu †**, mu., *WOOD*; 2340 (*wooden shield*); as., 1369 (*forest*).
- homer**, see **hamer**.
- hond**, **hond-** (gestealla, scolu), see **hand(-)**.
- hond-gemöt †**, n., *HAND-MEETING, battle*; gp. -a, 1526, 2355.
- hond-gesella †**, wk.m., *companion (who is close to one's side), comrade*; dp. -gesellum, 1481. [sæl, sele; Ger. Geselle.] Cp. ge-selda; hand-gestealla.
- hond-geweorc**, n., *HANDIWORK, deed of strength*; ds. -e, 2835.
- hond-locen †**, adj. (pp.), (*LOCKED*) *linked by HAND*; nsf., 322, 551. [lūcan.]
- hond-ræs †**, m., *HAND-FIGHT*; 2072.
- hond-wundor †**, n., *WONDRIOUS THING wrought by HAND*; gp. -wundra, 2768.
- hongian**, see **hangian**.
- hord**, n., *HOARD, treasure (orig. what is hidden)*; 2283, 2284, 3011, 3084; gs. hordes, 887; ds. horde, 1108, 2216, 2547, 2768, 2781, 3164; as. hord, 912, 2212, 2276, 2319, 2422, 2509, 2744, 2773, 2799, 2955, 3056, 3126, hord ond rice: 2369, 3004. [Go. huzd.] — Cpds.: bēah-, brēost-, word-, wyrm-.
- hord-ærn(†) +**, n., *treasure-house*; ds. -e, 2831; gp. -a, 2279.
- hord-burh(†)**, fc., *treasure-city*; as., 467.
- hord-gestrēon †**, n., *stored-up possessions, treasure*; gp. -a, 3092; dp. -um, 1899.

- hord-māðum †**, m., HOARD-treasure, jewel; as. -māðum, 1198.
hord-weard †, m., GUARDIAN of treasure; hordweard hæleþa ('king'): ns., 1047, as., 1852; hordweard ('dragon'): ns., 2293, 2302, 2554, 2593.
hord-wela †, wk.m., HOARDED WEALIH; as. -welan, 2344. [WEAL.]
hord-weorþung †, f., honoring with gifts; as. -e, 952.
hord-wyn(n) †, fjō., HOARD-joy, delightful treasure; as. -wynne, 2270.
hord-wyrðe †, adj.ja., WORTHY of being HOARDED; asm. -wyrðne, 2245.
horn, m., HORN; 1423; as., 2943; [np. -as, 'gables,' F. I, 4]; dp. -um, 1369. — Cpds.: gūð-.
horn-boga †, wk.m., HORN-BOW (i.e. bow 'tipped with horn,' or 'curved like a horn'; see B.-T., Keller 50, Cl. Hall's note, Falk L 9.44.91 f.); ds. -bogan, 2437.
horn-gēap †, adj., wide-gabled(?); 82. (Cf. *Angl.* xii 396 f.)
horn-reced †, n., gabled house; as., 704.
hors, n., HORSE; 1399. [OS. hros(s); Ger. Ross.]
hōs †, f., troop (of attendants); ds. -e, 924. [Go. OHG. (Ger.) hansa; *Beitr.* xxix 194 ff., xxx 288.]
hoðma †, wk.m., concealment, grave; ds. (p.?) hoðman, 2458.
hrā (hræ(w), hrēa(w)), n.(m.) (Siev. § 250 n. 1), corpse, body; hrā, 1588; [np. hræw, F. 34]. [Go. hraiwa-.]
hræd-lice, adv., quickly; 356, 963. [hraþe.]
hræfen, see hrefn.
hrægl, n., dress, corslet; 1195; gs. -es, 1217; gp. -a, 454. [RAIL (obs.); night-rail (dial.).] — Cpds.: beado-, fyrd-, mere-.
hræðre, see hreðer.
hrā-fyl(l) †, mi., FALL of corpses, slaughter; as. -fyl, 277.
hraþe, hræþe, adv., quickly; hraðe (hraþe), 224, 748, 1294, 1310, 1541, 1576, 1914, 1937, 2117, 2968; hræþe, 1437; hreþe, 991; raþe (T.C. § 15, cp. Go. rapizō, comp.?), 724; hraþe: 1390, 1975. — Comp. hraþor, 543. [RATHER.]
hrēam, m., cry, outcry; 1302. X X
hrēa-wic †, n., place of corpses; as. (p.?), 1214. [hrā.]
hrefn (hræfn), m., RAVEN; [hræfen, F. 34]; hrefn (blaca), 1801; (wonna) ~, 3024; ds. hrefne, 2448. (Cf. Lang. § 8.I.)
hrēmig †, adj., w. gen. or dat., exulting; 124, 1882, 2054; npm. hrēmige, 2363. [OS. hrōm, Ger. Ruhm.] X X
hrēoh, adj., rough, fierce, savage, troubled; 1564, 2180; dsn. hrēoum, 2581, wk. hrēon, 1307; npf. hrēo, 548. (Cp. blōd-, gūð-, wæl-rēow.)
hrēoh-mōd(†), adj., troubled in mind, fierce; 2132, 2296.
hrēosan, II, fall, rush; pret. 3 sg. hrēas, 2488, 2831; 3 pl. hruron, 1074, 1430, 1872. — Cpds.: be-.
hrēow, f., sorrow, distress; 2328; gp. -a, 2129. [NED.: RUE, sb.¹; OHG. (h)riuwa, Ger. Reue.]
hrēð †, m.(?)i., orig. n. (Siev. §§ 267 a, 288; *Beitr.* xxxi 82 ff.), glory, triumph; as., 2575. See hrēðor. — Cpds.: gūð-, mægen-, sige-. (Hrēð-ric.)
hreþe, see hraþe. X X
hreðer †, n.(?), breast, heart; 2113, 2593; ds. hreþre, 1151, 1446, 1745, 1878, 2328, 2442, 3148; hræðre, 2819; gp. hreðra, 2045. [Go. hairþra, n.p.]
hreþer-bealo †, nwa., (heart-BALE), distress; 1343.
hrēð-sigor †, m.(n.), glorious victory; gp. -a, 2583. X
hrinan, I, touch, reach; w. dat.: 988, 1515, 3053; pret. opt. 3 sg. hrine,

- 2976 (*hurt*); w. æt: pret. 3 sg. hrān, 2270. — Cpds.: æt-.
- hrinde** †, pp. nfm. (of *hrindan, w I.), covered with frost; 1363. [*Dial. D.*: RIND (North.) 'hoar-frost'; cp. OE. hrīm (*IF. xiv 339*).]
- hring**, m., (1) RING (*ornament*); as., 1202, 2809; np. hringas, 1195; gp. hringa (þengel), 1507, ~ (hyrde), 2245, ~ (tengel), 2345; dp. hringum, 1091; ap. hringas, 1970, 3034. — (2) ring-mail, armor formed of rings; 1503, 2260 (byrnan hring). (Cf. S. Müller ii 128: corslet consisting of some 20,000 rings.) — Cpds.: bān-.
- hringan**, w I., RING, *resound*; pret. 3 pl. hringdon, 327.
- hring-boga** †, wk.m., coiled creature (*dragon*); gs. (ds.?) -bogan, 2561. [RING; būgan.]
- hringed** (†), adj., (pp.), formed of RINGS; hringed (byrne), 1245; asf. hringde (byrnan), 2615.
- hringed-stefna** †, wk.m., RING-prowed ship; 32, 1897; as. -stefnan, 1131. [stefn.] (Perh. a ship furnished w. rings [Weinhold L 9.32.483], or having a curved stem, cp. wunden-stefna; hring-naca, ON. Hringhorni [Baldr's ship in Snorri's *Edda*], cf. Falk L 9.48.38. See also Heyne L 9.4.1. 42 & n. 3.)
- hring-iren** †, n., RING-IRON, iron rings (of corslet); 322. (Falk L 9.44. 27: 'sword adorned w. a ring.')
- hring-mæl** †, adj., RING-marked, i.e. (sword) adorned with a ring, see fetelhilt, (or with wavy patterns?); nsn. (p.?), 2037; — used as noun (*ring-sword*); ns., 1521; as., 1564. (*Gen.* 1992: hringmæled.)
- hring-naca** †, wk.m., RING-prowed ship; 1862. See hringed-stefna.
- hring-net**(t) †, nja., RING-NET, coat of mail; as. -net, 2754; ap. ~, 1889.
- hring-sele** †, mi., RING-hall; ds., 2010 (cp. bēah-sele); — (of the dragon's cave:) ds., 3053; as., 2840.
- hring-weorðung** †, f., RING-adornment; as. -e, 3017.
- hroden** †, pp. (of hrēodan, II), adorned, decorated; asn., 495, 1022; ge-hroden, npn., 304. — Cpds.: bēag-, gold-.
- hrōf**, m., ROOF; 999; as., 403, 836, 926, 983, 1030 (helmes ~, 'crown'), 2755. — Cpds.: inwit-.
- hrōf-sele** †, mi., ROOFED hall; ds., 1515.
- hron-fix** (= -fisc) (†)(+), m., whale (FISH, cp. Ger. Walfisch); ap. -fixas, 540. [Sarrazin-Kād. 69: Celt. rhon? But see R. Jordan, *Die ae. Säugetiernamen* (Ang. F. xii), p. 212.]
- hron-rād** †, f., whale-ROAD, ocean; as. -e, 10.
- hrōr**, adj., agile, vigorous, strong; dsm.wk. -an, 1629. [Cp. on-hrēran; Ger. rührig.] — Cpds.: fela-.
- hrōðor** †, n., joy, benefit; ds. hrōðre, 2448; gp. hrōþra, 2171. See hrēð. (Hrōð-gār.)
- hruron**, see hrēosan.
- hrūse** †, wk.f., earth, ground; 2558; vs., 2247; ds. hrūsan, 2276, 2279, 2411; as. ~, 772, 2831.
- hrycg**, mja., back, RIDGE; as., 471.
- hryre**, mi., fall, death; ds., 1680, 2052, 3005; as., 3179. [hrēosan.] — Cpds.: lēod-, wīg-.
- hryssan** (hrissan), w I., shake, rattle (intr.); pret. 3 pl. hrysedon, 226 (cp. 327). (Elsewhere trans.) [Go. af-, us-hrisjan.]
- hū**, adv., conj., HOW; in direct question: 1987; — in dependent clauses (indir. interr. or explic.), w. ind., s.t. opt.; 3, 116, 279, 737, 844, 979, 1725, 2093, 2318, 2519, 2718, 2948, 3026, [F. 47].
- hund**, m., dog, HOUND; dp. -um, 1368.

- hund**, num., n., HUNDRED; a., w. partit. gen. (missēra): 1498, 1769; hund (þūsenda), 2994, (þrēo) hund (wintra), 2278.
- hūru**, adv., *indeed, at any rate, verily, however*; 182, 369, 669, 862, 1071, 1465, 1944, 2836, 3120.
- hūs**, n., HOUSE; gs. hūses, 116, 1666; gp. hūsa (sēlest): 146, 285, 658, 935. — Cpds.: bān-, eorð-, nicor-.
- hūð**, f., *booty, spoil*; ds. (gs.?) -e, 124. [Go. hunþs.]
- hwā**, m.f., **hwæt**, n., pron., (1) interr., WHO, WHAT; hwā, 52, 2252, 3126, [F. 23]; hwæt, 173, 233 (*who*), w. gp. (*what sort of*): 237; dsm. hwām, 1696; asn. hwæt, 1476, 3068, w. partit. gen.: 474, 1186; isn. (tō) hwan, 2071. — (2) indef., *some one, any one, something, anything*; asm. hwone, 155; nsn. hwæt, 3019; asn. ~, 880. — hwæt, interj., see hwæt. — Cpds.: æg-, ge-.
- hwæder**, see **hwyder**.
- hwær**, adv., conj., WHERE, *anywhere*; 2029; hwār, 3062; elles hwær, ELSEWHERE, 138. [OHG. wār, Ger. wo.] — Cpds.: æg-, ge-, ð-.
- hwæt**, adj., *brisk, vigorous, valiant*; nsm.wk. hwata, 3028; dsm. hwatum, 2161; npm. hwate (Scyldingas): 1601, 2052; apm. hwate, 3005; ~ (helmlberend): 2517, 2642. [See hwetan.] — Cpds.: fyrd-, gold-hwæte.
- hwæt**, pron., see **hwā**.
- hwæt**, interj. (= interr. pron.), WHAT, *lo, behold, well*; foll. by pers. or dem. pron.; at the beginning of a speech: 530, 1652; within a speech: [240,] 942, 1774, 2248; at the beginning of the poem (as of many other OE. poems): 1. (Stressed in 1652, 1774.)
- hwæðer**, pron., (WHETHER), *which of two*; 2530; asf. (swā) hwæðere . . . (swā), *whichever*, 686. — Cpds.: æg-, ge-, nōðer.
- hwæper**, conj., *WHETHER*; 1314 (MS. hwæpre), 1356, 2785; [F. 48 (n.).]
- hwæpre**, **hwæpere**, adv., *however, yet*; hwæpre, 555, 1270, 2098, 2228, 2298, 2377, 2874; hwæpere, 970; hwæðre (swā þēah), 2442; (ðēah þe . . .) hwæpere, 1718; *however that may be, anyhow* (Beitr. ix 138): hwæpere, 574, 578, hwæpre, 890.
- hwan**, see **hwā**.
- hwanan**, -on, adv., *WHENCE*; hwanan, 257, 2403, hwanon, 333.
- hwār**, see **hwær**.
- hwata**, -e, -um, see **hwæt**.
- hwealf**, (f.) n., *vault, arch*; as. (heofones) hwealf: 576, 2015. [Cp. Ger. wölben.]
- hwēne**, adv., *a little, somewhat*; 2699. [Siev. § 237 n. 2; cp. lýt-hwōn.]
- hweorfan**, III, *turn, go, move about*; 2888 (n.); hworfan, 1728; pret. 3 sg. hwearf, 55, 356, 1188, 1573, 1714, 1980, 2238, 2268, 2832, [F. 17]; opt. 3 sg. hwurfe, 264. [Go. hwaírban, Ger. werben.] — Cpds.: æt-, geond-, ond-, ymbe-.
- ge-hweorfan**, III, *go, pass*; pret. 3 sg. (on æht) gehwearf, 1679, (si.) ~: 1210, 1684, 2268.
- hwergen**(†), adv., *SOMEWHERE*; elles hwergen, ELSEWHERE; 2590. [Cp. Ger. irgend.]
- hwettan**, w I., *WHET, urge, incite*; pres. opt. 3 sg. hwette, 490; pret. 3 pl. hwetton, 204. [hwæt, adj.]
- hwil**, f., *WHILE, time, space of time*; 146; ds. -e, 2320; as. -e, 16, 1762, 2030, 2097, 2137, 2159, 2548, 2571, 2780; *a long time*: ns. hwil, 1495; as. -e, 105, 152, 240; — dp. hwilum, adv., *sometimes, at times, now and again, WHILOM, formerly*; 175, 496, 864, 867, 916, 1728, 1828, 2016, 2020, 2107-2108-2109-2111, 2299, 3044. — Cpds.: dæg-, gescæp-, orlcg-, sig-.

- hwit**, adj., WHITE, *shining*; nsm.wk. -a, 1448; [asm. -ne, F. 39].
- hworfan**, see **hweorfan**.
- hwyder**, adv., WHITHER; 163; hwæder (cf. Lang. § 7 n. 2), 1331.
- hwylc**, pron., (1) interr., WHICH, *what*; 274; nsf., 2002; npm. -e, 1986. — (2) indef., any (one) (w. partit. gen.); nsm., 1104; nsn., 2433; — swā hwylc . . swā, *whichever*; nsf., 943; dsm. ~ hwylcum ~, 3057. — Cpds.: æg-, ge-, nāt-, wēl-.
- hwyrfan**, w I., *move about*; pres. 3 pl. hwyrfaþ, 98. (Cf. Lang. § 8 n. 1.) [hweorfan.]
- hwyrf**, mi., *turning, motion, going*; dp. -um, 163. [hweorfan.] — Cpds.: ed-.
- hycgan**, w 3., *think, purpose, resolve*; [imp. pl. higeaþ, F. 11]; pret. 1 sg. hogode, 632. — Cpds.: for-, ofer-; bealo-, heard-, swið-, þanc-, wīshycgende.
- ge-hycgan**, w 3., *resolve*; pret. 2 sg. gehogodest, 1988.
- hýdan**, w I., HIDE; 446; pres. opt. 3 sg. hýde, 2766.
- ge-hýdan**, w I., HIDE; pret. 3 sg. gehýdde, 2235; *keep secretly*, ~, 3059.
- hyge**, see **hige**.
- hyge-bend** †, fjō. (mi.), *mind's BOND, heart-string*; dp. -um, 1878.
- hyge-giōmor** †, adj., *sad in mind*; 2408.
- hyge-mēðe** †, adj. ja., *wearying the mind*; nsn., 2442. [Ger. müde.] (Cp. sǣ-mēþe.)
- hyge-sorh** †, f., *heart-sorrow*; gp. -sorga, 2328.
- hyht**, mi., *hope, solace*; 179.
- hyldan**, w I., *incline, bend down*; refl.: pret. 3 sg. hylde (hine), 688. [HEEL 'tilt.']
- hyldo**, wk.f., *favor, grace, loyalty, friendship*; 2293; gs., 670, 2998; as., 2067. [hold.]
- hylt**, see **hilt**.
- hýnan**, w I., *humble, ill-treat, injure*; pret. 3 sg. hýnde, 2319. [hēan; Ger. höhnen; honi soit etc.]
- hýnðu**, f., *humiliation, harm, injury*; as. hýnðu, 277; hý[n]ðō, 3155; gp. hýnða, 166; hýnðo, 475, 593. [See hýnan.]
- hýran**, w I., (1) HEAR; w. acc., *hear of*: pret. 1 sg. hýrde, 1197; — w. inf.: pret. 1 sg. hýrde, 38; (secgan) hýrde, 582; 3 sg. (~) hýrde, 875; 1 pl. (~) hýrdon, 273; — w. acc. & inf.: pret. 1 sg. hýrde, 1346, 1842, 2023; — w. þæt-clause: pret. 1 sg., hýrde ic þæt (formula of transition, 'further'), 62, 2163, 2172. — (2) w. dat., *listen to; obey*; inf., 10, 2754; pret. 3 pl. hýrdon, 66.
- ge-hýran**, w I., HEAR, *learn*; w. acc.: imp. pl. gehýrað, 255; pret. 3 sg. gehýrde, 88, 609; — w. (acc. and) acc. & inf. (MPh. iii 238): pret. 3 pl. gehýrdon, 785; — w. (obj. þæt and) þæt-clause: pres. 1 sg. gehýre, 290.
- hyrde**, mja., (HERD), *guardian, keeper*; 1742, 2245, 2304, 2505; (folces) hyrde (Arch. cxxvi 353 n. 3): 610, 1832, 2644, 2981, [F. 46]; (wuldres) Hyrde (=God), 931; (fyrena) hyrde (=Grendel), 750; as. hyrde, 887, 3133, (folces) ~, 1849, (rices) ~: 2027, 3080; ap. hyrdas, 1666. — Cpds.: grund-.
- hyrst**(†), fi., *ornament, accoutrement, armor*; dp. -um, 2762; ap. -e, 2988; -a, 3164, [F. 20]. [OHG. (h)rust.]
- hyrstan**(†), w I., *adorn, decorate*; pp. asn. hyrsted, 672. [Ger. rüsten; see hyrst.]
- hyrsted-gold** †, n., *fairly-wrought GOLD*; ds. -e, 2255.
- hyrtan**(†) +, w I., *encourage, refl.: take HEART*; pret. 3 sg. hyrte (hine), 2593. [heorte.]
- hyse** †, mi. (ja.) (Siev. § 263 n. 3), *youth*,

- young man; vs., 1217; [gp. hyssa, F. 48].
- hyt(t) (hit(t)) †, fjō., HEAT; 2649 (n.). [Ger. Hitze.]
- hȳð, f., harbor; ds. -e, 32. [HYTHE (obs.); cp. Rotherhithe, etc.]
- hȳð-weard †, m., harbor-GUARDIAN; 1914.
- ic, pers. pron., I; 181 times; [F. 24, 25, 37]; gs. mīn, 2084, 2533; ds. mē 42 times; [F. 27]; as. mec 16 times; mē, 415, 446, 553, 563, 677; — dual nom. wit, 535, 537, 539, 540, 544, 683, 1186, 1476, 1707; g. uncer, 2002 (n.), 2532; d. unc, 1783, 2137, 2525, 2526; a. unc, 540, 545; — plur. wē 24 times; gp. ūser, 2074, ūre, 1386; dp. ūs, 269, 346, 382, 1821, 2635, 2642, 2920, 3001, 3009, 3078, ūrum (w. ending of poss. pron.), 2659 (n.); ap. ūsic, 458, 2638, 2640, 2641.
- icge †. 1107, see note.
- idel, adj., IDLE, empty, unoccupied; 413; nsn., 145; deprived (of, gen.), 2888.
- idel-hende (†)+, adj. ja., empty-HAND^d; 2081.
- ides (†), f. (orig. fi.), †woman, lady; 620, 1075, 1117, 1168, 1259; gs. idese, 1351; ds. ~, 1649, 1941.
- in, I. prep., IN; (1) w. dat. (rest); I (the only instance of temporal sense), 13, 25, 87, 89, 107, 180, 323, 324, 395, 443, 482, 588, 695, 713, 728, 851, 976, 1029, 1070, 1151, 1302, [1513], 1612, 1952, 1984, 2139, 2232, 2383, 2433, 2458, 2459, 2495, 2505, 2599, 2635, 2786, 3097; postposit. (stressed), 19; in innan (preced. by dat.), 1968, 2452. — (2) w. acc. (motion), into, io; 60, 185, 1134, 1210, 2935, 2981. (W. Krohmer, *Altengl. in und on*, Berlin Diss., 1904.) — II. adv., in, inside; 386, 1037, 1371, 1502, 1644, 2152, 2190, 2552; inn, 3090.
- in(n), n., dwelling, lodging; in, 1300. [INN.]
- inc, incer, see þū.
- incge-†, 2577, see note.
- in-frōd †, adj., very old and wise; 2449; dsm. -um, 1874.
- in-gang, m. entrance; as., 1549.
- in-genga †, wk.m., invader; 1776.
- in-gesteald †, n., house-property, possessions in the house; as., 1155. [See in(n).]
- inn, see in, adv.
- innan, adv., (from) WITHIN, inside; 774, 1017, 2331, 2412, 2719; in innan, w. preced. dat. (semi-prep.), 1968, 2452; on innan, 2715, 1740 (w. preced. dat.); þær on innan, 71, denot. motion ('into'): 2089, 2214, 2244.
- innan-weard, adj., INWARD, interior; 991; nsn., 1976. Cp. inne-weard.
- inne, adv., WITHIN, inside; 390, 642, 1141 (n.), 1281, 1570, 1800, 1866, 2113, 3059; þær inne, 118, 1617, 2115, 2225, 3087.
- inne-weard, adj., INWARD, interior; nsn., 998.
- inwid-sorg, see inwit-sorh.
- inwit-feng †, mi., malicious grasp, 1447.
- inwit-gæst †, m., malicious (stranger or foe); 2670. (Or -gæst? See gæst.)
- inwit-hrōf †, m., evil (or enemy's) ROOF; as., 3123.
- inwit-net(t) †, nja., NET of malice; as. -net, 2167. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 134.)
- inwit-nið †, m., enmity, hostile act; np. -as, 1858; gp. -a, 1947.
- inwit-scear †, m., malicious slaughter; as., 2478. See gūð-scear.
- inwit-searo †, nwa., malicious cunning; as., 1101.
- inwit-sorh †, f., evil care or sorrow; 1736; as. inwidsorge, 831.

inwit-þanc †, m., *hostile purpose*; dp. -um, 749.

ge-iode, see ge-gān.

iogod̄, see geogod̄.

iō-mēowle, see geō-

īren, nja., IRON, †*sword*; 892, 1848, īren ærgōd: 989, 2586; as. īren, 1809, 2050; gp. īrenna, 802, (npf. of adj.?): 2683, 2828; īrena (see note on 673), 673, 1697, 2259. — Cpd.: hring-; cp. īsern-. (Cf. Kluge, *Beitr.* xliii 516 f.: īren fr. *īsern.)

īren, adj. ja., of IRON; nsf. (ecg wæs) īren: 1459, 2778. — Cpd.: eal-

īren-þend †, fjō. (mi.), IRON BAND; dp. -um, 774, 998 (īren-).

īren-byrne †, wk.f., IRON corslet; as. -byrnan, 2986. Cp. īsern-

īren-heard (†), adj., IRON-HARD; III2.

īren-þreat †, m., *band having IRON armor, armed troop*; 330.

is, see eom.

īs, n., ICE; ds. -e, 1608.

īsern-byrne †, wk.f., IRON corslet; as. -byrnan, 671. Cp. īren-

īsern-scūr †, f., IRON SHOWER (of arrows); as. -e, 3116. [Cp. Go. skūra, f.]

īs-gebind †, n., ICY BOND; ds. -e, 1133.

īsig (†) +, adj., ICY, covered with ice; 33.

iū, see geō.

iū-mon(n), mc. [pl.], MAN of old; gp. -monna, 3052.

kyning(-), see under C.

lā, interj., LO, *indeed*; þæt lā mæg secgan: 1700, 2864.

lāc, n., *gift, offering*; dp. lācum, 43, 1868; ap. lāc, 1863; *booty*: ap. lāc, 1584. [Go. laiks, OHG. leih.] — Cpd.: ge-, beadu-, heaðo-; sǣ-. See lācan.

lācan, rd., *move quickly, fly*; pres. ptc.

lācende, 2832; †(*play, i.e.*) *fight*; inf. (dareðum) lācan, 2848. — Cpd.: for-

lād, f., *way, passage, journey*; gs. -e, 569; ds. -e, 1987. [LOAD, LODE; liðan.] — Cpd.: brim-, ge-, sǣ-, yþ-

lādan, w I., LEAD, *bring*; 239; pret. 3 pl. lāddon, 1159; pp. [lāded], 3177, gelāded, 37. [liðan.] — Cpd.: for-

lāfan, w I., LEAVE; 2315; imp. sg. lāf, 1178; pret. 3 sg. lāfde, 2470. [Cp. lāt; (be-)lifan.]

lāen-dagas †, m.p., *transitory DAYS*; gp. -daga, 2341; ap. -dagas, 2591. See lāne.

lāne, adj. ja., (LOANed) *transitory, perishable, perishing*; 1754; gsn.wk. lānan, 2845; asf.wk. ~, 1622; asn. lāne, 3129. [lēon; OS. lēhni.]

læng, see longe.

lāeran, w I., *teach*; imp. sg. (þē) lāer, 1722. [Cp. lār; Go. laisjan, Ger. lehren.] (Cf. Go. refl. (ga)laisjan sik, etc., *Zfvgl. Spr.* xlii 317 ff.; *Blickl. Hom.* 101.6.)

ge-lāeran, w I., *teach, advise, persuade* (w. acc. of pers. & of thing, foll. by þæt- or hū-clause); 278, 3079; pret. 3 pl. gelāerdon, 415.

lās, see lýt.

lāsest, lāessa, see lýtél.

lāestan, w I., (1) w. dat., (*follow*), *do service, avail*; 812. (2) *perform*; imp. sg. lāest, 2663. [lāst; MnE. LAST, Ger. leisten.] — Cpd.: ful-

ge-lāestan, w I., (1) w. acc., *serve, stand by*; pres. opt. 3 pl. gelāesten, 24; pret. 3 sg. gelāeste, 2500. (2) *carry out, fulfill*; inf., 1706; pret. 3 sg. gelāeste, 524, 2990; pp. gelāested, 829.

læt, adj., *sluggish, slow* (w. gen.); 1529. [LATE.] — Cpd.: hild-lata.

lāetan, rd., LET, *allow* (w. acc. & inf.); pres. 3 sg. lāeteð, 1728; imp. sg. lāet, 1488; pl. lāetað, 397; pret. 3 sg. lēt, 2389, 2550, 2977; 3 pl. lēton, 48, 864,

- 3132; opt. 2 sg. *lēte*, 1996; 3 sg. ~, 3082. — Cpds.: *ā-*, *for-*, *of-*, *on-*.
- lāf**, f., (1) *what is LEFT as an inheritance, heirloom*; ref. to armor, 454; — ref. to swords: 2611, 2628; ds. *-lāfe*, 2577 (n.); as. *lāfe*, 795, 1488, 1688, 2191, 2563; np. ~, 2036. — (2) *remnant, remainder; survivors*: as. (*sweorda*) *lāfe*, 2936; *leavings*: ns. (*tēla*) *lāf* ('sword'), 1032; np. (*homera*) *lāfe* ('sword'), 2829; as. (*bronda*) *lāfe* ('ashes'), 3160. (Cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 348 f.) [See *lāfan*; *Go. laiba*.] — Cpds.: *ende-*, *cormen-*, *wēa-*, *yrf-*, *ȳð-*.
- ge-lāfan** (†) +, w 2., *refresh, LAVE*; pret. 3 sg. *gelafede*, 2722. [Ger. *laben*; *Lab?*; cp. also (for MnE. *lave*) OFr. *laver*, Lat. *lavare*. See *Prager Deutsche Studien* viii 81 ff., *Est.* xlii 170; Heyne L 9.16. iii 38.]
- lagu** (†), mu., *sea, lake, water*; 1630.
- lagu-cræftig** †, adj., *sea-skilled, experienced as a sailor*; 209.
- lagu-stræt** †, f., *sea-road (-STREET)*; as. *-e*, 239.
- lagu-strēam** †, m., *sea-stream, sea*; ap. *-as*, 297. Cp. *brim-*.
- lāh**, see *lēon*.
- land**, n., *LAND*; ns. *lond*, 2197; gs. *landes*, 2995; ds. *lānde*, 1623, 1913, 2310, 2836; as. *land*, 221, 242, 253, 580, 1904, 2062, 2915; *lond*, 521, 1357, 2471, 2492; gp. *landa*, 311. — Cpds.: *ēa-*, *el-*; Frēs-, Scede-.
- land-büend**, mc. [pl.], *LAND-dweller, earth-dweller*; dp. *landbüendum*, 95; ap. *londbüend*, 1345.
- land-fruma** †, wk.m., *prince of the LAND, king*; 31.
- land-gemyrce** (†) +, nja., *LAND-boundary*; ap. *-gemyrcu* (*shore*), 209. [mearc.]
- land-geweorc** †, n., *LAND-work, stronghold*; as., 938.
- land-waru** †, f., *people of the LAND*; ap. *-wara* (*country*), 2321 (or apm. = *-ware?*, cf. *Siev.* § 263 n. 7).
- land-weard** †, m., *LAND-guard, coast-guard*; 1890. (Cp. 209, 242.)
- lang(e)**, see *long(e)*.
- langað**, m., *LONGing*; 1879.
- lang-twidig** †, adj., *granted for a LONG time, lasting*; 1708. [*Hel.* 2753 (C): *tuithon* 'grant.']
- lār**, f., *instruction, counsel, precept, bidding*; ds. *-e*, 1950; gp. *-a*, 1220; *-ena*, 269. [LORE.] — Cpds.: *frēond-*.
- lāst**, m., *track, footprint*; as., 132; np. *-as*, 1402; ap. ~, 841; — on *lāst* (*faran*, w. preced. dat.), *behind, after*, 2945; [si.: on *lāste* (*hwearf*), F. 17]; *lāst weardian, remain behind*: 971, *follow*: 2164. [See *NED.*: *LAST*, sb.¹; *Go. laists*.] — Cpds.: *feorh-*, *seþe-*, *fōt-*, *wræc-*.
- lāð**, adj., *hateful, grievous, hostile* (used as subst.: *foe*); 440, 511, 815, 2315; nsn., 134, 192; nsm.wk. *lāða*, 2305; gsm. *lāþes*, 841, 2910; gsn. ~, 929, 1061; gsm.wk. *lāðan*, 83, 132; gsn. wk. *lāðan* (*cynnes*): 2008, 2354; dsm. *lāþum*, 440, 1257; asm. *lāðne*, 3040; gpm. *lāðra*, 242, 2672; gpn. ~, 3029; dpm. *lāðum*, 550, 938; dpf. ~, 2467; dpm.wk.(?) *lāþan*, 1505; apn. *lāð*, 1375. — Comp. *lāðra*, 2432. [LOATH; Ger. *leid*.]
- lāð-bite** †, mi., *grievous or hostile BITE, wound*; np., 1122.
- lāð-getēona** †, wk.m., *LOATHLY spoiler, evil-doer*; 974; np. *-getēonan*, 559.
- lāð-lic**, adj., *LOATHLY, hideous*; apn. *-licu*, 1584.
- lēaf**, n., *LEAF*; dp. *-um*, 97.
- lēafnes-word** †, n., *WORD of LEAVE, permission*; as. (p. ?), 245.
- lēan**, n., *reward, requital*; gs. *lēanes*, 1809 (*gift*, 'present given in appreciation of services rendered'); ds. *lēanc*, 1021; as. *lēan*, 114, 951, 1220,

- 1584, 2391; gp. *lēana*, 2990; dp. *lēanum*, 2145; ap. *lēan*, 2995. [Go. laun, Ger. Lohn.] — Cpds.: and-, ende-.
- lēan** (†) +, vi, *blame, find fault with*; pres. 3 sg. *l̥yhð*, 1048; pret. 3 sg. *lög*, 1811; 3 pl. *lōgon*, 862; 203 (w. dat. of pers. & acc. of thing: *blame for, dissuade from*). [OS. lahan.] — Cpds.: be-.
- lēanian**, w 2., w. dat. of pers. & acc. of thing, *requite, recompense (s.b. for s.th.)*; pres. I sg. *lēanige*, 1380; pret. 3 sg. *lēanode*, 2102.
- lēas**, adj., w. gen., *devoid of, without*; 850; dsm. (winigea) *lēasum*, 1664 (*friendless*). [Go. laus, Ger. los; LOOSE fr. ON.] — Cpds.: *dōm-*, *drēam-*, *caldor-*, *feoh-*, *feormend-*, *hlāford-*, *sāwol-*, *sige-*, *sorh-*, *tīr-*, *ðēoden-*, *wine-*, *wyn-*.
- lēas-scēawere** †, mja., *deceitful observer, spy*; np. -*scēaweras*, 253. (Cf. *Angl.* xxix 380.)
- lēg** (-), see *līg* (-).
- leger**, n., *lying, place of lying*; ds. -e, 3043. [LAIR; cp. *licgan*.]
- leger-bed** (d), nja., *BED, bed of death, grace*; ds. -*bedde*, 1007.
- lemman** (*lemian*) (†) +, w 1., *LAME, hinder, oppress*; pret. 3 sg. *lmede*, 905.
- leng** (†), adj. ja., *BELONGING, at hand*; nsn., 83 (n.).
- leng** (e), *lengest*, see *longe*.
- lengra**, see *long*.
- lēod**, mi., *man, member of a tribe or nation* (regul. w. gp., *Gēata*, *Scylfinga*, etc.: †*prince* [?], cf. *MLN.* xxxiv 129 f.); 341, 348, 669, 829, 1432, 1492, 1538, 1612, 2159, 2551, 2603, [F. 24]; as., 625; vs., 1653.
- lēode**, pl., (perh. orig. *freemen*), *people* (freq. w. gp., *Gēata*, etc.) or poss. pron.); np., 24, 225, 260, 362, 415, 1213, 2125, 2927, 3137, 3156, 3178, *lēoda* (*Lang.* § 20.2), 3001; gp. *lēoda*, 205, 634, 793, 938, 1673, 2033, 2238, 2251, 2333, 2801, 2900, 2945; dp. *lēodum*, 389, 521, 618, 697, 905, 1159, 1323, 1708, 1712, 1804, 1856, 1894, 1930, 2310, 2368, 2797, 2804, 2910, 2958, 2990, 3182; ap. *lēode*, 192, 443, 696, 1336, 1345, 1863, 1868, 1982, 2095, 2318, 2732. [Ger. Leute.] — **lēod**, f., *people, nation*; gs. *lēode*, 596, 599. (Cp. 3001.)
- lēod-bealo** †, nwa., *harm to a people, great affliction*; as., 1722; gp. -*bealewa*, 1946.
- lēod-burg** †, fc., *town*; ap. -*byrig*, 2471.
- lēod-cyning** †, m., *KING of a people*; 54.
- lēod-fruma** †, wk.m., *prince of a people*; as. -*fruman*, 2130.
- lēod-gebyrgea** †, wk.m., *protector of a people, prince*; as. -*gebyrgean*, 269. [*beorgan*.]
- lēod-hryre** †, mi., *fall of a people (or of a prince), national calamity*; gs. -*hryres*, 2391; ds. -*hryre*, 2030.
- lēod-sceaða** †, wk.m., *people's enemy*; ds. -*sceaðan*, 2093.
- lēod-scipe**, mi., *nation, country*; ds., 2197; as., 2751.
- lēof**, adj., *dear, beloved*; 31, 54, 203, 511, 521, 1876, 2467; gsm. -*es*, 1994, 2080, 2897, 2910, gsn. 1061; asm. -*ne*, 34, 297, 618, 1943, 2127, 3079, 3108, 3142; vs.wk. -*a*, 1216, 1483, 1758, 1854, 1987, 2663, 2745; gpm. -*ra*, 1915; dp. -*um*, 1073. — Comp. nsn. *lēotre*, 2651. Supl. *lēofost*, 1296; asm.wk. *lēofestan*, 2823. [LIEF; Go. liufs, Ger. lieb.] — Cpds.: un-.
- leofað**, see *libban*.
- lēof-lic** (†), adj., *precious, admirable*; 2603; asn., 1809.
- lēogan**, II, *LIE, belie*; pres. opt. 3 sg. *lēoge*, 250; pret. 3 sg. *lēag*, 3029 (w. gen.). [Go. liugan.] — Cpds.: *ā-*.
- ge-lēogan**, II, *deceive, play false* (w.

- dat.); pret. 3 sg. (him sēo wēn) gelēah, 2323. (Cp. Lat. 'fallere'; *Arch.* cxxvi 355.)
- lēoht, n., LIGHT; 569, 727, 1570; ds. lēohte, 95; as. lēoht, 648, 2469. [Cp. Go. liuhap.] — Cpds.: æfen-, fȳr-, morgen-.
- lēoht, adj., LIGHT, *bright, gleaming*; dsn.wk. -an, 2492.
- lēoma, wk.m., *light, gleam, luminary*; 311, 1570, 2769; as. lēoman, 1517; ap. ~, 95. [LEAM (Sc., North.); OS. liomo; cp. lēoht.] — Cpds.: æled-, beado-, bryne-, hilde-.
- leomum, see lim.
- lēon(†)(+), I, *lend*; pret. 3 sg. lāh, 1456. [Go. leihwan.] — Cpds.: on-.
- leornian, w 2., LEARN, *devise*; pret. 3 sg. leornode, 2336.
- lēoð, n., *song, lay*; 1159. [Go. *liuþ, Ger. Lied.] — Cpds.: fyrd-, gryre-, gūð-, sorh-.
- leoðo-cræft †, m., *skill of limbs (hands)*; dp. -um, 2769. [OE. liþ > LITH (dial.); Go. liþus, Ger. Glied.]
- leoðo-syrce †, wk.f., (*limb-SARK*), *coat of mail*; as. (locene) leoðo-syrca, 1505; ap. (~) ~, 1890.
- lettan(†)+, w I., w. acc. of pers. & gen. of thing, (LET), *hinder*; pret. 3 pl. letton, 569. [læt.]
- libban, lifgan, w 3., LIVE; pres. 3 sg. lifað, 3167; leofað, 974, 1366, 2008; lyfað, 944, 954; opt. 2 sg. lifige, 1224; pres. ptc. lifigende, 815, 1953, 1973, 2062; dsm. lifigendum, 2665 (see: be); pret. 3 sg. lifde, 57, 1257; lyfde, 2144; 3 pl. lifdon, 99. — Cpds.: unlifigende.
- lic, n., *body* (generally *living*(†)); 966; gs. lices, 451, 1122; ds. lice, 733, 1503, 2423, 2571, 2732, 2743; as. lic, 2080, 2127. [LICH-(gate), etc.; Ger. Leiche.] — Cpds.: eofor-, swin-. Cp. adj. suffix -lic.
- licgan, v, LIE, *lie low, lie dead*; 1586, 3129; licgean, 966, 1427, 3040, 3082; pres. 3 sg. ligeð, 1343, 2745, 2903; pret. 3 sg. læg, 40, 552, 1041 (*failed*), 1532, 1547, 2051, 2077, 2201, 2213 (stig under læg), 2388, 2824, 2851, 2978; pret. 3 pl. lægon, 566, lægon, 3048. — Cpds.: ā-.
- ge-licgan, v, *subside*; pret. 3 sg. gelæg, 3146 (pluperf.).
- lic-homa, wk.m., *body*; 812, 1007, 1754; ds. -haman, 3177; as. ~, 2651. [Lit. 'body-covering.'] Cp. flæsc-; fyrd-hom.
- lician, w 2., w. dat., *please*; pres. 3 sg. licað, 1854; pret. 3 pl. licoðon, 639. [LIKE.]
- lic-sār †, n., *bodily pain, wound*; as., 815. [SORE.]
- lic-syrce †, wk.f., (*body-SARK*), *coat of mail*; 550.
- lid-man(n) †, mc., *seafarer*; gp. -manna, 1623. [liðan.]
- lif, n., LIFE; 2743; gs. lifes, 197, 790, 806, 1387, 2343, 2823, 2845; ds. life, 2471, 2571; tō life, 2432 (*ever*); as. lif, 97, 733, 1536, [2251], 2423, 2751; is. life, 2131. — Cpds.: edwit-.
- lif-bysig †, adj., *struggling for LIFE, in torment of death*; 966. See bysigu.
- lif-dæg, m.; pl. lif-dagas, LIFE-DAYS; ap., 793, 1622.
- Lif-frēa †, wk.m., *Lord of LIFE (God)*; -frēa, 16.
- lif-gedal(†), n., *parting from LIFE, death*; 841. Cp. ealdor-.
- lif-gesceaft †, fi., LIFE (*as ordered by fate*); gp. -a, 1953, 3064.
- lifige, lifigende, see libban.
- lif-wraðu †, f., LIFE-protection; ds. (tō) lifwraðe (*to save his life*), 971; as. ~, 2877.
- lif-wyn(n) †, fi.(jō-), *joy of LIFE*; gp. -wynna, 2097.
- lig, mi., *flame, fire*; 1122; lēg, 3115, 3145; gs. liges, 83, 781; ds. lige, 2305, 2321, 2341, ligge, 727, lēge, 2549. [OHG. loug; cp. Ger. Lohe.]

- lig-draca †**, wk.m., *fire-DRAGON*; 2333; lēg-, 3040. Cp. fyr-.
- lig-egesa †**, wk.m., *fire-terror*; as. -egesan, 2780. Cp. glēd-.
- lige-torn †**, n., *pretended injury or insult*; ds. -e, 1943. [lyge 'lie.']
- ligge**, see lig.
- lig-ȳð †**, fjō., *wave of flame*; dp. -um, 2672.
- lim**, n., *LIMB, branch (of tree)*; dp. leomum, 97.
- limpan**, III, *happen, befall*; pret. 3 sg. lomp, 1787. — Cpds.: ā-, be-.
- ge-limpan**, III, *happen, come to pass, be forthcoming*; pres. 3 sg. gelimpeð, 1753; opt. 3 sg. gelimpe, 929; pret. 3 sg. gelamp, 626, 1252, 2941, gelomp, 76; opt. 3 sg. gelumpe, 2637; pp. gelumpen, 824.
- lind**, f., (*LINDEN*), † *shield* (made of linden-wood); 2341; as. -e, 2610; ap. -e, 2365; [-a, F. II].
- lind-gestealla †**, wk.m., *shield-companion, comrade in battle*; 1973.
- lind-hæbbend(e) †**, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], *shield-bearer (-HAVING), warrior*; np. -e, 245; gp. -ra, 1402.
- lind-plega †**, wk.m., *SHIELD-PLAY, battle*; ds. -plegan, 1073 (MS. hild-), 2039.
- lind-wiga †**, wk.m., *shield-warrior*; 2603.
- linnan (†)**, III, w. gen. or dat., *part from, lose*; (aldre) ~, 1478; (ealdres) ~, 2443. [Go. af-linnan.]
- liss**, fjō., *kindness, favor, joy*; gp. -a, 2150. [liðe.]
- list**, mfi., *skill, cunning*; dp. -um, 781. [Go. lists, Ger. List.]
- liðan**, I, *go (by water), traverse* (trans., cp. *Hel.* 2233); pp. liden, 223. **liðend**, mc. (pres. ptc.), *seafarer, voyager*; np. -e, 221. Cpds.: brim-, heaþo-, mere-, sǣ-, wæg-liðend(e).
- liðe**, adj. ja., *gentle, kind* (w. gen., 'as regards'); 1220. Supl. liðost, 3182. [LITHE; Ger. lind.]
- lið-wæge †**, nja., *can or cup of strong drink*; as., 1982. [R.-L. iii 358 f.: lið.]
- lixan**, w I., *shine, glitter, gleam*; pret. 3 sg. lixte, 311, 485, 1570.
- locen**, see lūcan.
- lōcian**, w 2., *LOOK*; pres. 2 sg. lōcast, 1654.
- lof**, m., *praise, glory*; as., 1536. [Ger. Lob.]
- lof-dæd †**, fi., *praiseworthy (glorious) DEED*; dp. -um, 24.
- lof-georn**, adj., *eager for praise (fame)*; supl. -geornost, 3182 (n.).
- lōg**, lōgon, see lēan.
- lond(-)**, see land(-).
- lond-riht**, n., *LAND-RIGHT, privileges belonging to the owner of land, domain*; gs. -es, 2886.
- long**, adj., *LONG*; local: 3043; — temporal: nsn. lang, 2093; næs ðā lang tō ðon: 2845, 2591 (long); asf. lange (hwile, þrāge, tid): 16, 114, 1257, 1915, 2159, longe (~): 54, 2780. — Comp. lengra, 134. — See and-, morgen-, niht-, ūp-; ge-.
- longe**, adv., *LONG*; 1061, 2751, 3082, 3108; lange, 31, 905, 1336, 1748, 1994, 2130, 2183, 2344, 2423. — Comp. leng, 451 (n.), 974, 1854, 2801, 2826, 3064; læ[n]g, 2307; lenge, 83(?), see note. Supl. lengest, 2008, 2238.
- long-gestrēon †**, n., (*LONG-accumulated*) *old treasure*; gp. -a, 2240.
- long-sum**, adj., *LONG, long-lasting, enduring*; nsn. (lǣð ond) longsum: 134, 192; asm. -sumne, 1536; asn. -sum, 1722. [Cp. Ger. langsam.]
- losian**, w 2., (*be lost*), *escape, get away safely*; pres. 3 sg. losað, 1392, 2062; pret. 3 sg. losade, 2096. [LOSE, infl. by -lēosan (cf. *Bülb.* § 325).]
- lūcan**, II, *LOCK, intertwine, link*; pp. asf. locene (leoðosyrca), 1505, so apf., 1890, (see hring); gpm. locenra

- (bēaga), 2995 (cf. Stjer. 34 f.); asn. (segn) gelocen, 2769 (*woven*). — Cpds.: be-, on-, tō-; hond-locen.
- lufen †, f., *joy, comfort* (?); 2886. [Rel. to lufian; *ESt.* xlvi 121; *Beitr.* xxxvi 427 f.] (Cp. *Dan.* 73?)
- lufian, w 2., *LOVE, treat kindly*; pret. 3 sg. lufode, 1982.
- luf-tācen †, n., *TOKEN of LOVE*; ap. 1863.
- lufu (lufe), wk.f. (Siev. § 278 n. 1), *LOVE; delight* (*ESt.* xxxix 464, xli 112); ds. lufan, 1728. — Cpds.: eard-, hēah-, mōd-, wif-.
- lungor (†), adj., *swift*; npm. lungre, 2164 (n.).
- lungre †, adv., *quickly, forthwith*; 929, 1630, 2310, 2743.
- lust, m., *joy, pleasure*; as., 599, 618 (on lust, semi-adv.); dp. lustum (*gladly, with joy*), 1653. [LUST.]
- ge-lýfan, w 1., *BELIEVE in, trust*; w. dat., 440 (*resign oneself to*); — w. acc., *count on, expect confidently* (*s.th.*); pret. 3 sg. gelyfde, 608, (on w. acc. or tō, from *s.b.*): 627, 909, 1272. [Go. ga-laubjan.]
- lyfað, lyfde, see libban.
- lyft, fmi., *air, sky*; 1375; ds. -e, 2832. [LIFT (Sc., poet.); Go. luftus, ON. lopt > MnE. loft; ON. lypta, vb. > MnE. lift.]
- lyft-floga †, wk.m., *air-FLIER*; 2315.
- lyft-geswenced †, adj. (pp.), *driven by the wind*; 1913. [See swencan.]
- lyft-wyn(n) †, fjō.(i.), *air-joy, joyous air*; as. -wynne, 3043.
- lýhð, see lēan.
- lystan, w 1., *impers., w. acc. of pers., desire*; pret. 3 sg. lyste, 1793. [LIST (arch.); OE. lust.]
- lýt, (1) n. (indecl.), w. partit. gen. (in 2365 implied), *LITTLE, small number*; 2365, 2836 (n.), 2882; as., 1927, 2150. (2) adv., *little, not at all*; 2897, 3129. — Comp. læs, (1) n., w. partit. gen., *LESS*; asn. 487, 1946. (2) adv., in: þý læs, *LEAST*, 1918.
- lýtel, adj., *LITTLE, small*; nsn., 1748; asn., 2240; asf. lýtle, 2877, ~ (hwile): 2030, 2097. — Cpds.: un-. — Comp. læssa, *LESS, lesser*; 1282; dsn. læsan, 951; asf. ~, 2571; dpn. ~, 43. — Supl. læsest, *LEAST*; nsn., 2354.
- lýt-hwōn, adv., *very LITTLE, not at all*; 203. Cp. hwēne.
- mā, (adv. comp.,) subst. n., w. partit. gen., *MORE*, (cp. meanings of Lat. magis and plus); as., 504, 735, 1055, 1613. [Go. mais.] — Supl. mæst, w. partit. gen., *MOST*; as., 2645. See micel.
- mādma(s), -e, -um, see mād(ð)um.
- mæg, m., *kinsman, blood-relative*; 408, 468, 737, 758, 813, 914, 1530, 1944, 1961, 1978, 2166, 2604; gs. mæges, 2436, 2628, 2675, 2698, 2879; ds. mæge, 1978; as. mæg, 1339, 2439, 2484, 2982; np. māgas, 1015; gp. māga, 247, 1079, 1853, 2006, 2742; dp. mægum, 1167, 1178, 2614, 3065; mægum, 2353; ap. māgas, 2815. (See *Antiq.* §§ 2 ff.) [Go. mēgs.] — Cpds.: fæderen-, hēafod-, wine-.
- mæg-burg, fc., *kinsmen, kindred, clan*; gs. -e, 2887.
- mægen, n., *MAIN, might, strength*; gs. mægenes, 196, 1534, 1716, 1835, 1844, 1887, 2647, mægenes cræft, 418 (cf. *Angl.* xxxv 468), si. 1270; mægenes, 670, 1761, 2084, 2146; ds. mægene, 789, 2667; as. mægen, 518, 1706; — *military force, host*; gs. mægenes, 155, (perh. 2647). — Cpds.: ofer-.
- mægen-āgende †, pres. ptc. [pl.], *strong, mighty*; gpm. -āgendra, 2837.
- mægen-byrþen(n) †, fjō.(i.), *MIGHTY (BURTHEN), BURDEN*; ds. -byrþenne, 1625; as. ~ / 3091. [beran.]
- mægen-cræft †, m., *strength*; as., 380.

mægen-ellen†, n., *mighty valor*; as., 659.

mægen-fultum†, m., *powerful help*; gp. -a, 1455.

mægen-hrēð†, m.(?)i., *pride*; as. mægenhrēð *manna, the pride (or flower) of men*, 445 (n.).

mægen-ræs†, m., *mighty impetus*; as., 1519.

mægen-st-engo†, wk.f., *great strength*; ds., 2678.

mægen-wudu†, mu., (MAIN-WOOD), *mighty spear*; as., 236.

mægð(†), fc. (Siev. § 284 n. 4; *Beitr.* xxxi 73 ff.), MAID(en), *woman*; 3016; gp. mægþa, 924, 943, 1283. [OE. mægden > MAID (EN).]

mægþ, f., *tribe (orig. aggregate of blood-relatives), nation, people*; ds. -e, 75; as. -e, 1011; gp. -a, 25, 1771; dp. -um, 5. [mæg.]

mæg-wine†, mi., *kinsman (and friend)*; np., 2479.

mæl, n., †*time, suitable time, occasion*; 316, 1008 (sæl ond mæl); as., 2633; gp. mæla, 1249, 1611 (sæla ond mæla), 2057; dp. (ærran) mælum: 907, 2237, 3035. [MEAL; cp. dial. 'SEALS and MEALS.'] — Cpd.: undern-; cps. of mæl = 'mark,' 'sign': brogden-, græg-, hring-, sceāden-, wunden-.

mæl-cearu†, f., *CARE or sorrow of the time*; as. -ceare, 189.

mæl-gesceaft†, fi., *time-allotment, destiny, fate*; gp. -a, 2737.

mænan, w I., *speak of, utter, relate, complain of*; 1067, 3171; pret. 3 sg. mænde, 2267; 3 pl. mændon, 1149, 3149; pp. mæned, 857. [NED.: MEAN, v.^{1, 2}; MOAN.]

ge-mænan, w I., *mention, complain*; pret. opt. 3 pl. gemænden, 1101.

mænigo, see *menigeo*.

mære, adj.ja., *famous, glorious, illustrious*; 15 times (marked*) in com-

bination w. þeoden; 129*, 1046*, 1715*; nsf. mæru, 2016, mære (wk.?), 1952; nsn. mære, 2405; nsm.wk. mæra, 2011, 2587; gsm. mæres, 797*; gsn.wk. mæran, 1729; dsm. mærum, 345*, 1301, 1992*, 2079, 2572*; dsm.wk. mæran, 270; asm. mærne, 36, 201*, 353*, 1598*, 2384*, 2721*, 2788*, 3098, 3141*; asn. mære, 1023; vs. mære, 1761, (wk.) mæra, 1474; npm. mære, 3070*. Supl. mærost, 898; — *well known, notorious*; nsm. mære, 103; wk. mæra, 762. [Go. -mēreis; OHG. māri; cp. Ger. Märchen.] — Cps.: fore-, heaðo-.

mærðo, f., *fame, glory, glorious deed*; 857; as., 659, 687, 2134, mærðu, 2514; gp. mærða, 408, 504, 1530, 2640, 2645; ap. ~, 2678, 2996. [Go. mēriþa.] — Cpd.: ellen-.

mæst, m., MAST; 1898; ds. -e, 36, 1905.

mæst, see *micel*.

mæte, adj.ja., *moderate, insignificant, small*; supl. mætost, 1455. [metan. See NED.: MEET, adj.]

maga†, wk.m., (1) *son*; maga (Healfdenes), 189, 2143, si. 2587; vs. (~), 1474. (2) *young man, man*; 978, 2675; as. magan, 943. Cp. mago.

magan, prp., pres. 1 sg. mæg, *can, may, may well; be able*; 1 sg. mæg, 277, 1822, 2739, 2801; 2 sg. meaht, 2047, miht, 1378; 3 sg. mæg, 930, 942, 1341, 1365, 1484, 1700, 1733, 1837, 2032, 2260, 2448, 2600, 2864, 3064, ēaþe mæg: 478, 2764, si. 2291; opt. 1 sg. mæge, 680, 2749; 3 sg. ~, 2530; 1 pl. mægen, 2654; pret. 1 sg. meahte, 1659, 2877; mihte, 571, 656, 967; 3 sg. meahte, 542, 754, 762 (opt.?), 1032, 1078, 1150, 1561, 2340, 2464, 2466, 2547, 2673, 2770, 2855, 2870, 2904, 2971; mehte, 1082, 1496, 1515, 1877; mihte, 190, 207, 462, 511, 1446,

- 1504, 1508, 2091, 2609, 2621, 2954;
1 pl. meah-ton, 941, 3079; 3 pl.
meah-ton, 648, 797 (opt.?), 1156,
1350, 1454, 1911, 2373; mihton, 308,
313 (opt.?), 2683, 3162; opt. 1 sg.
meahte, 2520; 3 sg. meahte, 243,
780 (ind. ?), 1130, 1919; mihte, 1140.
— (Without inf.: 754, 762, 797, 2091.)
- māgas**, -a, -um, see **mæg**.
- māge** (māge), wk.f., *kinswoman*
(*mother*); gs. māgan, 1391. [mæg.]
- mago †**, mu., *son*; mago (Healfdenes),
1867, 2011, si. 1465. [Go. magus. Cp.
hilde-, öret-, wræc-mecg (mæcg).]
- mago-driht †**, fi., *band of young re-*
tainers; 67.
- mago-rinc †**, m., *young warrior*; gp. -a,
730.
- mago-ðegn †**, m., *young retainer*,
THANE; 408, 2757; ds. maguþegne,
2079; gp. magoþegna, 1405; dp. -um,
1480; ap. maguþegnas, 293.
- man(n)**, **man-**, see **mon(n)**, **mon-**.
- mān**, n., *crime, guilt, wickedness*; ds. -e,
110, 978, 1055. [OHG. mein, cp.
Ger. Meineid.]
- mān-for-dædla †**, wk.m., *wicked de-*
stroyer, evil-doer; np. -fordædlan,
563. [dæd.]
- manian**, w 2., *admonish, urge*; pres. 3
sg. manað, 2057. [Ger. mahnen.]
- manig**, see **monig**.
- man-lice †**, adv., *MANFULLY, nobly*;
1046.
- mān-scaða †**, wk.m., *wicked ravager,*
evil-doer; 712, 737, 1339, -scaða,
2514.
- māra**, see **micel**.
- maþelian (†)**, w 2., *speak, discourse,*
make a speech; used in introducing di-
rect discourse, see Intr. lvi; pret. 3 sg.
maþelode, 286^a, 348^a, 360^a, 371^a, 405^a,
456^a, 499^a, 529^a, 631^a, 925^a, 957^a,
1215^a, 1321^a, 1383^a, 1473^a, 1651^a,
1687^a, 1817^a, 1840^a, 1999^a, 2510^a,
2631^a, 2724^a, 2862^a, 3076^a; maþelade,
- 2425^a. [Cp. Go. maþljan. *ZfdA.* xlvii
260 ff.]
- māðm-æht †**, fi., *precious property,*
treasure; gp. -a, 1613, 2833.
- māþm-gestréon (†)(+)**, n., *treasure*;
gp. -a, 1931.
- māð(ð)um**, m., *precious or valuable*
thing, treasure; ds. māþme, 1902;
māðme, 1528; as. māþðum, 169,
1052, 2055, 3016; np. māþmas, 1860;
gp. māþma, 1784, 2143, 2166 (mēara
ond ~), 2779, 2799, 3011; māðma,
36, 41; dp. māðmum, 1898 (mēarum
ond ~), 2103, 2788; māðmum, 1048
(mēarum ond ~); ap. māþmas, 1867,
2146, 2236, 2490, 2640, 2865, 3131;
māðmas, 385, 472, 1027, 1482, 1756.
[Go. maþms. See T.C. § 6.] —
Cpds.: dryht-, gold-, hord-, ofer-,
sinc-, wundur-.
- māðþum-fæt (†) +**, n., *precious vessel*;
2405 (māðþum-). [VAT.]
- māðþum-gifu †**, f., *treasure-GIVING*; ds.
-gife, 1301.
- māððum-sigle †**, nja., *precious jewel*;
gp. māððumsigla, 2757.
- māðþum-sweord †**, n., *precious*
SWORD; as., 1023.
- māððum-wela †**, wk.m., *WEALTH of*
treasure; ds. -welan, 2750. [WEAL.]
- mē**, see **ic**.
- mēagol**, adj., *earnest, forceful, hearty*;
dp. mēaglum, 1980. [IF. xx 317.]
- mearc**, f., *MARK, limit*; ([*frontier-*]
district); ds. -e, 2384 (*life's end*). —
Cpds.: Weder- (see Proper Names);
fōt-, mīl-gemearc.
- mearcian**, w 2., *MARK, make a mark*;
pres. 3 sg. mearcað, 450; pp. ge-
mearcod, 1264; nsn., 1695.
- mearc-stapa †**, wk.m., (*'MARK-'*
haunter), *wanderer in the waste bor-*
derland; 103; ap. -stapan, 1348. [step-
pan; MARCH.] (See Kemble L 9.i.i
35 ff., 48; Gummere G. O. 54.)
- mearh †**, m., *horse, steed*; 2264; np.

mēaras, 2163; gp. mēara, 2166; dp. mēarum, 855, 917, 1048, 1898; ap. mēaras, 865, 1035. [Cp. MARE.]

mearn, see **murnan**.

mec, see **ic**.

mēce(†), mja., *sword*; 1938; gs. mēces, 1765, 1812, 2614, 2939; as. mēce, 2047, 2978; gp. mēca, 2685; dp. mēcum, 565. [Go. mēkeis.] — Cpds.: beado-, hæft-, hilde-

mēd, f., MEED, *reward*; ds. -e, 2146; as. -e, 2134; gp. -o (Lang. § 18.3), 1178. [OS. mēda, cp. Go. mizdō.]

medo, **medu**, mu., MEAD; ds. medo, 604; as. medu, 2633; [medo, F. 39]. (Cf. Schrader L 9.49.2. 85 ff.; R.-L. iii 217 f.)

medo-ærn†, n., MEAD-hall; as., 69. [Cf. Beitr. xxxv 242.]

medo-benc†, fi., MEAD-BENCH; medu-, 776; ds. medu-bence, 1052, medo-, 1067, 2185, meodu-, 1902. Cp. ealo-

medo-ful(l)†, n., MEAD-cup; as. -ful, 624, 1015.

medo-heal(l)†, f., MEAD-HALL; -heal, 484; ds. meodu-healle, 638.

medo-stig†, f., *path to the MEAD-hall*; as. -stigge, 924. See **stig**.

medu-drēam†, m., MEAD-joy, *festivity*; as., 2016.

medu-seld†, n., MEAD-house; as., 3065. See **sæld**.

melda, wk.m., *informer*; gs. meldan, 2405. [Cp. Ger. melden.]

meltan, III, MELT; 3011; pret. 3 sg. mealt, 2326; 3 pl. multon, 1120.

ge-meltan, III, MELT; pret. 3 sg. gemealt, 897, 1608, 1615, 2628 (fig.).

mene(†)+, mi., *necklace*; as., 1199. [OS. hals-meni; cp. NED.: MANE.]

mengan, w I., *mix*, MINGLE, *stir up*; 1449; pp. nsn. gemenged, 848, 1593. [ge-mong.]

menigeo, wk.f., *multitude, a great*

MANY; mænigo, 41; as. menigeo, 2143. [monig.]

meodo-setl†, n., MEAD-(house-)SEAT, i.e. *hall-seat*; gp. -a, 5 (n.). See **setl**.

meodo-wong†, m., *plain near the MEAD-hall*; ap. -as, 1643.

meodu-benc, -heal(l), see **medo**.

meodu-scenc†, mi., MEAD-vessel, -cup, dp. -um, 1980. See **scencan**.

meoto, 489, see note.

meotod-, see **method**.

mercels, m., MARK, *aim*; gs. -es, 2439. [mearc.]

mere, mi., MERE, *lake, pool, †sea*; 1362; ds., 855; as., 845, 1130, 1603. [Go. mari-, Ger. Meer; cp. MERmaid.]

mere-dēor†, n., *sea-beast*; as., 558. [DEER; Ger. Tier.]

mere-fara†, wk.m., *seafarer*; gs. -faran, 502.

mere-fix (-fisc)†, m., *sea-FISH*; gp. -fixa, 549.

mere-grund†, m., *bottom of a lake*; as., 2100; ap. -as, 1449.

mere-hrægl†, n., *sea-garment, sail*; gp. -a, 1905.

mere-liðend(e)†, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], *seafarer*; vp. -liðende, 255.

mere-stræt†, f., *sea-path*; ap. -a, 514. [STREET.]

mere-strengo†, wk.f., *STRENGTH in the sea*; as., 533.

mere-wif†, n., *MERE-woman, water-witch*; as., 1519.

mergen, see **morgen**.

metan, v, *measure, †traverse* (cp. Lat. '(e)metiri', see MLN. xxxiii 221 f.); pret. 3 sg. mæt, 924; 2 pl. mæton, 514; 3 pl. ~, 917, 1633. [METE.]

mētan, w I., MEET, *find, come upon*; pret. 3 sg. mētte, 751; 3 pl. mēttan, 1421. [Go. -mōtjan.]

ge-mētan, w I., MEET, *find*; pret. 3 sg. gemētte, 757; 3 pl. (h̄y) gemētton (*met each other*), 2592; opt. 3 sg. gemētte, 2785. Cp. **ge-mēting**.

- Metod** †, m., *God* (perh. orig. *Creator*); 110, 706, 967, 979, 1057, 1611, 2527 (*ruler*, ref. to 'fate?'); gs. -es, 670; ds. -e, 169, 1778; as. Metod, 180. [metan; cp. OS. Metod; ON. mjǫtuðr 'ordainer of fate,' 'fate'; *Angl.* xxxv 124.] — Cpd.: Eald-
- metod-sceaft** †, fi., *decree of fate, death*; ds. -e, 2815; as. meotodsceaft, 1077; metodsceaft (seðn, cf. *Angl.* xxxv 465), 1180 (so *Gen.* 1743).
- meþel** (mæþel) (†), n., *council, meeting*; ds. meþle, 1876. [Go. maþl.]
- meðel-stede** †, mi., *place of assembly* (cp. þing-stede), *battle-field*; ds. meðelstede, 1082.
- meþel-word** †, n., *formal word*; dp. -um, 236 ('words of parley,' Cl. Hall).
- micel**, adj., *great, large*, MUCH; 129, 502; nsf., 67, 146, [2001]; nsn., 170, 771; gsn. micles, 2185; gsm.wk. miclan, 978; dsf.wk. ~, 2849; asm. micelne, 3098; asf. micle, 1778, 3091; asn. micel, 69, 270, 1167; isn. micle, 922; dpf. miclum, 958; apm. micle, 1348; — gsn. micles (adv.), *much, far*, 694; isn. micle (adv.), *much*, 1283, 1579, 2651. — [MICKLE, MUCKLE (arch., dial.); Go. mikils.] — Comp. māra, *greater, more*; 1353, 2555; nsn. māre, 1560; gsf. māran, 1823; dsn. ~, 1011; asm. ~, 247, 753, 2016; asf. ~, 533; asn. māre, 136 (*more, additional*), 518. [Go. maiza.] — Supl. mæst, *greatest*; 1195; nsf., 2328; nsn., 78, 193, 1119; asf. mæste, 459, 1079; asn. mæst, 2768, 3143; isn. mæste, 2181. [Go. maists.] — mæst, subst. n., see mā.
- mid**, I. prep., *with*; (1) w. acc., *with, together with* (persons); 357, 633, 662, 879, 1672, 2652. — (2) w. dat., a) *among*; 77 (mid yldum), 195 (mid Gēatum), 274, 461, 902, 1145, 2192, 2611, 2623, 2948, [2990]; b) *together with, along with*; (persons:) (125), 923, 1051, 1128, 1313, 1317, 1407, 1592, 1924, 1963, 2034, 2627, 2949, 3011, 3065; postposit., stressed: 41, 889, 1625; (things:) 125, (483), 1868, 233, 2788, cp. 2468 (n.); 1706 (virtually *and*); c) (manner:) *with* (s.t. semi-adv. phrases); 317, (438), 475, 483, 779, 1217, 1219, 1493, 1892, 2056 (mid rihte, 'by right'), 2221, 2378, 2535; d) (instrument:) *with, by means of*; 243, 438, (475), 574, 746, 748, 1184, 1437, 1461, 1490, 1659, (2535), 2720, 2876, 2917, 2993, 3091; e) (time:) *with, at*; 126 (mid ærdæge). — (3) w. instr., *by means of, through*; 2028. — II. adv. (cp. prep. foll. its case); 1642 (*among them*), 1649 (*too, with them*). — [Go. miþ, Ger. mit.] Cf. E. Hittle, *Zur Geschichte der ae. Präpos. mid und wið* (Ang. F. ii), 1901.
- middan-geard**, m., *MIDDLE dwelling* (YARD), *world, earth* (considered as the center of the universe, the region between heaven and hell, or the inhabited land surrounded by the sea); gs. -es, 504, 751; ds. -e, 2996; as. (geond þisne) middan-geard: 75, 1771. [Go. midjungards, etc.; *NED.*: MIDDENERD, MIDDLE-ERD, (-)earth.] (Cf. Grimm D.M. 662 (794); *P. Grdr.*² iii 377 f.; Chantepie de la Saussaye L 4.42.n. 346; Cleasby-Vigfússon, *Icel.-Eng. Dict.*, & Gering, *Glossary of Edda*, s.v. miðgarðr; *R.-L.* iii 221.)
- midde**, wk.f.; ds. in on middan, *in the MIDDLE*, 2705.
- middel-niht** †, fc., *MIDDLE of the NIGHT*; dp. -um, 2782, 2833.
- miht**, fi., *MIGHT, power, strength*; as., 940; dp. -um, 700. [Go. mahts.]
- mihtig**, adj., *MIGHTY*; 1339; asn., 558, 1519; — applied to God: nsm., 701, 1716, 1725; dsm.wk. -an, 1398. — Cpds.: æl-, fore-

milde, adj. ja., MILD, *kind*; 1229; dpn. mildum, 1172. Supl. mildust, 3181.

mil-gemearc †, n., *measure by MILES*; gs. -es, 1362. [Fr. Lat. milia; MARK.]

milts, fjō., *kindness*; 2921. [milde.]

mīn, gs. of pers. pron., see ic.

mīn, poss. pron., MY, MINE; 262, 343, 391, 436, 468, 1325^a, 1325^b, 1776, 2434, [F. 24]; nsf., 550; nsn., 476, 2742; gsn. mīnes, 450; dsm. mīnum, 473, 965, 1226, 2429, 2729, 3093; dsf. mīnre, 410; asm. mīnne, 255, 418, 445, 638, 1180, 2012, 2147 (on [mīn]ne sylfes dōm), 2651, 2652; asf. mīne, 453, 558, 1706, 2799; asn. mīn, 345, 2737 (absol., *my own*), 2750, 2879; vsm. mīn, 365, 457, 530, 1169, 1704, 2047, 2095; isn. mīne, 776, 837, 1955, 2685, 2837; npm. mīne, 415, 2479; gpm. mīnra, 431, 633, 2251; gpf. ~, [2150]; dpm. mīnum, 1480, 2797, 2804; apm. mīne, 293, 1336, 1345, 2815; [vpm. ~, F. 10].

missan (†)+, w I., w. gen., †MISS (*a mark*); pret. 3 sg. miste, 2439.

missēre †, n., *half-year*; gp. (fela) missēra: 153, 2620, (hund) ~: 1498, 1769. [ON. misseri. Cp. Go. missō; OE. gēar. *ZfdA.* iii 407, xiii 576.]

mist-hlīp †, n., MISTY *hill, cover of darkness*; dp. -hleopum, 710.

mistig (†)(+), adj., MISTY, *dark*; apm. -e, 162.

mōd, n., *mind, spirit, heart*; 50, 549 (*temper*), 730, 1150; gs. mōdes, 171, 436, 810, 1229, 1603, 1706, 2100; ds. mōde, 624, 753, 1307, 1418, 1844, 2281, 2527, 2581; as. mōd, 67; *high spirit, courage*: ns. 1057, as. 1167; *pride, arrogance*: as., 1931. [MOOD.] — Cpds.: bolgen-, galg-, geōmor-, glæd-, hrēoh-, sārīg-, stið-, swið-, wērig-, yrre-.

mōd-cearu †, f., *sorrow of soul*; as. -ceare, 1778, 1992, 3149.

mōd-gehygd †, fni., *thought*; dp. -um, 233.

mōd-geþonc (†), m.n., THOUGHT(s), *mind*; as., 1729.

mōd-giōmor †, adj., *sad at heart*; nsn., 2894.

mōdig, adj., *high-spirited, courageous, brave*; 604, 1508 (*angry*), 1643, 1812, 2757; wk. mōdega, 813; gsm. mōdges, 502, mōdiges 2698; gsn.wk. mōdgan, 670; dsm.wk. mōdigan, 3011; npm. mōdige, 855, mōdige, 1876; gpm. mōdigra, 312. [MOODY.] — Cpds.: fela-, gūþ-.

mōdig-lic, adj., *brave, gallant*; comp. apm. -licran, 337.

mōd-lufu (-lufe) (†), wk.f., *heart's LOVE, affection*; gs. -lufan, 1823.

mōdor, fc., MOTHER; 1258, 1276, 1282, 1683, 2118; as., 1538, 2139, 2932.

mōd-sefa †, wk.m., *mind, spirit, heart, character*; 349, 1853, 2628; ds. -sefan, 180; as. ~, 2012.

mōd-þracu †, f., *impetuous courage, daring*; ds. -þræce, 385.

mon(n), mc. (s.t., in as., wk.m.), MAN; mon, 209, 510, 1099, 1560, 1645, 2281, 2297, 2355, 2470, 2590, 2996, 3065, 3175; man, 25, 503, 534, 1048, 1172, 1175, 1316, 1353, 1398, 1534, 1876, 1958; gs. monnes, 1729, 2897; mannes, 1057, 1994, 2080, 2533, 2541, 2555, 2698; ds. men, 306, 655, 752, 1879, 2285; menn, 2189; as. man, 1489; mannan, 297, 1943, 2127, 2774, [3086], 3108; mannon, 577; np. men, 50, 162, 233, 1634, 3162, 3165; gp. monna, 1413, 2887; manna, 155, 201, 380, 445, 701, 712, 735, 779, 789, 810, 914, 1461, 1725, 1835, 1915, 2527, 2645, 2672, 2836, 3056, 3057, 3098, 3181; ap. men, 69, 337, 1582, 1717. (The ns. used as a kind of

- indef. pron. [cp. Ger. *man*], *one*, *they (any one)*: 1172, 1175, 2355 (25, 1048, 1534); omission of this pron.: 1365.) — Cpds.: *fyrn-*, *glæd-*, *gléo-*, *gum-*, *iū-*, *lid-*, *sæ-*, *wæpned-*.
- mōna**, wk.m., MOON; [F. 7]; as. *mōnan*, 94.
- mon-cyn(n)**, *nja.*, MANKIND; *gs.* *moncynnes*, 196, 1955; *mancynnes*, 164, 1276, 2181; *ds.* *mancynne*, 110.
- mon-dream†**, m., *joy of life among men*; as. *mandream*, 1264; *dp.* *mondreamum*, 1715.
- mon-dryhten†**, m., (*liege lord*); 2865; *mandryhten*, 2647; *mondrihten*, 436; *gs.* *mondryhtnes*, 3149, *man-*, 2849; *ds.* *mandryhtne*, 1249, 2281, *mandrihtne*; 1229; as. *mondryhten*, 2604, *man-*, 1978 (ns.?).
- monig**, adj., (sg.) MANY *a*, (pl.) *many*; used as adj. (w. noun): 689, 838, 908, 918, 2762, 3022, 3077; [mænig, F. 13]; *nsf.*, 776; *nsn.*, 1510; *nsm.* *manig*, 399, 854 (noun understood), 1112, 1289; *dsm.* *monegum*, 1341, 1419; *dsf.* *manigre*, 75; *asn.* *manig*, 1015; *gpf.* *manigra*, 1178; *dpm.* *manegum*, 2103; *dpf.* *monegum*, 5; *apm.* *manige*, 337; *apf.* *monige*, 1613 (noun understood); — used as subst., *abs.*: *nsm.* *monig*, 857, 171 (w. adj.); *manig*, 1860; *dsm.* *manegum*, 1887; *npm.* *monige*, 2982; *manige*, 1023; *gpm.* *manigra*, 2091; *dp.*(s.?)m. *manegum*, 349; *apm.* *monige*, 1598; — w. *gen.*: *dp.*(s.?)m. *monegum*, 2001, 3111; *manegum*, 1235; *dpf.* *manigum*, 1771; *apm.* *manige*, 728. [Go. *manags*; Ger. *manch*.]
- mon-ðwære**, adj. *ja.*, *gentle, kind*; *supl.* *-ðwærust*, 3181. Cp. *ge-þwære*.
- mōr**, m., MOOR, *marsh, waste land, desert*; *ds.* *-e*, 710; as. *mōr*, 1405; *ap.* *-as*, 103, 162, 1348.
- morgen**, m., (*ja.*), MORNING, MOR-
ROW; 1077, 1784; *mergen*, 2103, 2124; *ds.* *morgne*, 2484; *mergenne*, 565, 2939; as. *morgen*, 837; *gp.* *morna*, 2450. [Go. *maurgins*.]
- morgen-ceald†**, adj., COLD *in the morning*; 3022.
- morgen-lēoht(†)**, n., MORNING-LIGHT, *sun*; 604, 917.
- morgen-long†**, adj., *lasting the morning*; *asm.* *morgenlongne* (*dæg*, 'the whole forenoon'), 2894. See *and-long*.
- morgen-swēg†**, mi., MORNING-CRY; 129.
- morgen-tid(†)**, fi., MORNING; as., 484, 518.
- mōr-hop†**, n., MOOR-*retreat*; *ap.* *-u*, 450. Cp. *fen-hop*.
- morna**, see *morgen*.
- morð-bealu†**, nwa., MURDER (-BALE); as. *-beala*, 136 (Lang. § 18.2).
- morðor**, n., MURDER, *slaying*; *gs.* *morðres*, 1683, 2055; *ds.* *morþre*, 1264, *morðre* (*swealt*): 892, 2782.
- morþor-bealo†**, nwa., MURDER, *slaughter*; as. *morþor-*, 1079, 2742.
- morþor-bed(d)†**, *nja.*, BED *of death (by violence)*; *morþorbed*, 2436.
- morþor-hete†**, mi., MURDEROUS HATE *or hostility*; *gs.* *-hetes*, 1105.
- *mōtan**, *prp.*, (1) *may, have opportunity, be allowed*; *pres.* 2 sg. *mōst*, 1671; 3 sg. *mōt*, 186, 442, 603; 1 pl. *mōton*, 347 (opt.?).; 2 pl. *~*, 395; *opt.* 1 sg. *mōte*, 431; 2 sg. *~*, 1177; 3 sg. *~*, 1387; 3 pl. *mōton*, 365; *pret.* 1 sg. *mōste*, 1487, 1998, 2797; 3 sg. *~*, 168, 706, 735, 894, 1939, 2504, 2827, 3053, 3100; 3 pl. *mōston*, 1628, 2038, 2124, 2984, *mōstan*, 2247; *opt.* 2 sg. *mōste*, 961; 3 sg. *~*, 2241 (ind.?).; 3 pl. *mōston*, 1088, 1875. (With ellipsis of *inf.*: 603, 1177, 1387, 1487, 2247.) — (2) MUST; *pres.* 3 sg. *mōt*, 2886; *pret.* 3 sg.

- mōste, 1939(?), 2574 (n.). [MUST fr. mōste.]
- ge-munan**, prp., w. acc., *bear in MIND, remember, think of*; pres. 1 sg. *ge-man*, 1220, 2633, *gemon*, 2427; 3 sg. *geman*, 265, 2042; *gemon*, 1185, 1701; imp. sg. *gemyne*, 659; pret. 3 sg. *gemunde*, 758, 870, 1129, 1259, 1270, 1290, 1465, 2114, 2391, 2431, 2488, 2606, 2678; 3 pl. *gemundon*, 179; opt. 3 sg. *gemunde*, 1141. — Cp. on-munan; ge-mynd.
- mund**, f., †*hand*; dp. -um, 236, 514, 1461, 3022, 3091; (*protection*, in: *mund-bora*). [Cp. *NED.*: MOUND, sb.²]
- mund-bora**, wk.m., *protector, guardian*; 1480, 2779. [beran.]
- mund-gripe** †, mi., *hand-GRIP*; ds., 380, 965 (MS. hand-), 1534, 1938; as., 753.
- murnan**, III, (1) MOURN, *be sad*; pres. opt. 3 sg. *murne*, 1385; pres. ptc. nsn. *murnende*, 50. — (2) *have anxiety or fear (about, for)*; pret. 3 sg. *mearn*, 1442; (*shrink from:*) ~, 136, 1537; (*scruple:*) ~, 3129 (or *mourn?*). — Cp.: be-; cp. un-murn-lice.
- mūpa**, wk.m., MOUTH, *opening*, ([†]door); as. *mūpan*, 724.
- mūð-bona** †, wk.m., *one who destroys with the MOUTH, devourer*; ds. -bonan, 2079.
- myndgian**, w 2., (*recollect*), *REMINDE*; pres. 3 sg. *myndgað*, 2057; pres. ptc. (mc.) *myndgiend*, 1105. See *ge-myndgian*. [(ge-)myndig.]
- ge-myndgian**, w 2., *call to MIND*; pp. *gemyndgad*, 2450.
- myne** †, mi., MIND, *desire*; 572; *love, kind thought*; as., 169. [Go. muns.]
- ge-myne**, see *ge-munan*.
- myntan**, w 1., *intend, think*; pret. 3 sg. *mynte*, 712, 731, 762. [Cp. *munan*; MINT (dial., arch.)]
- myrce** (†), adj. ja., *dark*; asm.wk. *myrcan*, 1405. [MURK.]
- myrð(u)** †, f., *disturbance, trouble, affliction*; gs. (p. ?) *myrðe*, 810 (n.). [m(i)erran > MAR.]
- nā**, see *nō*.
- naca** †, wk.m., *boat, ship*; 1896, 1903; gs. *nacan*, 214; as. ~, 295. [Ger. Nachen.] — Cp.: hring-.
- nacod**, adj., NAKED, *bare*; 2273 (-draca, *smooth*); nsn. (ref. to sword), 2585; apn. (~), 539.
- næbben**, see *habban*.
- næfne**, see *nefne*.
- næfre**, adv., NEVER; 247, 583, 591, 655, 718, 1041, 1048, [F. 1]; w. ne added before verb, 1460, [F. 37, si. næfre, F. 39].
- nægan** †, w 1., *accost, address*; pret. 3 sg. (wordum) *nægde*, 1318. [IF. xx 320.]
- ge-nægan** †, w 1., (*approach*), *assail, attack*; pret. 3 pl. *genægdan*, 2206 -don, 2916 (T.C. § 28); pp. *genægged*, 1439.
- nægl**, m., NAIL; gp. -a, 985.
- nægl(i)an**, w 1. (2.), NAIL; pp. *asn. nægled*, 2023 (n.).
- nænig**, pron., NO, *no one, none*; adj.: nsn., 1514; asm. *nænigne*, 1197; gpm. *nænigra*, 949; — subst. (w. gen.): *nænig*, 157, 242, 691, 859, 1933; dsm. *nænegum*, 598. [ne, ænig.]
- nære**, **næron**, **næs** (= ne wæs), see *eom*.
- næs** (†) +, adv., *by no means*; 562, 2262, 3074. [= nealles?]
- næs(s)**, m., *headland, bluff*; ds. *næsse*, 2243, 2417; as. *næs*, 1439, 1600, 2898; gp. *næssa*, 1360; ap. *næssas*, 1358, 1411, 1912. [NED.: NESS, cp. ON. nes.] — Cpds.: *sæ-*; *Earna-*, *Hrones-*.
- næs-hlið** †, n., (*slope of headland*); dp. -hleoðum, 1427.

nāh, see āgan.

nalas, nalæs, nales, nallas, nalles, see nealles.

nam, nāman, see niman.

nama, wk.m., NAME; 343, 1457, [F. 24]; as. naman, 78.

nān, pron., adj., NO; nsn., 988; subst., w. partit. gen., NONE; [F. 41]; nsn., 803. [ne, ān.]

nāt, see witan.

nāt-hwylc (†), pron., *some (one), a certain (one)*; adj.: dsm. -um, 1513; —subst., w. partit. gen.: nsm., 2215, 2233; gsm. -es, 2053, 2223. [=ne wāt, see 274; cp. ON. nōkkurr; Lat. 'nescio quis.']

ne, adv., *not*; immediately prec. the verb, 137 times, 38, 50, 80, 83, 109, 119, 154, 162, 180, etc.; [F. 3^a, 3^b, 4^b, 20, 37, 41]. nē, conj., *nor*, after (or within) negat. clause, 157, 169, 577, 584, 793, 1084, 1101, 1454, 1736^{a,b}, 1737, 1930, 2126, 2185, 2263, 2264, 2348, 2533, 2628^b, 2738^b, 2857, 3016, [F. 39]; w. ne added before verb: 182, 245, 862, 1515, 2922, [F. 3^a, 3^b, 4^a]; disjunct. phrases, nē lēof nē lād 511, nē . . . nē . . . nē 1393^{a,b}, 1394^a, w. first neg. omitted: ær nē sipðan 718, sūð nē norð 858, wordum nē worcum 1100, wyrda nē worda 3030, si. 1454^a, 1736^a; —after positive clause: 510, 739, 1071, 2217, 2297. (Cf. L 6.14.)

nēah, *near*, NIGH; I. adv.; 1221, 2870. — II. prep. (usu. following the noun), w. dat., *near, on, by, close to*; 564, 1924, 2242, 2290, 2547, 2831, 2853; nēh, [2215], 2411. — III. (predic.) adj.; 1743, 2420, 2728. — Comp. adv. nēar, *NEARER*; 745. — Supl. adj. nēhsta, nēhsta, *last*; dsm. nēhstan (sīðe), 2511; nēhstan (~), 1203. [NEXT.]

nealles, adv., *not at all*; 2145, 2167, 2179, 2221, 2363, 2596, 2873, 3089;

nalles, 338, 1018, 1076, 1442, 2503, 2832, 2919, 3015, 3019, 3023; nales, 1811; nallas, 1719, 1749; nalas, 1493, 1529, 1537; nalæs, 43. [ne, ealles.] Cp. næs.

nēan, adv., *from near*. *near*; nēan, 528, 839; nēan, 1174, 2317; nēon, 3104.

nēar, see nēah.

nearo, adj.wa., *NARROW*; apf. nearwe, 1409.

nearo, nwa., *straits, difficulty, distress*; as., 2350, 2594. [neut. of nearo, adj.]

nearo-cræft †, m., *art of rendering difficulty of access*; dp. -um, 2243.

nearo-fāh †, adj., *cruelly hostile*; gsm. -fāges, 2317.

nearo-pearf †, f., *severe distress*; as. -e, 422.

nearwe, adv., *NARROWLY, closely*; 976.

nearwian, w 2., *press (hard)*; pp. nearwod, 1438.

nefa, wk.m., *nephew*; 2170, 1203 (*grandson?*); ds. netan, 881; as. ~, 2206; — *grandson*: ns. nefa, 1962. [MnE. nephew fr. OFr., fr. Lat. (acc.) nepotem.]

nefne, nemne, I. conj.; (1) w. subj.: *unless, if — not*; nefne 1056, 3054, næfne 250, nemne 1552, 2654. (2) w. ind.: *except that*; næfne, 1353. (3) without verb (after negat.): *except*; nefne, 1934, 2151, 2533. — II. prep., w. dat.: *except*; nemne, 1081. [Cp. Go. niba(i); Beitr. xxix 264; Arch. cxix 178 ff.] — See nympe; būton.

nēh, see nēah.

nelle, see willan.

nemnan, w I., NAME, *call*; 2023; pres. 3 pl. nemnað, 364; pret. 3 pl. nemdon, 1354. [nama; Go. namnjan.] — Cp.d.: be-.

nemne, see nefne.

nēod-laðu †, f., *desire*; dp. -laðu[m],

- 1320 (Lang. § 20.3). (Cf. *Arch.* cxv 179.) See *niod*.
- nēon**, see *nēan*.
- nēosan**, *nēosian*, w I. 2. (T.C. § 9), w. gen., *seek out, inspect, go to, visit, attack*; *nēosan* 125, 1786, 1791, 1806, 2074, *nīosan* 2366, 2388; *nēosian* 115, 1125, *nīosian* 2671, 3045; pres. 3 sg. *nīosað*, 2486. [Go. *niuhsjan*.]
- nēotan** †, II, w. gen., *make use of, enjoy*; imp. sg. *nēot*, 1217. [Ger. *geniessen*.] — Cpds.: *be-*.
- neowol**, adj., *precipitous, steep*; apm. *neowle*, 1411. [Cf. *Siev.* § 73. 3; *Beitr.* xxx 135.]
- nerian**, w I., *save, protect*; pres. 3 sg. *nered*, 572; pp. *genered*, 827. [(*ge-*)*nesan*; Go. *nasjan*.]
- ge-nesan**, v, *be saved, survive, get safely through*; abs.: pret. 3 sg. *genæs*, 999; w. acc.: pret. I sg. ~, 2426; 3 sg. ~, 1977; [3 pl. *genæson* 'bore,' F. 47]; pp. *genesen*, 2397. [Go. *ga-nisan*; Ger. *genesen*.]
- nēðan**, w I., *venture (on)*; pret. 2 pl. (on . . *wæter aldrum*) *nēðdon*, 510; opt. I pl. (si.) *nēðdon*, 538; — w. acc., *brave, dare*; pres. ptc. *nēðende*, 2350. [Go. *ana-nanþjan*.]
- ge-nēþan**, w I., *venture (on)*; (under *ȳða gewin aldre*) *genēþan*, 1469; pret. opt. I sg. (si.) *genēðde*, 2133; — w. acc., *engage in, brave, dare*; inf., 1933; pret. I sg. *genēðde*, 1656, 2511; 3 sg. (under . . *stān*) ~, 888; I pl. *genēðdon*, 959. Cp. *ge-digan*.
- nicor** (†) +, m., *water-monster*; gp. *nicras*, 845; ap. *niceras*, 422, 575, *nicras* 1427. [NICKER (arch.); OHG. *nihhus*, Ger. *Nix(e)*.] (Cf. *ZfdPh.* iii 388, 399; iv 197; *Angl.* xxxvi 170; *MLR.* x 85 f.)
- nicor-hūs** †, n., *abode of water-monsters*; gp. -a, 1411.
- nīd-gripe** † (= *nūd-*, cf. Lang. § 1), mi., *forceful or coercive GRIP*; ds., 976.
- nīehsta**, see *nēah*.
- nigon**, num., NINE; a. *nigene*, 575.
- niht**, fc., NIGHT; 115, 547, 649, 1320, 2116; gs. *nihtes*, adv., *by night*: 422, 2269, 2273, 3044; ds. *niht*, 575, 683, 702, 1334 (*gystran niht*); as. ~, 135, 736, 2938; gp. (fif) *nihta* ('days,' cf. Par. § 10, c. xi), 545, *nihta* 1365; dp. *nihtum*, 167, 275, 2211; ap. (*seofon*) *niht*, SENNIGHT, 517. — Cpds.: *middel-*, *sin-*.
- niht-bealu** †, nwa., NIGHT-evil; gp. -*bealwa*, 193.
- niht-helm** †, m., *cover of NIGHT*; 1789.
- niht-long**, adj., *lasting a NIGHT*; asm. -ne, 528. See *and-long*.
- niht-weorc** †, n., NIGHT-WORK; ds. -e, 827.
- niman**, iv, *take, seize*; 1808, 3132; pres. 3 sg. *nymeð*, 598; pret. 3 sg. *nōm* 1612, *nam* 746, [2216], 2986; I pl. *nāman*, 2116; pp. *numen*, 1153; — *carry off* (w. subject: *dēað*, *hild*, etc.); pres. 3 sg. *nimeð* 441, 447, 1491, 2536, *nymeð* 1846; opt. 3 sg. *nime*, 452, 1481. [Go. *niman*, Ger. *nehmen*; see *NED.*: NIM, NUMB, NIMBLE.] — Cpds.: *be-*, *for-*.
- ge-niman**, iv, *take, seize, take away*; pret. 3 sg. *genōm*, 2776, *genam* 122, 1302, 1872, 2429; pp. *genumen*, 3165.
- nīod** (†), f., *desire, pleasure*; as. -e, 2116.
- nīos(i)an**, see *nēosan*.
- nīoðor**, see *nīþer*.
- nīowe**, see *nīwe*.
- nīpan** (†), I, *grow dark*; pp. *nīpende* (*niht*): 547, 649.
- nīs**, see *eom*.
- nīð**, m., (*ill-will, envy*), *violence*; ds. *nīþe*, 2680; *hostility, persecution, trouble, affliction*; ns. 2317; ds. *nīðe*, 827; as. *nīð*, 184, 276, 423, [F. 9]; — †*battle, contest*; ds. *nīðe*, 2585; gp. *nīða*, 882, 1962, 2170, 2350, 2397, [F. 21], w. verb (instrum. sense): 845, 1439 (*by force?*), 2206. [Go.

- neip, Ger. Neid.] — Cpds.: bealo-, fār-, here-, hete-, inwit-, searo-, wæl-.
- nīð-draca †, wk.m., *hostile or malicious DRAGON*; 2273.
- nīþer, adv., *down(ward)*; 1360; nyðer, 3044. nioðor, adv. comp. (based on stem niþ-), *lower down*, 2699. [Cp. NETHER.]
- nīð-gæst †, mi., *malicious (stranger or foe)*; as., 2699. (Or -gæst?)
- nīþ-geweorc (†), n., *hostile deed, fight*; gp. -a, 683.
- nīþ-grim(m) †, adj., GRIM, *cruel*; nsf. -grim, 193.
- nīð-heard (†), adj., *brave in battle*; 2417.
- nīð-hēdig †, adj., *hostile*; nfm. -hēdige, 3165. [= -hȳdig; hycgan.]
- nīð-sele †, mi., *hostile or battle hall*; ds., 1513.
- nīþðas †, mja.p., *men*; gp. nīþða, 1005, 2215. [Go. nīþis 'kinsman.']
- nīð-wundor †, n., *fearful WONDER, portent*; as., 1365.
- nīwe, adj. ja., NEW; 2243 (n.), 783 (*unheard of, startling*); asf. ~, 949; gpn. nīwra, 2898; — dsm.wk. nīwan (stefne) (*afresh, anew*), 2594, nīwan (~), 1789.
- (ge-)nīwian, w 2., *RENEW*; pp. genīwod, 1303, 1322, genīwad, 2287 (n.).
- nīw-tyrred †, adj. (pp.), NEW-TARRIED; asm. -tyrwydne, 295.
- nō, emphatic neg. adv., *not at all, not, never*; 136, 168, 244, 366, 450, 541: 543 (correl.), 575, 581, 586, 677, 754, 841, 968, 972, 974, 1002, 1025, 1355, 1366, 1392, 1453, 1502, 1508, 1735, [1875], 1892, 1907, 2081, 2160, 2307, 2314, 2347, 2354, 2373, 2423, 2466, 2585, 2618; nā, 445, 567, 1536. — (nō þȳ ær, see ær; nō þȳ leng: 974, si. 2423; syðþan nā (nō): 567, 1453, [1875]. With ne added before verb: 450, 567, 1453, 1508, 2466.) [NO; Go. ni aiw. See ã; *Beibl.* xiii 15.]
- noðe, see willan.
- nōm, see niman.
- nōn (†) +, n. (?), *ninth hour (= 3 p.m.)*; 1600. [NOON; fr. Lat. nona.]
- norð, adv., NORTH (*wards*); 858.
- norþan-wind (†) +, m., NORTH WIND; 547.
- nōse †, wk.f. (or nōsa, wk.m.), *projection, promontory, cape*; ds. nōsan, 1892, 2803. [Cp. nosu.]
- nōðer, conj., NOR, *and not*; 2124. [nō-hwæðer.]
- nū, I. adv. (conj.), NOW; 251, 254, 375, 395, 424, 489, 602, 658, 939, 946, 1174, 1338, 1343, 1376, 1474, 1761, 1782, 1818, 2053, 2247^a, 2508, 2646, 2666, 2729, 2743, 2747, 2884, 2900, 2910, 3007, 3013, 3101, 3114, [F. 7, 8, 10]; nū gēn, 2859, 3167; nū gȳt, 956, 1058 (gīt), 1134; nū ðā (stressed nū), 426, 657. — II. conj., *now, now that, since*; 430, 2799, 3020, [F. 21]; correl. w. (preced.) adv. nū: 1475, 2247^b, 2745.
- nȳd, f., *necessity, compulsion, distress*; ds. nȳde, 1005; as. nȳd, 2454. [nēd > NEED; Go. nauþs, Ger. Not.] — Cpds.: hæft-, þrēa-.
- (ge-)nȳdan, w I., *compel, force*; pp. asn. genȳded, 2680, asf. genȳdde 1005.
- nȳd-bād (†) +, f., *enforced contribution, toll*; as. -e, 598.
- nȳd-gestealla †, wk.m., *comrade in NEED, i.e. in battle* (cp. *Havelok* 9: at nede); np. -gesteallan, 882. [OHG. nōt(igi)stallo, MHG. nōtgestalle; Uhland L 4.67. n. i 256 n.]
- nȳd-wracu †, f., *violent persecution, dire distress*; 193.
- nȳhsta, see nēah.
- nyman, see niman.
- nyllan, see willan.
- nympe, conj., w. subj., *unless, if — not*; 781, 1658. Cp. nefne.
- nyt(t), fjō., *use, office, duty, service*; as. nytte, 494, 3118 (~ heold 'did

its duty'). [Cp. OHG. nuzzi. See nyt(t), adj.] — Cpds.: sund-, sundor-.

nytt(t), adj. ja., *useful, beneficial*; apm. nytte, 794. [nēotan; Go. (un-)nuts, OHG. nuzzi.] — Cpd.: un-.

ge-nyttian(†), w 2., w. acc., *use, enjoy*; pp. genyttod, 3046.
nyðer, see niþer.

of, prep., *from* (motion, direction); 37, 56, 229, 265, 419, 672, 710, 726, 785, 854, 921, 1108, 1138, 1162, 1571, 1629, 1892, 2471, 2624, 2743, 2769, 2809, 2819, 2882, 3121, 3177; postposit. (stressed), 671 (OFF); üt of, 663, 2557; üt . . . of, 2083, 2546; of . . . üt, 2515, 2550; of flānbogan ('with an arrow shot) from a bow,' 1433, si. 1744, 2437. [OF, OFF.]

ōfer, m., *bank, shore*; ds. ōfre, 1371. [Ger. Ufer; cp. (Winds)or, etc.]

ofer, prep., (1) w. dat., (rest:) *OVER, above*; 304, 1244, 1286, 1289, 1363, 1790, 1899, 1907, 2768, 2907, 2908, 3025, 3145. — (2) w. acc., (motion, extension, cf. *MPh.* iii 256:) *over, across*; 10, 46, 48, 200, 217, 231, 239, 240, 248, 297, 311, 362, 393, 464, 471, 481, 515, 605, 649, 802, 859, 899, 983, 1208, 1404, 1405, 1415, 1705, [1803], 1826, 1861, 1862, 1909, 1910, 1950, 1989, 2007, 2073, 2259, 2380, 2394, 2473, 2477, 2724 (n.), 2808, 2893, 2899 (n.), 2980, 3118, 3132, [F. 22]; — *beyond*; 2879, 1717 (*more than*); *contrary to, against*: 2330, 2409, [2589]; *after* (time): 736, 1781; *without*, 685.

ofer-cuman, IV, *OVERCOME*; pret. 3 sg. -cwōm, 1273; 3 pl. -cōmon, 699; pp. -cumen, 845.

ofer-ēode, see ofer-gān.

ofer-flēon(†), II, *FLEE from* (acc.); 2525 (-flēon).

ofer-flitan(†) +, I, *OVERCOME* (*in a contest*); pret. 3 sg. -flāt, 517.

ofer-gān, anv., *pass OVER, traverse, overrun*; pret. 3 sg. oferēode, 1408; 3 pl. -ēodon, 2959.

ofer-helmian †, w 2., *OVERHANG, overshadow*; pres. 3 sg. -helmað, 1364.

ofer-higian †, w 2., *OVERTAKE, overpower*; 2766 (n.). [HIE; Dial. D.: OVERHYE.]

ofer-hycgan, w 3., *despise, scorn*; pret. 3 sg. -hogode, 2345.

ofer-hygd, -hýd, fni., *pride, arrogance*; gp. -hygda, 1740; -hýda, 1760.

ofer-mægen †, n., *superior force*; ds. -e, 2917.

ofer-māð(ð)um †, m., *exceeding treasure*; dp. -māðmum, 2993.

ofer-sēcan †, w I., *OVERTAX, put to too severe a trial*; pret. 3 sg. -sōhte, 2686.

ofer-sēon, v, (*OVERSEE*), *look on*; pret. 3 pl. -sāwon, 419.

ofer-sittan(†) +, v, w. acc., *abstain from, forego* (*the use of*); 684; pres. I sg. -sitte, 2528.

ofer-swimman †, III, *SWIM OVER*; pret. 3 sg. -swam, 2367.

ofer-swýðan, w I., *OVERPOWER, overcome*; pres. 3 sg. -swýðeþ, 279, 1768. [swið.]

ofer-weorpan, III, *FALL (OVER), stumble* (*elsewhere trans.*); pret. 3 sg. -wearp, 1543.

of-ferian †, w I., *CARRY OFF*; pret. 3 sg. -ferede, 1583.

of-gyfan, v, *GIVE UP, leave*; 2588; pret. 3 sg. -geaf, 1681, 1904, 2251, 2469; 3 pl. -gēafon, 1600, -gēfan 2846.

of-lætan, rd., *leave, relinquish*; pres. 2 sg. -lætest, 1183; pret. 3 sg. -lēt, 1622.

ofost, fi., *haste, speed*; 256, 3007 (ofost); ds. (on) ofoste, 3090; (bēo on) ofeste, 386, (si.:) ofste 1292, ofoste

2747, 2783. [Siev. § 43 n. 4; Bülbr. § 375; *IF.* xx 320; *ESl.* liv 97 ff.]
ofost-lice, adv., *speedily, in haste*; 3130.
of-scēotan, II, SHOOT (*dead*); pret. 3 sg. -scēt, 2439.
of-sittan (†) +, v, w. acc., SIT upon; pret. 3 sg. -sæt, 1545.
of-slēan, VI, SLAY, kill; pret. I sg. -slōh, 574, 1665; 3 sg. ~, 1689, 3060.
oft, adv., OFTEN; 4, 165, 171, 444, 480, 572, 857, 907, 951, 1065, 1238, 1247, 1252, 1428, 1526, 1885, 1887, 2018, 2029, 2296, 2478, 2500, 2867, 2937, 3019, 3077, 3116. (Implying *as a rule, regularly*: 572, 1247, 2029, etc.) — Comp. oftor, 1579. Supl. oftost, 1663.
of-tēon, I (II), (I) deny, deprive (w. dat. of person & gen. of thing): pret. 3 sg. oftēah, 5. (2) deny, withhold (w. acc. of thing): pret. 3 sg. oftēah, 1520 (see Varr.), 2489. [Confusion, as to form, meaning, and construction between *oftīhan and *oftēohan. Siev. § 383; *Beitr.* xxix 306 f.]
of-hyncan, w I., w. dat. of pers. & gen. of thing, *displease*; 2032 (n.).
ō-hwær, adv., ANYWHERE; 1737; ōwer, 2870. [See *æg-hwær*; nō.]
ombeht, m., servant, officer; 287; om-biht, 336. [Cp. *Go. andbahts*; *Ger. Amt. Prob. fr. Celt.*]
ombiht-þegn †, m., servant, attendant; ds. -e, 673.
ōmig (†) +, adj., rusty; 2763; np. ōmige, 3049.
on (an: 677, 1247, 1935), I prep., ON, in, used 371 times; I. w. dat. (place, time, circumstance, manner, condition), on, in, at, among; 21, 22, 40, 53, etc.; [F. 12, 17, 28, 29]; (postpos., stressed, 2357). Note: on him byrne scān, 405, si. on (stressed,) him, 2036; cp. 752; gehyrde on Bēowulfe . . . gebōht, 609 (transl. *from*), si. 1830; — on searwum, 1557 (n.), 2568, si.

2866 (in, postpos., stressed), cp. 2523 (on, postpos., stressed); — on ræste genam þritig þegna, 122, si.: 747, 2986, 3164 (may be rendered by *from*); — among, in (w. collect. nouns): on corþre 1153, on herge 1248, 2638 (n.), on gemonge 1643, on folce 1701, 2377, on sigefēode 2204, cp. 2197, on fēðan 2497, 2919, on mōde 753, 1418, 1844, 2281, 2527; on ferhðe 754, 948, 1718; on hreþre 1878, 2328; — (time:) on fyrste, 76; on morgne, 2484, si. 565, 2939; on niht, 575, 683, 702; etc.; — on orlege, 1326; on ðearfe, 1456, 2849; — semi-adj. phrases; a) predic.: (wæs) on sālum 607, si. 643, 1170; on wynne 2014; on hrēon mōde 1307, 2581; on ofeste 386, 1292, 2747, 2783 (cp. 3090); on sunde ('swimming'), 1618; on fülle wearð ('fell'), 1544; on blōde, 847; b) attrib., appos.: (fēond) on helle ('hellish fiend'), 101; (secg) on searwum, 249, 2530, 2700, cp. 1557, 2568 (see above), 368; on frætewum, 962; on elne, 2506, 2816; on yrre, 2092; on gιοhðe, 2793, 3095; — in respect to, in the matter of; an herewæsmun, 677; on fēþe, 970; on gylpspræce, 981; — on þām golde ongitan (by), 1484. — 2. w. acc. (motion [actual or fig.], manner, time), cf. *MPh.* iii 257 f.; on, to, on to, into, in; 27, 35, 49, 67, etc., [F. 11]. Note: on (holm) wilton, 1592, 2852; si. (sēon): 2717, 2863 (cp. 1650), (starian:) 996, 1485, 1603, 1780, (postpos., stressed, on: 2796, cp. an w. dat., semi-adv.: 1935); — (direction), on . . . hond 686, on twā healfa 1095, si.: 800, 1305, 1675, 2063; — on bæl gearu ('ready to be placed on . . .'), 1109; an wig gearwe, 1247; — (price, w. bebycgan) for, 2799; — without perception of motion in

- MnE.; on wæteres æht . . . swuncon, 516, si. 242, 507, 2132, on wæl crunge, 635; God wāt on mec, 2650 (see 1830); 627 (gelyfan, see note); on (gesiðes) hād ('in the position of,' 'as'), 1297, si. 2193; on [mīn]ne sylfes dōm ('at my own discretion'), 2147; (time:) on morgentið, 484, 518, si. 837, 1428, cp. 1579, 1753; *semi-adverbial phrases*: on gylp, 1749, on lust, 618; on spēð, 873; on ryht, 1555; on unriht, 2739; on geflit, 865; on ende, 2021. — on weg, on lāst, on efn, on innan, see weg, lāst, efn, innan. — [Go. ana, Ger. an.] See in.
- II. adv.**; 1650 (see on, prep. (2)), 1903.
- on-**, prefix, = I. Go. and- (see and-).
2. Go. ana-. (W. Lūngen, *Das Präfix on(d)- in der ae. Verbalkomposition*, Kiel Diss., 1911.)
- on-arn**, see **on-irnan**.
- on-beran**, IV, *carry off, take off, impair, diminish*; 990; pp. nsn. onboren, 2284.
- on-bidan**, I, *wait*; pret. 3 sg. onbād, 2302; (w. gen.:) ABIDE, *await*; inf., 397.
- on-bindan**, III, UNBIND, *loose*; pret. 3 sg. onband, 501.
- on-bregdan**, III, *swing open* (trans.); pret. 3 sg. onbræd, 723.
- oncer-**, see **ancor-**.
- on-cirran**, w I., *turn, change* (trans.); 2857; — *turn* (intr.), go; pret. 3 sg. oncirde, 2951, 2970.
- on-cnāwan**, rd., KNOW, *recognize, perceive*; pret. 3 sg. oncnīow, 2554.
- on-cyð(ð)†**, f., *grief, distress*; oncyð, 1420; as. oncyþðe, 830.
- ond**, conj., AND; 311 times; spelt: ond, 600, 1148, 2040; otherwise abbreviated: 7; [and: F. 15, 16^a, 16^b, 17, 35; 45 (and ēac)]. (Cf. Schü. Sa. 80 ff.)
- ond-hweorfan†**, III, *turn* (intr.) *against*; pret. 3 sg. onhwearf, 548 (n.).
- ond-lēan**, see **and-lēan**.
- ond-long**, see **and-long**.
- on-drædan**, rd., DREAD, *fear*; 1674; pres 3 pl. [ondræ]da[ð], 2275; pret. 3 sg. ondrēd, 2347; opt. 3 sg. [ondrē]de, 3153. [ond-rædan; *Beibl.* xiv 182 ff.; but see also MLN. xxxii 290.]
- on-drysne**, adj. ja., *terrible, awful*; asf., 1932.
- ond-slyht†**, mi., *ONSLAUGHT, counter-blow*; as. (MS. hond-), 2929, 2972. [slēan.]
- ōnettan**, w I., *hasten*; pret. 3 pl. ōnetton, 306, 1803. [*on-hātjan; *Siev.* § 43 n. 4.]
- on-findan**, III, FIND, *find out, discover, perceive*; pret. 3 sg. onfand, 1522, 1890, [2219], 2288, 2300, 2629, 2713; onfunde, 750, 809, 1497; opt.(?) 3 sg. ~, 2841; pp. onfunden, 595, 1293.
- on-fōn**, rd., w. dat., *receive, take*; 911; imp. sg. onfōh, 1169; pret. 3 sg. onfēng, 52, 688, 748, 852, 1214, 1494.
- on-geador†**, adv., *TOGETHER*; 1595.
- on-gēan**, prep., w. dat., *AGAINST, towards*; 1034; postposit.: 681, 2364. [on-gegn; Ger. entgegen.]
- on-ginnan**, III, *BEGIN, undertake*; w. acc.: pp. ongunnen, 409; — w. inf. (s.t. pleonastic); pres. 3 sg. onginneð, 2044; pret. I sg. ongan, 2878; 3 sg. ~, 100, 871, 1605, 1983, 2111, 2210, 2312; ongon, 2701, 2711, 2790; 3 pl. ongunnon, 244 (n.), 3143.
- on-gitan**, -gytan, v, *perceive, see, hear, understand*; ongitan, 1484, 1911, 2770; ongytan, 1496; ongyton, 308; pres. opt. I sg. ongite, 2748; imp. sg. ongit, 1723; pret. 3 sg. ongeat, 14, 1512, 1518; 3 pl. ongeaton, 1431, 2944; — †*seize, get hold of*; pret. 3 sg. angeat, 1291.
- on-hōhsnian†**, w 2., *check, stop* (?); pret. 3 sg. onhōhsnode, 1944. [Bu.

- Tid. 302: fr. hōh-seonu 'hamstring'; for older etymology (cp. OS. hosc), see L 5.3.414 f.]
- on-hrēran, w I., stir up, arouse; pp. onhrēred, 549, 2554. [hrōr.]
- on-irnan(†), III, give way, spring open; pret. 3 sg. onarn, 721.
- on-lātan, rd., loosen, release; pres. 3 sg. onlāteð, 1609.
- on-lēon, I, w. dat. of pers. & gen. of thing, lend; pret. 3 sg. onlāh, 1467.
- on-licnes(s), fjō., LIKENESS; on-licnes, 1351.
- on-lūcan, II, UNLOCK, disclose; pret. 3 sg. onlēac, 259.
- on-mēdla(†), wk.m., arrogance, presumption; ds. onmēdlan, 2926. [mōd.]
- on-munan, prp., w. acc. of pers. & gen. of thing, consider worthy of (or fit for); pret. 3 sg. onmunde, 2640 (n.).
- on-sacan, VI, refuse, contest, defend (dat., against); 2954.
- on-sāce, see on-sēcan.
- on-sāge(†)+, adj.ja., attacking, assaulting (cf. Aant. 31), fatal (?); nsf., 2076, 2483. [sigan.]
- on-sālan, w I., untie, loosen; imp. sg. onsæl, 489. [sāl.]
- on-sēcan, w I., w. acc. of pers. & gen. of thing, exact (s.th. from s.b.), deprive (s.b. of s.th.); pres. opt. 3 sg. (fēores) onsāce (cf. Lang. § 9.3), 1942. (Jul. 679: fēores onsōhte.)
- on-sendan, w I., SEND, send away; imp. sg. onsend, 452, 1483; pret. 3 sg. onsende, 382; 3 pl. (forð) onsendon, 45; pp. (~) onsended, 2266.
- on-sittan, v, dread; 597. [Cp. Go. and-sitan; Ger. sich entsetzen.]
- on-sponnan†, rd., unfasten; pret. 3 sg. onspōon, 2723. [SPAN.]
- on-springan, III, SPRING asunder; pret. 3 pl. onsprunon, 817.
- on-stellan, w I., institute, bring about; pret. 3 sg. onstealde, 2407.
- on-swifan(†), I, swing, turn (trans.); pret. 3 sg. onswāf, 2559.
- on-syn, see an-syn.
- on-tyhtan(†), w I., incite, impel; pret. 3 sg. ontyhte, 3086. [Cp. tēon, II.]
- on-ðeon†, I, prosper, thrive; pret. 3 sg. onðāh, 900.
- on-wadan(†), VI, enter, take possession of; pret. 3 sg. (hine fyren) onwōd, 915. (Cp. Gen. 1260, 2579, Dan. 17.)
- on-wæcnan, pret. onwōc, VI, w I. (Siev. § 392 n. 2), AWAKE (N) (intr.); pret. 3 sg. onwōc, 2287; — arise, be born; pret. 3 sg. ~, 56; 3 pl. onwōcon, 111.
- on-weald, m., power, possession; as., 1044.
- on-wendan, w I., turn aside (trans.), put aside, remove; 191, 2601.
- on-windan(†), III, UNWIND, loosen; pres. 3 sg. onwindeð, 1610.
- on-wōc, see on-wæcnan.
- open, adj., OPEN; asf. opene, 2271.
- openian, w 2., OPEN (trans.); 3056.
- ōr(†), n.(?), beginning, origin; 1688. ds. ōre (front), 1041; as. ōr, 2407 [Fr. Lat. ora.]
- orc, m., cup, pitcher; np. orcas, 3047. ap. ~, 2760. [Fr. Lat. orca, cp. urceus. IF. xxxii 337; Th. Kross Die Namen der Gefässe bei den Ager (1911), p. 105.]
- orc-nēas†, m.p., evil spirits, monsters. np. -nēas, 112. [Fr. Lat. orcus Grimm D.M. 402 (486) n. I, iii 40 (1737); Angl. xxxvi 169; nēo-; cp. Go. naus.]
- ord, m.(?), point; 2791; ds. orde, 556. as. ord, 1549; — front; ds. orde 2498, 3125, [F. 12]. [Ger. Ort, ON oddr; cp. NED.: ODD (fr. ON).]
- ord-fruma, wk.m., leader, chief; 26; (Rankin, JEGPh. viii 407: father.)
- ōret-mecg(†), mja., warrior; np. -a 363, 481; ap. ~, 332. [*or-hāt. OHC ur-heiz, 'challenge.' Siev. § 43 n. 4

ōretta †, wk.m., *warrior*; 1532, 2538.

[See *ōret-mecg*; (OHG.) *Hildebr.* 2: urhëtto.]

oreðe(s), see *oruð*.

or-, stressed prefix, see the following nouns and adjectives; cp. *ā-*.

or-leahre(†)(+), adj.ja., *blameless*; 1886. [Cp. *lean* 'blame.']

or-lege(†), ni., *war, battle, strife*; gs. orleges, 2407; ds. orlege, 1326. [OS. *urlagi*. Cf. *Falk-Torp*: *orlog*; *Wood, MLN.* xxxiv 205. — *Trautm.*: *orlēge* (?).]

orleg-hwīl †, f., *time of war, fight*; 2002; gs. -e, 2911; gp. -a, 2427.

or-þanc, m., *ingenuity, skill*; dp. -þancum, 406; -ðoncum, 2087.

oruð, m., *breath*; 2557; gs. [o]reðes, 2523; ds. oreðe, 2839. [*or-ōð; cp. *Go. uz-anan*, vb.]

or-wearde †, adj., *without guardian*; asn., 3127.

or-wēna, wk.adj., *despairing (of, gen.)*; (aldres) orwēna: 1002, 1565. [Go. *us-wēna*.]

ōð, prep., w. acc., *until*; 2399, 3069, 3083. — *ōð þæt*, conj., *until*; 9, 56, 100, 145, 219, 296, 307, 545, 622, 644, 1133, 1254, 1375, 1414, 1640, 1714, 1740, 1801, 1886, 2039, 2058, 2116, 2210, 2269, 2280, 2303, 2378, 2621, 2782, 2791, 2934, 3147; *ōðð þæt*, 66; *ōþ ðe*, 649. [ōð, conj., F. 31.]

(It specially indicates progress of narrative, 'then,' 'when': 100, 644, 2210, etc.; s.t. it carries consecutive force, 'so that': 66, 1375, etc. Cf. *Schü. Sa.* § 7.) — *ōð-*, (verbal) prefix, see the foll. verbs; cp. (stressed) *ūð-*. [Go. *unþa-*, und. Cf. *W. Lungen, Das Präfix on(d)- etc.*, pp. 73 ff.]

ōþ-beran †, IV, *BEAR (off)*; pret. 3 sg. *ōþbær*, 579.

ōð-ēode, see *ōð-gān*.

ōðer, adj. (used as adj. & as subst.), OTHER, (cp. Lat. *alter, alius*:) *the*

other, one of two, another, second, following; 503, 534, 859, 1338; (correl., 'one . . . the other:') 1349, 1351; 1353, 1560, 1755, 2481; (se *ōþer*): 1815, 2061; nsf., 2117; nsn., 1133, 1300; gsm. *ōðres*, 2451; gsn. ~, 219, 605, 1874; dsm. *ōðrum*, 814, 1029, 1165, 1228, 2167, 2171, 2198, 2565, 2908; *þām* *ōðrum*, 1471; asm. *ōþerne*, 652, 1860, 2440, 2484, 2985; asn. *ōþer*, 870, 1086, 1583, 1945; ism. *ōðre*, 2670, 3101; [dpt. *ōþrum*, F. 16]. [Go. *anþar*.]

ōð-ferian, w I., *bear away*; pret. 1 sg. *ōðferede*, 2141.

ōð-gān †, anv., pret. *ōð-ēode*, *went away, escaped*; 3 pl. *ōðēodon*, 2934.

ōððe, conj., *or*; 283, 437, 635, 637, 693, 1491, 1763, 1764^a, 1764^b, 1765^a, 1765^b, 1766^a, 1766^b, 1848, 2253, 2376, 2434, 2494, 2495, 2536, 2840, 2870, 2922; [F. 48]; *and*, 2475, 3006. (Cf. *Bu. Tid.* 57; *Angl.* xxv 268 f.; *Schü. Sa.* § 48; *ZfdA.* xlviii 193.) [Go. *aīþ-pau*.]

ōð-wītan, I, w. dat. of pers. & acc. of thing, *reproach, blame*; 2995. Cp. *æt-*.

ōwer, see *ō-hwær*.

ō-wiht, (f.ni., *anything*, AUGHT; ds. -e, 1822, 2432. See *āht, ā*.

ræcan, w I., REACH (*out*); pret. 3 sg. *ræhte*, 747.

ge-ræcan, w I., REACH, *hit*; pret. 1 sg. *geræhte*, 556; 3 sg. ~, 2965.

ræd, m., *advice, counsel, what is advisable, good counsel, help*; 1376; as., 172, 278, 2027, 3080; *benefit, gain*: as. (ēcne) *ræd*, 1201; ap. (ēce) *rædas*, 1760. [REDE (arch., dial.); *Ger. Rat.*] Cf. *Grønbech L.* 9.24 i. 170-74. — Cpds.: *folc-*; *an-*, *fæst-*.

rædan, rd., (*counsel*), *provide for, rule, control* (w. dat.), 2858; *possess*, 2056 (n.). [See *NED.*: READ, REDE, v.¹;

- Go. ga-rēdan, Ger. raten.] — Cpd.: sele-rādedend(c).
- rād-bora, wk.m., *counselor*; 1325. [beran.]
- Rādedend(†), mc., *Ruler (God)*; 1555.
- ræs, m., *rush, onslaught, storm*; as. 2626; dp. -um, 2356. [RACE fr. ON. rās.] — Cpds.: gūð-, heaðo-, hilde-, hond-, mægen-, wæl-.
- ræsan, w 1., *rush (upon)*; pret. 3 sg. ræse, 2690.
- ge-ræsan, w 1., *rush (against)*; pret. opt.(?) 3 sg. geræse, 2839.
- ræst, fjō., REST, *resting-place, bed*; ds. ræste, 122, 747, 1237, 1298, 1585; as. ræste, 139, reste 2456. — Cpds.: æfen-, flet-, sele-, wæl-.
- ræswa†, wk.m., (*counselor*), *prince, leader*; ds. ræswa[n], 60 (Gr. Spr., et al.: np.). [Cp. ræs-bora, rædan; ON. ræsir. Bugge L. 4.84.24.]
- rand, see rond.
- rand-wiga†, wk.m., (*shield*)-*warrior*; 1298; as. -wigan, 1793.
- rāsian(†), w 2., *explore*; pp. nsn. rāsod, 2283.
- rape, see hræpe.
- rēafian, w 2., *rob, plunder, rifle*; 2773; pret. 3 sg. rēafode, 2985, 3027; 3 pl. rēafedon, 1212. [REAVE (arch.); ROB fr. OFr. rob(b)er, fr. Gmc.] — Cpd.: be-; cp. heaðo-, wæl-rēaf.
- rēc, mi., *smoke*; ds. -e, 3155. [REEK.] — Cpds.: wæl-, wudu-.
- reccan, w 1., *narrate, tell, unfold*; 91; ger. reccenne, 2093; pret. 3 sg. rehte, 2106, 2110. [racu.]
- reccan, w 1., *care (for, gen.)*; pres. 3 sg. recceð, 434. [RECK; Siev. § 407 n. 12; cp. OS. rōkian.]
- reced†, m.n., *building, hall*; 412 (m.), 770, 1799; gs. recedes, 326, 724, 3088; ds. recede, 720, 728, 1572; as. reced, 1237; gp. receda, 310. [Cp. OS. rakud.] — Cpds.: eorð-, heal-, horn-, win-.
- regn-heard†, adj., *wondrously strong*; apm. -e, 326. [Go. ragin. Cf. JEGPh. xv 251 ff.]
- regnian, rēnian, w 2., *prepare, adorn*; rēn[ian], 2168; pp. geregnad, 777. See regn-heard.
- ren-weard†, m., *GUARDIAN of the house* (see note on 142); np. -as, 770. [See ærn; Lang. § 19.7.]
- rēoc†, adj., *fierce, savage*; 122.
- rēodan(†), II, REDDEN; pp. roden, 1151.
- rēon, see rōwan.
- reord, f., *speech, voice*; as. -e, 2555. [Cp. Go. razda.]
- reordian, w 2., *speak, talk*; 3025.
- ge-reordian, w 2., *prepare a feast*; pp. gereorded, 1788.
- rēotan†, II, *weep*; pres. 3 pl. rēotað, 1376.
- rest, see ræst.
- restan, w 1., REST; 1793, 1857; (w. reflex. acc.): pret. 3 sg. reste, 1799.
- rētu†, wk.f., *joy, cheerfulness*; ds. rēte, 2457 (MS. reote, perh. Kent. spelling, cf. Wyld, *Short Hist. of English* § 144). [See un-rōt.]
- rēpe, adj.ja., *fierce, cruel, furious*; 122, 1585; npm., 770.
- rīce, nja., *kingdom, realm, rule*; 2199, 2207; gs. rīces, 861, 1390, 1859, 2027, 3080; as. rīce, 466, 912, 1179, 1733, 1853, 2369, 3004. [Cp. (bishop)RIC; Go. reiki, Ger. Reich.] — (Cpd.: Swiō-.)
- rīce, adj.ja., *powerful, mighty, of high rank*; 172, 1209, 1237, 1298; wk. (se) rīca, 310, 399, 1975. [RICH; Go. reiks.]
- ricone (recene), adv., *quickly, at once*; 2983. [IF. xx 329.]
- rīcsian, w 2., *rule, hold sway*; 2211; pret. 3 sg. rixode, 144. [rice.]
- rīdan, I, RIDE; 234, 855; pres. opt. 3 sg. rīde ('swing on gallows'), 2445; pret. 3 sg. rād, 1883 ('ride

- at anchor'), 1893; 3 pl. riodan, 3169.
- ge-riðan, I, w. acc., RIDE up to; pret. 3 sg. gerād, 2898.
- riðend (†), mc., RIDER, horseman; np., 2457 (n.).
- riht, n., RIGHT, *what is right*; ds. rihte, 144; mid ~, 2056, æfter ~: 1049, 2110; as. riht, 1700 (sōð ond ~, cf. *Angl.* xxxv 456), 2330 (*law*); on ryht (*rightly*), 1555. — Cpds.: ēðel-, folc-, lond-, un-, word-.
- rihte, adv., RIGHTLY; 1695. — Cpds.: æt-, un-; cp. upp-riht.
- rinc †, *man, warrior*; 399, 720, 2985; ds. rince, 952, 1677; as. rinc, 741, 747; gp. rinca, 412, 728. [ON. rekk; cp. RANK, adj., fr. OE. ranc.] — Cpds.: beado-, gūð-, heaðo-, here-, hilde-, mago-, sǣ-.
- riodan, see ridan.
- rīxian, see rīcsian.
- rodor, m., *sky, heaven*; (pl. used w. sg. meaning); gs. rodores, 1572; np. roderas, 1376; gp. rodera, 1555; dp. roderum, 310. [By-form rador, OS. radur.]
- rōf †, adj., *renowned, brave, strong*; 682, 2084, 2538, 2666; asm. rōfne, 1793; asm.wk. rōfan, 2690. — Cpds.: beadu-, brego-, ellen-, gūð-, heaþo-, hige-, sige-.
- rond, m., †*boss of shield* (cp. *Gnom. Cott.* 37); ds. rond[e], 2673; †*shield*; ds. ronde, 2538, rande 1209; as. rond, 656, 2566, 2609, rand 682; ap. rondas, 326, 2653, randas 231. [RAND, see *NED.*] (Cf. *Falk L* 9. 44.131 & 139 f.) — Cpds.: bord-, geolo-, hilde-, sid-.
- rond-hæbbend(e) †, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], *shield-bearer* (-HAVING), *warrior*; gp. -hæbbendra, 861.
- rōwan, rd., ROW (i.e. *swim*); pret. I pl. reōn (*T.C.* §1), 539; 2 pl. ~, 512.
- rūm, m. (?), ROOM, *opportunity*; 2690.
- rūm, adj., ROOMY, *spacious, large*; nsn., 2461; asm. -ne, 278.
- rūm-heort, adj., *large-HEARTED, noble-spirited*; 1799, 2110.
- rūn, f., (RUNE), (*secret*) *consultation, council*; ds. -e, 172. — Cpds.: beadu-; cp. hel-rūne.
- rūn-stæf, m., *RUNIC letter*; ap. -stafas, 1695. [STAFF, STAVE.]
- rūn-wita †, wk.m., *confidant, trusted counselor*; 1325.
- ryht, see riht.
- (ge-)rȳman, w I., *clear, vacate, yield*; pret. opt. 3 pl. gerȳmdon, 1086; pp. gerȳmed, 492, 1975; — *allow, grant*; pp. ~, 2983, 3088. [rūm; cp. Ger. (ein)räumen.]
- sacan, VI, *contend, fight*; 439. [Go. sakan.] — Cpds.: on-.
- sacu, f., *strife, fighting*; 1857, 2472; as. sæce, 154. [SAKE; Ger. Sache; OS. saka 'lawsuit,' 'enmity,' etc.] See sæcc.
- sadol (†) †, m., SADDLE; 1038.
- sadol-beorht †, adj., SADDLE-BRIGHT; apn., 2175.
- sǣ, mfl., SEA; 579, 1223; ds., 318, 544; as., 507 (masc.), 2380, 2394 (fem., *lake?*); dp. (be) sǣm (twēonum), 858, 1297, 1685, 1956.
- sǣ-bāt †, m., SEA-BOAT, *ship*; as., 633, 895.
- sæc(c) †, fjō., *fighting, battle, conflict, quarrel*; gs. secce, 600; ds. (æt) sæcce, 953, 1618, 1665, 2612, 2659, 2681, (tō) ~, 2686; as. ~, 1977, 1989, 2347, 2499, 2562; ap. sæcca, 2029. [Go. sakjō. See sacu.]
- sæce, see sacu.
- sǣ-cyning †, m., SEA-KING; gp. -a, 2382. [Cp. ON. sǣ-konungr.]
- sæd, adj., w. gen., *satiated with, having had one's fill of, wearied with*; asm. -ne, 2723. [SAD.]
- sǣðan, sǣde, see secgan.

- sæ-déor(†)+, n., SEA-beast; 1510.
See mere-.
- sæ-draca(†)(+), wk.m., SEA-snake;
ap. -dracan, 1426.
- sægan, w I., lay low, slay; pp. gesæged,
884. [sigan.]
- sæ-gēap†, adj., curved (or spacious?)
(for use on the SEA); 1896.
- sæ-genga(†)+, wk.m., SEA-goer, i.e.
ship; 1882, 1908. [gangan.]
- sægon, see sēon.
- sæ-grund, m., bottom of the SEA; ds.
-e, 564.
- sæl†, n. (Siev. §§ 288 f.; Beitr. xxxi
87 n.), hall; as. sæl, 307, 2075, 2264;
sel (cf. Lang. § 8.1), 167. [Ger.
Saal. Cp. sele.]
- sæl, mfi., (1) time, proper time, oppor-
tunity, season; 622, 1008, 1665,
2058; gp. sæla, 1611; ap. sēle, 1135.
— (2) happiness, joy; dp. sælum,
1322; on solum 607, on sælum 643,
1170 (see: on). [Dial. D.: SEAL,
sb.² Cp. Go. sēls; — ge-sælan, ge-
sælig.] See mæl.
- sæ-lāc†, n., SEA-booty; ds. -lāce,
1624; ap. -lāc, 1652.
- sæ-lād†, f., SEA-journey, voyage; ds.
-e, 1139, 1157.
- sælan(†), w I., fasten, moor; pret. 3
sg. sælde, 1917; 3 pl. sældon, 226;
twist; pp. gesæled, 2764. [sāl.] —
Cpd.: on-.
- ge-sælan, w I., befall, chance, turn out
favorably; pret. 3 sg. gesæelde, 574,
890, 1250. [sæl.]
- sæld(†), n., hall; as., 1280. [Perh. blend-
ing of two stems: sæl (cp. Go. saljan,
salihwōs) and seþel — seld 'seat.'
See ge-selda, seld-guma, medu-seld.]
- sæ-liðend†, mc. [pl.], SEA-farer; np.,
411, 1818, 2806; -e, 377.
- sæ-man(n), mc., SEA-MAN; gp.
-manna, 329; dp. -mannum, 2954.
- sæ-mēpe†, adj. ja., SEA-weary; npm.,
325. See hyge-.
- sæmra, adj. comp., inferior, worse,
weaker; 2880; dsm. sāmran, 953.
Cp. sæne.
- sæ-næs(s)(†)(+), m., (SEA-)head-
land; ap. -næssas, 223, 571.
- sæne, adj. ja., slow; comp. sænra,
1436. [Cp. Go. sainjan.]
- sæ-rinc†, m., SEA-man, -warrior; 690.
- sæ-sið†, m., SEA-journey, voyage; ds.
-e, 1149.
- sæ-weal(l)†, m., SEA-WALL, shore;
ds. -wealle, 1924.
- sæ-wong†, m., plain by the SEA, shore;
as., 1964.
- sæ-wudu†, mu., (SEA-WOOD), ship;
as., 226.
- sæ-wylm†, mi., SEA-WELLING, bil-
low; ap. -as, 393. [weallan.]
- sāl, m., rope; ds. -e, 302, 1906. [Ger.
Seil.]
- sālum, see sæl.
- samod, I. adv., together; 2196; samod
ætgædere, 329^b, 387^b, 729^b, 1063^b; —
also (postpos.); somod, 2174; ond
... somod, 1211, 1614, 2343, 2987.
— II. prep., w. dat., simultaneously
with, at, in: †samod ærdæge, 1311,
somod ~, 2942 (cp. mid ~, 126).
[Go. samaþ; cp. SAME, fr. ON.]
- sand, n., SAND, shore; ds. -e, 213, 295,
1896, 1917, 1964, 3033.
- sang, m., SONG, cry; 90, 1063; as.,
787, 2447. [Go. saggws.]
- sār, n., (SORE), pain, wound; 975; as.,
787. [Go. sair.] — Cpd.: lic-.
- sār, adj., SORE, grievous, bitter; nsf.,
2468; dpn. -um, 2058.
- sāre, adv., SORELY, grievously; 1251,
2222, 2295, 2311, 2746. [Ger. sehr.]
- sārig, adj., sad, mournful; asm. -ne,
2447. [SORRY.]
- sārig-ferð†, adj., sad at heart; 2863.
- sārig-mōd(†)(+), adj., sad-hearted;
dpm. -um, 2942.
- sār-lic, adj., painful, sad; nsn., 842;
asn., 2109.

āwl-berend †, mc., (SOUL-BEARER),
human being; gp. -ra, 1004. (Cp.
gæst-, feorh-berend.)

āwol, f., SOUL, life; 2820; gs. sāwele,
1742, sāwle 2422; as. sāwle, 184, 801,
852. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 464 f.) [Go.
saiwala.]

āwol-lēas, adj., lifeLESS; asm. -ne,
1406, 3033 (sāwul-).

āwul-drior †, m. or n., life-blood; ds.
-e, 2693.

scacan, vi, hasten, pass, depart; w.
prep. or adv. of local force: 1802;
pres. 3 sg. sceaceð, 2742; pret. 3 sg.
scōc, 3118, s[c]eōc 2254; — abs.,
pp. (gone): scacen, 1124^b, 1136^b,
sceacen, 2306^b, 2727^b. [SHAKE.]

ge-scādan, rd., decide; pret. 3 sg.
gescēd, 1555. [Go. skaidan; SHED.]

scadu-helm †, m., cover of night
(SHADOW), darkness; gp. -a (ge-
sceapu), 650 ('shapes of darkness,'
i.e. 'night,' cf. *Angl.* xxxvi 170).
Cp. niht-helm.

scami(g)an, w 2., be ASHAMED;
scamigan (w. gen.), 1026; pp. npm.
scamiende, 2850.

scaþa, see sceapa.

sceacen, sceaceð, see scacan.

scead, n., pl. sceadu, SHADE(s); ap.,
707. See sceadu.

sceāden-mæġ †, n., (ornamented with
distinctive or branching patterns, i.e.)
damascened sword; 1939. Cp. wun-
den-mæġ. (*Beit.* xxxvi 429 f.)

sceadu, fwō., ap. sceadwa, SHAD-
ow(s), [1803]. See scead.

sceadu-genga †, wk.m., walker in
darkness; 703.

scealc (†), m., (servant), retainer, war-
rior, man; 918, 939. [Go. skalks, Ger.
Schalk; cp. MARSHAL.] — Cpds.: bēor-

sceapen, see scyppan.

scearp, adj., SHARP, acute, smart;
288. — Cpds.: beadu-

scēat, m., corner, lap, district, region;

gp. -a, 752; ap. -as, 96. [Go. skauts,
Ger. Schoss; SHEET (fr. sciēte).] (Cf.
Angl. xxxv 116.)

sceat(t), m., property, treasure, money;
ap. sceattas, 1686. [Go. skatts, Ger.
Schatz.] — Cpds.: gif-

sceapa, wk.m., one who does harm,
enemy; gp. sceapena 4, sceaðona 274;
— †warrior; np. scaþan, 1803, 1895.
[sceððan.] — Cpds.: attor-, dol-,
feond-, gūð-, hearm-, leod-, mæn-,
scyn-, syn-, þeod-, ūht-

scēawian, w 2., look at, view, examine,
see, behold; 840, 1413, 2402, 2744,
3032, scēawigan 1391; pres. 2 pl.
scēawiað, 3104; opt. 1 sg. scēawige,
2748; 1 pl. scēawian, 3008; pret.
3 sg. scēawode, 843, 1687, 2285,
2793; 3 pl. scēawedon, 132, 204,
983, 1440; pp. gescēawod, 3075,
3084 (perh. 'shown,' 'presented,'
fr. ge-scēawian). [SHOW; Ger.
schauen.] — Cp. lēas-scēawere.

sceft (sceaft), m., SHAFT (of arrow);
3118; [ds. -e, F. 7 (spear)]. — Cpds.:
here-, wæl-sceaft (spear).

scel, see sculan.

scencan, w 1., pour out, give to drink;
pret. 3 sg. scencte, 496. [SKINK
(dial.); Ger. schenken.]

scenn (scenna, -e?) †, sword-guard(?),
plate of metal on handle of sword(?);
dp. scennum, 1694. [L 5.10.1: cp.
Du. scheen; *ZföG.* lix 343; Falk
L 9.44.30.]

ge-sceōd, see ge-sceðpan.

scēotan, II, SHOOT; pres. 3 sg.
scēoteð, 1744. — Cpds.: of-

ge-scēotan (†)+, II, w. acc., (SHOOT),
†dart or hasten to; pret. 3 sg. gescēat,
2319.

scēotend (†), mc., SHOOTER, warrior;
np., 703, 1154; dp. -um, 1026.

scepen, see scyppan.

sceran, IV, (SHEAR), cut; pres. 3 sg.
scireð, 1287.

ge-sceran(†), IV, *cut through*; pret.

3 sg. gescær, 1526; gescer, 2973.

sceþðan, VI, W I., *injure, harm*; w. dat.; 1033, 1524; pret. 3 sg. scōd, 1887; sceþede, 1514; — abs., w. on & acc.: sceðþan, 243 (*make a raid*, cf. Lang. § 25.5). [Go. skapþan; SCATHE, fr. ON. skaða.]

ge-sceþðan, VI, *injure, harm*; w. dat.; 1447; pret. 3 sg. gescōd, 1502, 1587, 2777; gesceōd, 2222.

scildig, see scyldig.

scild-weall†, m., SHIELD-WALL, *phalanx*(?); as., 3118.

scile, see sculan.

scima, wk.m., *brightness, light*; [1803]. [Go. skeima.]

scinan, I, SHINE; 1517; pres. 3 sg. scineð, 606, 1571; [scýneð, F. 7]; pret. 3 sg. scān, 321, 405, 1965; 3 pl. scinon, 994; scionon, 303.

scinna(†), wk.m., *evil spirit, demon*; dp. scinnum, 939.

scionon, see scinan.

scip, n., SHIP; 302; gs. -es, 35, 896; ds. -e, 1895; as. scip, 1917; dp. scypon, 1154.

scip-hera, mja., SHIP-ARMY, *naval force*; ds. -herge, 243.

scīr, adj., *bright, resplendent, glorious, clear*; 979; nsn., 322; gsn.wk. scīran, 1694; asn. scīr, 496. [Go. skeirs; SHEER.]

scireð, see sceran.

scīr-ham†, adj., *in bright armor*; npm. -c, 1895.

(ge-)scōd, see (ge-)sceþðan.

scofen, see scūfan.

scōp, m., *poet, singer, rhapsodist*; 496, 1066; gs. -es, 90. [Cp. OHG. scof. See R.-L. i 445.]

(ge-)sc(e)ōp, see (ge-)scyppan.

scrifan, I, *decree, adjudge, impose (sentence)*, w. dat. of pers.; 979. [Fr. Lat. scribere; SHRIVE.] — Cpds.: for-

ge-scrifan, I, *decree, assign*, w. dat. of pers. & acc. of thing; pret. 3 sg. gescrāf, 2574.

scriðan, I, *stride, glide, move, wander*; 650, 703, 2569; pres. 3 pl. scriþað, 163. [Ger. schreiten.]

scucca, wk.m., *demon, devil*; dp. scuccum, 939.

scūfan, II, SHOVE, *push, move forward*; pret. 3 pl. scufon, 215; scufun, 3131; pp. scofen, 918. — Cpds.: be-; wīd-scofen.

sculan, prp., (pres.:) SHALL, *must, ought, is to*, (pret.:) *had to, was to*, SHOULD; pres. I sg. sceal, 251; 2 sg. scealt, 588, 2666; 3 sg. sceal, 20, 183, 271, 287, 440, 977, 1004, 1060, 1172, 1386, 1534, 2166, 2525, 2590, 2884, 3108, 3114; sceall, 3014, 3077; scel, 455 (inf. to be supplied fr. preced. main clause), 2804, 3010; opt. 3 sg. scyle 2657, scile 3176; pret. 2 sg. sceoldest, 2056; 3 sg. scolde, 10, 85, 805, 819, 1070, 1106, 1443, 1449, 1464; sceolde, 2341, 2400, 2408, 2421, 2442, 2585 (inf. to be supplied fr. preced. main clause), 2589, 2627, 2918, 2963, 2974, [F. 29]; 3 pl. scoldon, 41, 832, 1305, 1637; opt. 3 sg. scolde, 965, 1328, sceolde 2708; — chiefly expressive of futurity: shall (*am determined to*); pres. I sg. sceal, 384, 424, 438, 601, 636, 1706, 2069; sceall, 2498, 2535; 2 sg. scealt, 1707; 3 sg. sceal, 1862, 3018, sceall, 2508, 3021; I pl. sculon, 683; pret. 3 sg. sceolde (*was to*), 3068; opt. scolde (*should, were to, would*), I sg., 1477; 3 sg., 280, 691, 910 (ind.?) — ref. to the performance of an act (or to a state) in accordance w. one's nature or custom or as a duty (semi-periphrastic); pres. 3 sg. sceall ('it is his to . . .'), 2275; pret. 3 sg. scolde, 230, 1034, 1067, 1260; 3 pl. scoldon, 704, 1798 ('were wont to'), sceoldon

2257; suggesting certainty: pret. 3 sg. sceal ('is sure to'), 24. — W. omission of inf. of verb of motion: 1 sg. sceal, 2816, opt. 2 sg. scyle, 1179; of wesan (denot. futur.): 3 sg. sceal, 1783, 1855, 2255, 2659.

scūrheard †, adj., SHOWER-HARD, *hard in the storm of battle*; nsf., 1033. (See L 5.25; Krapp's note on *Andr.* 1133 (scūrheard); *Jud.* 79: scūrum heard.)

scyld, m., SHIELD; 2570, [F. 7]; as., 437, 2675; ap. -as, 325, 333, 2850.

scyldan, w I., *protect*; pret. opt. 3 sg. scylde, 1658. [scyld.]

scyld-freca †, wk.m., (SHIELD-)warrior; 1033.

scyldig, adj., *guilty*; (synnum) scildig, 3071 (cp. fāh 978, 1001); (w. gen. of crime:) morðres scyldig, 1683; *having forfeited* (w. gen.): ealdres ~, 1338, 2061. [scyld 'guilt'; sculan.]

scyld-wiga †, wk.m., (SHIELD-)warrior; 288.

scyle, see sculan.

scyndan, w I., *hasten*; intr., 2570; trans., pp. scynded, 918. [ON. skynda.]

scýne (†), adj. ja., *beautiful, fair*; nsf. (wk.?), 3016. [SHEEN; Go. skauns (adj. i.), Ger. schön.]

scyn-scaþa (scin-) †, wk.m., *demoniac foe, hostile demon*; 707 (MS. syn-).

scyp, see scīp.

scyppan, vi, *create, SHAPE, make*; pp. sceapen, 2229; scepen, 2913; assign (name): pret. 3 sg. scōp, 78. [Go. ga-skapjan.] — Cp.d.: earm-sceapen.

ge-scyppan, vi, *create*; pret. 3 sg. gesceōp, 97.

Scyppend, mc., *Creator*; 106.

scyran (scīran), w I., *clear up, settle*; 1939. [scīr. Cf. also Kock² 109.]

sē (se), sēo, þæt, dem. pron.; a) dem. adj. & def. article, THE, THAT: b1)

subst., *that one, he, she, that, it*; b2) relat., *that, who, which, what*; b3) sē (etc.) þe, relat. — nsm. sē, se, a) 107 times, 84, 86, 92, 102, 205, 258, etc.; b1) 9 times, 196, 469, 898, etc.; b2) 12 times, 143, 370, 1267, etc.; b3) sē þe 46 times, 79, 87, 90, 103, 230, 289, etc.: 441: sē þe hine (*he whom*); 2292: sē ðe, *he whom*. — nsf. sēo 13 times; a) 12 times, 66, 146, etc., 2031, 2258^a, 2323; b3) sēo ðe: 1445; sīo 16 times, 2024, 2087, 2098, 2258^b, 2403, and then regularly; a) 13 times; b1): 2024, 2087, b2): 2258^b; sīe, a): 2219. — nsn. þæt (usually spelt þ) 66 times; a) 18 times, 133, 191, 890, etc.; b1) 46 times; mostly: þæt wæs, 11, 170, 309, etc. (ne wæs þæt, 716, 734, 1455, 1463, 2415, 2586; þæt is (bið), 454, 1002, 1388, 1611, 2000, 2999; nis þæt, 249, 1361, 2532); b2): 453, 2500. — gsm. þæs 9 times, ðæs 10 times; a) 18 times, 132, 326 (gsn.?), 989, 1030, etc.; b1): 1145 (gsn.?). — gsf. þære, a): 109 (d.?), 1025, 2546, 2887; ðære, a): 562; [F. 20]. — gsn. þæs (incl. ðæs 10 times) 48 times; a) 5 times, 1467, etc.; b1) w. verbs governing the gen.: 350, 586, 778, 1598, 2026, 2032; (semi-adv.) *for that, therefor, because of that*, w. expressions of compensation, reward, thanks, rejoicing, sorrow, etc.; 7, 16, 114, 277, 588, 900, 1220, 1584, 1692, 1774, 1778, 1992, 2335, 2739; (adv.) *to such a degree, so*; 773, 968, 1366, 1509, tō þæs 1616; b2) relat.; (semi-adv., as:) 272, 383; 1398 (incl. relat. & antecedent); b3) þæs þe (ðe); (semi-conj.) *because, as*; 108, 228, 626, 1628, 1751, 1779 (w. antec. þæs, b1)), 1998, 2797; *according to what, as* (conj.): 1341, 1350, 3000; tō þæs þe (relat. & antec.), see tō. — dsm. þām 23 times, ðām 5 times, þām 19 times, ðām 20 times (þām, ðām in the A part of the

MS. only; *hām*, *dhām* in the B part, besides *hām* 425, 713, 824, 919, 1016, 1073, 1421; a) 52 times, 52 (dsn.?), 143, 197, 270, etc.; in (& si.) *sele hām hēan*: 713, 919, 1016, 1984; b1) 12, 59, 1363, 2612; b2) 310 (dsn.?), 374, (relat. & antec.): 2199, 2779; b3) *hām* (*hām*) *ðe* (relat. & antec.), 183, 186, 1839, 2601, 2861, 3055, 3059. — dsf. *hære*; a) 10 times, 109(g.?), 125, 617, etc.; [*ðære*, F. 31]; b3) *hāra þe* (Lang. § 22), 1625. — dsn.: a) *hām* 1215, 1484, 1635, *hām* 1421, *dhām* 639, 2232; b1) *dhām* 1688, *hām* 137, *dhām* 2769; see also for-*dhām*. — asm. *þone* (incl. *ðone* 12 times) 65 times; a) 52 times, 107, 168, 202, etc.; *ūhthlem þone* 2007, si. 2334, 2588, 2959, 2969, 3081; *beorh þone hēan* 3097; b1) 1354, 3009 (*þone* [allit.] . . . *þē*); b2): 13, 2048, 2751; b3) *þone þe*, 1054, 1298, 2056, 2173, 3034; after a noun in the acc., (*him*) *who*: 2295, 3003, 3116. — asf. *hā* 14 times, *dhā* 4 times; [F. 23]; all a), 189, 354, 470, etc., exc. 2022: b2). — asn. *þæt* (usually spelt *þ*) 59 times; a) 17 times, 628, 654, etc.; b1) 36 times, 194, 290, etc.; b2) 6 times, 766, 1456, 1466, etc. — ism. *h̄y*, a): 2573; isn. *h̄y*, *dh̄y*, 19 times; *þē* (*ðē*): 821, 1436^a, 2638, 2687; a): 110, 1664, 1797, 2028; b1) *for that reason, therefore*: 1273, 2067, 2638; before comp. (cf. *ESt.* xlv 212 ff.): *THE*, any: 487, 821, 1436^a, 1902, 2749, 2880; ne . . . *dh̄y sēl*: 2277, 2687; *nō h̄y leng*, 974; *nō h̄y ær*, see *ær*; b2) *h̄y læs*, *LES*, 1918. *þon*, b1); *þon* (*mā*), any (cf. *Beitr.* xxix 286), 504; 2423 (n.); after prep.: after *þon* 724, *be þon* 1722, *tō ðon* 2591, 2845; *tō þon* 1876 (*to that degree, so*); see also for-*ðan*, for-*ðon*; *ær þon* (b2), conj.), *before*, 731. — npm. (n.): 639, 1135, 2948) *hā* 15 times, *dhā* 9 times, [F. 47]; a) 12

times, 3, 99, 221, etc.; b1) *hā* (. . . *þē*) 44 (allit.); b2) 6 times, 41, 113, etc.; b3) *hā þe* 5 times, 378, 1135, etc. — gpm.f.n. *hāra* 19 times, *dhāra* 937, 1578, 1686, 2734, 2779, 2794, *hāra* 992, 1266, *dhāra* 1349, [F. 48]; a) 6 times; *ymbesittendra ænig dhāra* 2734; b1) 1037, 1248, 1266, 1349; *hāra* (. . . *þē*) 992. b3) *hāra* (etc.) *ðe*: 206, 878, 1123, 1196, 1578; when containing the subj., (*of those*) *who* (*which*), foll. by the sing.: 843, 996, 1051, 1407, 1461, 1686, 2130, 2251, 2383, or by the plur. of the verb: 987, 785, 937. — dpm.f.n. *hām*, *dhām* 7 times (in A); *hām*, *dhām* 7 times (in B, and 1855); all a), 370, 1191, etc., exc. 1508: b1). — apm.f.n. *hā* 9 times, *dhā* 12 times, [F. 42]; all a), exc. 488, 2148, 3014: b1). — Note. The line of division between the dem. (b1) and relat. (b2) function is occasionally doubtful. As to the use of *se*, *sēo*, *þæt* as def. article, cf. L 6.7. The dem. adj. alliterates: 197^a, 790^a, 806^a; 736^a, 3086^a; 1675^b, 1797^b, 2033^b. — See also relat. part. *þē*.

sealma (*selma*)(†)(+), wk.m., *couch, chamber*; as. *sealman*, 2460. [Cp. OS. *selmo*.]

sealt, adj., *SALT*; asn., 1989.

searo, nwa., (pl. freq. w. sg. meaning), *contrivance, skill*; dp. *searwum*, 1038, 2764; — *war-gear, equipment, armor*; np. *searo*, 329; dp. *searwum*, 249, 323, 1557 (n.), 1813, 2530, 2568, 2700; — *battle* (cp. *searo-grim*); dp. ~, 419. [Go. *sarwa*, pl.] — Cpds.: *fyrd-*, *gūð-*, *inwit-*.

searo-bend †, *fjō*. (mi.), *cunningly wrought BAND or clasp*; dp. -um, 2086.

searo-fāh †, adj., *cunningly decorated*; nsf., 1444.

searo-gim(m), m., *curious GEM, pre-*

- cious jewel*; gp. -gimma, 1157, 3102; ap. -gimmas, 2749. See gim(m).
- searo-grim(m)†**, adj., *fierce in battle*; -grim, 594.
- searo-hæbbend(e)†**, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], (*armor-HAVING*), *warrior*; gp. -hæbbendra, 237.
- searo-net(t)†**, nja., *armor-NET* or *battle-net, corslet*; -net, 406.
- searo-nīð†**, m., *crafty enmity, treacherous quarrel*; ap. -as, 1200, 2738; — *battle, contest*; gp. -a, 582; ap. -as, 3067.
- searo-þonc(†)**, m., *ingenuity, skill*; dp. -um, 775.
- searo-wundor†**, n., *curious wonder, wonderful thing*; as., 920.
- seax**, n., *knife, short sword*; as., 1545. [NED.: SAX; OS. sahs.] — Cpd.: wæl-.
- sēcan**, w I., *SEEK*; *try to find or to get*; abs.: pret. 3 sg. sōhte, 2293 (*search*), 2572 (*desire, demand*); w. obj.: inf. (fāhðe) sēcan, 2513; ger. (si.) sēceanne, 2562; (cp.) imp. sēc, 1379; pret. 1 sg. sōhte, 2738; 3 sg. ~, [139], 2300, 3067; w. obj. and tō (*from, at*): inf. sēcean, 1989, 2495, [F. 27]; pres. 3 pl. sēceað, 3001; — *try to reach (by attack)*: inf. (sāwle) sēcan 801, (si.) sēcean 2422 (cf. *Angl. xxxv 464 f.*: 'animam quaerere,' *Mat. ii 20*, etc.); — *go to, visit*; inf. sēcean, 187, 200, 268, 645, 821, 1597, 1869, 2820, 2950, 3102; sēcan, 664, 756, 1450, 1820; pres. 3 sg. sēceð, 2272; opt. 3 sg. sēce, 1369; pret. 2 sg. sōhtest, 458; 3 sg. sōhte, 208, 376; 2 pl. sōhton, 339; 3 pl. sōhtan, 2380; opt. 1 sg. sōhte, 417. [Go. sōkjan.] — Cpds.: ofer-, on-.
- ge-sēcan**, w I., *SEEK*; *gesēcean* (wig), 684; *go to, visit*: ~, 692, 2275; *gesēcan*, 1004; ger. *gesēcenne*, 1922; pret. 3 sg. *gesōhte*, 463, 520, 717, 1951; pp. *gesōhte*, 1839; — *go to, attack*; pres. 3 sg. *gesēceð*, 2515; pret. 3 pl. *gesōhtan* 2204, *gesōhton* 2926; opt. 3 sg. *gesōhte*, 2346.
- secce**, see *sæc(c)*.
- secg†**, mja., *man*; 208, 249, 402, 871, 980, 1311, 1569, 1812, 2226, 2352, 2406, 2700, 2708, 2863, 3028, 3071; ds. ~~secge~~, 2019; as. *secg*, 1379; np. *secgas*, 213, 2530, 3128; gp. *secga*, 633, 842, 947, 996, 1672, 1759, 2252; dp. *secgum*, [149], 490. [ON. *seggr*; cp. Lat. *socius*.]
- secg†**, fjō., *sword*; as. -e, 684. [See NED.: *SEGE*, sb.¹; cp. *saw*, OE. *seax*; Lat. *secare*.]
- secgan**, w 3., *SAY, tell*; abs.: 273; pret. 3 sg. *sægde*, 90, 2899; w. acc.: inf. *secgan*, 582, 875, 880, 1049; pres. 1 sg. *secge*, 1997, 2795; pret. 2 sg. *sægdest*, 532; 3 sg. *sægde*, 1809, 2632; cp. pp. *gesægd*, 141; w. gen.: pres. ptc. *secgende* (*wæs*), 3028; — foll. by indir. question (*hū, hwā, hwæt*): inf. *secgan*, 51, 473, 1724, 3026; pp. *gesæd*, 1696; foll. by *þæt*-clause: inf. *secgan*, 391, 1818; pres. 1 sg. *secge*, 590; 3 pl. *secgað*, 411; pret. 3 sg. *sægde*, 1175, *sæde*, 3152, [F. 44]; — w. pron. *þæt* and *þæt*-clause: inf. *secgan*, 942, 1346, 1700, 2864; pret. 3 pl. *sægdon*, 377; w. obj. *ōðer* and *þæt*-clause: *sædan*, 1945. [OHG. *sagēn*.] — Cpd.: *ā*-.
- ge-secgan**, w 3., *SAY, tell*; imp. sg. *gesaga*, 388; pret. opt. 1 sg. *gesægde*, 2157.
- sefa**, wk.m., *mind, heart, spirit*; 490, 594, 2600; *him wæs geōmor sefa*, 49, 2419, si. 2632; si. 2043, 2180; ds. *sefan*, 473, 1342, 1737; as. ~, 278, 1726, 1842. [OS. *sebo*.] — Cpd.: *mōd*-.
- sēft**, see *sōfte*.
- ge-sēgan(-on)**, see *ge-sēon*.
- segen**, see *segn*.
- segl**, m.n., *SAIL*; 1906.

segl-rād †, f., SAIL-ROAD, *sea, lake*;
ds. -e, 1429.

segn, m.n., *banner, standard*; ds. segne,
1204; as. segn, 2776, (neut.) 2767;
(masc. :) segen, 47, 1021; np. (neut.)
segn, 2958. [Fr. Lat. signum; SIGN
fr. OFr. signe.] — Cpd.: hēafod-.

sæl, see sæl.

sæl (noun), see sǣl.

sæl, adv. comp., *better*; 1012, 2530,
[F. 38, 39]; ne byð him wihte ðy sæl,
2277, si. 2687. See gōd.

seldan, adv., SELDOM; 2029 (n.).

seld-guma †, wk.m., *hall-man, retainer*;
249 (n.). [See sæld.]

sele (†), mi., *hall*; 81, 411; ds., 323, 713,
919, 1016, 1640, 1984, 3128; as., 826,
2352. [Cp. sæl.] — Cpd.: bēah-,
bēor-, dryht-, eorð-, gest-, gold-,
gūð-. hēah-, hring-, hrōf-, nið-, win-.

sele-drēam †, m., *joy of the hall*; as.,
2252.

sele-ful (1) †, n., *hall-cup*; as. -ful, 619.

sele-gyst †, mi., *hall-visitor (-GUEST)*;
as., 1545.

sele-ræddend(e) †, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.],
hall-counselor, -ruler; np. -e, 51; ap.
-e, 1346.

sele-rest †, fjō., *bed in a hall*; as. -e,
690. See ræst.

sēlest, see gōd.

sele-þegn †, m., *hall-THANE, cham-
berlain*; 1794.

sele-weard †, m., *hall-GUARDIAN*; as.,
667.

self, pron., SELF; (1) strong infl.; used
abs.: sylf, 1964; gsm. (transl. 'his
own') selves, 700, 895; sylfes, 2222,
2360, 2639, 2710, 2776, 3013; in con-
nect. with a poss. pron.: on [mīn]ne
sylfes dōm, 2147; as. sylfne, 1977;
npm. selfe, 419; — w. a noun or pers.
pron.; self, 594, 920, 1010, 1313; sylf
2702, [F. 17, 27]; gsm. selves, 1147;
sylfes, 2013, 2325; gsf. selfre, 1115;
asm. selfne, 961, 1605; sylfne, 2875;

gpm. sylftra, 2040; apm. sylfe, 1996;
along w. the dat. of pers. pron.: (þū)
þē self, 953. — (2) weak infl.; nsm.
selfa, 29, 1468, 1733, 1839 (him ~),
1924; sylfa, 505, 3054; seolfa, 3067.
(Cf. J. M. Farr, *Intensives and Re-
flexives in Ags. and early ME.*, Johns
Hopkins Diss., 1905.)

sēlla, see gōd.

sellan, w 1., *give*; syllan, 2160, 2729;
pres. 3 sg. seleð, 1370 (*give up*), 1730,
1749; pret. 2 sg. sealdest, 1482; 3 sg.
sealde, 72, 672, 1271, 1693, 1751,
[2019], 2155, 2182, 2490, 2994, 3055,
(*proffer, pass:*) 622, 2024; 3 pl. seal-
don, 1161 (*serve*). [SELL; Go. sal-
jan.]

ge-sellan, w 1., *give, make a present of*;
1029; pret. 3 sg. gescalde, 1052, 1866,
1901, 2142, 2172, 2195, 2810, 2867,
(*proffer, pass:*) 615.

sel-lic, syl-lic, adj., *strange, wonder-
ful*; nsf. syllic, 2086; asn. ~, 2109;
apm. sellice, 1426. Comp. asf. syl-
licran, 3038. [Cp. seldan.]

sēlra, see gōd.

semninga, adv., *straightway, presently*;
1767; oþ þæt ~: 644, 1640. [Cp. æt-,
tō-somne.]

sendan, w 1., SEND; pret. 1 sg. sende,
471; 3 sg. ~, 13, 1842; — *dispatch*,
put to death (?); pres. 3 sg. sendeþ,
600 (n.). — Cpd.: for-, on-.

sēo, see sē.

sēoc, adj., *SICK, weakened*; 2740,
2904; *sad*: nfm. -e, 1603. [Go. siuks,
Ger. siech.] — Cpd.: ellen-, feorh-,
heaðo-.

seofon, num., SEVEN; uninfl.: a., 517,
seofan, 2195; syfōne, 3122.

seolfa, see self.

seomian †, w 2., *rest, lie, remain, hover*,
hang; siomian, 2767; pret. 3 sg.
seomade, 161 (n.), seomode 302.

sēon, v, *look*; pret. 3 sg. seah (on w.
acc.), 2717, 2863; 3 pl. (on) sāwon,

- 1650; (tō) sēgon, 1422; — SEE; sēon 387, 920, 1365, 3102, sēon 1180, 1275; pret. 1 sg. seah, 336, 2014. [Go. saihwan.] — Cpds.: geond-, ofer-.
- ge-sēon**, v, SEE, *behold, perceive*; 396, 571, 648, 961, 1078, 1126 (*go to*), 1485, 1628, 1875 (*see each other*), 1998; pres. 3 sg. gesyhð, 2041, 2455; pret. 1 sg. geseah, 247, 1662; 3 sg. ~, 229, 728, 926, 1516, 1557, 1585, 1613, 2542, 2604, 2756, 2767, 2822; 3 pl. gesāwon, 221, 1023, 1347, 1425, 1591; gesēgan 3038, gesēgon 3128; opt. 3 pl. gesāwon, 1605.
- seonu**, fwō., SINEW; np. seonowe, 817.
- sēoðan**, II, w. acc., SEETHE, *boil, cause to well up, brood over*; pret. 1 sg. (-ceare) sēað, 1993; 3 sg. (~) ~, 190(n.).
- seoððan**, see **sioðan**.
- sēow(i)an**, w I. 2., SEW, *put together, link*; pp. seowed, 406 (ref. to the 'battle-net,' cp. hrægl, etc.). [Go. siujan. Cf. Siev. § 408 n. 15, Wright § 533.]
- ses(s)(†)(+)**, m.(n.?), SEAT; ds. sesse, 2717, 2756. [Cp. ON. sess; sittan.]
- sētan**, see **sittan**.
- setl**, n., SEAT; gs. -es, 1786; ds. -e, 1232, 1782, 2019; as. setl, 2013; dp. -um, 1289. [SETTLE. Siev. § 196. 2 & n. 1; Beitr. xxx 67 ff.] — Cpds.: hēah-, hilde-, meodo-.
- settan**, w I., SET; pret. 3 pl. setton, 325, 1242; pp. nsn. geseted (*set down*), 1696. [Go. satjan.] — Cpds.: ā-, be-.
- ge-settan**, w I., SET, *establish*; pret. 3 sg. gesette, 94; *settle*, pres. opt. 3 sg. ~, 2029.
- sēðan**, w I., *declare, settle*; 1106 (n.). [sōð.]
- sex-ben(n)†**, fjō., *dagger-wound*; dp. -bennum, 2904. [See seax; Lang. § I.]
- sib(b)**, fjō., *kinship, friendship, peace*; sib, 1164, 1857; gs. sibbe, 2922; as. sibbe, 154, 949, 2431; sibb', 2600 (n.) ('ties of kinship'). [Go. sibja. Cp. goss 1 P.] Cf. Grønbech L 9.24. i 61 f. — Cpds.: dryht-, friðu-.
- sib-æðeling†**, m., *related noble*; np. -as, 2708.
- sibbe-gedriht†**, fi., *band of kinsmen*; as., 387, 729. (Genitival cpd.; earlier form: sibgedriht, Ex. 214, etc.)
- sīd**, adj., *large, spacious, broad, great*; nsf., 1444, 2086; nsn.wk. -e, 2199; dsm.wk. -an, 2347; asm. -ne, 437, 507, 1726; asf. -e, 1291, 2394; asn. [sīd], 2217; asn. wk. sīde, 1733; gpf. -ra, 149; apm. -e, 223, 325.
- sīde**, adv., *widely*; 1223.
- sīd-fæþme†**, adj. ja., *roomy*; asn., 1917. [fæþm.]
- sīd-fæþmed†**, adj. (pp.), *roomy*; nsn., 302. [fæþm.]
- sīd-rand†**, m., *broad shield*; 1289.
- sīe**, see **eom**.
- sīe**, 2219, see **sē**.
- sig**, see **eom**.
- sigan**, 1, *sink, fall*; pret. 3 pl. sigon, 1251; *move (together), march*, ~, 307.
- ge-sigan**, 1, *sink, fall*; 2659.
- sige-drihten†**, m., *victorious lord*; 391.
- sige-ēadig†**, adj., *victory-blest, victorious*; asn., 1557.
- sige-folc†**, n., *victorious or gallant people*; gp. -a, 644. See **folc**.
- sige-hrēð†**, m.(?)i. (n., see hrēð), *glory of victory*; as., 490 (n.).
- sige-hrēþig†**, adj., *victorious, triumphant*; 94, 1597, 2756.
- sige-hwil†**, f., *time of victory, victory*; gp. -a, 2710.
- sigel†**, n.(?), *sun*; 1966. (Cp. Runic Poem 45 ff.)
- sige-lēas**, adj., *without victory, of defeat*; asm. -ne, 787.
- sige-rōf(†)**, adj., *victorious, illustrious*; 619.

- sige-þeod** †, f., *victorious or glorious people*; ds. -e, 2204.
- sige-wæpen** †, n., *victory-WEAPON*; dp. -wæpnum, 804.
- sigle** (†) +, n., *jewel, brooch, necklace*; as., 1200; gp. sigla, 1157; ap. siglu, 3163. [ON. sigli; — fr. sigel 'brooch,' 'clasp' (orig. 'sun'?, or fr. Lat. sigillum).] — Cpd.: mǣððum-.
- sigor**, (nc.)m., *victory*; gs. -es, 1021; gp. -a, 2875, 3055. [Cp. sige(-); Go. sigis, Ger. Sieg; Wright § 419; Siev. § 289 & n. 2; Beitr. xxxi 87.] — Cpd.: hrēð-, wīg-.
- sigor-ēadig** †, adj., *victorious*; 1311, 2352.
- sīn** (†), poss. pron. (refl.), *his*; dsm. sinum, 2160; dsn. ~, 1236, 1507 (*her*); asm. sinne, 1960, 1984, 2283, 2789. [Go. seins, Ger. sein.]
- sinc** †, n., *treasure, jewels, something precious, ornament*; 2764; gs. sinces (brytta): 607, 1170, 1922, 2071; ds. since, 1038, 1450, 1615, 1882, 2217, 2746; as. sinc, 81, 1204, 1485, 2023 (n.), 2383, 2431; gp. sinca, 2428.
- sinc-fæt** †, n., *precious cup, costly object*; as., 1200 (n.), 2231, 2300; ap. -fato, 622. [VAT.]
- sinc-fāg** †, adj., *richly decorated*; asn. wk. -e, 167. (Cp. gold-fāg.)
- sinc-gestrēon** †, n., *treasure*; gp. -a, 1226; dp. -um, 1092.
- sinc-gifa** †, wk.m., *treasure-GIVER*; ds. -gifan, 2311, -gyfan 1342 (Holt., note: ds. of -gyfu[?]); as. ~, 1012.
- sinc-mǣðþum** †, m., *treasure, jewel*; -mǣðþum, 2193.
- sinc-þego** †, f., *receiving of treasure*; 2884. [þicgan.]
- sin-frēa** †, wk.m., *great lord*; -frēa, 1934 (n.). [sin- 'continual,' 'great,' see the foll. sin-cpds. and syn-dolh, -snǣd; cp. sym(b)le; Go. sinteins; SEN-(green) (dial).]
- sin-gāl**, adj., *continual*; asf. -e, 154.
- sin-gāla**, **sin-gāles**, (†), adv., *continually, always*; -gāla, 190; -gāles, 1777; syngāles, 1135.
- singan**, III, **SING**, *ring (forth)*; [pres. 3 pl. singað, F. 5]; pret. 3 sg. sang, 496; song, 323, 1423, [3152]. (Cf. R.-L. i 443.) — Cpd.: ā-.
- sin-hera** †, mja., *huge army*; ds. -herge, 2936.
- sinnig**, adj., *SINFUL*; asm. -ne, 1379. [syn(n).]
- sin-niht** †, fc., *perpetual NIGHT or darkness*; ds. -e, 161.
- sint**, see **eom**
- sio**, see **sē**.
- sioloð** †, m.(?), *water, sea (?)*; gp. sioleða, 2367 (n.) (see begong).
- siomian**, see **seomian**.
- sittan**, v, **SIT**; pres. 3 sg. siteð, 2906; pret. 3 sg. sæt, 130, 286, 356, 500, 1166, 1190, 2852, 2894; 3 pl. sæton, 1164, sētan 1602; — *sit down*; inf. sittan, 493, 641; imp. sg. site, 489. — Cpd.: be-, for-, of-, ofer-, on-, ymb-; flet-, heal-, ymb(e)-sittend(e).
- ge-sittan**, v, **SIT down** (ingress.); pret. 3 sg. gesæt, 171, 749 (*sit up*, see note), 1424, 1977, 2417, 2717; pp. geseten, 2104; — w. acc., *sit down in*: pret. 1 sg. gesæt, 633.
- sīð**, m., (1) *going, journey, voyage; undertaking, venture, expedition*; 501, 765, 1971 (*coming*), 2586, 3089; gs. sīðes, 579, 1475, 1794, 1908; ds. sīðe, 532, 1951, 1993; as. sīð, 353, 512, 872, 908, 1278, 1429, 1966; np. sīðas, 1986; gp. sīða, 318; ap. sīðas, 877; *course (of action), way (of doing)*; ns. sīð, 2532, 2541, 3058. — (2) *time, occasion*; ns. (forma) sīð, 716, 1463, 1527, 2625; ds. (forman, nȳhstan, etc.) sīðe, 740, 1203, 2049, 2286, 2511, 2517, 2670, 2688, [3101], [F. 19]; as. sīð, 1579. [Go. sinþs. Cp. sendan.] — Cpd.: cear-, eft-, ellor-, gryre-, sǣ-, wil-, wræc-; ge-.

- sīð**, adv. comp., *later*; 2500 (see *ær*).
[Go. (þana-)seifs; Ger. seit.]
- sīðast**, **sīðest**, adj. suppl., *latest, last*;
siþas[t], 2710; dsn.wk. (æt) sīðestan,
3013. [Go. seipus. Cp. sīð, adv.]
- sīð-fæt**, m., *expedition, adventure*; ds.
-fate, 2639; as. -fæt, 202. [Cp. ON.
feta, vb., 'step.']
- sīð-from†**, adj., *eager to depart*; npm.
-e, 1813.
- sīðian**, w 2., *go, journey*; 720, 808;
pret. 3 sg. sīðode, 2119. [sīð.] —
Cpd.: tor-.
- sīððan**, I. adv., *SINCE, thereupon, after-*
wards; sīððan (þð), 470, 685, 718
(see *ær*), 850; syððan (ðþ, þð), 142,
283, 567, 1453, 1689, 1901, 1951,
2064, 2071, 2175, 2207, 2217, 2395,
2702, 2806, 2920; seoððan, 1875,
seoþðan, 1937. — II. conj., *since, from*
the time when, when, after, as soon as
(s.t. shading into *because*); sīððan
(þð, ðþ, þþ), 106, 413, 604, 648, 656,
901, 982, 1148, 1204, 1253, 1261,
1281, 1784; syððan (þð, ðþ), 6 (~
ærest), 115, 132, 722, 834, 886, 1077,
1198, 1206, 1235, 1308, 1420, 1472,
1556, 1589, 1947 (~ *ærest*), 1949,
1978, 2012, 2051, 2072, 2092, 2103,
2124, 2201, 2351, 2356, 2388, 2437,
2474, 2501, 2630, 2888, 2911, 2914,
2943, 2960, 2970, 2996, 3002, 3127;
seoþðan, 1775. See also *sōna*. [sīð-
þon; SITH, SIN(E), SYNE (dial.)]
- slæp**, m., *SLEEP*; 1742; ds. -e, 1251.
- slæpan**, rd., (w 1.), *SLEEP*; pres. ptc.
slæpende, 2218; asm. slæpendne,
741; apm. slæpende, 1581.
- sléac**, adj., *slow, slothful*; 1287. [Not
rel. to slæc > MnE. slack; *IF*. xx
318, *Angl.* xxxix 366 f.]
- sléan**, vi, (1) *strike*; abs.: pres. opt.
3 sg. sléa, 681; pret. 3 sg. slōh, 1565,
2678; — w. obj. (acc.): ~, 2576,
2699, (2179? slōg). — (2) *SLAY*;
pret. 1 sg. slōg, 421; 3 sg. ~, 108,
2179; slōh, 1581, 2355; 3 pl. slōgon,
2050; pp. slāgen, 1152. — Cpd.: of-
ge-sléan, vi, *achieve or bring about by*
fighting; pret. 3 sg. geslōh, 459 (n.);
3 pl. geslōgon, 2996 (n.).
- slitan**, i, *tear, rend*; pret. 3 sg. slāt, 741.
[SLIT.]
- slīðe(†)**, adj. ja., *severe, dangerous, ter-*
rible; asm. slīðne, 184; gpn. slīðra,
2398. [Go. sleifs.]
- slīðen**, adj., *cruel, dire*; nsn., 1147.
- smið**, m., *SMITH, worker in metals*;
1452; gs. smiþes, 406. — Cpd.:
wundor-.
- snel(l)**, adj., *quick, bold, brave*;
nsm.wk. snella, 2971. [SNELL (Sc.,
North.); Ger. schnell.]
- snel-lic(†)**, adj., *quick, brave*; 690.
- snot(t)or**, adj., *prudent, wise*; snotor,
826, 908, 1384 (voc.), snotor 190;
wk. snotera, 1313; snotra, 2156,
3120; snottra, 1475 (voc.), 1786;
npm. snotere, 202, 416, snottre
1591. [Go. snutrs.] — Cpd.: fore-.
- snotor-lice(†) +**, adv., *wisely, pru-*
dently; comp. -licor, 1842.
- snūde**, adv., *quickly, straightway*; 904,
1869, 1971, 2325, 2568, 2752. [Cp.
Go. sniwan 'hasten.']
- snyrian†**, w 1., *hasten*; pret. 3 pl. sny-
redon, 402. [Cp. ON. snarr 'quick.']
- snyttru**, wk.f., *wisdom, discernment,*
skill; as., 1726; dp. snyttrum, 872
(semi-adv.), 942, 1706. [snot(t)or.]
— Cpd.: un-.
- sōcn**, f., (*SEEKING*), (†) *persecution, visi-*
tation; gs. (ds.?) sōcne, 1777. [sēcan;
Go. sōkns.]
- sōfte**, adv., *SOFTLY, gently, pleasantly*;
comp. sēft, 2749. — Cpd.: un-.
- somod**, see *samod*.
- sōna**, adv., (*SOON*), *immediately, at*
once; 121, 721, 743, 750, 1280, 1497,
1591, 1618, 1762, 1785, 1794, 1825,
2011, 2226, 2300, 2713, 2928, [F. 46].
(sōna . . . sīððan: 721, 1280, 2011;

- cp. *sōna* . . . *swā* (in prose), 'as soon as.')] [OS. *sāno*.]
- sorg(-)**, see **sorh(-)**.
- sorgian**, w 2., SORROW, *grieve, care*; 451; imp. sg. *sorga*, 1384.
- sorh**, f., SORROW, *grief, trouble*; 473, 1322; gs. *sorge*, 2004; ds. *sorhge*, 2468; as. *sorge*, 119, 1149, 2463; gp. *sorga*, 149; dp. *sorgum*, 2600. — Cpds.: *hyge-, inwit-, þegn-*.
- sorh-cearig †**, adj., SORROWFUL, *sad*; 2455; nsf. *sorg-*, 3152.
- sorh-ful(l)**, adj. SORROWFUL; nsf. *sorhfull*, 2119; — *grievous, perilous, sad*; asm. -fullne (*sið*) 512, -fulne (~): 1278, 1429.
- sorh-lēas**, adj., *free from care*; 1672.
- sorh-lēoð †**, n., *song of sorrow*; as., 2460.
- sorh-wylm †**, mi., *surging sorrow or care*; np. -as, 904; dp. -um, 1993.
- sōð**, adj., *true*; 1611; asn., 2109. [SOOTH (arch.); ON. *sannr*; cp. Lat. (prae-)sens.]
- sōð**, n., *truth*; 700; as., 532, 1049, 1700, 2864; (secgan & *si*.) *tō sōðe, in sooth, as a fact*: 51, 590, 2325.
- Sōð-cyning †**, m., *true king, king of truth, God*; 3055.
- sōðe(†)**, adv., *truly, faithfully*; 524, 871.
- sōð-fæst**, adj., *true, righteous* (cp. Lat. 'iustus'); gp. -ra, 2820.
- sōð-lice**, adv., *truly, verily, faithfully*; (secgan & *si*.): 141, 273, 2899.
- specan**, see **sprecan**.
- spēd**, fi., *success*; as. on *spēd, successfully, with skill*, 873. [SPEED; *spōwan*.] Cf. Grønbech L 9.24. i 182-85. — Cpds.: *here-, wig-*.
- spel(l)**, n., *tale, story, message*; as. *spel*, 873, *spell* 2109; gp. *spella*, 2898, 3029. [NED.: SPELL, sb.¹; Go. spill.] (Cf. *ZfdA.* xxxvii 241 ff.; *P. Grdr.*² ii^a 36; *R.-L.* i 442.) — Cpds.: *wā-*.
- spīwan**, I, SPEW, *vomit*; (w. dat.), 2312.
- spōwan**, rd., impers. w. dat., *succeed, speed*; pret. 3 sg. *spōow*, 2854, 3026. [See *spēd*.]
- spræc**, f., SPEECH, *language*; ds. -e, 1104. — Cpds.: *æfen-, gylp-*.
- sprecan**, v, SPEAK; abs.: 2069, 3172; imp. sg. *spræc*, 1171; pret. 3 sg. *spræc*, 1168, 1215, 1698, 2510, 2618, 2724, [2792]; 1 pl. *spræcon*, 1707; 3 pl. ~, 1595; — w. object (acc.): inf. *specan* (Lang. § 23.3), 2864; pret. 2 sg. *spræce*, 531; 3 sg. *spræc*, 341; 1 pl. *spræcon*, 1476; pp. *sprecen*, 643. [OHG. *sprehhan, spehhan*. Cf. also *Beitr.* xxxii 147 f.]
- ge-sprecan**, v, SPEAK; w. obj.: pret. 3 sg. *gespræc*, 675, 1398, 1466, 3094.
- springan**, III, SPRING, *bound, burst forth, spread*; pret. 3 sg. *sprang*, 18; *sprong*, 1588, 2966; 3 pl. *sprungon*, 2582. — Cpds.: *æt-, on-*.
- ge-springan**, III, SPRING *forth, arise*; pret. 3 sg. *gesprang*, 1667; *gesprong*, 884.
- stæl**, m.(?), *place, position*; ds. -e, 1479. [staþol. Cf. *Beitr.* xxx 73; NED.: STALwart.]
- stælan**, w I., (*lay to one's charge*), *avenge*; 2485; pp. *gestæled*, 1340. (Cf. Kock 229 ff.; *MPh.* iii 261.)
- stān**, m., STONE, *rock*; ds. *stāne*, 2288, 2557; as. (*hārne*) *stān*: 887, 1415, 2553, 2744. — Cpds.: *corclan-*.
- stān-beorh(†)+**, m., STONE-BARROW; as., 2213.
- stān-boga †**, wk.m., (STONE-BOW), *stone arch*; ap.-*bogan*, 2545, 2718 (n.).
- stān-clif**, n., *rocky cliff*; ap. -*cleofu*, 2540.
- standan**, VI, STAND, *continue in a certain state*; 2271; *standan*, 2545, 2760; pres. 3 sg. *standeð*, 1362; 2 pl. *standað*, 2866; opt. 3 sg. *stande*, 411; pret. 3 sg. *stōd*, 32, 145, 926,

- 935, 1037, 1416, 1434, 1913, 2679; 3 pl. stōdon, 328, stōdan 3047; — w. subjects like lēoht, egesa, (usu. expressing direction, 'ingressive':) *start, issue, arise, shine forth*; pret. 3 sg. stōd: 726, 783, 1570, 2227, 2313, 2769, [F. 35]. (Si. in ON., OS.; cf. Siev. L 7.34.432.) — Cpds.: ā-, æt-, for-.
- ge-standan**, VI, STAND, *take up one's stand*; pret. 3 sg. gestōd, 358, 404, 2566; 3 pl. gestōdon, 2597.
- stān-fāh** †, adj., *adorned with STONES, paved*; nsf., 320.
- stān-hlið** †, n., *rocky slope*; ap. -o, 1409.
- stapol**, m., *post, pillar*; dp. stapulum, 2718 (n.); — *flight of steps*; ds. stapole, 926 (n.). Cp. B.-T. Suppl.: fōtstap(p)el. [steppan; NED.: STAPLE, sb.¹; cp. STOOP = 'porch' etc.]
- starian**, w 2., *gaze, look*; usu. w. on and acc.; pres. I sg. starige, 1781, starie 2796; 3 sg. starað, 996, 1485; pret. 3 sg. starede, 1935 (n.); 3 pl. staredon, 1603. [STARE.]
- stēap**, adj., STEEP, *high, towering*; asm. stēapne, 926, 2213, 2566; apm. stēape, 222; apn. stēap, 1409. — Cpds.: heaþo-.
- stearc-heort** †, adj., *stout-HEARTED*; 2288, 2552. [STARK.]
- stefn**, m., STEM, *proW*; as., 212. — Cp. bunden-, hringed-, wundenstefna.
- stefn**, m., *period, time*; ds. nī(o)wan stefne (*anew, again*), 1789, 2594.
- stefn**, f., *voice*; 2552. [Go. stibna, Ger. Stimme.]
- stēpan** †, w I., *raise, exalt*; pret. opt. 3 sg. stēpte, 1717. [stēap.]
- ge-stēpan** †, w I., *advance, support*; pret. 3 sg. gestēpte, 2393.
- steppan**, VI, STEP, *stride, march*; pret. 3 sg. stōp, 761, 1401. — Cpds.: æt-.
- ge-steppan**, VI, STEP, *walk*; pret. 3 sg. gestōp, 2289.
- stig**, f., *path*; 320, 2213; ap. -e, 1409. [Cp. stigan.] — Cpds.: medo-.
- stigan**, I, *go, step, go up, mount*; pret. 3 sg. stāg, 2362; 3 pl. stigon, 212, 225; opt. 3 sg. stige, 676. [STY (obs.); cp. stile. Ger. steigen.] — Cpds.: ā-.
- ge-stigan**, I, *go (up), set out*; pret. I sg. gestāh, 632.
- stille**, adj. ja., STILL, *fixed*; 301, 2830.
- stincan** †, III, *move rapidly* (intr.); pret. 3 sg. stonc, 2288 (n.). [Go. stigqan.]
- stið**, adj., *firm, strong, hard*; nsn., 1533; gpm. -ra, 985 (n.).
- stið-mōd**, adj., *stout-hearted, firm*; 2566.
- stondan**, see standan.
- stōp**, see steppan.
- storm**, m., STORM; 3117; ds. -e, 1131.
- stōw**, f., *place*; 1372; as. -e, 1006, 1378. [Cp. stow, vb.; (-)stow(ē) in place-names.] — Cpds.: wæl-.
- stræl**, m. (f.), *arrow*; ds. -e, 1746; gp. -a, 3117. [Ger. Strahl.] — Cpds.: here-.
- stræt**, f., STREET; 320; as. -e, 916, 1634. [Fr. Lat. strata (sc. via).] — Cpds.: lagū-, mere-.
- strang**, adj., STRONG; (mægenes) strang, 1844; nsf. strong, 2684; nsn. strang (*severe*), 133. — Supl. strengest: 196 (mægenes ~), 789 (mægene ~), 1543.
- strēam**, m., STREAM, *current* (pl.: †sea, body of water); as., 2545; np. strēamas, 212; ap. ~, 1261. — Cpds.: brim-, ēagor-, ēg-, fyrgen-, lagu-.
- strēgan** (†), w I., STREW, *spread*; pp. strêd, 2436. [Go. straujan. Siev. § 408 n. 14 f.]
- strengel** †, m., *chief, ruler*; as. (wigena) ~, 3115. [strang.]
- strengest**, see strang.
- strengo**, wk.f., STRENGTH; ds., 2540; strengē, 1533; as. ~, 1270; dp.

- strengum, 3117 (or fr. streng, (*bow-string?*)). — Cpds.: hilde-, mægen-, mere-.
- strong**, see **strang**.
- strūdan**, II, *plunder*; pret. opt. 3 sg. strude, 3073, 3126.
- ge-strýnan**, w I., *acquire, gain*; 2798. [See ge-strēon.]
- stund**, f., *time*; dp. stundum, *time and again*, 1423. Cf. Schü. Bd. 84. [STOUND (arch., dial.); Ger. Stunde.]
- style**, nja., STEEL; ds., 985. [steel fr. Angl. stēle; cp. OHG. stahal, stāl.]
- stýl-ecg †**, adj., STEEL-EDGED; nsn., 1533.
- styrian**, w I., STIR up; pres. 3 sg. styreb, 1374; — *disturb*; pret. opt. (?) 3 sg. styrede, 2840; — *treat of, recite*; inf., 872.
- styrman**, w I., STORM, *shout*; pret. 3 sg. styrmde, 2552. [storm.]
- suhterge-fæderan †**, wk. m.p., *nephew (brother's son) and (paternal) uncle*; 1164. (*Wids.* 46: suhtor-fædran. See āþum-swēoras.)
- sum**, adj., SOME (*one*), *one, a certain (one)*; used as adj.: isn. sume, 2156; — used as subst.: a) abs.: nsm. sum, 1251, 3124; nsn. sum (*anything*), 271; asm. sumne, 1432; npm. sume, 400, 1113; apm. ~, 2940; b) w. partit. gen. (pl., exc. 712 f.; in many cases no partit. relation is perceptible in MnE.): nsm. sum, 248, 314, 1240, 1266, 1312, 1499, 2301; nsn. ~, 1607, 1905; asm. sumne, 713; asn. sum, 675, 2279; w. gen. of numerals: fiftýna sum (i.e., 'with fourteen others', cp. MHG. selbe zwelfter, etc.; see *ESl.* xvii 285 ff., xxiv 463), 207; twelfa sum, 2401; eahta sum, 3123; si.: fēara sum, 1412; asm. fēara sumne, 3061 (n.); manigra sumne, 2091. — (S.t., by
- litotes, *many (a one)*: 713, 1113, 675(?), 1240(?), 2940(?).) [Go. sums.]
- sund**, n., (1) *swimming*; gs. sundes, 1436; ds. sunde, 517, 1618 (on ~, *a-swimming*); as. sund, 507. — (2) †*sea, water*; ns. sund, 213, 223; ds. sunde, 1510; as. sund, 512, 539, 1426, 1444. [SOUND. Cp. swimman.]
- sund-gebland †**, n., *commotion of water, surging water*; as., 1450. [blandan.]
- sund-nyt(t) †**, fjō., *act of swimming*; as. -nytte, 2360 (see drēogan).
- sundor-nyt(t)(†) +**, fjō., *special service*; as. sundornytte, 667.
- sundur**, adv., *ASUNDER*; 2422.
- sund-wudu †**, mu., *sea-wood, i.e. ship*; 1906; as., 208. Cp. sǣ-.
- sunne**, wk.f., SUN; 606; gs. sunnan, 648; as. ~, 94.
- sunu**, mu., SON; 524, 645, 980, 1009, 1040, 1089, 1485, 1550, 1699, 1808, 2147, 2367, 2386, 2398, 2447, 2602, 2862, 2971, 3076, 3120, [F. 33]; gs. suna, 2455, 2612, sunu (Lang. § 18.2 n.), 1278; ds. suna, 1226, 2025, 2160, 2729, sunu, 344; as. sunu, 268, 947, 1115, 1175, 2013 (ap.?), 2119, 2394, 2752; vs. sunu, 590, 1652; np. suna, 2380. (Mostly w. gen. of proper names: sunu Healfdenes, ~ Ecg-ðēowes, etc.)
- sūð**, adv., SOUTH (*wards*); 858.
- sūþan**, adv., *from the south*; 606, 1966.
- swā**, I. adv., *so, thus, in this manner*; at beginning of sentence, usu. at beginn. of *a*-line: 20, 99, 144, 164, 189, 559, 1046, 1142, 1534^b, 1694 (*also*), 1769, 2115, 2144, 2166^b, 2177, 2267, 2278, 2291, 2397, 2444, 2462^b, 3028, 3066, 3069, 3178 (stressed: 559, 1142, 1694, 2115); position within clause: 1103, 2057, 2498; at end of clause and of *b*-line

(stressed): 538, 762, 797, 1471, 2091, 2990, si. 1709, 2730; — w. foll. adj., *so*; 585, 1732, 1843, si. 591, [F. 19]; *emphat. (very)*, 347; *leng swā wēl*, 1854; *correl. swā . . . swā*, see II. — *swā þēah* (at end of *b*-line), 972, 1929, 2442, 2878, 2967, see *þēah*. — II. *conj.*, *as*; not foll. by clause; 642, 1787, 2622; — foll. by clause, usu. at beginning of *b*-line (freq. one containing complete clause); 29^b, 93^b(n.), 273^a, 352^b, 401^b; 444^b (*swā hē oft dyde*, si.:) 956^b, 1058^b, 1134^b, 1172^b, 1238^b, 1381^b, 1676^b, 1891^b, 2521^b, 2859^b; 490^b, 561^b, 666^b, 881^b, 1055^b, 1234^b, 1252^b, 1396^b, [1404^b], 1451^b, 1571^a (*efne swā*), 1587^b, 1670^b, 1707^a, 1786^b, 1828^a, 1975^b, 2233^a, 2310^b, 2332^b, 2470^b, 2480^b, 2491^b, 2526^b, 2585^b, 2590^b, 2608^b, 2664^a, 2696^b, 3049^b, 3078^b, 3098^b, 3140^b, 3161^b, 3174^b; within *b*-line: 455^b, 1231^b; — *correl. swā . . . swā*: 594, 1092 f., 1223, 1283 (*efne swā . . . swā*), 3168; *swā hwæþer . . . swā*, 686 f.; *swā hwylc . . . swā*, 943, 3057; — *as* (*soon as*), *when*, 1667^b; — *since*, 2184^a; — *in such a way that, so that* (in negat. clauses), 1048^b, 1508^a, 2006^a, 2574^b, [F. 41]; — w. opt., in asseveration: 435^b (n.). [Go. *swa*, OHG. *sō*.]

swæs, adj., (†) (*one's own, dear*; asm. -ne, 520; npm. *swæse* (*gesipas*), 29, so apm.: 2040, 2518; gpm. -ra (*gesīða*), 1934; apm. -e, 1868. [Go. *swēs*.])
swæs-lice, adv., *in a friendly manner, gently*; 3089.

swancor †, adj., *supple, graceful*; apn., 2175. [Dial. D.: *SWANK*, adj.²]

swan-rād †, f., *SWAN-ROAD, sea*; as. -e, 200. Cp. *hron*.

swāt, m., (*SWEAT*), (†) *blood*; 2693, 2966; ds. -e, 1286. — Cpds.: *heaþo-*, *hilde-*.

swāt-fāh †, adj., *blood-stained*; nsf., IIII.

swätig, adj., (*SWEATY*), † *bloody*; nsn., 1569.

swät-swaðu †, f., *bloody track*; 2946.

swaþrian (†), w 2., *subside, become still*; pret. 3 pl. *swaþredon*, 570. Cp. *sweðrian*.

swaðu, f., *track*; as. *swaðe* (*wear-dade, remained behind*), 2098. See *lāst*. [SWATH(E).] — Cpds.: *swät-*, *wald-*.

swapul †, m. or n., *flame, heat*; ds. -e, 782. See *swioðol*, *sweoloð*. (Cf. *Cha.*, note; *Grein Spr.*; *B.-T.*; *Beitr.* xxx 132; *Dietrich, ZfdA.* v 215 f.: *smoke*.)

sweart, adj., *SWART, black, dark*; 3145. [F. 35]; dpf. -um, 167.

swebban, w 1., (*put to sleep*), † *kill*; 679; pres. 3 sg. *swefeð*, 600. [swefan.] — Cpds.: *-a-*.

swefan (†), v, *sleep, sleep in death*; 119, 729, 1672; pres. 3 sg. *swefeþ*, 1008, 1741, 2060, 2746; 3 pl. *swefað*, 2256, 2457; pret. 3 sg. *swæf*, 1300; 3 pl. *swæfon*, 703, *swæfun* 1280.

swefeð, 600, see *swebban*.

swæg, mi., *sound, noise, music*; 644, 782, 1063; *hearpan swæg*: 89, 2458, 3023; ds. *swēge*, 1214. [swōgan.] — Cpds.: *benc-*, *morgen-*.

swegl †, n., *sky, heaven*; gs. (under) *swegles* (*begong*): 860, 1773; ds. (under) *swegle*: 1078, 1197.

swegl (†), adj.u.(?), *bright, brilliant*; apm. *swegle*, 2749. [swegl, n.; cp. OS. *swigli*. *Siev.*, *ZfdPh.* xxi 357.]

swegl-wered †, adj. (pp.), *clothed with radiance*; nsf. (*sunne*) ~, 606. [*werian* 'clothe.'] (Cp. *Ps.* ciii 2: 'amictus lumine,' etc.; see *Angl.* xxxv 123.)

swelan †, IV, *burn* (intr.); 2713. See *be-swælan*.

swelgan, III, *swallow*; w. dat.: pret.

- 3 sg. swealh, 743; swe[all]g, 3155; w. ellipsis of pron. obj.: pret. opt. 3 sg. swulge, 782. — Cpd.: for- (w. acc.).
- swellan**, III, SWELL; 2713.
- sweltan**, III, die; pret. 3 sg. swealt, 1617, 2474; morðre ~: 892, 2782; -deaðe ~, 3037; si. 2358. [SWELT- (er); Go. swiltan 'lie dying.']
- swencan**, w I., press hard, harass, afflict; pret. 3 sg. swe[n]cte, 1510; pp. geswenced, 975, 1368. [swincan.] — Cpd.: lyft-geswenced.
- ge-swencan**, w I., injure, strike down; pret. 3 sg. geswencte, 2438.
- sweng**, mi., blow, stroke; ds. -e, 2686, 2966; as. sweng, 1520; dp. -um, 2386. [swingan.] — Cpds.: feorh-; heaðu-, heoro-, hete-.
- sweofot**(†), m. or n., sleep; ds. -e, 1581, 2295. [swefan.]
- sweoloð**(†), m. or n., heat, flames; ds. -e, 1115. [swelan.]
- sweorcan**, III, become dark, become grievous; pres. 3 sg. sweorceð, 1737. [OS. swerkan.] — Cpd.: for-.
- ge-sweorcan**, III, be dark, lower; pret. 3 sg. geswearc, 1789.
- sweord**, swurd, swyrd (cf. Lang. § 8.6), sword; sweord, 1286, 1289, 1569, 1605, 1615, 1696, 2499, 2509, 2659, 2681, 2700; swurd, 890; gs. sweordes, 1106, 2193, 2386; ds. sweorde, 561, 574, 679, 2492, 2880, 2904; [swurde, F. 13]; as. sweord, 437, 672, 1808, 2252, 2518, 2562; swurd, 1901; swyrd, 2610, 2987; np. swyrd, 3048; gp. sweorda, 1040, 2936, 2961; dp. sweordum, 567, 586, 884; ap. sweord, 2638; swurd, 539; [sword, F. 15]. [OS. swerd, Ger. Schwert.] — Cpds.: cald-, gūð-, māðpum-, wæg-.
- sweord-bealo†**, nwa., sword-coil, death by the sword; 1147.
- sweord-freca†**, wk.m., (sword-) warrior; ds. -frecan, 1468.
- sweotol**, adj., clear, manifest; nsm. swutol, 90; nsn. sweotol, 817, 833; dsn.wk. sweotolan, 141.
- swerian**, VI, SWEAR; pret. I sg. swōr, 2738; 3 sg. ~, 472. [Cp. and-swaru.] — Cpd.: for-.
- sweðrian**, w 2., subside, diminish, cease; 2702; pret. 3 sg. sweðrode, 901.
- swican**, I, depart, escape; pret. opt. 3 sg. swice, 966; — fail (in one's duty to another), desert; w. dat.: pret. 3 sg. swāc, 1460.
- ge-swican**, I, fail, prove inefficient; w. dat., fail, desert; pret. 3 sg. geswāc, 1524, 2584, 2681.
- swift**, adj., SWIFT; nsm. wk. -a, 2264.
- swige**, adj.ja., silent; comp. swīgra, 980.
- swigian**, w 2., be silent; pret. 3 sg. swigode, 2897 (w. gen.); 3 pl. swigedon, 1699. [Ger. schweigen.]
- swilce**, see swylce.
- swin**, n., (SWINE), †image of boar (on helmet); ns. swȳn, 1111; as. swin, 1286.
- swincan**, III, labor, toil; pret. 2 pl. swuncon, 517. [SWINK (arch., dial.).]
- swingan**, III, †fly; pres. 3 sg. swingeð, 2264. (Nearly always trans. in OE.) [SWING.]
- swin-lic†**, n., boar-figure; dp. -um, 1453.
- swioðol**(†), m. or n., fire, flame; ds. swioðole, 3145. See swaþul, sweoloð. (Angl. viii 452: a gloss 'cauma' vel 'estus,' swoþel vel hæte.)
- swið**, adj., strong, harsh; nsn. swið, 3085; swȳð, 191. Comp. nsf. swiðre, right (hand), 2098. [Go. swinþs; Ger. geschwind.] — Cpd.: ðryð-.
- swiðe**, adv., (w. adj. or verb), tery, much, very much; 597, 997, 1092, 1743, 1926, [2275]; swȳðe, 2170,

2187. Comp. swīðor, *more, rather*, 960, 1139; *more especially*, 1874, 2198. — Cpd.: un-.
- swīð-ferhð†, adj., *strong-minded, brave*; 826 (swyð-); gsm. -es, 908; npm. -e, 493; dpm. -um, 173.
- swīð-hicgende†, adj. (pres. ptc.), *strong-minded, valiant*; 919; npm., 1016.
- swīð-mōd(†), adj., *strong-minded, stout-hearted*; 1624.
- swōgan, rd., *resound, roar*; pres. ptc. swōgende, 3145. [SOUGH; OS. swogan, Go. ga-swōgian.]
- swōr, see swerian.
- swulces, see swylc.
- swurd, see sweord.
- swutol, see sweetol.
- swylc, pron., (1) demonstr., SUCH; 178, 1940, 2541, 2708; gsn. swulces, 880; asn. swylc, 996, 1583, 2798; gpm. swylcra, 582; gpn. ~, 2231; apm. swylce, 1347. — (2) relat., *such as, which (one)*; dsm. swylcum, 299 (n.); asf. (pl.?) swylce, 1797; asn. swylc, 72; apm. swylce, 1156 (?; see swylce). — (3) correl., *such . . . as*; nsm. swylc . . . ~, 1328, 1329; isn. swylce . . . ~, 1249^{a,b}; apf. swylce . . . ~, 3164^{a,b}. [Go. swa-leiks.]
- swylce, I. adv., *likewise, also*; 113, 293, 830, 854, 907, 920, 1146, 1165, 1427, 1482, 2258 (gē ~), 2767, 2824, 3150; swilce, 1152. — II. conj., (*such*) *as*; 757, 1156(?), 2459, 2869; [*as if*, F. 36, w. opt.]. — (Except in 2824, always at beginning of half-line.)
- swylt†, mi., *death*; 1255, 1436. [sweltan; Go. swulta(-wairþja).]
- swylt-dæg†, m., *DAY of death*; ds. -e, 2798.
- swymman (swimman), III, SWIM; 1624. — Cpd.: ofer-.
- swyñ, see swin.
- swynsian (swinsian), w 2., *make a* (pleasing or cheerful) *sound*; pret. 3 sg. swynsode, 611. [swin(n).]
- swyrd, see sweord.
- swyrd-gifu†, f., *GIVING of SWORDS*; 2884. See sweord.
- swyð(e), see swīð(e).
- sý, see eom.
- syfan-wintre(†)+, adj.ja.(u.), *SEVEN years old*; 2428. [Go. -wintrus.]
- syfone, see seofon.
- syl(l)(†)+, fjō., *SILL, floor*; ds. sylle, 775. [Cp. Go. ga-suljan.]
- sylf, see self.
- sylan, see sellan.
- syl-lic, see sel-lic.
- symbol, n., *feast, banquet*; ds. symble, 119, 2104; symle, 81, 489, 1008; as. symbel, 564, 619, 1010, 2431 (symbel); gp. symbla, 1232. [OS. ds. sumble, ON. sumbl. Fr. Lat. (Gr.) symbola(?); cf. *Beibl.* xiii 226; *Beitr.* xxxvi 99.]
- symbol-wyn(n)†, fjō.(i.), *joy of feasting, delightful feast*; as. symbelwynne, 1782.
- sym(b)le (sim(b)le), adv., *ever, always, regularly*; symble, 2450; symle, 2497, 2880. [Go. simlē.]
- symle, ds., see symbol.
- syn(n), fjō., *SIN, crime*; dp. synnu^{1s.}, 975, 1255, 3071. — *wrongdoing, heinousness*; ns. synn, 2472. (Cf. *An*^{1cc-} xxxv 128.) — Cpd.: un-.
- syn-bysig†, adj., *distressed by sin* guilty; 2226. [BUSY.]
- syn-dolh (sin-)†, n., *very great wound*, 817. See the sin-cpds.
- syndon, see eom.
- syn-gāles, see sin-gāles.
- ge-syngian, w 2., *SIN, do wrong*; pp. gesyngad, 2441.
- syn-scaða†, wk.m., *malefactor, miscreant*; as. -scaðan, 801. Cp. mǎn-.
- syn-snæd†, fi., *huge morsel*; dp. -um, 743. [snīðan.] See the sin-cpds.
- synt, see eom.

- syrc**, wk.f., *shirt of mail*; IIII; np. syrcan, 226; ap. ~, 334. [SARK (Sc., North.); ON. serkr. Fr. Lat.? Cf. *P. Grdr.*² i 344; Stroebe L 9. 45.2.60 f.] — Cpds.: beadu-, here-, hioro-, leoðo-, lic-.
- syrcan**, w I., *plot, ambush*; pret. 3 sg. syrede, 161. [searo.] — Cpds.: be-syððan, see siððan.
- tācen**, n., TOKEN, *sign, evidence*; 833; ds. tācne, 141, 1654. [Go. taikns.] — Cpds.: luf-.
- ge-tācan**, w I., *show, point out, assign*; pret. 3 sg. getāhte, 313, 2013. [TEACH; cp. tācen.]
- talian**, w 2., *suppose, consider* (s.b. or s.th. to be such and such); pres. I sg. talige, 532 (*claim, maintain*, cf. *MPh.* iii 261), 677, 1845; 2 sg. talast, 594; 3 sg. talað, 2027. Cp. tellan.
- te**, 2922, see tō.
- tēar**, m., TEAR; np. -as, 1872. [Go. tagr; OHG. zahar, Ger. Zähre.] — Cpds.: wollen-.
- tela**, adv., *well, properly*; 948, 1218, 1225, 1820, 2208, 2663, 2737. (Always at end of *b*-line; excepting sw.2663, always in type C.) [til.]
- tlge**, see tellan.
- tlan**, w I., *account, reckon, consider* 2 (s.b. or s.th. to be such and such); ipres. I sg. telge (Lang. § 23.5), 2067; pret. I sg. tealde, 1773; 3 sg. ~, 794, 1810, 1936, 2641; 3 pl. tealdon, 2184. Cp. talian. [TELL.]
- teoh(h)†**, f., *company, band*; ds. teohhe, 2938. [Cp. Ger. Zechē.]
- teohhian**, w 2., *appoint, assign*; pret. I sg. teohhode, 951; pp. geteohhod, 1300. [teoh(h).]
- ge-tēon**, I (II), †, *confer, bestow, grant*; imp. sg. (wearne) getēoh, 366; pret. 3 sg. (onweald) getēah, 1044, (ēst) ~, 2165. Cp. of-tēon.
- tēon**, II, *draw*; tēon, 1036 (*lead*); pret. 3 sg. tēah, 553; pp. togen, 1288, 1439; *take (a course)*, i.e. *go (on a journey)*: pret. 3 sg. (-lāde) tēah, 1051, (-sīðas) ~, 1332. [Cp. tow, tug.] — Cpds.: ā-, þurh-.
- ge-tēon**, II, *draw*; pret. 3 sg. getēah, 1545, 2610; [3 pl. getugon, F. 15].
- tēon**, w 2. (or tēogan, Siev. § 414 n. 5; inf. unrecorded), *make, form*; pret. 3 sg. tēode, 1452; — *furnish, provide*, (dat., *with*); pret. 3 pl. tēodan, 43.
- ge-tēon**, w 2., *assign, allot*; pres. 3 sg. getēoð, 2526; pret. 3 sg. getēode, 2295 (n.).
- tīd**, fi., *time*; as., 147, 1915. [TIDE; Ger. Zeit.] — Cpds.: ān-, morgen-.
- tīl** (†), adj., *good*; 61, till 2721; nsf. tilu, 1250; nsn. til, 1304. [Go. ga-tils. Cp. tela.]
- tīlian**, w 2., w. gen., *strive after, earn*; 1823. [TILL; Go. -tīlōn, Ger. zielen. Cp. til.]
- tīmbran**, w I., *build*; pp. asn. tīmbred, 307. [TIMBER; Go. tīmrgan, Ger. zimmern.] — Cpds.: be-.
- tīr†**, m., *glory*; gs. -es, 1654. [Cp. Ger. Zier. Siev. § 58 n. 1.]
- tīr-ēadig†**, adj., *glorious, famous*; dsm. -ēadigum, 2189.
- tīr-fæst†**, adj., *glorious, famous*; 922.
- tīr-lēas†**, adj., *inglorious, vanquished*; gsm. -es, 843.
- tīðian** (tigðian), w 2., *grant*; w. dat. of pers. & gen. of thing: pp. nsn. (wæs) getīðad (impers.), 2284.
- tō**, I. prep. (I) w. dat.; motion, direction: T O, *towards*; 28, 124, 234, 270, 298, 313 (postpos.), 318, 323, 327, 360, 374, 383, 438, 553, 604, 641 (ēode . . . sittan, 'by'), 720, 766, 919, 925, 1009, 1013, 1119, 1154, 1158, 1159, 1171, 1199, 1232, 1236, 1237, 1242 ('at'), 1251, 1279, 1295, 1310, 1374, 1506, 1507, 1561, 1578, 1623, 1639, 1640, 1654^b (postpos.), 1782, 1804, 1815, 1836, 1888, 1895,

- 1917, 1974, 1983, 2010, 2019, 2039, 2048, 2117, 2362, 2368, 2404, 2519, 2570, 2654, 2686, 2815, 2892, 2960, 2992, 3136, [F. 14, 20]; ((ge)sittan) tō (rūne), 172, ~ (sym(b)le): 489, 2104, (cp. below: aim, object); w. verb of thinking: 1138, 1139; w. verbs of expecting, desiring, seeking, etc. (*from, at, at the hands of*): 158, 188, 525, 601, 647, 1207, 1272, 1990, 2494^a, 2494^b, 2922 (te; cf. Lang. § 18.9), [F. 27], postpos.: 909, 1396, 3001; — aim, object: *to, for, as*; 14, 95, 379, 665, 971, 1021, 1186^a, 1186^b, 1472, 1654^a, 1830, 1834, 1961, 2448, 2639, 2804, 2941, 2998, 3016; — weorðan tō, (*turn to, become*), 460, 587, 906, 1262, 1330, 1707, 1709, 2079, 2203, 2384, 2502; si. 1711^a, 1711^b, 1712; — tō sōðe, 'for certain,' 'in truth,' 51, 590, 2325; — time: *at, in*; 26; 933 (see feorh); 955, 2005, 2498 (see ealdor); 2432 (see lif). — (2) w. instr.; tō hwan (. . wearð), 2071; tō þon, *to that degree, so*, 1876; (næs ðā long) tō ðon þæt, *until*: 2591, 2845. — (3) w. gen.; tō þæs, *to that degree, so*, 1616; tō þæs þe, *to (the point) where*: 714, 1967, 2410; *to the point that, until, so that*: 1585. — (4) w. inf.: 316, 473, 1724, 2556; w. ger.: 174, 257, 1003, 1419, 1731, 1805, 1851, 1922, 1941, 2093, 2416, 2445, 2452, 2562, 2644. (Cf. T.C. § 12.) —
- II. adv.**, (1) where a noun or pron. governed by prep. might be supplied, cp. postpos. tō; *thereto*, etc.; (stressed): 1422, 1755, 1785, 2648. — (2) too; before adj. or adv.: 133, 137, 191, 905, 969, 1336, 1742, 1748, 1930, 2093, 2289, 2461, 2468, 2684, 3085; si.: 694, 2882.
- tō-, prefix, see the following verbs. [OHG. zar-, zir-, Ger. zer-.]
- tō-brecan, IV, BREAK (*to pieces*), *shatter*; 780; pp. tōbrocen, 997. (Cp. Judges ix 53 (A.V.): to(-)brake (pret..))
- tō-drifan, I, DRIVE *asunder, separate*; pret. 3 sg. tōdrāf, 545.
- tō-gædre, adv., TOGETHER (in connection w. verb of motion); 2630. See æt-gædere.
- tō-gēanes, I. adv., *opposite (towards s.b.)*; 747, 1501. II. prep., (w. dat. preceding it), *AGAINST, towards, to meet*; 666, 1542, 1626, 1893; tōgēnes, 3114. Cp. on-gēan.
- togen, see tēon, II.
- tō-glidan, I, (GLIDE *asunder*), *split* (intr.); pret. 3 sg. tōglād, 2487.
- tō-hlidan, I, *crack, spring apart*; pp. npm. tōhlidene, 999. [Cp. LID fr. hlid.]
- tō-lūcan, II, *pull asunder, destroy*; 781.
- tō-middes, adv., *in the MIDST*; 3141.
- torht (†), adj., *bright, resplendent*; asn., 313. [OS. torht, OHG. zor(a)ht.] — Cpds.: heaðo-, wuldor-.
- torh (†), n., (1) *anger*; ds. -e, 2401. — (2) *grief, affliction, trouble*; 147, 833; gp. torna, 2189. [Zorn.] — Cpds.: lige-.
- torh (†), adj., *grievous, bitter*; supl. nsf. tornost, 2129.
- torh-gemōt †, n., *hostile MEETING*; as., 1140.
- tō-somme, adv., *Together* (in connection w. idea of motion); 2568, 3122. Cp. æt-somme.
- tō-weccan †, w I., (WAKE *up*), *stir up*; pret. 3 pl. tōwehton, 2948.
- tredan, v, TREAD, *walk upon, traverse*; 1964, 3019; pret. 3 sg. træd, 1352, 1643, 1881.
- treddian (†), w 2., *step, go*; pret. 3 sg. treddode, 725; tryddode, 922. [See tredan, trodu.]
- trem(m) (†), m. or n., *step, space*; as. (fōtes) trem, 2525. (Mald. 247: fōtes trym. See B.-T.)
- trēow, f., TRUTH, *good faith, fidelity*;

gs. trēowe, 2922; as. ~, 1072. [Go. triggwa, OHG. triuwa.]

trēowan, w 1., w. dat., *trust*; pret. 3 sg. trēowde, 1166. [TROW.] See trūwian.

X trēow-loga †, wk.m., *one false to plighted faith* (TROTH), *traitor*; np. -logan, 2847. [lēogan.]

X trodu(†) +, f., *track, footprint*; ap.(s.?), trode, 843. [tredan.]

X trum, adj., *strong*; 1369.

trūwian, w 2. (3.), w. dat. or gen., *trust, have faith in*; pret. 1 sg. trūwode, 1993; 3 sg. ~, 669, 2370, 2953. Cp. trēowan. See T.C. § 10.

ge-trūwian, w 2. (3.), w. dat. or gen., *trust*; pret. 3 sg. getrūwode, 1533, 2322, 2540; — (w. acc.) *confirm, conclude* (a treaty); pret. 3 pl. getrūwedon, 1095. See trūwian.

tryddian, see treddian.

trýwe, adj.ja., TRUE, *faithful*; 1165. [Go. triggws, OHG. triuwi.] — Cp.d.: ge-

twā, see twēgen.

ge-twāfan †, w 1., *separate, part, put an end to*; pp. getwāfed, 1658; — w. acc. of pers. & gen. of thing: *hinder, restrain, deprive*; inf., 479; pres. 3 sg. getwāfeð, 1763; pret. 3 sg. getwāfde, 1433, 1908. [Cp. Go. tweifls.]

X ge-twāman, w 1., *separate, hinder*; 968 (w. acc. of pers. & gen. of thing).

twēgen, m., twā, f.(n.), num., TWAİN, TWO; nm. twēgen, 1163; am. ~, 1347; gm. twēga, 2532; dm. twām, 1191; nf. twā, 1194; af. ~, 1095.

twelf, num., TWELVE; uninfl. (gm.): twelf (wintra), 147; nm. twelfe, 3170; am. twelfe, 1867; gm. twelfa, 2401. [Go. twa-lif.]

twēone, distrib. num., TWO, in dp.: be (sām) twēonum, BETWEEN (the seas, = on earth), 858, 1297, 1685, 1956. (Cf. *MLN*.xxxiii 221 n.) [Go. tweihnai.]

týdre, adj.ja., *weak, craven*; nfm., 2847. [O.Fris. teddre, Du. teeder.]

týn, num., TEN; uninfl. (dm.): týn (dagum), 3159; nm. týne, 2847. [Go. taihun.] — Cpds.: fēower-, fíf-týne.

pā¹, I. adv., *then, thereupon*; at beginning of sentence 87 times, [F. 13, 14, 28, 43, 46], exclus. of pā gýt, gēn combin., (at begin. of 'fit' 10 (11: l. 1050) times); pā (. . .) verb (. . .) subj. 59 times; (pā wæs 46 times, 53, 64, 126, 128, 138, 223, 467, 491, 607, etc.; pā ðær . . ., 1280); pā (. . .) subj. (. . .) verb 28 times, 86, 331 (pā ðær), [389], 461, 465, 518, etc., ðā ic . . . gefrægn: 74, 2484, 2694, 2752, 2773; — second (s.t. third, in 1011 & 2192 fourth) word in sentence 99 times; (at opening of 'fit' 8 times; always in a-line, exc. 1168, 1263, 2192, 2209, 2591, 2845, 3045); prec. by pers. pron. 10 times, 26, 28, 312, 340, 1263, 2135, 2468, 2720, 2788, 3137; prec. by verb 89 times, 34, 115, 118 (. . . pā ðær inne), 217, 234, 301, 327, etc. (& F. 2]; — ond ðā, 615, 630, 1043, 1681, 1813, 2933, 2997; ond . . . pā, 1590, 2707; nū ðā, 426, 657; pā gýt (git), pā gēn, pā gēna, see gýt, gēn, gēna. — II. conj. pā (only 11 times: ðā), *when, since, as*; nearly always in b-line; 140, 201, 323, 419, 512, 539, 632, 706, 723, 733, 798, 967, 1068, 1078^a, 1103, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1467, 1506, 1539, 1621, 1665, 1681 (? ond pā), 1813^a (? ond ðā), 1988^a, 2204^a, [2230], 2287^a, 2362, 2372, 2428, 2471, 2550, 2567, 2624, 2676, 2690, 2756, 2872, 2876, 2883, 2926^a, 2944, 2978, 2983, 2992, 3066, 3088. (S.t. a slightly correl. use of pā . . . pā is found: 138-40, 723, 1506, 1665, 2623-24, 2756, 2982-83.

¹ On the distribution of þ and ð in the MS., see Intr. xcix & n. 3.

— *pā* is regul. used w. pret. or plu-perf. [*nū ðā* 426, w. pres.] Cf. Schü. Sa. §§ 3, 12, 66.

pā, pron., see *sē*.

ge-*pægon*, see ge-*picgan*.

pām, *pære*, *pæs*, see *sē*.

pær, I. dem. adv., THERE, also shading into *then*; 32, 157, 271, 284, 331, 400, 440, 493, 513, 550, 775, 794, 852, 913, 972, 977, 1099, 1123, 1165, 1190, 1243, 1269, 1280, 1365, 1470, 1499, 1613, 1837, 1907, 1951, 1972, 2009, 2095, 2199, 2235, 2238, 2297, 2314, 2369, 2385, 2459, 2522, 2573, 2866, 2961, 3008, 3038, 3039, 3050, 3070; *pær wæs*, 35, 89, 497, 611, 835, 847, 856, 1063, 1232, 2076, 2105, 2122, 2231, 2762, si. 2137; ne wæs . . . *pær*, 756, 1299, 2555, 2771; *pær is*, 3011; nis *pær*, 2458. (S.t. *pær* appears rather expletive, e.g. 271, 2555; 1123, 2199. *pā ðær*: 331, 1280.) *pær inne*, *pær on innan*, see *inne*, *innan*. — II. rel., where, occas. shading into *when*, *as*; 286, 420, 508, 522, 693, 777 (slightly correl. w. dem. *pær*), 866, 1007, 1079, 1279, 1359, 1378, 1394, 1514, 1923, 2003, 2023, 2050, 2276, 2355, 2486, 2633, 2698, 2787, 2893, 2916, 3082, 3167; *to (the place) where*, 356, 1163, 1313, 2851, 3108, perh. in: 1188, 1648, 1815, 2075; conj., *in case that*, *if*; 762, 797, 1835, 2730. — (Spelling *ðær* only 30 times.) Cf. Schü. Sa. §§ 30, 72. [Go. *þar*; OHG. *dār*, Ger. *da*.]

pæt, pron., see *sē*.

pæt (usually spelt *þ*), conj., THAT; used 213 times; introd. consecutive clauses, *that*, *so that*; 22, 65, 567, 571, etc.; after verbs of motion, *until*, 221, 358, 404, 1318, 1911, 2716; s.t. used to indicate vaguely some other kind of relation, 1434, 2528, 2577, 2699, 2806; *provided that*: 1099; — pur-

pose clauses, *that*, *in order that*; 2070, 2747, 2749; [F. 19]; — substantive clauses; 62, 68, 77, 84, 274, 300, etc., [F. 44]; semi-explanatory, w. refer. to an anticipatory pron. (*hit*, *þæt*) or noun of the governing clause; 88, 290, 379, 627, 681, 698, 701, 706, 735, 751, 779 (ref. to *þæs*), 812, 910, 1167, 1181, 1596, 1671, 1754, 2240, 2325, 2371, 2839, 3036, etc. — Cf. Schü. Sa. §§ 16, 17, 23. — *oð þæt*, see *oð*; *þæt ðe*, see *þætte*.

þætte (= *þæt ðe*: 1846, 1850), conj., THAT; 151, 858, 1256, 1942, 2924.

ðafian, w 2., *consent to*, *submit to*; 2963. X

þāh, see *þeon*, I.

ge-*þah*, see ge-*picgan*.

þām, see *sē*.

þanan, see *þonan*.

þanc, m., THANKS; w. gen. (*for*); 928, 1778; as., 1809, 1997, 2794; — *satisfaction*, *pleasure*; ds. (*tō*) *þance*, 379; — THOUGHT, in cpds.: *fore-*, *ge-*, *hete-*, *inwit-*, or, *searo-*.

þanc-hycgende †, adj. (pres. ptc.), THOUGHTFUL; 2235.

þancian, w 2., THANK, w. dat. of pers. & gen. of thing (*for*); pret. 3 sg. *þancode*, 625, 1397; 3 pl. *þancedon*, 227, *þancodon* 1626.

þanon, see *þonan*.

þāra, see *sē*.

þē, pers. pron., see *þū*.

þē, isn., see *sē*.

þē, *þe* (spelling *ðe* 5 times), rel. particle (repres. any gender, number, and case), *who*, *which*, *that*, etc.; 15, 45, 138, 192, 238, 355, 500, 831, 941, 950, 993, 1271, 1334 (*in or by which*), 1482, 1654, 1858, 2135, 2182, 2364, 2400 (*on which*, *when*), 2468, 2490, 2606, 2635, 2712, 2735, 2796, 2866, 2982, 3001, 3009, 3086, [*ðē*, F. 9]; conj., *when*, 1000 (cf. Schü. Sa. 7; A. Adams, *The Temporal Clause in OE. Prose* [Yale Studies in English

xxxii, 1907], pp. 26 ff.); *because*, 488, 1436^b, 2641; þē . . . ne, *that . . . not*, *lest*, 242. Cp. þē, isn. of dem. pron. Sec also sē (þe), þætte, þeah (þe). — Cf. L 6.13; Schü. Sa. §§ 14, 18a, 24-29, 31. [Cp. Go. þei.]

þeah, I. adv., *nevertheless, however*; swā þeah: 972, 1929, 2878, 2967 (ðch); hwæðre ~, 2442. — **II. conj.**, w. opt. or, rarely, ind. (several cases doubtful), *THOUGH*; 203, 526, 587, 589, 680 (þeah . . . eal, cp. *ALTHOUGH*), 1102, 1660, 2031, 2161, 2467 (ind.), 2855; þch, 1613 (ind.); þeah þe, 682, 1130 (*if*, see note), 1167, 1368, 1716, 1831, 1927, 1941, 2218, 2344, 2481, 2619, 2642, 2838, 2976. [Go. þauh, Ger. doch; ON. *þóh > MnE. though.]

ge-þeah, see **ge-picgan**.

þearf, f., *need, want, distress, difficulty, trouble*; 201, 1250, 1835, 2493, 2637, 2876; ds. -e, 1456, 1477, 1525, 2694, 2709, 2849; as. -e, 1797 (pl.?), 2579, 2801. [Go. þarba.] — Cpds.: fyren-, nearo-.

þearf, vb., see **þurfan**.

þearfa, wk.m., adj., *needy, lacking* (w. gen.); 2225.

ge-þearfan(†), w 2., *in necessity, impose necessity*; pp. geþearfod, 1103.

þearle, adv., *severely, hard*; 560.

þeaw, m., *custom, usage, manner*; 178, 1246, 1940; as., 359; dp. þeawum ('in good customs'), 2144. [THEW(s); OS. thau.] — Cp. ge-þýwe.

þec, see **þū**.

þeccan, w I., *cover, enfold*; 3015 (see B.-T.); pret. 2 pl. þehton, 513. [Cp. THATCH; Ger. decken.]

þegn, m., *THANE, follower, attendant, retainer, warrior*; 194, 235, 494, 867, 1574, 2059, 2709, 2721, 2977, [F. 13]; gs. -cs, 1797; ds. -c, 1085, 1341, 1419, 2810; np. -as, 1230; gp. -a, 123, 400, 1627, 1644, 1673, 1829, 1871, 2033; dp. -um, 2869; ap. -as, 1081, 3121.

[THANE (Sc. spelling); OHG. degan.] — Cpds.: ealdor-, heal-, mago-, ombiht-, sele-.

þegn-sorg†, f., *SORROW for THANES*; as. -e, 131.

þegon; -un, see **picgan**.

þeh, see **þeah**.

þehton, see **þeccan**.

þencan, w I., *THINK*; abs.: pres. 3 sg. þenceð, 289, 2601; w. þæt-clause: pret. 3 sg. þōhte, 691; w. tō (*be intent on*): ~, 1139; — w. inf., *mean, intend*; pres. 3 sg. þenceð, 355, 448, 1535; pret. 1 sg. þōhte, 964; 3 sg. ~, 739; 1 pl. þōhton, 541; 3 pl. ~, 800. — Cpds.: ā-.

ge-þencan, w I., *THINK, remember*; imp. sg. geþenc, 1474; w. acc., *conceive*; inf. geþencean, 1734.

þenden, I. conj., *while, as long as*; ~ lifde 57, si. 1224; ~ . . . weold 30, si. 1859, 2038; ~ . . . mōte 1177, si. (2038), 3100; 284, 2499, 2649, 3027.

II. adv., *meanwhile, then*; 1019, 2418, 2985. [Go. þandē.]

þengel†, m., *prince*; as., 1507. [þēon, 1; ON. þengill.]

þēnian, w 2., *serve*; pret. 1 sg. þēnode, 560. [þegn.]

þēod, f., *people, nation, troop of warriors*; 643, 1230, 1250, 1691; ðiōd, 2219; gp. þēoda, 1705. [Go. þiuda.] — Cpds.: sige-, wer-; Swēo-; el-þēodig.

þēod-cyning(†), m., *KING of a people*; 2963, 2970; ðiōd-, 2579; ðēodkyning, 2144; gs. -cyninges, 2694; as. -cyning, 3008; gp. -cyninga, 2.

þēoden(†), m., *chief, lord, prince, king*; 15 times w. mære, see mære; 7 times w. gp. (Scyldinga, etc.); 129, 1046, 1209, 1715, 1871, 2131, 2869, 3037; þiōden, 2336, 2810; gs. þēodnes, 797, 910, 1085, 1627, 1837, 2174, 2656; ds. þēodne, 345, 1525, 1992, 2032, 2572, 2709; as. þēoden, 34, 201, 353,

- 1598, 2384, 2721, 2786, 2883, 3079, 3141; þiōden, 2788; vs. þēoden (mīn): 365, 2095; ~ (Hrōðgār), 417; ~ (Scyldinga), 1675; np. þēodnas, 3070. [þēod; Go. þiudans.]
- ðēoden-lēas †, adj., *lord-LESS, deprived of one's chief*; npm. -e, 1103.
- þēod-gestrēon †, n., *people's treasure, great treasure*; gp. -a, 1218; dp. -um, 44.
- ðēod-kyning, see þēod-cyning.
- þēod-sceaða, wk.m., *people's foe or spoiler*; 2278, 2688. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 251.)
- þēod-þrēa †, fwō., wk.m. (Siev. §§ 259 n., 277 n. 2 & 3), *distress of the people, great calamity*; dp. -þrēaum, 178.
- þeof, m., *THIEF*; gs. -es, 2219.
- þēon, I, *thrive, prosper*; pret. 3 sg. þāh, 8, 2836 (n.), 3058 (*turn to profit*); pp. nsf. geþungen, *excellent*, 624. [Go. þeihan.] — Cpds.: on-; wēl-þungen.
- ge-þēon, I, *prosper; flourish*; 910; geþēon, 25; imp. sg. geþēoh, 1218.
- þēon, w I., see þýwan.
- þēos, see þēs.
- þēostre, adj.ja. (Lang. § 16.1), *dark, gloomy*; dp. (m.n.) þēostrum, 2332. [Ger. düster.]
- þēow, m., *servant, slave*; [þēow], 2223. — (Cpds.: Ecg-, Ongen-, Wealh-.)
- þēs, þēos, þis, dem. pron. (adj., exc. 290), *THIS*; þes, 432, 1702, [F. 7], þæs (Lang. § 7.1), 411; nsf. þēos, 484; nsn. þis, 290, 2499, [F. 3]; gsm. ðisses, 1216; gsf. ðisse, 928, [F. 4]; gsn. þisses, 1217, þysses 197, 790, 806; dsm. ðyssum, 2639; dsf. þisse, 638; dsn. þissum, 1169; asm. þisne, 75, [F. 9], þysne 1771; asf. þās, 1622, 1681; asn. þis, 1723, 2155, 2251, 2643; isn. ðýs, 1395; dpm. ðyssum, 1062, 1219; apm. ðās, 2635, 2640, 2732; apn. ~, 1652. (Alliter.: 197, 790, 806; 1395.)
- þicgan, v, *receive, take, partake of (food, drink)*; 1010; ðicgean, 736; pret. I pl. þēgun, 2633; 3 pl. þēgon, 563. [OS. thiggian.]
- ge-þicgan, v, *receive, partake of, drink*; pret. 3 sg. geþeah, 618, 628; geþah (Lang. § 23.3), 1024; 3 pl. geþægon, 1014.
- þin, poss. pron., *THY (THINE)*; 459, 490, 593, 954, 1705, 1853, 2048; nsn., 589; gsf. -re, 1823; gsn. -es, 1761; dsm. -um, 346, 592; dsf. -re, 1477; asm. -ne, 267, 353, 1848; asn. þin, 1849; isn. -e, 2131; gpm. -ra, 367, 1672, 1673; dpm. -um, 587, 1178, 1708; apm. -e, 2095.
- þincean, see þyncan.
- þing, n., *THING, affair*, 409 (n.); — *meeting (judicial assembly)*; as., 426 (n.); — gp. in: ænige þinga, *in any way, by any means*: 791, 2374, 2905. — See ge-þinge.
- ge-þingan (†), w I., *determine, appoint, purpose*; pp. geþinged, 647 (n.), 1938; w. refl. dat., *determine (to go to, to)*; pres. 3 sg. geþingeð, 1837 (n.).
- þingian, w 2., *compound, settle*; (fēa) ~, 156; pret. I sg. (fēg) þingode, 470; — †: *speak, make an address*; inf., 1843.
- ðiod(-), þiōden, see þēod(-), þēoden.
- þis, see þēs.
- þolian, w 2., *suffer, endure*; 832; pres. 3 sg. þolað, 284; pret. 3 sg. þolode, 131, 1525; — intr., *hold out*; pres. 3 sg. þolað, 2499. [THOLE (arch., North.); Go. þulan.]
- ge-þolian, w 2., *suffer, endure*; ger. ge-þolianne, 1419; pret. 3 sg. geþolode, 87, 147; — intr., *abide, remain*; inf., 3109.
- þon, see sē.
- þon, 44, see þonne, II, 2.
- þonan, adv., in many cases (marked *) at the end of the line, *THENCE* (motion [accord. to modern notions s.t. redundant]), origin: *from him* 111, 1265,

1960); þonan, 819*, 2061*, 2099*, 2140*, 2359, 2545*, 2956*; ðonon, 520, 1373, 1601*, 1632 (at the end of the *a*-line), 1960, 2408*; þanon, 111, 123, 224, 463, 691, 763*, 844*, 853, 1265, 1292*, 1805*, 1921*; þanan, 1668*, 1880*.

þone, see *sē*.

þonne (ðonne only 15 times), adv., conj. (used mostly 'where the time of an action is indefinite, and is found w. the future, the indefinite present and the indefinite past,' B.-T.), I. adv., THEN; (time); 1484, 1741, 1745, 2032, 2041, 2063, 2446, 2460, 3062, 3107; 1106 (*in that case*); — (succession in narrative:) *then, further*; 377, 1455, 3051; — (conclusion:) *then, therefore*; 435, 525, 1671, 1822 (2063); — (contrast:) *however, on the other hand*; (gyf) þonne: 1104, 1836; ðonne, 484 (*but then*). — II. conj. (1) *when, at such times as, whenever*; 23, 485, 573, 880, 934, 1033, 1040, 1042, 1066, 1121, 1143, 1179, 1285, 1326, 1327, 1374, 1485, 1487 (*while*), 1535, 1580, 1609, 2034, 2114, 2447, 2453, 2544, 2634, 2686, 2742, 2867 (þonne . . . of, cp. *Wand.* 39 f.), 2880, 3064, 3106, 3117, 3176. (Correl. þonne (adv.) . . . þonne (conj.): 484 f., 1484 f., 2032–34, 2446 f., 3062–64; gyf þonne . . . þonne, 1104–06.) — (2) THAN (after comp.); without foll. clause: 469, 505, 534, 678, 1139, 1182, 1353, 1579, 2433, 2891; with foll. clause: 70, 248, (cp. 678), 1385, 1560, 1824, 2572, 2579, [F. 40]; þon, 44 (n.).

þonan, see þonan.

þorste, see þurfan.

þræg, f., *time*; as. (longe) þræge: 54, 114, 1257; — *evil time, hardship, distress*; ns., 2883; as. þræge, 87. (Cf. *MPh.* iii 254.) [Cp. Go. þragjan?] — Cp.d.: earfoð-

þræa-nēdla †, wk.m., *sore stress, distress*; ds. -nēdlan, 2223. See nȳd.

þræa-nȳd †, fi., *distress, sad necessity*; as., 284; dp. -um, 832.

ðrēat, m., *crowd, troop, company*; ds. -e, 2406; dp. -um, 4. [NED.: THREAT, sb.] — Cp.d.: iren-

þrēatian, w 2., *press, harass*; pret. 3 pl. þrēatedon, 560. [NED.: THREAT, vb., THREATEN. Cp. þrēat.]

þrec-wudu †, -mu., (*might-wood*), *spear*; 1246. Cp. mægen-. See geþræc.

þrēo, num., n., THREE; a. þrēo, 2278; þrīo, 2174.

þreottēoða, num., THIRTEENTH; 2406.

þridda, num., THIRD; dsm. þriddan, 2688.

þringan, III, intr., THROG, *press forward*; pret. 3 sg. þrong, 2883; 3 pl. þrungon, 2960. [Ger. dringen.] — Cp.d.: for-

ge-þringan, III, intr., *press (forward)*; pret. 3 sg. geþrang, 1912.

þrīo, see þrēo.

þrist-hȳdig †, adj., *bold-minded, brave*; 2810. [Ger. dreist.]

þritig, num., n., w. partit. gen., THIRTY; as., 123, 2361; gs. -es, 379.

þrōwian, w 2., *suffer*; 2605, 2658; pret. 3 sg. þrōwade, 1589, 1721; ðrōwode, 2594.

ge-þrūen †, pp., †*forged, hammered*; 1285 (MS. geþuren). Cp. geþrūen (MS. geþruen), *Met. Bt.* 20.134; geþuren (MS.), *Rid.* 91.1; *Siev.* §§ 385 n. 1, 390 n. 1. [Cp. (ge-)þwercan, see ge-þwære; *ZföG.* lix 345?]

ðrym(m), mja.(?), *might, force*; 1918; dp. þrymmum (semi-adv.), 235; — *greatness, glory*; as. þrym, 2. [Cp. ON. þrymr.] — Cp.d.: hige-

þrym-lic, adj., *mighty, magnificent*; 1246.

þrýð†, fi., (pl.), *might, strength*; dp. -um, 494. [ON. -þrúðr, þrúð-.] See Proper Names: þrýð.

þrýþ-ærn†, n., *mighty house, splendid hall*; as., 657.

þrýð-lic (†), adj., *mighty, splendid*; 400, 1627. Supl. acc. -ost, 2869 (n.).

þrýð-swýð (-swið)†, adj., *strong, mighty*; 131, 736. (Conjectured by Grein Spr. [?], Hold., Earle to be a noun, 'great pain,' w. ref. to ON. sviði 'smart from burning'; unconvincing.)

þrýð-word†, n., *strong (brave, noble) word* (s); 643.

þū, pers. pron., THOU; þū 43 times, ðū 19 times [& F. 27]; ds. þē 24 times, ðē 9 times [& F. 26]; as. þec (ðec), 946, 955, 1219, 1763, 1768, 1827, 1828, 2151; þē (ðē), 417, 426, 517, 1221, 1722, 1833, 1994, 1998; dual gīt, 508, 512, 513, 516; g. incer, 584; a. inc, 510; plur. gē, 237, 245, 252, 254, 333, 338, 393, 395, 2529, 2866, 3096, 3104; gp. ēower, 248, 392(?), 596; dp. ēow, 292, 391, 1344, 1987, 2865, 3103; ap. ēowic, 317, 3095.

þūhte, see þyncan.

ge-þungen, see þēon, 1.

þunian, w 2., (THUNDER), *creak, groan*; pret. 3 sg. þunede, 1906.

*þurfan, prp., (in negat. clauses), *need, have good cause or reason*; pres. 2 sg. þearft, 445, 450, 1674; 3 sg. þearf, 595, 2006, 2741; opt. 3 sg. þurfe, 2495; pret. 3 sg. þorfte, 157, 1026, 1071, 2874, 2995; 3 pl. þorf[t]on, 2363. [Go. þaurban.]

þurh, prep., w. acc., THROUGH; local: 2661; means, instrument: 276(?), 558, 699, 940, 1693, 1695, 1979, 2045, 2405; cause, motive, through, from, because of: 267, 278, 1726(?), 1101(?), 3068; state, manner, accompanying circumstances,

in, with, by way of: 184 (n.), 276, 1335, 2454; 267(?), 278(?), 1101, 1726.

þurh-breca(n)†, IV, BREAK THROUGH; pret. 3 sg. -bræc, 2792.

þurh-ðufan(†), II, (DIVE) swim THROUGH; pret. 3 sg. -ðeaf, 1619.

þurh-etan(†), V, EAT THROUGH; pp. np. þurhetone (cf. Lang. § 18.6), 3049.

ðurh-fōn(†), rd., *penetrate*; 1504.

þurh-tēon, II, *bring about, effect*; 1140.

þurh-wadan(†), VI, go THROUGH, *penetrate*; pret. 3 sg. -wōd, 890, 1567.

þus, adv., THUS, so; 238, 337, 430.

þūsend, n., THOUSAND; as., 3050; ap. (seofan) þūsendo, 2195 (n.); þūsenda (Lang. § 18.2), 1829; (hund) þūsenda, 2994 (n.).

þý, see sē.

þyder (þider), adv., THITHER; þyder, 379, 2970, 3086.

þýhtig(†), adj., *strong, firm*; asn., 1558. [þēon, 1.] — Cpd.: hige-.

þyle(†)(+), mi., *orator, spokesman, official entertainer* (see Notes, pp. 145 f.); 1165, 1456. [ON. þulr.]

þyncan, w 1., *seem, appear*; impers. (marked *), w. dat., METHINKS, etc.; þincean, 1341*; pres. 3 sg. þynceð, 2653*, þinceð 1748; 3 pl. þinceað, 368; opt. 3 sg. þince, 687*; pret. 3 sg. þūhte, 842, 2461, 3057*; 3 pl. þūhton, 866. [Go. þugkjan. Cp. þencan.] — Cpd.: of-.

þyrs, mi., *giant, demon*; ds. -e, 426. [ON. þurs.]

þys-lic, adj., *such*; nsf. þyslicu, 2635. [þus.]

þýs, þysne, þysses, þyssum, see þēs.

þýstru, wk.f., *darkness*; dp. þýstrum, 87. [þēostre.]

þýwan, þēon, w 1., *oppress, threaten*; ðēon, 2736; pres. 3 pl. þýwað, 1827. (Siev. §§ 117.2 & n., 408 n. 12 & 18.)

ufan, adv., from above; 330 (n.), 1500.

ufera, ufara, (†) +, comp., (higher), later; dpn. uferan (dōgrum), 2392, ufaran (~), 2200.

ufor, adv. comp., higher up, farther away; 2951.

ūhta or ūhte, wk.m. or n. (Siev. § 280 n. 2), time just before daybreak, dawn; ds. (on) ūhtan, 126. [Go. ūhtwō, wk.f.] (Cf. Tupper, *Publ. MLAss.* x 146 ff.)

ūht-floga †, wk.m., (dawn- or) night-flies; gs. -flogan, 2760.

ūht-hlem(m) †, mja. (?), din or crash at (dawn) night; as. -hlem, 2007.

ūht-sceaða †, wk.m., depredator at (dawn) night; 2271.

umbor-wesende †, adj. (pres. ptc.), being a child; dsm. umborwesendum, 1187; asm. umborwesende, 46. Cp. cniht-; T.C. § 6. (umbor also *Gnom. Ex.* 31.) [*umb, cp. ymb(e), see Bright, *MLN.* xxxi 82 f.; other etymologies: *ib.*; Grimm D.M. 322 (389); Simrock L 3.21. 170f.; also H. Schröder, *Ablautstudien* (1910), p. 46; Grienn., *ZföG.* lix 345; cp. wamb.]

un-bliðe, adj. (i.) ja., joyless, sorrowful; 130, 2268; npm., 3031.

un-byrnende (†), adj. (pres. ptc.), without burning; 2548.

unc, see ic.

uncer, pers. pron., see ic.

uncer, poss. pron., of us two; dpm. uncran, 1185.

un-cūð, adj., unknown; nsf., 2214; — strange, forbidding, awful; gsn. -es, 876 (unknown?); asm. -ne, 276; asn. uncūð, 1410; uncanny (foe), gsm. -es 960. (Cf. Schü. Bd. 42-4.) [UNCOUTH.]

under, I prep., (1) w. dat., (position:) UNDER; under (wolcnum, heofenum, roderum, swegle): 8, 52, 310, 505, 651, 714, 1078, 1197, 1631, 1770, [F. 8]; 1656, 2411, 2415, 2967,

3060, 3103; under (helme, 'covered by'): 342, 404, 2539, si.: 396, 1163, 1204, 1209, 2049, 2203, 2605; si. 1302; at the lower part (foot) of, 211, 710, 2559; within, 1928, cp. 3060, 3103; (attending circumstances:) with, 738 (n.). — (2) w. acc., (motion, cf. *MPh.* iii 256 f. :) under (also to the lower part of); 403, 820, 836, 887, 1360, 1361, 1469, 1551, 1745, 2128, 2540, 2553, 2675, 2744, 2755, 3031, 3123; (to the inside of), 707 (n.), 1037, 2957, 3090; (extension:) under; under (heofones hwealf): 576, 2015, si. 414, 860, 1773. — II. adv., beneath; 1416, 2213.

undern-mæll (†) (+), n., morning-time; as., 1428. (undern, orig.: '3rd hour,' 'mid-forenoon.' Cf. Tupper, *Publ. MLAss.* x 160 ff.) [UNDERN (obs., dial.), UNDERMEAL (obs.), Chaucer, *C.T.*, D 875; Go. un-daurni-]

un-dyrne, -derne, adj. ja., not hidden, manifest; undyrne, 127; under[ne], 2911; nsn. undyrne, 2000; in: undyrne cūð, 150, 410 (hardly adv.; see note on 398; *Angl.* xxviii 440, Kock² 104).

un-fæcne (†) +, adj. ja., without deceit, sincere; as. (f. or m.), 2068.

un-fæge (†), adj. ja., doomed, not fated to die; 2291; asm. unfægne, 573.

un-fæger (†) +, adj., UNFAIR, horrible; nsn., 727.

un-flitne (?) †; undisputed (?), 1097 (n.).

un-forht, adj., fearless, brave; 287.

un-forhte (†), adv., fearlessly, without hesitation; 444.

un-frōd (†), adj., not old, young; dsm. -um, 2821.

un-from †, adj., inactive, feeble; 2188.

un-geāra, adv., (1) not long ago, recently; 932. — (2) ere long, soon; 602 (~ nū). See geāra.

- un-gedēfe** (†), adv., *UN fittingly*; 2435.
un-gemete, adv. (†), *without measure, exceedingly*; 2420, 2721, 2728. [metan. Cp. OS., *Hildebr.* 25: un-met.]
un-igmetes (= un-gemetes, Lang. §18.8), adv. (†), *without measure, exceedingly*; 1792.
un-gyfeðe (-gifeðe) †, adj. ja., *not granted, denied*; nsf., 2921.
un-hælo (†) +, wk. f., *evil, destruction*; gs., 120. [hāl.]
un-hēore, -hīore, -hýre, adj. ja., *awful, frightful, monstrous*; -hīore, 2413; nsf. -hēoru, 987; nsn. -hýre, 2120.
un-hlitme (?) †, 1129, see note.
un-lēof †, adj., *not loved*; apm. -c, 2863. (Schü. Bd. 8 n.: 'faithless'?)
un-lifigende, -lyfigende, adj. (pres. ptc.), *not LIVING, dead*; -lifigende, 468; gsm. -lyfigendes, 744; dsm. -lifigendum, 1389, -lifigendum 2908; asm. -lyfigendne, 1308.
un-lýtel, adj., *not LITTLE, great*; 885; nsf., 498; asn., 833.
un-murn-lice †, adv., *RUHLessLY*, 449 (cp. 136); *recklessly*, 1756. [murnan.]
unnan, prp., *not begrudge, wish* (s. b. to have s. th.), *grant*; w. dat. of pers. & gen. of thing: pres. 1 sg. an, 1225; w. dat. of pers. & þæt-clause: pret. 3 sg. üðe, 2874; — *like, wish*; abs.: pret. opt. 3 sg. üðe, 2855; w. þæt-clause: pret. 1 sg. üþe, 960 (opt. ?); 3 sg. ~, 503. [OS. OHG. unnan.]
ge-unnan, prp., *grāni*; w. dat. of pers. & þæt-clause; 346; pret. 3 sg. geüðe, 1661. [OHG. gi-unnan, Ger. gönnen.]
un-nyt (t), adj. ja., *useless*; 413; nsn., 3168.
un-riht, n., *wrong*; as., 1254; (on) ~ (*wrongfully*), 2739.
un-rihte, adv. (or ds. of unriht, n.), *wrongfully*; 3059.
un-rīm, n., *countless number*; 1238, 3135; as., 2624.
un-rīme, adj. ja., *countless*; nsn., 3012.
un-rōt, adj., *sad, depressed*; npm. -e, 3148.
un-snytttru, wk. f., *UN wisdom, folly*; 3 dp. unsnytttrum, 1734.
un-sōfte, adv., (*UNSOFTLY*), *hardly, with difficulty*; 1655, 2140.
un-swīðe (†), adv., *not strongly*; comp. unswīðor, *less strongly*, 2578, 2881.
un-synnig (†) +, adj., *guiltless*; asm. -ne, 2089. [syn(n).]
un-synnum †, adv. (dp.), *guiltlessly*; 1072. See syn(n).
un-tæle (†) +, adj. ja., *blameless*; apm., 1865.
un-týdre †, mja., *evil progeny, evil brood*; np. -týdras. III. [tūdor.]
un-wāc-līc (†), adj., *not (WEAK) mean, splendid*; asm. -ne, 3138.
un-wearnum †, adv. (dp.), *without hindrance, irresistibly*; or: *eagerly, greedily* (Schuchardt L 6.14.2.14); 741. See wearn.
un-wrecen (†) +, adj. (pp.), *UN-avenged*; 2443.
ūp (upp), adv., *UP (wards)*; ūp, 128, 224, 519, 782, 1373, 1619, 1912, 1920, 2575, 2893.
ūp-lang, adj., *UP right*; 759. See and-long. (Cp. upp-riht.)
uppe, adv., *UP, above*; 566.
upp-riht (†) +, adj., *UPRIGHT*; 2092.
ūre, pers. pron., see **ic**.
ūre, poss. pron., *OUR*; 2647; gsn. ūsses, 2813; dsm. ūssum, 2634; asm. ūserne, 3002, 3107.
ūrum, ūs, ūser, see **ic**.
ūserne, see **ūre**.
ūsic, see **ic**.
ūsses, ūssum, see **ūre**.
ūt, adv., *OUT (motion)*; 215, 537, 663, 1292, 1583, 2081, 2515, 2545, 2551, 2557, 3092, 3106, 3130. [Go. ūt.]
ūtan, adv., *from WITHOUT, outside*; 774, 1031, 1503, 2334. [Go. ūtana.]
ūtan-weard (†) +, adj., (*being*) *OUT-side*; 2297.

ūt-fūs†, adj., *ready (eager) to set out*;

33.

uton, see wutun.

ūt-weard(†) +, adj., *turning outwards, striving to escape*; 761.

[Cp. weorðan.]

ūþe, see unnan.

ūð-genge, adj. ja., *departing*; wæs . .

ūðgenge, w. dat., *departed from*, 2123. [Go. unþa-. Cp. oð-.]

wā, adv., *woe, ill*; 183. [Go. wai.]

wacian, w 2., *keep watch*; imp. sg. waca, 660. See wæccan.

wada, -o, -u, see wæd.

wadan, vi, *go, advance*; pret. 3 sg. wōd, 714, 2661. [WADE.] — Cpds.: on-, þurh-.

ge-wadan, vi, *go, advance (to a certain point)*; pp. gewaden, 220.

wæccan, w 3. 2. (Siev. § 416 n. 10), *WATCH, be awake*; pres. ptc. wæcende, 708; asm., uninfl. 2841, wæcendne, 1268. See wacian.

wæcnan(†), vi, w I. (Siev. § 392 n. 2), *WAKEN, arise, spring, be born*; 85; pret. 3 sg. wōc, 1265, 1960; 3 pl. wōcun, 60. [Go. wakan, -waknan.] — Cpds.: on-.

wæd†, n., *water, sea*; (pl. w. sg. meaning); np. wadu, 581, wado 546; gp. wada, 508. [Cp. wadan.]

wæfre†, adj. ja., *restless*; 2420; nsn., 1150; *wandering*, nsm., 1331 (cf. *Angl.* xxxv 256).

wæg-bora†, wk.m., *wave-roamer*; 1440. [See wæg; beran. (borian?)] (Etymological meanings proposed: 'wave-bearer, -bringer, -traveler, -piercer, -disturber,' 'offspring of the waves.' Cf. *Grein Spr.*; *Schröer, Angl.* xiii 335; *Siev., Angl.* xiv 135; *Aant.* 24; *Holt., Beibl.* xiv 49, xxi 300; *Grienb., Beitr.* xxxvi 99; *Siev., ib.* 431. See Varr.)

wæge(†), nja., *cup, flagon*; as., [2216],

(fāted) wæge: 2253, 2282. [OS. wēgi. Cf. Th. Kross, *Die Namen der Gefässe bei den Ags.* (1911), pp. 26, 129 f.] — Cpds.: calo-, lið-.

wæg-holm†, m., (*billowy*) *sea*; as., 217.

wæg-liðend(e)†, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], *seafarer*; dp. -liðendum, 3158.

wæg-sweord†, n., *SWORD with wavy ornamentation*; as., 1489.

wæl, n., *those slain in battle (collect.)*, *corpse*; as., 448, 1212, 3027; np. walu, 1042; — *slaughter, field of battle*; ds. wæle, 1113; as. wæl, 635. [Cp. wöl. Valhalla.] — Cpds.: Frēs-.

wæl-bed(d)†, nja., *BED of death*; ds. bedde, 964.

wæl-bend†, fjō., *deadly BOND*; ap. -e, 1936.

wæl-blēat†, adj., *deadly, mortal*; asf. -e, 2725. See blēate.

wæl-dēað†, m., *murderous DEATH*; 695.

wæl-drēor†, m. or n., *blood of slaughter*; ds. -e, 1631.

wæl-fæhð†, f., *deadly FEUD*; gp. -a, 2028.

wæl-fæg†, adj., *slaughter-stained (?)*; asm. -nc, 1128 (n.).

wæl-feal(l)†, m., *slaughter*; ds. -fealle, 1711. See wæl-fyl(l).

wæl-fūs†, adj., *ready for death*; 2420.

wæl-fyl(l), mi., *slaughter*; gp. -fylla, 3154. See wæl-feal(l).

wæl-fyllo†, wk.f., *abundance of slain*, *FILL of slaughter*; ds. -fyll, 125. [full.]

wæl-fyr†, n., *murderous FIRE*; ds. -e, 2582; *funeral fire*; gp. -a, 1119.

wæl-gæst†, mi., *murderous sprite*; 1331; as., 1995. See gæst.

wæl-hlem(m)†, mja.(?), *slaughter-blow, onslaught*; as. -hlem, 2969.

wæll-seax†, n., *battle-knife*; ds. -e, 2703.

wælm, see wylm.

- wæl-nið†**, m., *deadly hate, hostility*; 3000; ds. -e, 85; np. -as, 2065.
- wæl-ræs†**, m., *murderous onslaught, bloody conflict*; 2947; ds. -e, 824, 2531; as. -ræs, 2101.
- wæl-rāp†**, m., *water-fetter (ice)*; ap. -as, 1610. [wæl 'deep pool,' 'stream,' see *Dial. D.*: WHEEL, sb.¹; ROPE.]
- wæl-rēaf**, n., *spoil of battle*; as., 1205.
- wæl-rēc†**, mi., *deadly (REEK) fumes*; as., 2661.
- wæl-rēow**, adj., *fierce in battle*; 629.
- wæl-rest†**, fjō., *bed of slaughter*; as. -e, 2902.
- wæl-sceaft†**, m.; *battle-(SHAFT, i.e.) spear*; ap. -as, 398.
- wæl-steng†**, mi., *battle-pole, shaft of spear*; ds. -e, 1638.
- wæl-stōw**, f., *battle-field*; ds. (or gs.) -e, 2051, 2984. [Cp. Ger. Wa(h)l-statt.]
- wæn** (wægn), m., *WAGON*; as., 3134. [WAIN.]
- wāpen**, n., *WEAPON*; 1660; gs. wāpnes, 1467; ds. wāpne, 2965, 1664 (is.); as. wāpen, 685, 1573, 2519, 2687; gp. wāpna, 434, 1045, 1452, 1509, 1559; dp. wāpnum, 250, 331, 2038, 2395; ap. wāpen, 292. [Go. wēpn.] — Cpds.: hilde-, sige-.
- wāpned-mon(n)**, mc., *MAN*; ds. -men, 1284. [WEAPONED, i.e. male.]
- wār**, f., *agreement, treaty*; as. -e, 1100; — *protection, keeping*; ds. -e, 3109; as. -e, 27. [OHG. wāra, cp. OS. OHG. wār.] — Cpds.: frioðo-.
- wāre**, **wāran**, -on, **wæs**, see **eom**.
- wæstm**, m., *growth, stature, form*; dp. -um, 1352. [weaxan.] — Cpds.: here-.
- wæter**, n., *WATER, sea*; 93, 1416, 1514, 1631; gs. wæteres, 471, 516, 1693, 2791; ds. wætere, 1425, 1656, 2722, wætre 2854; as. wæter, 509, 1364, 1619, 1904, 1989, 2473.
- wæter-egesa†**, wk.m., *WATER-terror, dreadful water*; as. -egesan, 1260.
- wæter-ȳð†**, fjō., *wave of the sea*; dp. -um, 2242.
- wāg**, m., *wall*; ds. -e, 1662; dp. -um, 995. [Go. -waddjus, OS. wēg.]
- wala(†)**, wk.m. (or mu.?), †*rounded projection on helmet, rim, roll*; 1031 (n.) (see Varr.). [Cp. walu 'mark of blow,' 'ridge' > WALE; Go. walus 'staff.']
- Waldend**, see **Wealdend**.
- wald-swaþu†**, f. (or -swæþ, n.), *forest-track, -path*; dp. -swaþum, 1403. [WOLD; see swaðu.]
- walu**, pl., see **wæl**.
- wan**, adj., see **won(n)**.
- wang**, see **wóng**.
- wanian**, w 2., (1) intr., *WANE, diminish, waste away*; 1607. — (2) trans., *diminish, lessen*; pret. 3 sg. wanode, 1337; pp. gewanod, 477. [Cp. won-.]
- wānigean**, w 2., *bewail*; 787. [OHG. weinōn, Ger. weinen.]
- warian**, w 2., †*guard, occupy, inhabit*; pres. 3 sg. warað, 2277; 3 pl. wari-geað, 1358; pret. 3 sg. warode, 1253, 1265. [OS. warōn, Ger. wahren.]
- waroð**, m., *shore*; ds. -e, 234; ap. -as, 1965. [OHG. werid; Ger. Werder. Cf. *MLN.* xxxii 223.]
- wäst**, **wät**, see **witan**.
- wē**, see **ic**.
- wēa**, wk.m., *WOE, misery, trouble*; 936; as. wēan, 191, 423, 1206, 1991, 2292, 2937; gp. wēana, 148, 933, 1150, 1396, [F. 25]. Cp. wā.
- weal(l)**, m., *WALL (artificial or natural; of building, cave, rock, elevated shore [229, 572, 1224])*; gs. wealles, 2323; ds. wealle, 229, 785, 891, 1573, 2307, 2526, 2542, 2716, 2759, 3060, 3103, 3161; as. weal, 326; ap. weallas, 572, 1224. [Fr. Lat. vallum.] — Cpds.: bord-, eorð-, sǣ-, scild-.

wēa-lāf(†), f., *survivors of calamity*; as. -e, 1084, 1098. (So *Met. Bt.* 1.22; *Wulfst.* 133.13.)

wealdan, rd., *control, have power over, rule, WIELD, possess*; w. dat. (instr.); 2038, 2390, 2574 (instr., (n.)), 2827, 2984 (gen.?) ; pret. 1 sg. wēold, 465; 3 sg. ~, 30, 1057, 2379, 2595; 3 pl. wēoldon, 2051 (gen.?) ; — w. gen.; pres. 1 sg. wealde, 1859; pret. 1 sg. wēold, 1770; 3 sg. ~, 702; — abs.; inf., 2574(?); 442^b: gif hē wealdan (*manage*) mōt (a set expression, see *Gen.* 2786^b, *Hel.* 220^b; B.-T.: wealdan, v, d.).

ge-wealdan, rd., *control, WIELD*; w. dat.; pret. 3 sg. gewēold, 2703; — w. gen.; inf., 1509; — w. acc.; pret. 3 sg. gewēold, 1554 (*bring about*, cf. *Lang.* § 20.4); pp. apm. gewealdene (*subject*), 1732 (cp. Lat. 'subditum facere').

Wealdend, mc., *ruler, the Lord*; abs., Waldend, 1693; gs. Wealdendes, 2857, Waldendes 2292, 3109; ds. Wealdende, 2329; — w. gen. (wuldres, ylda, etc.); ns. Wealdend, 17, Waldend 1661, 1752, 2741, 2875; as. ~, 183.

weallan, rd., *WELL, surge, boil*; pres. ptc. nsn. weallende, 847, npn. ~, 546, weallendu 581; pret. 3 sg. wēol, 515, 849, 1131, 1422, wēoll 2138, 2593, 2693, 2714, 2882; — fig., of emotions; (subject: hreðer, brēost,) pret. 3 sg. wēoll, 2113, 2331, 2599 (~ sefa wið sorgum); (subject: wælniðas,) pres. 3 pl. weallað, 2065; pres. ptc. asf. (sorge) weallinde, 2464.

weall-clif †, n., *CLIFF* (see weal(l)); as., 3132.

weard, m., *GUARDIAN, watchman, keeper, lord, possessor*; 229, 286, 921, 1741, 2239, 2413, 2513, 2580, 3060; as. ~, 2524, 2841, 3066; vs.

~, 1390. [Go. (daúra-)wards.] — Cpds.: bāt-, eorð-, ēþel-, gold-, hord-, hýð-, land-, ren-, sele-, yrfe-, hlāford; or-wearde.

weard, f., *WARD, watch*; as. -e, 319. — Cpds.: æg-, eoton-, ferh-, hēafod-

weardian, w 2., (*WARD*), *GUARD*, (†) *occupy*; pret. 3 sg. weardode, 105, 1237; 1 pl. weardodon, 2075; — lāst weardian: (1) *follow*; pret. 3 sg. weardode, 2164 (w. dat.). (2) *remain behind*; inf., 971; so: swaðe weardian; pret. 3 sg. weardade, 2098 (w. dat.).

wearn, f., (*hindrance*), *†refusal*; as. X wearne (getēoh, *refuse*, cp. forwyrnan), 366. — Cpds.: un-wearnum.

wēa-spel(l) †, n., *tidings of woe*; ds. -spelle, 1315.

weaxan, rd., *WAX, grow, increase, flourish*; 3115 (n.); pres. 3 sg. weaxeð, 1741; pret. 3 sg. wēox, 8.

ge-weaxan, rd., *WAX, increase*; pret. 3 sg. gewēox, 66; *develop (so as to bring sth. about, tō)*: ~, 1711.

web(b)(†) †, nja., *WEB, tapestry*; np. web, 995. — Cp. freoðu-webbe, gewif.

weccan, w 1., *WAKE, rouse, stir up*; weccan, 2046, 3024; weccan, 3144 (*kindle*); pret. 3 sg. wehte, 2854 (n.). [Go. (us-)wakjan. See wæccan, wæccan.] — Cpds.: tō-

wed(d), nja., *pledge*; ds. wedde, 2998. [Go. wadi; weddian > WED.]

weder, n., *WEATHER*; np., 1136; gp. -a, 546.

weg, m., *WAY*; as. in on weg, *AWAY*, 264, 763, 844, 1382, 1430, 2096; [on wæg, F. 43]. [Go. wigs.] — Cpds.: feor-, fold-, forð-, wid-

wēg (wæg)(†), m., *wave*; as., 3132. [Go. wēgs, Ger. Woge.]

wegan, v, *carry, wear, have (feelings)*; 3015; pres. 3 sg. wigeð, 599; opt. 3 sg. wege, 2252; pret. 1 sg. wæg,

1777; 3 sg. ~, 152 (*carry on*), 1207, 1931, 2464, 2704, 2780. [WEIGH; Go. (ga-)wigan.] — Cpd.: æt.

× **ge-wegan** †, v, *fight*; 2400. [ON. vega. Cf. *Beitr.* xii 178 f.; Falk-Torp: veie II.]

wæg-flota (wæg-) †, wk.m., *wave-floater, ship*; as. -flotan, 1907.

wehte, see **weccan**.

wēl, *well*, adv. (always stressed), *WELL*, *very much, rightly*; wēl, 186, 289, 639, 1045, 1792, 1821, 1833, 1854, 2570, 2601, 2855; well, 1951, 2162, 2812. [WELL, dial. WEEL; Go. willa. Cf. *Beibl.* xiii 16 ff., *IF.* xvi 503 f., but also *Bülb.* § 284, *Wright* § 145; *ESl.* xlv 326.]

× **wēl-hwylc** (†), pron., *every (one)*; adj.: gpm. -ra, 1344; — subst., nsm. wēl-hwylc, 266; asn. (*everything*) ~, 874.

welig, adj., *wealthy, rich*; asm. -ne, 2607.

× **wēl-bungen** (†), adj. (pp.), *accomplished, excellent*; nsf., 1927 (or: wēl bungen?). [See *þēon*, I.]

wēn, fi., *expectation*; 734, 1873, 2323, 2910; as., 383, 1845 (*s.th. to be expected, likely*), [3000]; dp. wēnum, 2895. [Ger. *Wahn*.] — Cp. or-wēna.

wēnan, w I., *WEEN*, *expect, think*; w. inf.: pret. I sg. wēnde, 933; w. þæt-clause: pres. I sg. wēn' ic (T.C. § 25), 338, 442, wēne (ic) 1184; pret. 3 sg. wēnde, 2329; 3 pl. wēndon, 937, 1604, 2187; — (*expect*;) w. gen.: pres. I sg. wēne, 272 (*think*), 2522; w. gen. & inf.: inf., 185; w gen. & tō (*from*): inf., 157; pres. I sg. wēne (ic), 525, wēne 2923; 3 sg. wēneþ, 600; w. gen. & þæt-clause: pret. 3 sg. wēnde, 2239; 3 pl. wēndon, 778, 1596; w. tō: pres. I sg. wēne, 1396.

wendan, w I., *turn*; pres. 3 sg. wendeð, 1739 (intr.). [WEND; windan; Go. wandjan.] — Cpd.: on-

ge-wendan, w I., *turn (trans.)*; pret.

3 sg. gewende, 315; *change (trans.)*, inf. 186.

wennan, w I., (*accustom, attach to oneself*), *tentertain, present*; pret. opt. 3 sg. wenede, 1091. [ON. venja.] — Cpd.: be-

weora, gp., see **wer**.

weorc, n., *WORK, deed*; (see word); gs. weorce, 2299; ds. weorce, 1569; as. weorc, 74, 1656; gp. worca, 289; dp. weorcum, 1833, 2096; worcum, 1100; — *labor, difficulty, distress*; as. weorc, 1721; dp. weorcum, 1638. — **weorce** (is.), adv., in: weorce wesana, *be painful, grievous*; 1418. — Cpds.: ellen-, heaðo-, niht-, ge-weorc.

weorod, see **werod**.

× **weorpan**, III, *throw*; w. acc., pret. 3 sg. wearp, 1531; w. instr. (*throw out*), ~ 2582; — †w. acc. of pers. & (instr.) gen. of thing (wæteres), *sprinkle*; inf., 2791 (cf. *Bu. Zs.* 218; *Aant.* 38). [Go. wairpan; **WARP**.] — Cpds.: for-, ofer-

weorð, adj., *valued, dear, honored*; 1814; comp. weorþra, 1902. [Go. wairþs; **WORTH**.] See *wyrðe*, *weorðian*.

weorð, n., *WORTH, price, treasure*; ds. -e, 2496. [Go. wairþ(s).]

weorðan, III, *happen, come to pass, arise*; 2526, 3068; pret. 3 sg. wearð, 767, 1280, 1302, 2003; pp. geworden, 1304, 3078. — w. tō & dat., (*turn to*), *become, prove a source of*; inf., 1707; pret. I sg. wearð, 2501; 3 sg. ~, 460, 905, 1261, 1330, 1709 (si.), 2071, 2078, 2384; 3 pl. wurdon, 2203; opt.(?) 2 sg. wurde, 587; — w. pred. adj. or noun, *become*; inf., wurðan, 807; pres. 3 sg. weorðeð, 2913; 3 pl. weorðað, 2066, wurðaþ 282; pret. 3 sg. wearð, 77, 149, 409, 555, 753, 816, 818, 913, 1255, 1269, 1775, 2378, 2392, 2482, 2612; 3 pl. wurdon, 228; opt. 3 sg. wurde, 2731; si. pret. 3 sg.:

on fylle wearð ('fell'), 1544; — *auxiliary*, w. pp. of trans. verbs; inf. weorðan, 3177; pres. 3 sg. weorþeð, 414; pret. 3 sg. wearð, 6, 902, 1072, 1239, 1437, 1947, 2310, 2692, 2842, 2961, 2983; opt. 3 sg. [wur]de, 2218; w. pp. of intr. verbs: pret. 3 sg. wearð, 823, 1234. [Go. wairþan, Ger. werden; cp. Lat. vertere; woe WORTH the day, Ezek. xxx 2.]

ge-weorðan, III, *auxiliary*, w. pp. of trans. verb: pret. 3 sg. gewearð, 3061. — *impers.*, w. acc. of pers. & gen. of thing, *suit, seem good*, (pers.: *agree upon, decide*; (w. foll. þæt-clause:) pret. 3 sg. gewearð, 1598 (transl.: *agree in thinking*); pp. ([h]jafað) geworden, 2026; (*agree upon*), *settle*, inf. 1996. (Cf. *JEGPh.* xvii 119 ff., xviii 264 ff.)

weorð-ful(l)(†) +, adj., **WORTHY**, *illustrious*; *supl.* -fullost, 3099.

weorðian, w 2., *honor, exalt, adorn*; pret. I sg. weorðode, 2096; opt. 3 sg. weorþode, 1090; pp. geweorðad, 250, 1450; geweorðod, 1959, 2176; gewurþad, 331, 1038, 1645. [weorð.] — *Cpd.*: wig-geweorþad.

weorð-lice, adv., **WORTHILY**, *splendidly*; *supl.* -licost, 3161; [comp. wurþlicor, F. 37.]

weorð-mynd, f.n.(m.), *honor, glory*; 65; as., 1559 (wigena ~, i.e. 'sword'; cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 354: Lat. 'decus,' 'gloria'); gp. -a, 1752; dp. -um, 8, worðmyndum 1186.

weotena, see **wita**.

weotian (witian), w 2., in **weotod**, pp., *appointed, ordained, assured, destined*; apf. -e, 1936; [witod, F. 26]. [OS. witod, pp.; Go. witōþ 'law.'] — *Cp.* be-witian.

wer, m., *man*; 105; gs. weres, 1352 (*male person*); as. wer, 1268, 3172; np. weras, 216, 1222, 1233, 1440, 1650; gp. wera, 120, 993 (~ ond

wīfa), 1731, 3000, [F. 37], weora 2947; dp. werum, 1256. [Cf. *Angl.* xxxi 261.]

wered(†), n., *sweet drink*; as., 496. (Elsewhere adj., 'sweet.')

werga (wērga?), wk.adj., *accursed, evil*; gsm. wergan (gāstes): 133 (n.), 1747. See werhðo.

wērgē, -um, see **wērig**.

wergend, mc. (pres. ptc.), *defender*; gp. -ra, 2882. See **werian**.

(ge-)wērgian, w 2., **WEARY**, *fatigued*; pp. gewērgad, 2852. [wērig.] **werhðo**(†), f., *damnation, punishment in hell*; as., 589. [Go. wargiþa.] See heoro-wearh, grund-wyrge.

werian, w 1., *defend, protect*; 541; pres. 3 sg. wereð, 453; pret. 3 sg. werede, 1205, 1448; I pl. weredon, 1327; pp. npm. (byrnum) werede: 238, 2529. See **wergend**. [Go. warjan.] — *Cpd.*: be-

wērig, adj., **WEARY**; w. gen. (*from*); (siþes) wērig, 579; dsm. (~) wērgum, 1794; w. dat., *exhausted (by)*; asf. wērgē, 2937. [OS. (sið-)wōrig.] — *Cpds.*: dēað-, fyl-, gūð-

wērig-mōd†, adj., **WEARY**, *disheartened*; 844, 1543.

werod, n., *band, host, company*; 651; weorod, 290, 2014, 3030; gs. werodes, 259; ds. werede, 1215, weorode 1011, 2346; as. (or ap.) werod, 319; gp. weoroda, 60. [wer. (Cf. *Beir.* xxxviii 319 f.?)] — *Cpds.*: eorl-, flet-

wer-þeod(†), f., *people, nation*; ap. (ofer) werþeode, 899 (cp. 1705).

wesan, see **eom**.

wēste, adj.ja., *waste, deserted*; asm. wēstne, 2456. [OS. wōsti.]

wēsten(n), nja., *waste, desert, wilderness*; as. wēsten, 1265; fjō. (Siev. § 248 n. 3), ds. wēstenne, 2298.

wic, n., *dwelling-place, abode*; (pl. freq. w. sg. meaning); gp. wīca, 125, 1125; dp. wicum, 1612, 3083, wīcun 1304;

- ap. (as.?) wīc, 821, 2589. [Fr. Lat. vicus; wīc k.]—Cpds.: dēað-, hrēa-.
- ge-wīcan (†), i, *give way, sail*; pret. 3 sg. gewāc, 2577, 2629. [Cp. un-wāc-lic; Ger. weichen.]
- wīc (†), nja., *horse*; 1400; ds. wīcge, 234, 286; as. wīc, 315; gp. wīcga, 1045; ap. wīc, 2174.
- wīc-stede †, mi., *dwelling-place, home*; 2462; as., 2607.
- wīd, adj., WIDE, *extended, spacious*; gsn.wk. wīdan, 1859; asn. wīd, 2473; apm. wīde, 877, 1965; (of time,) ds.wk. wīdan, 933, asm.wk. ~, 2014 (see feorh).—Comp. asn. wīdre, 763, see ge-wīdan.
- wīd-cūþ (†) +, adj., WIDELY *known, famous*; nsn., 1256; gsm. -es, 1042; asm. -ne, 1489, 1991.
- wīde, adv., WIDELY, *far and wide, far*; 74, 79, 898, 1959, 2261, 2913; wīde geond eorþan: 266, 3099; wīde sprang: 18, 1588, (si.) 2582; wīde gesýne: 1403, 2316, 2947, 3158; wīde cūð: 2135, 2923, [F. 25].
- wīde-ferhð (†), m. n., in: as., adv., *for a long time, for ever, ever*; 702, 937, 1222.
- wīd-floga †, wk.m., *far-FLIER*; 2830; as. -flogan, 2346.
- wīd-scofen †, adj. (pp.), *pushed far, far-reaching, great*; 936. [scūfan.] (Cf. ESt. xlii 326.)
- wīd-wegas †, m.p., WIDE-STRETCHED *WAYS* (Gummere), *distant or far-extending regions*; ap. (geond) ~, 840, 1704.
- wīf, n., *woman, lady*; 615, 2120; gs. wīfes, 1284; ds. wīfe, 639, 2028 (is.); as. wīf, 1158; gp. wīfa, 993. [WIFE.]—Cpds.: āglāc-, mere-.
- wīf-lufu (-lufe) †, wk.f., *love for a woman* (or WIFE); np. -lufan, 2065.
- wīg, n. (or m.), *war, fight, warfare*; 23, 1080, 2316, 2872; gs. wīges, 65, 886, 1268, 2298; ds. wīge, 1084, 1337, 2629; wīge 1656, 1770; as. wīg, 685, 1083, 1247; — *fighting force, valor*; ns. wīg, 350, 1042; gs. wīges, 2323; as. wīg, 2348. — Cpds.: fēðe-.
- wīga, wk.m., *warrior*; 629; gp. wīgena, 1543, 1559, 3115; dp. wīgum, 2395. [Sc. WIE, WY (E), see Jamieson, *Etym. Dict.*]—Cpds.: æsc-, byrn-, gār-, gūð-, lind-, rand-, scyld-.
- wīgan (†), i, *fight*; 2509. [Go. weihan.] See wīgend.
- wīg-bealu †, nwa., *war-BALE, war*; as., 2046.
- wīg-bil (l) †, n., *battle-sword*; -bil, 1607.
- wīg-bord †, n., *battle-shield*; as., 2339.
- wīg-cræft (†) +, m., *proWESS*; as., 2953.
- wīg-cræftig †, adj., *strong in battle*; asm. -ne, 1811.
- wīgend (†), mc., *warrior*; 3099; gs. [wīgen]des, 3154; np. wīgend, 1125, 1814, 3144, [F. 47]; gp. wīgendra, 429, 899, 1972, 2337; ap. wīgend, 3024; [vp. ~, F. 10]. — Cpds.: gār-.
- wīgeð, see wegān.
- wīg-freca †, wk.m., *warrior*; as. -frecan, 2496; np. ~, 1212.
- wīg-fruma †, wk.m., *war-chief*; 664; ds. -fruman, 2261.
- wīge, see wīg.
- wīg-getāwa †, fwō.p., *war-equipments*; dp. -getāwum, 368. [Cp. Go. tēwa. Siev. § 43 n. 4; Keller 116 f.] See eored-, gryre-, gūð-, hilde-geatwe.
- wīg-geweorpad (†), adj. (pp.), *distinguished in battle*; 1783. See weorðian.
- wīg-gryre †, mi., *war-horror, martial power*; 1284.
- wīg-heafola †, wk.m., *war-head, i.e. helmet*; as. -heafolan, 2661.
- wīg-hēap †, m., *band of warriors*; 477.
- wīg-hete †, mi., (*war-HATE*), *war*; 2120.
- wīg-hryre †, mi., *fall in fight*; as., 1619.
- wīg-sigor †, (nc.)m., (*war-*) *victory*; as. (or ds., cf. Lang. § 20.4), 1554.

wig-spēd †, *fi.*, *success in war, victory*;
gp. -a, 697. [SPEED.]

wigtig, see wutig.

wig-weorþung †, *f.*, *honor to idols, sacrifice*; ap. -a, 176. [wih, wēoh, 'idol'; cp. Go. weihs 'holy.']

wiht, *fni.* (Siev. § 267 b & n. 3), (1) (WIGHT), *creature, being*; 120; as., 3038 (*fem.*). (2) *anything* (in negat. clauses); ns. wiht, 2601; as. ~, 581, 1660, 2348, 2857; — ds. wihte used adverbially, *in any way, at all*, in negat. clauses: 186, 1514, 1995, 2277, 2464, 2687, 2923, in interr. clause: 1991; as. wiht used adverbially (in negat. clauses), *at all*, 541, 862, 1083, 1735, 2854. [WIGHT, WHIT (?); Go. waihts.] — Cpds.: äht, æl-, ð-wiht.

wil-cuma, *wk.m.*, *welcome person*, also used like adj.; np. -cuman, 388, 394, 1894. [willa.]

wildēor [wild-dēor], *n.*, *WILD BEAST*;
ap., 1430. [DEER. Cf. Siev. § 289.]

wil-geofa †, *wk.m.*, *joy-giver, lord*;
2900. [willa.]

wil-gesip †, *m.*, *dear companion*; np.
-gesipas, 23. [willa.]

willa, *wk.m.*, *WILL, wish, desire*; ds.
(ānes) willan ('for the sake of one'),
3077; as. willan, 635 (*good will*); on
~, 1739; ofer ('against') ~, 2409,
2589; gp. wilna, 1344 (?); dp. (sylfes)
willum ('of his own will'), 2222,
2639; — *gratification, pleasure, deli-*
ght, joy; ns., 626, 824; ds. willan,
1186, 1711; as. ~, 2307; dp. willum
(*'delightfully'*), 1821; — *desirable*
or good thing; gp. wilna, 660, 950,
1344.

willan, *anv.*, *WILL, wish, desire, be*
about to; (1) w. inf.; pres. 1 sg. wille,
344, 351, 427; wylle, 947, 2148, 2512;
neg.: nelle, 679, 2524; 2 sg. wylt,
1852; 3 sg. wille, 442, 1184; wile, 346,
446, 1049, 1181, 1832; wyle, 2864;
1 pl. wyllað, 1818; [3 pl. willað, F. 9];

opt. [2 sg. wylle, F. 27]; 3 sg. wille,
979, 1314; pret. 1 sg. wolde, 2497;
3 sg. ~, 68, 154, 200, 645, 664, 738,
755, 796, 880, 1010, 1041, 1094
(opt.?), 1277, 1292, 1339, 1494, 1546,
1576, 1791, 1805, 2083, 2090, 2160,
2186, 2294, 2305, 2308, 2315, 2588,
2858, 2940, [F. 21, opt.?]; neg.: nolde,
791, 803, 812, 1523; 3 pl. woldon,
3171; opt. 1 sg. wolde, 2729; neg.:
nolde, 2518; 2 sg. wolde, 1175; 3 sg.
~, 988, 990, 2376; 1 pl. woldon,
2636; 3 pl. ~, 482. — (2) without
inf.; w. omission of verb of motion:
pres. 1 sg. wille, 318; opt. 3 sg. ~,
1371; pret. 1 sg. wolde, 543, cp. 2497
(wesan understood); w. inf. under-
stood fr. prec. verb: pres. 3 sg.
(fremme sē þe) wille, 1003, si.: 1394,
2766 (wylle); pret. 3 sg. wolde, 1055,
3055; neg., abs.: (þā Metod) nolde
(*'willed it not'*), 706, 967.

wilnian, *w 2.*, *desire, ask for* (gen.); w.
tō (*from, at*); 188.

wil-sið (†), *m.*, *wished-for journey*; as., X
216. [willa.]

wīn, *n.*, *WINE*; ds. wine, 1467; as.
wīn, 1162, 1233. [Fr. Lat. vinum.]

wīn-ærn (†) +, *n.*, *WINE-hall*; gs. -es,
654.

wīnd, *m.*, *WIND*; 1374, 1907; ds. -e,
217, 1132. — Cpds.: norþan-

wīn-dæg (†), *m.*, *DAY of labor or strife*; X
dp. windagum, 1062 (cf. *Angl. xxxv*
460 f.). See winnan, ge-win(n).

wīndan, *III*, (1) *intr.*, *WIND, fly, curl,*
eddy; pret. 3 sg. wand, 1119; 3 pl.
wundon, 212. — (2) *trans.*, *twist*; pp.
wunden (gold, *'made into rings'*),
1193, 3134; dsn. wundnum (golde),
1382. — Cpds.: æt-, be-, on-

ge-wīndan *III*, *go, turn*; pret. 3 sg. (on
flēam) gewand, 1001; — *inf.* (widre) X
gewīndan, *reach by flight* (a more
remote place), 763 (cf. *MPh. iii*
263).

wind-blond †, n., *umult of WINDS*; 3146.

wind-geard †, m., *home of the WINDS*; as., 1224 (cp. 572).

windig, adj., WINDY; asf. windge, 2456; apm. windige, 572, 1358.

wine (†), mi., *friend, (friendly) lord*; 30, 148, 2101; gs. wines, 3096; ds. wine, 170; as. ~, 350, 376, 2026; vs. ~, 1183, wine (mīn): 457, 530, 1704, (mīn) wine 2047; gp. winigea, 1664; — applied to retainers (cp. māgas): gp. winia 2567, dp. winum 1418. [OS. wini, ON. vinr, Dan. ven.] — Cpds.: frēa-, frēo-, gold-, gūð-, mæg-; Ing-.

wine-drihten †, m., *(friendly) lord*; ds. -drihtne, 360; as. -drihten, 862, 1604; -dryhten, 2722, 3175.

wine-geōmor †, adj., *mourning one's friends*; 2239.

wine-lēas †, adj., *friendless* (ref. to exile); dsm. -um, 2613.

wine-mæg †, m., *friend and kinsman, retainer*; np. -māgas, 65. See Antiq. § 2.

winia, winigea, see wine.

winnan, III, *contend, fight*; pret. 2 sg. wunne, 506; 3 sg. wan, 144, 151, won 1132; 3 pl. wunnon, 113, 777. [(ge-)winnan > WIN.]

win-reced †, n., *WINE-hall*; as., 714, 993.

wīn-sele †, mi., *WINE-hall*; 771; ds., 695; as., 2456.

winter, m., (1) WINTER; 1132 (winter), 1136; gs. wintrys, 516; as. winter, 1128. (2) pl. (in reckoning), *years*; gp. wintra, 147, 264, 1927, 2209, 2278, 2733, 3050; dp. wintrum (frōd), 1724, 2114, 2277. — Cp. syfan-wintre.

wir †, m., *WIRE, metal band, ornament*; gp. -a, 2413; dp. -um, 1031. (Cf. Stjer. 2 f., 143.)

wīs, adj., WISE; 1845, 3094 (*sound in*

mind, see note); nsf., 1927; nsm. wk. wīsa, 1400, 1698, 2329; asm. wk. wīsan, 1318; gpm. wīsra, 1413.

wīsa †, wk.m., *leader*; 259. [Cp. wīsian.] — Cpds.: brim-, here-, hilde-wīscan (wýscan), w I., WISH; pret. 3 pl. wīston, 1604 (n.).

wīs-dōm, m., WISDOM; 350; ds. -e, 1959.

wīse, wk.f., WISE, *way, manner*; as. ealde wīsan (semi-adv.), 'after the old fashion,' 1865. (Cp. *Blickl. Hom.* 177.33: ððre wīsan.)

wīs-fæst (†), adj., WISE; nsf., 626.

wīs-hycgende †, adj. (pres. ptc.), WISE *in thought*; 2716.

wīsian, w 2., *show the way, guide, direct, lead*; abs.: pret. 3 sg. wīsode, 402; w. dat. of pers.: pres. 1 sg. wīsigē, 292, 3103; pret. 3 sg. wīsode, 320, 1663; wīsade (w. adv. of motion): 370, 1795; — w. acc., *show or lead the way to* (a place); inf., 2409; pret. 3 sg. wīsade, 208.

wīsse, -on, see witan.

wīst, fi., (*sustenance*), *feast(ing), abundance, prosperity*; ds. -e, 128, 1735. [wesan.]

wīste, -on, see witan.

wīst-fyllo †, wk.f., *FILL of feasting, plentiful meal*; gs. -fylle, 734.

wīston, see wīscan.

wit(t), nja., WIT, *intelligence*; wit, 589. — Cpds.: fyr-, ge-.

wit, pers. pron., see ic.

wīta, wk.m., *wise man, councilor*; np. witan, 778; gp. wītena, 157, 266, 936; weotena, 1098. [witan.] — Cpds.: fyrn-, rūn-.

witan, prp., *know*; witan, 252, 288; pres. 1 sg. wāt, 1331, 1830, 1863, 2656; neg. (ic) nāt (hwylc, cp. nāt-hwylc), 274; 2 sg. wāst, 272; 3 sg. wāt, 2650; neg. nāt, 681; opt. 3 sg. wīte, 1367; pret. 3 sg. wīsse, 169 (n.), 715, 1309, 2339, 2410, 2725; wīste, 646,

764 (n.), 821; 2 pl. *wisson*, 246; 3 pl. *wiston*, 181, 798, 878; opt. 1 sg. *wiste*, 2519. [(to) *wit*, *wot*, *wist*.]

ge-witan, prp., *know, ascertain*; 1350.

witan, 1, w. dat. of pers. & acc. of thing, *lay to (s.b.'s) charge*; 2741. —

Cpds.: *æt-*, *oð-*.

ge-witan, 1, *depart, go*; in many instances (marked *) followed by verb of motion; freq. w. reflex. pron.; 42; pres. 3 sg. *gewiteð*, 1360, 2460; imp. pl. *gewitaþ*, 291*; pret. 3 sg. *gewāt*, 26*, 115*, 123*, 210, 217, 234*, 662, 1236, 1263*, 1274*, 1601, 1903*, 1963*, 2387*, 2401*, 2471, 2569*, 2624 (of *ealdre* ~), 2819*, 2949*, 3044*, [F. 43*]; 3 pl. *gewiton*, 301*, 853*, 1125*. See *forð-gewiten*, *wutun*.

witig(†), adj., *wise*; *witig* (God): 685, 1056; ~ (Drihten), 1554; *witig* (~), 1841.

witnian, w 2., *punish, torment*; pp. *ge-witnad*, 3073. [*wite*.]

witod, see *weotian*.

wið, prep., w. dat. & w. acc. (marked*); basic meaning *against*; (motion:) *against, opposite, near, towards*; 213, 326*, [389*], 749* (n.), 1977*, 1978, 2013*, 2560, 2566*, 2673 (*as far as*), 2925*, 3049 (*in*); (w. *fōn*, *grāpian*, *wiðgripan*): 439, 1566, 2520, 2521; — (opposition, fighting, defense, protection:) *against, with*; 113, 144, 145, 152*, 174, 178, 294*, 319*, 384(*?), 440, 506(*?), 540*, 550, 660, 827, 1132, 1549*, 1549*, (1997*), 2341, 2371, 2400, 2839, 2914*, 3004; — (mutual relation, behavior:) *towards, with*; 155*, 811*, 1173*, 1864*, 1864*, 1954*; (conversation, transaction:) *with*, 365, 424*, 425, 426, cp. 1997* (agreement); (si.): 523, 2528*; — (association, sharing:) *with*; 1088*, 2534(*?),

3027; — (mingling, close contact:) 1880 (*within*, cf. *ZfdPh.* xxi 363, Aant. 33), 2600 (*with*); — (separation:) *from*, 733, 2423. — (Note interchange of acc. & dat.: 424–25 f.; 1977–78.) [Cp. Dan. ved. Swed. vid.]

wiðer-ræhtes †, adv., *opposite*; 3039. X

[*wið*; Go. *wīra*; *riht* (Lang. § 7.5); cf. *Beitr.* xxxvi 432.]

wið-fōn †, rd., w. dat., *lay hold on*; X pret. 3 sg. *-fēng*, 760.

wið-gripan †, 1, *grapple with*; 2521. X

wið-habban, w 3., w. dat., *hold out against, withstand*; pret. 3 sg. *-hæfde*, 772. X

wiðre †, *nja.*, *resistance*; gs. *wiðres*, 2953. X

wlanc, see *wlonc*.

wlātian †, w 2., *gaze, look out for* (w. gen., cf. *Beitr.* xii 97); pret. 3 sg. *wlātode*, 1916. [*wlitan*; Go. *wlaitōn*.]

wlenco, wk.f., *pride, high spirit, darning*; ds. (for) *wlenco*: 338, 1206, (~) *wlence*, 508. [*wlonc*.]

wlitan †, 1, *look, gaze*; pret. 3 sg. *wlāt*, 1572; 3 pl. *wlitan*, 1592, *wlitan* 2852. — Cpds.: *giond-*.

wlite, mi., *countenance, appearance, beauty*; 250. [Go. *wlits*; *wlitan*.]

wlite-beorht †, adj., *beautiful*; asm. *-ne*, 93.

wlite-sēon †, fi., *sight, spectacle*; 1650. Cp. *wundor-sion*.

wlitig, adj., *beautiful*; asm., 1662.

wlonc, adj., *proud, high-spirited, bold*; 331; *wlanc*, 341; gs. *wlonces*, 2953; *proud of, glorying in*, w. gen.: *wlonc* 2833, w. dat.: *wlanc* 1332. — Cpds.: *gold-*.

wōc, see *wæcnan*.

wōh, adj., *crooked, perverse*; dpn. *wōm*, 1747. [Go. (un-) *wāhs*.] X

wōh-bogen †, adj. (pp.), *bent, coiled*; 2827. [*būgan*.] X

wolcen, n., *cloud*; pl. *clouds, sky*, *welkin*; dp. (tō) *wolcnum*: 1119,

- 1374; (under) wolcnum: 8, 651, 714, 1631, 1770 (in 8 & 1770 = 'on earth'); [F. 8].
- wolde, see willan.
- wollen-tēar †, adj., with gushing TEARS; npm. -e, 3032. [pp. of *wellan, ON. vella; cp. weallan.]
- wōm, see wōh.
- wom(m), m., stain, blot, evil; dp. womum, 3073 (perh. semi-adv., grievously). [Go. wamm, or wamms.]
- won, pret., see winnan.
- won(n), adj., dark, black; nsn. won, 1374; wk.m. wonna, 3024, 3115; dsf. wanre, 702; npn. wan, 651. [WAN.]
- wong(†), m., plain, field, land, country, place; ds: wonge, 2242, 3039, wange 2003; as. wong, 1413, 2409, 3073, wang 93, 225; np. wongas, 2462. [Go. waggs.] — Cpds.: freoðo-, grund-, meodo-, sǣ-.
- wong-stede †, mi., place; ds., 2786.
- won-hȳd (-hygd) †, fni., recklessness; dp. -um, 434. [Cp. wana; Go. wans; WANT.]
- won-sǣli (-sǣlig) †, adj., unhappy; 105.
- won-sceaft(†), fi., misery; as., 120.
- wōp, m., weeping, lamentation; 128; ds. wōpe, 3146; as. wōp, 785.
- worc, see weorc.
- word, n., WORD; 870, 2817; gs. -es, 79, 2791; ds. (is.) -e, 2156; as. word, 315, 341, 390, 654, 2046, 2551; np. ~, 612, 639; gp. worda, 289 (~ ond worca), 398, 2246, 2662, 3030 (wyrda nē ~); dp. wordum, 30, 176, 366, 388, 626, 874, 1172, 1193, 1318, 1492, 1811, 1980, 2058, 2669, 2795, 3175; ~ (nē worcum), 1100, ~ (ond ~), 1833. — Cpds.: beot-, gylp-, læfnes-, meþel-, þrȳð-.
- word-cwide(†), mi., WORDS, speech; gp. -cwida, 1845; dp. -cwydum, 2753; ap. -cwydas, 1841. [cweðan.]
- word-gyd(d) †, nja., lay, elegy; as. -gyd, 3172.
- word-hord †, n., WORD-HOARD, store of words; as., 259.
- word-riht †, n., (WORD-RIGHT), appropriate word; gp. -a, 2631.
- worhte, see wyrcan.
- worn, m., large number, great quantity; freq. w. partit. gen.; as., 264, 870, 2114 (many things), 3154; — combined w. eall: as. worn eall, 3094 (a great many things), w. fela: ns. worn fela, 1783; as., 530, cp. 870; — gp. (partit. gen. depend. on fela): worna fela, 2003, 2542.
- worold, f., WORLD; (eal) worold, 1738 ('everything'); gs. worolde, 950, 1062 (~ bruceð, cp. Lat. 'mundo uti,' 'live'), 1080, 1387, 1732; worulde, 2343, 3068, worlde 2711; as. worold, 60, 1183, 1681. [OHG. weralt, Ger. Welt.]
- worold-ār(†) +, f., WORLDLY honor (Angl. xxxv 116); as. -e, 17.
- worold-cyning †, m., (earthly) KING; gp. -a, 1684, wyruldcyning[a], 3180.
- worold-ræden(n) †, fjō., (WORLDLY) stipulation, condition; gs. -rædenne, 1142 (n.).
- worðig, m., enclosed homestead, precinct(s); as., 1972. (Cf. Middendorff, *Ae. Flurnamenbuch*, pp. 148 f.)
- worð-mynd, see weorð-mynd.
- woruld-candel †, f., WORLD-CANDLE (sun); 1965.
- woruld-ende †, mja., END of the WORLD; ds., 3083.
- wracu, f., revenge, punishment; as. wræce, 2336. [wrecan; Go. wraka.] — Cpds.: gyrn-, nȳd-.
- wræc, n. (f., see B.-T.), misery, distress; 170; as., 3078. [Cp. WRACK, WRECK; wrecan; Go. wrækei.]
- wræcca, see wrecca.
- wræce, see wracu.
- wræc-lāst (wræc-?) †, m., track or path of exile; ap. -as, 1352.
- wræc-mæg (wræc-?) †, mja., banished

man, outcast; np. -as, 2379. See mago.

wræc-sið (wræc-?), m., exile, misery; as., 2292; dp. -um, 338. [OS. wrak-sið.]

wræt(t) †, f. (cf. Lang. § 19.4 n.), ornament, work of art; gp. wrætta, 2413; dp. wrættum, 1531; ap. wræte, 2771, 3060.

wræt-lic (†), adj., ornamental, splendid, wondrous; nsf., 1650; asm. -ne, 891, 2173; asn. -lic, 1489, 2339.

wrāð, adj., hostile (subst.: foe), fierce; dsm. wrāþum, 660, 708; asn. (or p.) wrāð, 319; gp. wrāðra, 1619. [WROTH; OS. wrēð; cp. wriþan.]

wrāðe, adv., grievously; 2872.

wrāð-lice (†), adv., cruelly, severely; 3062.

wrecan, v, drive, force; pp. wrecen, 2962; drive out; pret. 3 sg. wræc, 2706; — recite, utter; inf., 873, 3172; pres. opt. 3 sg. wrece, 2446; pret. 3 sg. wræc, 2154; pp. wrecen, 1065; — avenge; inf., 1278, 1339, 1546; pres. opt. 3 sg. wrece, 1385; pret. 1 sg. wræc, 423, 1669; 3 sg. ~, 1333. [WREAK.] — Cpds.: ā-, for-; un-wrecen. See wrecend.

ge-wrecan, v, avenge, punish; pret. 1 sg. gewræc, 2005; 3 sg. ~, 107, 2121, 2395, 2875; 3 pl. gewræcan, 2479; pp. gewrecen, 3062.

wrecca, wk.m., exile, adventurer, hero (cf. Beitr. xxxv 483); 1137; [wrecca, F. 25]; ds. wræcca[n], 2613; gp. wreccena, 898. [WRETCH; OS. wrökkio, Ger. Recke. Cp. wrecan.]

wrecend, mc., avenger; 1256.

wreopen-hilt †, adj., with twisted HILT; nsn., 1698. [wriþan.] (Cf. Stjer. 23 f.)

wridian, w 2., grow, flourish; pres. 3 sg. wridað, 1741.

writan, 1, cut, engrave (WRITE); pp. writen, 1688. — Cpds.: for-.

wriþan, 1, (twist), bind; 964; — bind up; pret. 3 pl. wriðon, 2982. [WRITHE.] — Cp. hand-gewriþen; bæah-wriða.

wrixl, f., exchange; ds. -e, 2969. [Cp. Ger. Wechsel.]

wrixlan, w 1., w. dat., change, vary, exchange; (wordum) wrixlan: 366, 874.

wrōht, f., (accusation), quarrel, strife; 2287, 2473, 2913. [Cp. wrēgan; Go. wrōhs.]

wudu, mu., WOOD; tree(s); ns., 1364; as., 1416; — spear; as. (or p.), 398; — ship; ns., 298; as., 216, 1919. — Cpds.: bæl-, bord-, gomen-, heal-, holt-, mægen-, sǣ-, sund-, þrec-; Hrefna-.

wudu-rēc †, mi., WOOD-SMOKE; 3144. [REEK.]

wuldor, n., glory, heaven (cp. Lat. 'gloria'); gs. wuldres, 17, 183, 931, 1752. [Go. wulþrs, cp. wulþus.] — Cpds.: Kyning-.

wuldor-torht †, adj., gloriously bright; npn. wk. wuldortorhtan, 1136.

Wuldur-cyning (†), m., KING of glory; ds. -e, 2795. (Cf. Angl. xxxv 124 f.)

wulf, m., WOLF; ds. wulf[e], 3027. [Go. wulfs.]

wulf-hliþ †, n., WOLF-SLOPE, retreat of wolves; ap. -hleoþu, 1358.

wund, f., WOUND; 2711, 2976; as. -e, 2531, 2725, 2906; dp. -um, 1113, 2830, 2937; [ap. -a, F. 47]. — Cpds.: feorh-.

wund, adj., WOUNDED; 2746, [F. 43]; dsm. -um, 2753; npm. -e, 565, 1075. [Go. wunds.]

wunden-feax †, adj., with (WOUND) braided hair, or with curly mane; nsn., 1400. (Cp. wundenloc(c); Siev. xxxvi 432 f., Tupper's Riddles, pp. 125 f.)

wunden-hals †, adj., with (WOUND) curved (neck, i.e.) prow; 298.

wunden-mæll †, n., sword with

(WOUND) *curved markings (ornaments)*; as., 1531. See brogden-mæl.

wunden-stefna †, wk.m., *ship with (WOUND) curved (STEM) prow*; 220.

wunder-fæt †, n., *WONDERFUL vessel*; dp. wunderfatum, 1162. [VAT.]

wundor, n., *WONDER, wonderful thing*; 771, 1724, wundur 3062 (n.); ds. wundre, 931; as. wundor, 840; wunder, 931; wundur, 2759(?), 3032, 3103 (?); gp. wundra, 1509 (*strange beings, monsters*), 1607; dp. (adv.) wundrum, *wonderfully*, 1452, 2687; ap. wundur, 2759, 3103. — Cpds.: hond-, nið-, searo-

wundor-bebod †, n., *strange or mysterious command (advice)*; dp. wundor-bebodum, 1747 (n.).

wundor-deað †, m., *WONDRous DEATH*; ds. wundorðeade, 3037.

wundor-lic, adj., *WONDERFUL, strange*; 1440 (wundor-).

wundor-sið †, fi., *WONDRous sight*; gp. wundorsiona, 995.

wundor-smiþ †, m., *WONDER-SMITH, i.e. smith who makes wonderful things, or who works by wondrous art (B.-T.)*; gp. wundorsmiþa, 1681. (Cf. Earle's note; *Angl.* xxxv 260 n. 4.)

wundur-mæððum †, m., *WONDRous jewel*; as. wundurmæððum, 2173.

wunian, w 2., *dwell, live, remain, continue, be situated*; 3083 (w. dat. [instr.]: wicum), 3128; pres. 3 sg. wunað, 284, 1735, 1923; pret. 3 sg. wunode, 1128, 2242; — w. acc., (†) *inhabit, occupy*; inf., 1260; pres. 3 sg. wunað, 2902. [WON (Sc., obs.), WONT; Ger. wohnen.]

ge-wunian, w 2., w. acc., † *remain with, stand by (s.b.)*; pres. opt. 3 pl. gewunigen, 22.

wurð-, see weorð-.

wutun, uton, w. inf., *introd. adhortative clause, let us*; wutun, 2648; uton, 1390, 3101. [OS. wita; cp. ge-witan.]

wyl(l)e, wyllað, wylt, see willan.

wylm, mi., *WELLing, surging, flood*; 1764, 2269, wælm 2546; gs. wælmes, 2135 (*surging water*); as. wylm, 1693; dp. wylm[um], 516; ap. wylmas, 2507. [weallan.] — Cpds.: brēost-, brim-, bryne-, cear-, fȳr-, heaðo-, holm-, sǣ-, sorh-.

wyn(n), fjō.(i.), *joy, delight, pleasure*; wyn, 2262; ds. wynne, 2014; as. ~, 1080, 1730, 1801 (*heofones ~, 'sun'*), 2107, 2727; dp. wynnum, 1716, 1887. [See wyn-sum; Ger. Wonne.] — Cpds.: ēðel-, hord-, lif-, lyft-, symbol-.

wyn-lēas †, adj., *joyLESS*; asm. -ne, 1416; ap.(s.?)n. -lēas, 821.

wyn-sum, adj., *joyous, pleasant, fair*; asm.wk. -an, 1919; npn. -e, 612 [WINSOME.]

wyrcean, w I., *WORK, do, make*; 930; pret. 3 sg. worhte, 92, 1452; w. gen., *acquire, endeavor to win*: pres. opt. 3 sg. wyrce, 1387 (cp. 1491). [Go. waürkjan.] — Cpds.: be-

ge-wyrcean, w I., *make, perform, carry out, accomplish, achieve*; 1660; ge-wyrcean, 69, 2337, 2802, 2906; pres. I sg. gewyrce, 1491; pret. 3 sg. geworhte, 1578, 2712; 3 pl. geworhton, 3156; opt. I sg. geworhte, 635 ('gain'); 2 pl. geworhton, 3096; pp. geworht, 1696; apm. (fæste) geworhte ('disposed'), 1864 (cf. Aant. 28, *MPh.* iii 461); w. þæt-clause, *bring (it) about (that)*: inf. gewyrcean, 20.

wyrd, fi., *fate, destiny*; 455, 477, 572, 734 (*destined*), 1205, 2420, 2526, 2574, 2814; as., 1056, 1233; *event, fact*, gp. -a, 3030. [WEIRD; weorðan.] (Cf. Intr. xlix.)

wyrdan, w I., *injure, destroy*; pret. 3 sg. wyrde, 1337. [Go. (fra-)wardjan; weorðan.] Cpds.: ā-

wyrm, mi., *serpent*; ap. -as, 1430;

- (*dragon*;) ns., 897, 2287, 2343, 2567, 2629, 2669, 2745, 2827; gs. wyrmes, 2316, 2348, 2759, 2771, 2902; ds. wyrme, 2307, 2400, 2519; as. wyrm, 886, 891, 2705, 3039, 3132. [WORM.] — See draca.
- wyrm-cyn(n), nja., *race of serpents*; gs. -cynnes, 1425.
- wyrm-fäh †, adj., *with serpentine ornamentation*; nsn., 1698. (Cf. Stjer. 22, 29.)
- wyrm-hord †, n., *dragon's hoard*; as., 2221.
- wyrp, fjö., *change (for the better)*; as. -e, 1315. [weorpan.]
- ge-wyrpan, w I., refl., *recover*; pret. 3 sg. (hyne) gewyrpte, 2976. [See wyrp.]
- wyrsa, compar. (cp. posit. yfel), *worse*; gsn. (or p.) wyrsan, 525 (n.); dsf. ~, 2969; asn. wyrse, 1739; *inferior* (applied to foreigners, enemies): asm. wyrsan (wigfrecan), 2496; npm. ~ (~), 1212.
- wyrt, fi., *root*; dp. -um, 1364. [WORT.]
- wyrðe, adj. ja., w. gen., *worthy of, fit for*; npm., 368; comp. nsm. wyrðra, 861; — *entitled to, possessed of*; asm. wyrðne (gedōn), 2185 (n.). [weorð.] — Cpds.: fyrð-, hord-.
- wyruлд-, see woruld-.
- yfel, n., *EVIL*; gp. yfla, 2094. [Go. ubils.]
- ylca, pron., (*the same*); gsn. (wk.) ylcan, 2239. [ILK.]
- yldan, w I., *delay* (trans.); 739. [eald.]
- yldē †, mi. p., *men*; gp. ylda, 1661, ylda (bearn): 150, 605, yldo (~), 70 (n.); dp. yldum, 77, 705, 2117; eldum, 2214, 2314, 2611, 3168. [eald; OS. eldi.]
- yldēsta, see eald.
- yldo, wk. f., *age, old age*; 1736, 1766, 1886; ds. ylde, 22; eldo, 2111. [ELD; eald.]
- yldra, see eald.
- ylfe, mi. p., *ELVES*; 112. (Cf. Grimm D.M. 365 ff. [442 ff.]; R.-L. i 551 ff.) See Ælf-here.
- ymb, ymbe, prep., w. acc.; (place:) *about, around, near*; ymb, 399, 568, 668, 689 (postpos., stressed), 838, 1012, 1030, 2477; ymbe, 2883, 3169, [F. 33]; postpos., stressed, w. dat. (semi-adv.): 2597; — (time:) *after* (cf. Siev. xxix 323 ff.); ymb, 135, 219; — (fig.): *about, concerning*; ymb, 353, 439, 450, 507, 531, 1536, 1595, 2509, 3172; ymbe, 2070, 2618. [OS. OHG. umbi. See T.C. § 13.]
- ymb-beorgan †, III, *protect* (round about); pret. 3 sg. -bearh, 1503.
- ymbe-fōn, rd., *clasp, enclose*; pret. 3 sg. -fēng, 2691.
- ymbe-hweorfan, III, *move* (intr.) *about* (w. acc.); pret. 3 sg. -hwearf, 2296.
- ymb-ēode, anv., pret. (see gān), *went round* (w. acc.); 3 sg., 620.
- ymb-sittan, v, *SIT round* (w. acc.); pret. 3 pl. -sætton, 564.
- ymb(e)-sittend †, mc. p., *neighboring peoples* (*those living* [SITTING] *about, or on the borders*); np. ymbsittend, 1827; gp. ymbsittendra, 9; ymbsittendra, 2734.
- yppe(†)+, wk. f., *raised floor, high seat*; ds. yppan, 1815. [ūp, upp.]
- yrfe, nja., *heritage*; 3051. [Go. arbi.]
- yrfe-lāf †, f., *heirloom*; ds. -e, 1903; as. -e, 1053.
- yrfe-weard, m., (*GUARDIAN of an inheritance*), *heir*; 2731; gs. -as, 2453.
- yrmp(u), f., *misery*; as. yrmpē, 1259, 2005. [earm.]
- yrre, nja., *anger*; ds., 2092; as., 711.
- yrre, adj. ja., *angry*; 1532, 1575, 2073, 2669; gsm. corres, 1447; npm. yrre, 769. [Go. airzeis.]
- yrre-mōd †, adj., *angry* (of MOOD); 726.

yrringa, adv., *angrily*; 1565, 2964.

ys, see eom.

ȳð, fjö., *wave*; np. ȳða, 548; gp. ~, 464, 848, 1208, 1469, 1918; dp. ȳðum, 210, 421, 515, 534, 1437, 1907, 2693; ap. ȳðe, 46, 1132, 1909. [OS. ūðia.] — Cpds.: flōd-, lig-, wæter-

ȳðan, w I., *destroy*; pret. 1 sg. ȳðde, 421. [Go. aups, Ger. öde.]

ȳðe, adj., see ēaðe.

ȳðe-līce, adv., *easily*; 1556.

ȳð-geblond†, n., *tossing waves, surge, surging water*; 1373, 1593; np. -gebland, 1620. [blandan.]

ȳð-gesēne, see ēþ-gesýne.

ȳð-gewin(n)†, n., *wave-strife; swimming*, gs. -es, 1434; *tossing water*, ds. -e, 2412.

ȳþ-lād†, f., *way across the waves, voyage*; np. -e, 228. [liðan.]

ȳð-lāf†, f., *LEAVING of waves, shore*; ds. -e, 566. (Cf. Aant. 11 f.)

ȳð-lida†, wk.m., *wave-traverser, ship*; as. -lidan, 198. [liðan.]

ȳwan, w I., *show, manifest*; pres. 3 sg. ēaweð, 276; ēoweð, 1738; pret. 3 sg. ȳwde, 2834.

ge-ȳwan, w I., *show, present, bestow*; (ēstum) geȳwan, 2149; pp. (~) geēawed, 1194.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general
 description of the country and its inhabitants.
 The second part contains a detailed account of the
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PROPER NAMES

[Note the abbreviation, Schönf. = L 4.79.4.]

Abel, m., *biblical person*; as., 108.

Ælf-here, mja., *kinsman of Wiglāf*; gs. -es, 2604. [ælf- 'elf,' cf. Lang. § 7 n. 3; here 'army.'](Cf. Bu. 51.)

Æsc-here, mja., *a counselor and warrior of Hrōðgār's*; 1323, 1329; gs. -es, 1420; ds. -e, 2122. [æsc (ON. askr), ('ash'-)'spear' (Scand. 'boat'; see *Mald.* 69).]

Ār-Scyldingas, see *Scyldingas*.

Bēan-stān, m., *father of Breca*; gs. -es, 524. [Icel. bauni 'shark,' 'dogfish' (or OE. bēan 'bean?'). Cf. *ZfdA.* vii 421; *MLN.* xviii 118, xx 64; *Varr.*: 524; *Notes*, p. 144, n. 6.]

Beorht-Dene, see *Dene*.

Bēowulf, m., *Danish king, son of Scyld*; 18, 53. [Prob. for Bēow, cf. bēow 'barley'; see *Intr.* xxv, xxviii; Björkman L 4.82 a, & *ESt.* lii 145 ff.]

Bēowulf, **Bīowulf**, m., (*Bēowulf Gēata* 676, 1191), *the hero of the poem*. (The *io* form is confined to the second part of the MS., in which it is regularly used with the exception of ll. 1971, 2207, 2510; cf. Lang. § 17.1b, *Intr.* xcii.) — ns., 343 (*Bēowulf* is *mīn nama*), 405, 506, 529, 631, 676, 957, 1024, 1191, 1299, 1310, 1383, 1441, 1473, 1651, 1817, 1880, 1999, 2359, 2425, 2510, 2724; gs. -es, 501, 795, 856, 872 & 1971 (*sīð Bēowulfes*), 2194, 2681, 2807 (*Bīowulfes biorh*); ds. -e, 609, 623, 818, 1020, 1043, 1051, 2207, 2324, 2842, 2907, 3066, [3151]; as. -, 364, 653, 2389; vs. -, 946; wine *mīn B.*: 457, 1704; *B.* *lēofa*: 1216,

1758; *lēofa B.*: 1854, 1987, 2663. — *Note*: *Bēowulf* *maðelode*: 405, 2510, 2724; *Bēowulf* *mapelode*, *bearn Ecgþēowes*: 529, 631, 957, 1383, 1473, 1651, 1817, 1999, 2425. — ['bee-wolf'; see *Intr.* xxv ff.; Björkman L 4.82a, & *ESt.* lii 145 ff.]

Breca, wk.m., *chief of the Brondingas*; 583; d.(a.?)s. *Brecan*, 506; as. ~, 531. [Cf. *brecan ofer bæðweg*, *El.* 244, *Andr.* 223, 513; Björkman, *Beibl.* xxx 170 ff.: perh. *brecan* = 'rush', 'storm'.]

Brondingas, m.p., *tribal name*; gp. -a, 521. [brond 'sword'? Cf. *Cha.* *Wid.* 111; Björkman, *Beibl.* xxx 174 ff.]

Brōsinga (gp.) *mene*, 1199, see *Notes*, p. 172. [Etym. of ON. *Brisinga* (men), *brisingr*: *Bu.* 75; *R.-L.* i 314.]

Cāin, m., *biblical person*; 1261 (MS. camp); gs. *Cāines* (altered fr. *comes*), 107.

Dæg-hrefn, m., *a warrior of the Hūgas*; ds. *Dæghrefne*, 2501 (n.). [dæg 'day'; hrefn 'raven'; see 1801 f.]

Dene, m.p., *Danes* (national and geographical designation); np., 2050; gp. *Dena*, *Denig(e)a*, *Denia*, 155, 498, 657, 1670, 2035; land ~, 242, 253, si. 1904; *folce(s)* ~, 465, 1582; ~ *lēode* (-um), 389, 599, 696, 1323, 1712, 2125; wine ~, 350; *aldor* ~, 668; ~ *frēan*, 271, 359, 1680; dp. *Denum*, 767, 823, 1158, 1417, 1720, 1814, 2068; ap. *Dene*, 1090. [ON. *Danir.* Cf. OE. *denu* 'valley'?

- See Much, *R.-L.* i 388.] — Cpds.: a) **Beorht-Dene**; gp. -a, 427, 609. [beorht 'bright.'] **Gār-Dene**; gp. -a, 1; dp. -um, 601, 1856, 2494. [gār 'spear'; for names of persons compounded w. gār, see Sweet, *Oldest Engl. Texts*, p. 586; Keller 140; cp. Garmund (l. 1962), Hrōðgār.] **Hring-Dene**; np., 116, 1279; gp. -a, 1769. [hring 'corslet.'] — b) **Ēast-Dene**; gp. -a, 392, 616; dp. -um, 828. **Norð-Dene**; dp. -um, 783. **Sūð-Dene**; gp. -a, 463; ap. -e, 1996. **West-Dene**; dp. -um, 383, 1578. — Cp. Healf-Dene. — See Scyldingas, Ingwine.
- Ēad-gils**, m., *Swedish prince, son of Öthhere*; ds. -c, 2392. [Ēad 'wealth'; gis(e)] 'hostage.']
- Eafor**, see Eofor.
- Ēan-mund**, m., *Swedish prince, son of Öthhere*; gs. -es, 2611.
- Earna-næs**, m., *a promontory in the land of the Geats, near the scene of the dragon fight*; as., 3031. [earn 'eagle.']
- Ēast-Dene**, see Dene.
- Ecg-lāf**, m., *a Dane, father of Unferð*; gs. Ecg-lāfes: ~ bearn, 499; sunu ~, 590, 980, 1808; mago ~, 1465. [ecg 'sword'; lāf 'remnant.']
- Ecg-þeow**, mwa., *father of Bēowulf*; 263, 373 (Ecgþeō); gs. Ecgþeowes: bearn ~, 529, 631, 957, 1383, 1473, 1651, 1817, 1999 (-ðioes), 2177, 2425; sunu ~, 1550, 2367, 2398 (-ðioewes); maga ~, 2587. [ecg 'sword'; þeow 'servant.' Cf. ON. Eggþér.]
- Ecg-wela**, wk.m., (*unknown*) *Danish king*; gs. -an, 1710 (n.). [ecg 'sword'; wela 'wealth.']
- Eofor**, m., *a Geat, the slayer of Ongenþeow*; gs. Eofores 2486, Eafores 2964; ds. Iofore, 2993, 2997. [cofor 'boar.']
- Ēo-mēr**, m., *son of the Angle king Offa*; 1960. [eoh 'horse'; mære 'famous.'] (Baeda, *H.E.* ii, c. 9: Eumer, *OE. Bede* 122.9: Eomær.)
- Eormen-ric**, m., *king of the East Goths*; gs. -es, 1201. [eormen- 'immense'; rice 'powerful,' cf. Go. reiks 'ruler.'] (Baeda, *H.E.* ii, c. 5: Irminricus; Sweet, *Oldest English Texts*, p. 171: Iurmenric.)
- Ēotan**, wk.m.p., '*Jutes*'; *the people of Finn, the Frisian king*; gp. Ēotena, 1072, 1088, 1141; dp. Ēotenum, 1145; — *Jutes*: dp. ~, 902. (Cf. *Intro.* to *The Fight at Finnsburg*, p. 221.)
- Fin(n)**, m., *king of the East Frisians*; Fin, 1096, 1152; gs. Finnes, 1068, 1081, 1156; ds. Finne, 1128; as. Fin, 1146.
- Finnas**, m.p., *Finns (Lapps)*; gp. -a, 580. See Notes, pp. 144 f. [Cf. Schönf. 275 f.]
- Fitela**, wk.m., *nephew (and son) of Sigemund*; 879, 889. [Orig. wk.adj., 'variegated,' 'spotted,' 'stained,' ref. to his illegitimate origin. Etym. of Fitela, ON. Sinfjötli, OHG. Sinfarizzilo: Grimm, *ZfdA.* i 2-6; Raszmann, *Die deutsche Heldensage* i 66; Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.* xxiii 161-63; *P. Grdr.*¹ ii^a 185,² ii^a 87; *ESt.* xvi 433 f.; *Beitr.* xvi 363-66, 509 f., xxx 97 f.; Koegel L 4.8. i^a 173, i^b 200; — Gering L 10.1.2.183 n.; *Beitr.* xviii 182 n. 2; *ZfdPh.* xl 392 ff.; — *Beitr.* xxxv 265.]
- Folc-walda**, wk.m., *father of Finn*; gs. -an, 1089. [Cf. 2595.]
- Francan**, wk.m.p., *Franks*; gp. Francna, 1210; dp. Froncum, 2912. ['spear-men' (cf. OE. franca 'spear')? Or 'freemen'? Or 'bold ones'? Cf. Schönf. 91; Cha. Wid. 195 f.; Much, *R.-L.* ii 83; Björkman, *Beibl.* xxx 177.]

Frēa-warū, f., *daughter of Hrōðgār*; as. -e, 2022. [warū 'watchful care,' wær '(a)ware.']

Frēsan, Frýsan, wk.m.p., *Frisians; West Frisians* (Intr. xxxix): gp. Frēsna, 2915; dp. Frýsum, 1207, 2912; — *East Frisians* (Introd. to *The Fight at Finnsburg*, p. 220): gp. Frēsena, 1093, Frýsna 1104. [Schönf. 95 f.; Much, *R.-L.* ii 101.]

Frēs-cyning, m., *king of the (West) Frisians*; ds. -[e], 2503.

Frēs-lond, n., *Friesland; land of the West Frisians*: dp. Frēslondum, 2357; — *land of the East Frisians*: as. Frýsland, 1126.

Frēs-wæl, n., *Frisian battle-field*; ds. -e, 1070.

Frōða, wk.m., *Heaðo-Bard chief, father of Ingeld*; gs. -an, 2025. [frōd 'wise' ('old').]

Froncan, see **Francan**.

Frýsan, Frýs-land, see **Frēsan, Frēs-lond**.

Gār-Dene, see **Dene**.

Gār-mund, m., *father of the Angle king Offa*; gs. -es, 1962. [gār 'spear'; mund 'hand,' 'protection.']

Gēatas, m.p., *Scandinavian tribe in South 'Sweden,' = ON. Gautar* (see Intr. xlvi ff.); gp. Gēata, 374, 378, 601, 676, 1191, 1202, 1551, 1642, 1836, 1911, 2184, 2327, 2472, 2658, 2946; ~ lēode (-a, -um), 205, 260, 362, 443 (Gēotena, cf. Lang. § 16.2), 1213, 1856, 1930, 2318, 2927, 3137, 3178; ~ lēod, 625, 669, 1432; ~ dryhten (cyning, goldwine), 1484, 1831, 2356, 2402, 2419, 2483, 2560, 2576, 2584, 2901, 2991; dp. Gēatum, 195, 1171, 2192, 2390, 2623; ap. Gēatas, 1173. **Gēat** (i.e. *Bēowulf*), ns., 1785; gs. Gēates, 640; ds. Gēate, 1301; as. Gēat, 1792. — [Ablaut form: Gotan 'Goths.' Schönf. 104 f.]

— Cpds.: **Gūð-Gēatas**; gp. -a, 1538. [gūð 'war.'] **Sæ-Gēatas**; np., 1850; gp. -a, 1986; ap. -as, 3005. [sæ 'sea.'] **Weder-Gēatas**; gp. -a, 1492, 1612, 2551; dp. -um, 2379. [weder 'weather.'] — See *Wederas*; *Hrēð-lingas*.

Gēat-mægga, m.j.a.p., *men of the Geats*; gp. -mægga, 829; dp. -mæg-gum, 491.

Gēotena, see **Gēatas**.

Gifðas, m.p., *East Germanic tribe*; dp. -um, 2494 (n.). (*Wids.* 60: *Gefþas*, Lat. form *Gepidae.*) [Schönf. 109 f.; Much, *R.-L.* ii 157.]

Grendel, m., *monster slain by Bēowulf*; 102, 151, 474, 591, 678, 711, 819, 1054, 1253, 1266, 1775, 2078; gs. *Grendles*, 127, 195, 384, 409, 478, 483, 527, 836, 927, 1258, 1282, 1391, 1538, 1639, 1648, 2002; *Grendeles*, 2006, 2118, 2139, 2353; ds. *Grendle*, 666, 930, 1577, 2521; as. *Grendel*, 424, 1334, 1354, 1586, 1997, 2070. [Etym.: Intr. xxviii; *Rooth, Beibl.* xxviii 335ff.: *grandil, fr. *grand, 'sand,' 'bottom (ground) of the sea.']

Gūð-Gēatas, see **Gēatas**.

Gūð-lāf, m., *a Danish warrior*; 1148. [gūð 'war'; lāf 'remnant.']

Gūð-Scilfing, see **Scylfing**.

Hæreð, m., *father of Hygd*; gs. *Hæreþes* 1929, *Hæreðes* 1981. [Binz 162 f.; J. Köpke, *Altnord. Personennamen bei den Ags.* (Berlin Diss., 1909), pp. 26 f.]

Hæðcyn, -cen, m., *Geatish prince, second son of Hrēðel*; *Hæðcyn*, 2434, 2437; ds. *Hæðcynne*, 2482; as. *Hæðcen*, 2925. [h(e)aðu- 'war'; dimin. suffix -cin(?). Cf. Lang. § 18.7 & n.; Binz 165; *ESt.* xxxii 348; but also: *Bu.Tid.* 289; *ZföG.* lvi 758; *Gering L3.26.1117*; *Björkman, ESt.* liv 24ff.]

- Hälga**, wk.m., *Danish prince, younger brother of Hrōðgār*; Hälga til, 61. [ON. Helgi, from ON. heilagr, OE. hālig, i.e. 'consecrated,' 'invio- lable.']
- Hāma**, wk.m., *a person of the Gothic cycle of legends*; 1198; see Notes, pp. 171 f.
- Healf-dene**, mi., *king of the Danes*; hēah ~, 57; gs. -es, 1064; maga ~, 189, 1474, 2143; mago ~, 1867, 2011; sunu ~, 268, 344, 645, 1040, 1652, 1699, 2147; ~ sunu, 1009; bearn ~, 469, 1020. [O. (West) N. Hālfðan(r), O.Dan. Haldan (Lat. Haldanus). See Intr. xxxiii.]
- Healf-Dene**, mi.p., '*Half-Danes*,' *tribe (of the Finnsburg story) to which Hōc, Hnæf, Hildeburh belong*; gp. -Dena, 1069.
- Heard-rēd**, m., *Geatish king, son of Hygelāc*; 2388; ds. -e, 2202, 2375.
- Heaðo-Beardan**, wk.m.p., *a Germanic tribe (see Intr. xxxv f., R.-L. iii 123-25)*; gp. -Beardna 2032; (MS. bearna:) 2037 (Heaða-), 2067. [heaðo- 'war.']
- Heaðo-lāf**, m., *a man of the Wylfing tribe*; ds. -e, 460. [heaðo- 'war'; lāf 'remnant.']
- Heaðo-Rēamas**, m.p., *a people living in southern Norway (Romerike)*; ap. 519. (*Wids.* 63: Heaðo-Rēamum, dp.; ON. Raumar.) See Notes, pp. 144 f.
- Heaðo-Scilfingas**, see **Scylfingas**.
- Helmingas**, m.p., *the family to which Wealhþeow belongs*; gp. -a, 620. (*Wids.* 29: Helm. Cf. Cha. Wid. 198.)
- Hemming**, m., *a kinsman of Offa and of Eomēr*; gs. -es, 1944 (n.), 1961.
- Hengest**, m., *leader of the (Half-) Danes*; 1127; gs. -es, 1091; ds. -e, 1083, 1096. [hengest 'horse.']
- Heoro-gār**, m., *Danish king, elder brother of Hrōðgār*; 61; Hioro-, 2158; Here-, 467. [heoro 'sword,' here 'army'; gār 'spear.'] (Cp. hioro-serce 2539; here-syrce 1511.)
- Heorot**, m., *the famous hall of the Danish king Hrōðgār (corresponding to the royal seat of Hleiðr (Zealand) in Norse tradition, cf. Intr. xxxvii)*; 1017, 1176, Heort 991; gs. Heorotes, 403; ds. Heorote, 475, 497, 593, 1267, 1279, 1302, 1330, 1588, 1671, Heorute 766, Hiorote 1990, Hiorte 2099; as. Heorot 166, 432, Heort 78. [heorot 'hart'; see note on 78.]
- Heoro-weard**, m., *son of Heorogār*; ds. -e, 2161.
- Here-beald**, m., *Geatish prince, eldest son of Hrōðel*; 2434; ds. -e, 2463. [here 'army'; beald 'bold.']
- Here-gār**, see **Heoro-gār**.
- Here-mōd**, m., *a king of the Danes*; 1709; gs. -es, 901. [here 'army'; mōd 'mind,' 'courage.'] See Notes, pp. 158 ff.
- Here-ric**, m., (prob.) *uncle of Heard-rēd (i.e. brother of Hygd, cf. Seebohm L 9.17.69)*; gs. -es, 2206. [here 'army'; rice 'powerful.']
- Here-Scyldingas**, see **Scyldingas**.
- Het-ware**, mi.p., *a Frankish people on the lower Rhine (see Intr. xxxix f.)*; 2363, 2916. (*Wids.* 33: Hætwerum, dp.) [hæt(t) 'hat' (perh. 'helmet')?; -ware 'inhabitants.' Cf. Lat. forms Chatti: Chattuarii; Much, R.-L. i 371 f.; Schöfn. 130 f.]
- Hige-lāc**, see **Hyge-lāc**.
- Hildeburh**, fc., *wife of the Frisian king Finn*; 1071, 1114. [hild 'battle'; burg 'fortified place.']
- Hiorot**, see **Heorot**.
- Hnæf**, m., *chief of the (Half-) Danes*, 1069; gs. -es, 1114. [Cf. *ZfdA.* xii 285.]
- Hōc**, m., *father of Hildeburh (and of Hnæf)*; gs. -es, 1076. [Cf. *Bu.Zs.* 204.]

Hond-sciōh, m., a *Geat warrior, one of the comrades of Bēowulf*; ds. -sciō, 2076. [Cf. Ger. Handschuh, 'glove.'](First recognized as a proper name by Gru. See Holtzm. 496; Bu. Zs. 209 f. For the ON. name Vottr, i.e. 'glove,' see Par. § 5: *Skáldsk.*, ch. 41, Par. § 6: *Ynglingas.*, ch. 27.)

Hrædian, **Hrædles**, see **Hræðel**.

Hrefna-wudu, mu., a *forest in Sweden* ('Ravenswood'); as. (or ds.?), 2925.

Hrefnes-holt, n., a *forest in Sweden* ('Ravenswood'); as., 2935.

Hræosna-beorh, m., a *hill in Geatland*; as., 2477.

Hræðel (**Hrædel**, **Hrædla**), m., *king of the Geats, father of Hygelac, grandfather of Bēowulf*; 374 (Hræpel Gæata), 2430 (Hræðel cyning), 2474; gs. Hræþles, 1847, 2191, 2358, 2992; Hræðles, 1485; Hrædian, 454. [For the interchange of Hræð- and Hræð-, see Binz 164; Cha. Wid. 252 f.; Intr. xxxii n. 4.]

Hræþling, m., *son of Hræþel*; as., 1923 (Higelac), 2925 (Hæðcen). **Hræðlingas**, m.p., *Geat people*, 2960.

Hræð-ric, m., a *son of Hræðgār*; 1189, 1836. [hræð-: hræð 'glory,' see Sievers, *Beitr.* xxvii 207. Cp. Roderick.]

Hring-Dene, see **Dene**.

Hrones-næs(s), m., a *headland on the coast of Geatland*; ds. -næsse, 2805, 3136. [hron 'whale.']

Hræð-gār, m., *king of the Danes*; 61, 356, 371, 456, 653, 662, 925, 1017, 1236, 1321, 1687, 1840, 2155; gs. -es, 235, 335, 613, 717, 826, 1066, 1456, 1580, 1884, 1899, 2020, 2351; ds. -e, 64, 1296, 1399, 1407, 1592, 1990, 2129; as. -, 152, 277, 339, 396, 863, 1646, 1816, 2010; vs., 367, 407, 417 (þeoden H.), 1483. — Note: Hræð-gār *maþelode*: 925, 1687, 1840; Hræðgār *maþelode*, *helm Scyldinga*:

371, 456, 1321. — [hræðor, hræð (see Olrik i 25; Intr. xxxii); gār. Cf. ON. Hræðgeirr, MHG. Rüedegēr, Anglo-Norman Roger (see *OE. Chronicle*, A.D. 1075).]

Hræð-mund, m., a *son of Hræðgār*; 1189. [mund 'hand,' 'protection.']

Hræþ-ulf, m., *son of Hælgæ*; 1017; as., 1181. [wulf. ON. Hrólfr, ME. Rolf. Cf. Ralph.]

Hrunting, m., *Unferð's sword*; 1457; ds. -e, 1490, 1659; as., 1807. [Cf. ON. Hrotti, sword-name; ON. (OE.) hrinda(n) 'thrust.' See Noreen, *Urgerm. Lautlehre*, p. 188; also Falk L 9.44.52.]

Hugas, m.p., a *name applied to the Franks*; gp. -a, 2502; ap. -as, 2914. [Cf. Intr. xl; Schönf. 132.]

Hün-lāfing, m., (*son of Hünlāf*), a *warrior in Hengest's band*; 1143 (n.). [*hün- 'high,' see Hoops in *Germ. Abhandlungen für H. Paul* (1902), pp. 167 ff.; Schönf. 143.]

Hygd, fi., *wife of Hygelac*; 1926, 2369; ds. -e, 2172. [ge-hygd 'thought,' 'deliberation.']

Hyge-lac, **Hige-lac**, (Hylac(es) 1530 pointing to the form Hyglac, see Siev. R. 463, Lang. §§ 18.10, 19.1; the form Hyge- occurs only betw. 2001 and 2434, besides 813, 2943), m., *king of the Geats*; 435, 1202, 1983, 2201, 2372, 2434, 2914; gs. -es, 261, 342, 2386, 2943, 2952, 2958; ~ þegn, 194, 1574, 2977; mæg ~, 737, 758, 813, 914, 1530, (si.) 407; ds. -e, 452, 1483, 1830, 1970, 2169, 2988; as. -, 1820, 1923, 2355; vs., 2000 (dryhten H.), 2151. [Cf. ON. Hugleikr.]

In-geld, m., *prince of the Heaðo-Bards, son of Frōða*; ds. -e, 2064. [Schönf. 146 f.]

Ing-wine, m.p., (*Ing's friends*), *Danes*; gp.: (eodor) Ingwina, 1044, (fræan)

- ~, 1319. [Schönf. 147; Intr. xxxvii & n. 6.]
Iofor, see **Eofor**.
- Mere-wioing**, m., *Merovingian* (i.e. *king of the Franks*); gs. -as, 2921. [Schönf. 139, 167 f., 12; Holt., *ESt.* liv 89; cp. *Öswio*. As to the patronymic ending -ing, cp. *Scylding*.]
- Nægling**, m., *Bēowulf's sword*; 2680. [nægl, see 2023; cp. sword-names Nagelrinc, -ring, Nagelung in *Þidrekssaga* & MHG. epics; Falk L 9.44.31 & 57.]
- Norð-Dene**, see **Dene**.
- Offa**, wk.m., *king of the (continental) Angles*; 1957; gs. Offan, 1949. [Ekwall, *ESt.* liv 310; cp. *Wulf?* (Saxo: Uffo).]
- Ōht**-(h)ere, mja., *son of the Swedish king Ongenþēow*; gs. Ōhteres, 2380, 2394, 2612; Ōhteres, 2928, 2932. [ōht 'pursuit' (or 'terror?'); here 'army'; ON. Óttarr. Cf. Björkman L 4.31.4.104; Sarrazin, *ESt.* xlii 17.]
- Onela**, wk.m., *king of the Swedes, son of Ongenþēow*; 2616; gs. Onelan, 62, 2932. [ON. Áli.]
- Ongen-þēow**, mwa., *king of the Swedes*; 2486, -ðio, 2924, 2951, -ðio 2961; gs. -þeoēs, 1968, Ongenðioes, 2387; -ðeowes, 2475; ds. -ðio, 2986. [þēow 'servant.' Cf. ON. Angantýr.]
- Ōs-lāf**, m., *a Danish warrior*; 1148. [ōs, ON. áss 'god.']
- Sæ-Gēatas**, see **Gēatas**.
- Scede-land** (= Sceden-), n., see **Sceden-ig**; dp. -landum, 19.
- Sceden-ig**, fjō., *name of the southernmost part of the Scandinavian peninsula (Skåne), applied to the Danish realm*; ds. -igge, 1686. [ON. Skán-ey, Lat. Sca(n)din-avia, mod. Swed. Skåne, see Intr. xxxvii; Gloss.: ēg-strēam. Cf. Müllenhoff, *Deutsche Altertumskunde* ii 359 ff.; Much, *ZfdA.* xxxvi 126 ff.; Bugge, *Beitr.* xxi 424; Schrader in *Philol. Studien, Festgabe für E. Sievers* (1896), pp. 2-5; Holt., *Beibl.* xxix 256; but also Lindroth, *Namn och Bygd* iii 10 ff. (connection of 'Scadinavia' and 'Skåne' denied).]
- Scēfing**, m., *appellation of Scyld*; 4. [scēaf, MnE. sheaf; see Notes, pp. 122 f.; Lang. § 10.4.]
- Scyld**, m., *mythical Danish king*; 4, 26; gs. -es, 19. [scyld 'shield'; see Notes, pp. 121 ff.]
- Scyldingas** (**Scild-**, 229, 351, 1183, 2101, 2105), m.p., (*descendants of Scyld, members of Danish dynasty*), *Danes* (poet. name); np. hwate ~, 1601, 2052 (*Scyldungas*); gp. Scyldinga, 53, 229, 913, 1069, 1154, 1168, 1563; wine ~, 30, 148; 170, 1183, 2026, 2101 (*Scildunga*); frēan ~, 291, 351, 500, 1166; helm ~, 371, 456, 1321; eodor ~, 428, 663; þēoden ~, 1675, 1871; lēod ~, 1653, 2159 (*Scyldunga*); witan ~, 778; winum ~, 1418; dp. Scyldingum, 274; ap. Scyldingas, 58. **Scylding**, ns.: gamela ~ (i.e. Hrōðgār), 1792, 2105. [scyld, Scyld; ON. Skjoldungar; see Notes, p. 121.] — Cpds.: **Ār-Scyldingas**; gp. -a, 464; dp. -um, 1710. [ār 'honor.'] **Here-Scyldingas**; gp. -a, 1108. [here 'army.'] **Sige-Scyldingas**; gp. -a, 597; dp. -um, 2004. [sige 'victory.'] **Þēod-Scyldingas**; np., 1019. [þēod 'people.'] — See **Dene**.
- Scylfingas** (**Scilf-**), m.p., (*Swedish dynasty*), *Swedes*; gp. Scylfinga: helm ~, 2381, lēod ~, 2603. **Scylfing**, ns.: gomela ~ (i.e. Ongenþēow), 2487, 2968 (*Scilfing*). [ON. Skilfing(a)r, see Par. § 4: *Hyndl.* 11; ON. -skjálfr

- 'shelf,' 'seat,' perh. OE. *scylfe*; cf. MHG. (*Nibel.*) *Schilbunc* (-ung). See Bu. 12.] — Cpds.: **Gūð-Scilfingas**; ap. 2927. **Heaðo-Scilfingas**; np. 2205; **Heaðo-Scilfing**; gs. -as, 63 (i.e. Onela [?]). — See Swēon.
- Sige-mund**, m., *son of Wæls, uncle (and father) of Fiela*; gs. -es, 875; ds. -e, 884. [sige 'victory'; mund 'hand,' 'protection.']
- Sige-Scyldingas**, see **Scyldingas**.
- Sūð-Dene**, see **Dene**.
- Swēon**, wk.m.p., *Swedes*; i.e. *inhabitants of the east central part of the present Sweden (northeast of Lakes Väner and Vätter)*; gp. Swēona, 2472, 2946; ~ lēodum (-e), 2958, 3001. [O.Icel. Svíar, O.Swed. Swēar, Swiār. Cf. Go. swēs, OE. swæs 'one's own'; Noreen, *Altschwed. Gram.* § 169 n.] — See **Scylfingas**.
- Swēo-ðeod**, f., *the Swedish people*; ds. -e, 2922. [ON. Sví-þjóð; cf. *Leges Edwardi Confessoris* 32E: Suetheida, 'Sweden.']
- Swerting**, m., (*maternal*) *uncle* (Seebohm L 9.17.69) or *grandfather(?) of Hygelāc*; gs. -es, 1203. [sweart 'black'; ON. Svertingr.]
- Swiō-riçe**, nja., *Sweden*; ds., 2383, 2495. [Mn.Swed. Sverige.]
- þeod-Scyldingas**, see **Scyldingas**.
- þrýð**, fi., *wife of the Angle king Offa*; gs. þrýðe, 1931 (n.). [þrýð 'strength.'] See Notes, pp. 187 ff.
- Unferð**, m., *courtier (þyle) of Hrōðgar*; 499, 1165; as., 1488; vs., 530. (MS.: Hun-) [Cf. Notes, p. 145.]
- Wæg-mundingas**, m.p., *the family to which Wihstān, Wiglāf, and Bēowulf belong*; gp. -a, 2607, 2814.
- Wæls**, m., *father of Sigemund*; gs. -es 897. [Cf. Goth. walis, γῠῆσιος, 'genevine,' 'legitimate.']
- Wælsing**, m., *son of Wæls* (i.e. *Sigemund*); gs. -es, 877. [Cf. ON. Vøl-sungr.]
- Wealh-þeow** (w) (the form with final *w* in 612 only), str. & wk.f., *Hrōðgār's queen*; 612, 1162, 1215, 2173; ds. -þeōn, 629; as. -þeō, 664. [wealh 'Celtic,' 'foreign'; þeow = 'captive' (carried off in war). See Intr. xxxiii & n. 2; Björkman, *Beibl.* xxx 177 ff.]
- Wederas**, m.p., = **Weder-Gēatas** (cf. Hrēðas, *El.* 58 = Hrēð-Gotan, *ib.* 20); gp. Wedera, and (in the second part of the MS., except 2186 & 2336, regularly:) Wedra (cf. Lang. § 18.10 n.); 423, 461, 498, 2120, 2186; ~ lēode (-a, -um), 225, 697, 1894, 2900, 3156; ~ lēod, 341; ~ þioden (helm), 2336, 2462, 2656, 2705, 2786, 3037.
- Weder-Gēatas**, see **Gēatas**.
- Weder-mearc**, f., *land of the (Weder-) Geats*; ds. -e, 298. (Cf. (Den-)mark.)
- Weland**, m., *famous smith of Germanic legend*; gs. -es, 455. [Cf. ON. vél 'artifice' (Grimm)?, High Ger. Wielant (d), ON. Vølundr (Jiriczek L 4.116.7; Heusler, *ZfdA.* lii 97 f.); MnE. Wayland (dial. pronunc., cf. Förster, *Arch.* cxix 106).] See Notes pp. 141 f.
- Wendlas** (or **Wendle**), m.p., *Vandl* (cp. *Greg. Dial.* 179.14: Wand; Var.: Wendle, 182.11: Wændla, etc. or *inhabitants of Vendel in Uppland Sweden, or inhabitants of Vendill 1 North Jutland (mod. Vendsyssel)*; gp. Wendla, 348. (See Intr. xxx, xlv, xlvi, xlvi, Müll. 89 f., Cha. Wid. 208.)
- Wēoh-stān** (Wēox-), see **Wih-stān**.
- West-Dene**, see **Dene**.
- Wig-lāf**, m., *a Wægmunding, kinsman of Bēowulf*; 2602, 2631, 2862, 2906, 3076; vs., 2745; as. Wilāf, 2852.
- Wih-stān**, **Wēoh-stān**, m., *father of Wiglāf*; **Wēohstān**, 2613; gs. **Wih-**

- stānes (sunu): 2752, 3076, 3120, 2862 (Wēoh-), 2602 (Wēox-); (byre) Wihstānes: 2907, 3110. [wig, wēoh (see wig-weorþung), cp. Alewih, *Wids.* 35; ON. Vésteinn, see Par. § 5: *Kálfsvísa.*]
- Wylfingas, see Wylfingas.
- Wīðer-gyld, m., a *Heaðo-Bard* warrior; 2051 (n.).
- Wōn-rēd, m., a *Geat*, father of *Wulf* and *Eofor*; gs. -es, 2971. [won 'wanting,' 'void of.']
- Wōn-rēding, m., son of *Wōnrēd* (i.e. *Wulf*); 2965.
- Wulf, m., a *Geat* (warrior); 2965; ds. -e, 2993.
- Wulf-gār, m., an official at the court of *Hrōðgār*; 348, 360, [390].
- Wylfingas, m.p., a Germanic tribe (prob. south of the Baltic sea); dp. Wylfingum, 471, Wilfingum 461. [wulf; ON. Ylfingar.] (Cf. Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.* xi 282, xxiii 128, 169 f.; Jiriczek *L.* 4.116.273, 291 f.; Bugge *L.* 4.84.175; Cha. Wid. 198.)
- Yrmen-lāf, m., a *Dane*; gs. -es, 1324. [Cf. Eormen-(ric).]

GLOSSARY OF THE FIGHT AT FINNSBURG

Only the words not occurring in *Beowulf* are listed here. References to the others have been incorporated in the Glossary of *Beowulf*.

- ā-nyman** (-niman) (†)+, IV, *take away*; 21.
- bān-helm** †, m., BONE-HELMET (OR-PROTECTION), i.e. *shield*(?); 30. (Dickins: 'helmet decorated w. horns,' cf. Stjer. 8.)
- buruh-ðelu** †, f., *castle-floor*; 30.
- cellod**, 29, see note.
- dagian** (†)+, w 2., DAWN; pres. 3 sg. *dagað*, 3. [dæg; NED.: DAW, v.¹ (obs., Sc.)]
- dēor-mōd** †, adj., *bold, brave*; 23.
- driht-gesīð** †, m., *retainer, comrade*; gp. -a, 42.
- eorð-būend(e)** (†), mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], (EARTH-DWELLER), *man, native*; gp. -ra, 32.
- feohtan**, III, FIGHT; pret. 3 pl. *fuhton*, 41.
- fýren**, adj., FIERY, *on fire*; nsf. *fýrenu*, 36.
- ge-hlyn(n)** (†), nja., *loud sound, din*; 28.
- gold-hladen** †, adj. (pp.), (LADEN) *adorned with GOLD*; 13.
- græg-hama** †, wk.m. (adj.), *the GREY-coated one*; 6 (n.).
- gūð-wudu** †, mu., *battle-wood, spear*; 6.
- gyllan** (†), III, YELL, *cry out, resound*; pres. 3 sg. *gylleð*, 6.
- heāþo-geong** †, adj., YOUNG (*in war*); 2.
- here-sceorp** †, n., *war-dress, armor*; 45.
- hlēoprian**, w 2., *speak, exclaim*; pret. 3 sg. *hlēoprode*, 2.
- hwearf-lic** (†), adj., *active*(?), *trusty*(?); gpm. -ra, 34 (n.).
- on-cweðan**, v, *answer*; pres. 3 sg. *oncwyð*, 7.
- on-mōd**, adj., *resolute, brave*; npm. -e, 12.
- on-wacnian**, w 2., AWAKE (intr.); imp. pl. *onwacnigeað*, 10.
- sealo-brūn** †, adj., [SALLOW-OR] DARK-BROWN; 35.
- sige-beorn** †, m., *victorious warrior*; gp. -a, 38.
- sixtig**, num., SIXTY; as., 38.
- stýran**, w I., w. dat., (STEER), *restrain*; pret. 3 sg. *stýrde*, 18.
- swæþer** (†)+ (= swā hwæþer), pron., *whichever of two*; asn., 27. (Cp. *Beow.* 686.)
- swān** (†)+, m., *young man* (in prose: 'herdsman'); ap. -as, 39. [Cp. SWAIN, from ON. sveinn.]
- swurd-lēoma** †, wk.m., *sword-light*; 35.
- þindan**, III, *swell*, i.e., *be angry, show one's temper*; imp. pl. *þindað*, 12. Cf. Rieger, *Zfd.A.* xlviii 10. For the figur. use see Gr. Spr., B.-T; cf. ā-, tō-þindan.

- ðýrel, adj., *pierced through*; ðýr[e], 45. [purh.]
- un-dearninga, adv., *without concealment, openly*; 22. [Cp. un-dyrne, *Beow.*]
- un-hrör(†)(+), adj., *weak, (made) useless*; nsn., 45. (Nonce meaning.) (Another conjectural meaning, 'firm' [orig. 'not stirring'] is mentioned by Chambers.)
- wæl-sliht, mi., *SLAUGHTER*; gp. -a, 28. [slēan; ON. *slaht > slaughter.]
- wandrian, w 2., *WANDER, rove, circle*; pret. 3 sg. wandrode, 34.
- wāðol†, adj., *wandering*; 8. [Cp. MHG. wadel, OHG. wadalōn, wal-lōn, OE. weallian, see *IF.* iv 337, *Beitr.* xxx 132, xxxvi 99 f., 431.] (B.-T., Cl. Hall [Dict.], Mackie: wāðol, from wāð, f., 'wandering.')
- wēa-dǣd†, fi., *DEED of WOE*; np. -a, 8.

PROPER NAMES

- Ēaha, wk.m., *a Danish warrior*; 15.
- Finns-buruh, fc., *Finn's castle*; 36.
- Gār-ulf, m., *a Frisian warrior*; 31; ds. -e, 18. [gār; wulf.]
- Gūð-ere, mja., *a Frisian warrior*; 18. [gūð; here.]
- Gūþ-lāf, m., 1) *a Danish warrior*; 16. 2) *a Frisian warrior*; gs. -es, 33.
- Hengest, m., *a leading Danish warrior*; 17. [hengest 'horse.']
- Hnæf, m., *Danish chief*; ds. -e, 40.
- Ord-lāf, m., *a Danish warrior*; 16.
- Secgan, wk.m.p., *a Germanic (coast) tribe*; gp. Secgena, 24. [secg 'sword'? Cf. seax; Seaxe.]
- Sige-ferð, m., *one of Hnæf's warriors (of the tribe of the Secgan)*; 15, 24. [ferð = frið(u).]

